

PENDING LEGISLATION

HEARING
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FORESTS, AND MINING
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE
ONE HUNDRED FOURTEENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

S. 414	S. 1941/H.R. 2223
S. 872	S. 1942/H.R. 1554
S. 1295/H.R. 1324	S. 1955
S. 1448	S. 1971
S. 1592	S. 2069

OCTOBER 8, 2015



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Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

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The text for each of the bills which were addressed in this hearing can be found on the committee's website at: <https://www.energy.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/hearings-and-business-meetings?ID=2DCB8874-5F31-44C7-84AF-E63691DD5231>.

PENDING LEGISLATION

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2015

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, FORESTS AND MINING,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, DC.

The Subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 2:30 p.m. in Room SD-366, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC, Hon. John Barrasso, Chairman of the Subcommittee, presiding.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN BARRASSO, U.S. SENATOR FROM WYOMING

Senator BARRASSO. The Subcommittee will come to order. The purpose of today's hearing is to receive testimony on ten bills pending before the Committee.

Five of these bills make small land adjustments but to make these adjustments it takes, literally, an Act of Congress. S. 1295 and H.R. 1324 adjust the boundary of Arapaho National Forest to include some donated parcels of land. S. 1941 and H.R. 2223 effectuate a land exchange that would move a guest ranch into private ownership and move high quality lands into conservation. S. 1942 and H.R. 1554 facilitate a land conveyance that would correct a long standing discrepancy caused by conflicting surveys on property at Elkhorn Ranch.

The remaining two land conveyance bills are in Arizona and Oregon. S. 1592 was introduced by Senator Flake. This bill clarifies a discrepancy that exists in legislation enacted ten years ago so the Forest Service can complete a land conveyance to a young life youth camp. Senator Wyden introduced S. 2069 to modify the Mt. Hood Cooper Spur land exchange that was initially authorized in 2009. Apparently in these two cases Congress needs to pass additional laws with further direction to the Forest Service so that we can actually get these land bills done.

So today we also have a few complex bills on the agenda with long histories.

S. 414, the California Desert Conservation Recreation Act of 2015, was introduced by Senator Feinstein. This bill places over 1.8 million acres in new land designations ranging from new national monuments and wilderness areas to off highway vehicle recreation areas. As I understand it, the provisions of S. 414 have been under consideration in one form or another for about six years.

Another bill with a long history is Senator Murkowski's S. 872. Her bill would recognize five communities in Southeast Alaska that were left out of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in 1971.

There have been multiple iterations of this bill going back to the early 1990s.

Both of these bills have witnesses that have traveled long distances to be with us today.

We will also hear testimony on S. 1955, Senator Sullivan's bill, co-sponsored by Senator Murkowski, that would correct a problem with Native Vietnam Veterans allotments; S. 1442, Senator Wyden's bill to designate over 100,000 acres of Forest Service land as the Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary; and S. 1971, Senator Boxer's bill to expand the California Coastal National Monument.

With that I want to thank our witnesses for being here as well as Senator Feinstein and Senator Sullivan, who are here to talk about their bills.

Let me turn first to Senator Wyden for his opening remarks.

**STATEMENT OF HON. RON WYDEN,
U.S. SENATOR FROM OREGON**

Senator WYDEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate your putting together this hearing.

I also want to thank our two colleagues, my long, long time friend, Senator Feinstein. Senator Sullivan, great to see you. Please excuse my bad manners, I have to depart the instant I give this statement, but I very much appreciate your being here. I am anxious to work with both of you on this.

The first bill that the Chairman has talked about, the Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary designation is a tribute to one of America's great heroes and to a very special place in Oregon.

Frank Moore is a native Oregonian, a World War II veteran, whose extraordinary service earned him several honors including the French Legion of Honor award. That is France's highest military honor, as well as a citation from the United States for "extraordinary and exemplary performance of military duty while in combat." The war took Frank all over Europe but once it ended he came right back to Oregon and to his wonderful family and his beloved rivers.

He is a legendary presence on the North Umpqua River where he can be found most days. In fact I recently visited with Frank and family just a few months ago on the banks of the North Umpqua. He knows every bend and rock of this river, the river he grew up near. During his 91 years he has contributed to a rich legacy of conservation and respect for nature that, I think, really sets the standard for future generations.

He has worked tirelessly to conserve Oregon's fish habitats and rivers. He served on the State of Oregon's Fish and Wildlife Commission receiving both the National Wildlife Federation Conservationist of the Year award and the Wild Steelhead Coalition Conservation award.

The Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary designation is going to ensure that this area, the waterways and the forests, is managed in a way that protects delicate steelhead habitat and river ecosystems, and it serves as a tribute to Frank's many outstanding accomplishments both on and off the river.

The other bill, the Mt. Hood Cooper Spur Land Exchange Clarification Act, is what I hope to be the final step in completing a land

exchange that passed as part of the Omnibus Public Lands bill six years ago. I remember it like it was yesterday. I think Senator Feinstein remembers how we worked for years. Then President Obama, having been sworn in fairly shortly after that, signed the Public Lands bill. It was a historic occasion, and here we are six years later still trying to get a land exchange that passed as part of it.

The Cooper Spur land exchange is one of three land exchanges included in the Mt. Hood Wilderness legislation which I sponsored here in the Senate, but it is the only one that has not been completed. This land exchange is now 62 months past due and progress has stalled.

The delays have angered the public, endangered the environment, spurred a lawsuit against the Forest Service and I will just say to my colleagues as we go forward in this Committee as we always have on a bipartisan way, it is time to get this done. Sixty-two months to wait for something like this is, by any standards, just absurd. I am looking forward to working with my colleagues on this.

The bill before the Subcommittee today would clarify provisions, original and exchanged, to ensure that the process can move forward in a timely fashion. It includes clarifications and concrete deadlines that will remove any uncertainty about the intent of the original bill.

I will have a few questions to submit in writing for the Forest Service about how we can get their thoughts on how to move forward to finalize the land exchange, and I look forward to their testimony.

Again, I want to apologize to my two colleagues. I know that Senator Feinstein has spent an enormous amount of time on the bill that she is going to be talking to and as usual she is somebody who really writes legislation in a thoughtful and fastidious way. So I will be following up. And I want to apologize to both my colleagues for having to leave.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BARRASSO. Thank you very much, Senator Wyden.

At this time I would like to turn to the Chairman of the Committee, Senator Murkowski.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I understand that Senator Feinstein has a Committee hearing that she would like to attend, so I will defer my comments until after she has had an opportunity to speak to her matter if it is timely.

I know that this is her second appearance before the Energy and Natural Resources Committee today, so you are busy focusing on energy. We appreciate it.

I will certainly defer to my colleague.

Senator BARRASSO. Senator Feinstein.

**STATEMENT OF HON. DIANNE FEINSTEIN,
U.S. SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA**

Senator FEINSTEIN. Thanks, Mr. Chairman.

And thank you, Madam Chairman. I very much appreciate your attention this morning and your help in the past.

Mr. Chairman, this California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act fulfills a commitment made two decades ago to preserve the magnificent desert landscapes of my home state. In 1994 we passed the first California Desert Protection Act. It was the largest land conservation designation in the continental United States. It established the iconic Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Parks and the Mojave National Preserve. The bill you are considering today carries that historic tradition forward, and we have worked on it for six years.

Mr. Chairman, I will only bother you to say that this bill has been so worked on that we have 140 endorsements. They include 20 different local government entities, Riverside and Imperial County Board of Supervisors, cities such as Palm Springs, Rancho Cucamonga, the Coachella Valley Association of Governments, the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe, eight Chambers of Commerce which only shows the economic value that the desert has began to bring; 46 environmental and recreational organizations, these range from groups such as the Wildlands Conservancy, the Wilderness Society to the Recreational Off Highway Vehicle Association. It includes three public utility companies, several local media outlets and many private endorsements.

I would like to submit the list of endorsements to the Committee, if I may.

Senator BARRASSO. Without objection.

[The information referred to follows:]

California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 Endorsements

Updated 10-5-15

Local Governments and Elected Officials

1. Riverside County Board of Supervisors
2. Imperial County Board of Supervisors
3. City of Apple Valley
4. City of Palm Springs
5. City of Cathedral City
6. City of Desert Hot Springs
7. City of Coachella
8. City of Calimesa
9. City of Rancho Mirage
10. City of Palm Desert
11. City of Chino Hills
12. City of La Quinta
13. City of Rancho Cucamonga
14. City of Indian Wells
15. City of Banning (conditional support)
16. San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
17. Timbisha Shoshone Tribe
18. Coachella Valley Association of Governments
19. Coachella Valley Conservation Commission
20. Morongo Valley Community Services District

Chambers of Commerce & Civic Groups

21. Greater Palm Springs Convention & Visitors Bureau
22. Coachella Valley Economic Partnership
23. Joshua Tree Chamber of Commerce
24. Morongo Valley Chamber of Commerce
25. Greater Riverside Chamber of Commerce
26. Residents of Walters Camp
27. Joshua Tree Gateway Association of Realtors
28. Rio Valley Homeowner's Association

Utility Companies

29. Southern California Edison
30. Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
31. Pacific Gas & Electric

Media

32. The Desert Sun
33. San Bernardino Sun
34. Los Angeles Daily News Group

Organizations & User Groups

35. Amargosa Conservancy
36. Tecopa Hot Springs Conservancy
37. Desert Stewardship Project
38. American Sand Association
39. California Motorized Recreation Council
40. California Association of 4 Wheel Drive Clubs
41. California/Nevada Snowmobile Association
42. Off-Road Business Association
43. Friends of Dumont Dunes
44. Friends of the Desert Mountains
45. Friends of Jawbone
46. Friends of El Mirage
47. Friends of the River
48. Friends of Joshua Tree
49. Trust for Public Land
50. Mojave Desert Land Trust
51. The Pew Charitable Trusts
52. Conservation Lands Foundation
53. Inland Action
54. Monday Morning Group of Western Riverside
55. Old Spanish Trail Association
56. Point Mugu 4x4 Club
57. The Conservation Alliance

California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 Endorsements

Updated 10-5-15

- 58.Latino Conservation Alliance
- 59.Great Outdoors Palm Springs
- 60.Blue Ribbon Coalition
- 61.National Off-Highway Conservation Council
- 62.Recreational Off-Highway Vehicle Association
- 63.Motorcycle Industry Council
- 64.American Motorcyclist Association
- 65.Tread Lightly!
- 66.Specialty Vehicle Institute of America
- 67.Americans for Responsible Recreational Access
- 68.Friends of Big Morongo Canyon Preserve
- 69.San Diego Zoo Global
- 70.Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy
- 71.California Off-Road Vehicles Association
- 72.The Wilderness Society
- 73.Ecologic
- 74.Off-Road Business Association
- 75.Vet Voice Foundation
- 76.California Wilderness Coalition
- 77.The Wildlands Conservancy
- 78.National Parks Conservation Association
- 79.Mojave Preserve Conservancy
- 80.Save Our Desert
- 81.SummerTree Institute

Alabama Hills House Legislation Only

- 82.Inyo County Board of Supervisors
- 83.Terence McAteer, Inyo County Superintendent of Schools
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By DAILY PRESS EDITORIAL BOARD

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February 11, 2015 8:55AM

Our View: Feinstein bill just what desert ordered

It's not often that you'll find kudos for Dianne Feinstein on this page, but California's U.S. Senator is worthy of high praise for introducing legislation Monday that would increase protection for about 1.6 million acres of Southern California desert.

The California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015, co-sponsored by Sen. Barbara Boxer, also would establish two new national monuments and expand Joshua Tree and Death Valley National Parks and the Mojave National Preserve.

In the rush by Gov. Jerry Brown and President Obama to increase the state and nation's renewable energy portfolios, it is good to see Feinstein taking a step back and providing enlightened leadership.

As John Zemanek, spokesman for the Alliance for Desert Preservation noted Monday, "Sorely missing from many of our government officials is a true sense of balance and stewardship for our deserts, which are fragile and irreplaceable."

Feinstein has provided that sense of balance, and for that we are grateful.

<http://www.vvdailypress.com/article/20150211/OPINION/160219969>

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<http://www.dailybulletin.com/opinion/20150227/protect-our-desert-lands-and-recreational-uses>

Protect our desert lands and recreational uses

By The Editorial Board, Inland Valley Daily Bulletin

DailyBulletin.com



Sen. Diane Feinstein announces new a new bill Nov. 6, 2014, to set establish the Sand to Snow and the Mojave Trails National Monuments on the 20th anniversary of the California Desert Protection Act at the Whitewater Preserve near Banning. (Photo by Eric Reed for The Sun)

For Southern Californians who enjoy the recreational and restorative aspects of our deserts — especially for those who reside and make their livings there — few pieces of legislation have had as much impact at the California Desert Protection Act of 1994.

That federal law upgraded Death Valley and Joshua Tree from national monuments to national parks, and turned East Mojave National Scenic Area into Mojave National Preserve. All three gained territory and, under management of the National Park Service, have grown steadily in attracting visitors and their spending — contributing an estimated \$165 million and nearly 2,000 jobs to the region's economy in 2013.

The act designated 69 wilderness areas in the desert while permitting grazing in those areas. It also protected Native Americans' cultural rights and the military's ability to fly aircraft over the act's designated lands without restriction.

That crucial desert bill was sponsored by California's Sen. Dianne Feinstein, who — two decades later — is back with further proposed protections for our state's beautiful but fragile desert lands.

Feinstein's California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 would create two new national monuments and a national scenic area, designate several new wilderness areas, protect some key waterways and add more land to Death Valley and Joshua Tree national parks and the Mojave preserve.

It's a balanced bill that specifically protects the public's existing access to these lands for hunting, hiking, camping, off-roading, rockhounding and other recreational uses.

And that's a key point: The desert land would be protected for those who come after us, but we still would be free to enjoy our varied recreational pursuits there. And, as did its predecessor, this bill ensures the right of the Department of Defense to conduct low-level training flights over wilderness and national parks and monuments.

Feinstein's bill S. 414 would establish the Mojave Trails National Monument on 942,000 acres of federal land between Joshua Tree National Park and the Mojave National Preserve along historic Route 66 in San Bernardino County. Grazing and recreational uses would be maintained, and construction of transmission lines would be permitted to carry electricity generated in renewable energy projects. However, any solar projects proposed on monument land would have to relocate to the federal solar zones.

And it would set up Sand to Snow National Monument on 135,000 acres of federal land between Joshua Tree NP and the San Bernardino National Forest in San Bernardino and Riverside counties.

Advertisement

<http://www.v.dailybulletin.com/opinion/20150227/protect-our-desert-lands-and-recreational-uses>

The bill would establish Alabama Hills National Scenic Area on 18,840 acres in Inyo County, to preserve for recreational use those crazy beautiful rock piles outside Lone Pine that have Mt. Whitney and the Sierra Crest as backdrop. (Rep. Paul Cook, R-Yucaipa, who represents much of California's desert area, introduced a bill to make the Alabama Hills a national scenic area in January, as he did unsuccessfully last year.)

S. 414 would designate about 250,000 acres in five BLM study areas as wilderness, along with 41,000 acres in Death Valley and 7,100 in the San Bernardino National Forest. But it would release 126,000 acres in the Cady and Soda Mountains that were designated wilderness study areas in the 1994 act, allowing vehicular access. And it would add about 74,000 acres in total to Death Valley and Joshua Tree national parks and the Mojave preserve.

Deep Creek in the San Bernardino National Forest and the Whitewater River near Palm Springs would be part of 77 miles of newly designated wild and scenic rivers, along with the Amargosa River (dry though in may be most of the time) and Surprise Canyon Creek near Death Valley.

And five existing off-highway vehicle areas in San Bernardino County, about 153,000 acres, would be designated permanent OHV recreation areas (Dumont Dunes, El Mirage, Rasor, Spangler Hills and Stoddard Valley).

It's a big ol' bill that packs in a lot of good stuff and balances protection for the land with protection for human recreation and other activities. Ideally, it should be refined as it passes through congressional committees and then passed by both houses and signed into law.

But this is 2015, not 1994, and the arc of congressional endeavors has curved toward dysfunction. We can only hope that well-founded protections for California's deserts — which are enjoyed by people from all over the nation and the world — will not sink in that quagmire.

The editorial board supervises the Opinion pages for the Los Angeles News Group's nine publications: Los Angeles Daily News, Long Beach Press-Telegram, Torrance Daily Breeze, San Bernardino Sun, Inland Valley Daily Bulletin, San Gabriel Valley Tribune, Pasadena Star News, Whittier Daily News and the Redlands Daily Facts. Reach the author at opinion@langnews.com or follow The Editorial on Twitter: @SoCalOpinion.

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Inland Valley Daily Bulletin

[Editorial] Protect desert land by bill — or by monument designation

By THE EDITORIAL BOARD
SEPTEMBER 24, 2015

In February, U.S. Sen. Dianne Feinstein introduced a well-balanced bill as a follow-up to her spectacularly successful California Desert Protection Act of 1994.

This editorial board endorsed her S. 414 that same month, citing two main reasons:

- Feinstein's 1994 bill — upgrading Death Valley and Joshua Tree from national monuments to national parks, and establishing Mojave Natural Preserve — had a huge, beneficial impact on San Bernardino County and beyond. The parks draw ever more visitors and their money, to the tune of an estimated \$194 million for the region's economy, and more than 2,700 jobs in 2014.
- Her new bill, called the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015, does a great job of balancing desert protection with ensuring the public's continued access to the land for hunting, hiking, camping, off-roading, rockhounding and other recreational uses.

Even while endorsing S. 414, we expressed reservations about the prospects of its getting through a dysfunctional Congress. Nineteen ninety-four was a different time, when a bill like Feinstein's Desert Protection Act could be debated, attract votes from both sides of the aisle in both houses, be sent to the president and become law.

Her new bill was introduced Feb. 9, referred to the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and there it remains. Representatives for Rep. Paul Cook, R-Apple Valley, have said the congressman is working on alternative legislation to address some shortcomings in Feinstein's bill but it has yet to be introduced.

Meanwhile, Feinstein did an end run around her own bill last month, writing a letter to President Obama asking him to designate three new national monuments in the desert.

He should do it — if it comes to that. But first, he should give Congress more time and the chance to act on S. 414 and to consider Cook's alternative. It would be a better outcome for Feinstein's bill to be refined as it passes through congressional committees and both houses to become law. The bill takes a comprehensive approach to desert protection, designating some new wilderness areas, for example, but ending current wilderness protection and allowing vehicle access to other lands.

But if Congress doesn't start moving the bill by the end of the year, Obama should grant Feinstein's request to make three new national monuments in San Bernardino and Riverside counties.

Inland Valley Daily Bulletin

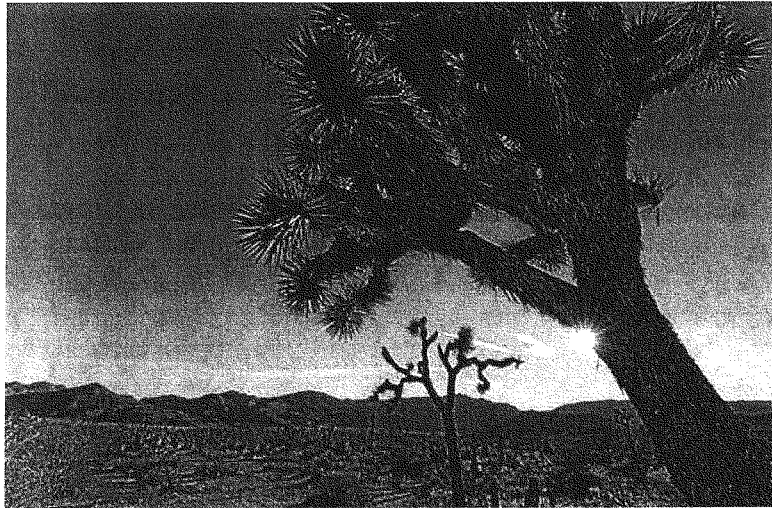
They would be the Mojave Trails National Monument, preserving lands between Joshua Tree and Mojave National Preserve and a stretch of historic Route 66; Sand to Snow National Monument, ranging from the desert floor to the top of Mount San Geronimo and including the headwaters of the Santa Ana and Whitewater rivers; and the Castle Mountains National Monument, surrounded on three sides by the Mojave preserve.

These desert areas are well worth protecting. National monument status protects all existing uses and access to the lands, public and private. What national monument status does not necessarily provide, as we've seen with the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument created in 2014, is additional funding or resources for managing the land.

These areas of our desert should be preserved for those who come after us. Ideally, that would happen through Feinstein's S. 414. If not, President Obama should set aside the three new national monuments.

The editorial board supervises the Opinion pages for the Los Angeles News Group's nine publications: Los Angeles Daily News, Long Beach Press-Telegram, Torrance Daily Breeze, San Bernardino Sun, Inland Valley Daily Bulletin, San Gabriel Valley Tribune, Pasadena Star News, Whittier Daily News and the Redlands Daily Facts.

Protecting California's desert good for veterans, nation



(Staff Photo by Sarah Alvarado/ San Bernardino Sun)

By Herb Temple

POSTED: 02/13/15, 6:08 PM PST | 0 COMMENTS

With Operation Iraqi Freedom having come to a close, and the war in Afghanistan due to draw down, our nation rightfully is concerned with the well-being and mental health of our military forces and their families, after so many years of war.

Additionally, we continually look for ways to ensure that future generations of troops and their families have the means to deal with the mental wounds of war. Obviously, ensuring that we hire, train, and organize enough mental health professionals to serve our veterans is of top concern. Making that care and support readily available is also a top concern. But the tools in our arsenal don't end there.

That is why I joined with 21 other retired flag officers, representing 740 years of collective experience in our armed forces, in a letter last month supporting the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015, legislation recently introduced in Congress by U.S. Sen. Dianne Feinstein.

The California desert is amongst the most stunning and unique landscapes in the world and worthy of additional protections. These lands overflow with cactus gardens and Joshua tree forests, hidden springs and

palm oases, impressive rock formations, sand dunes that dwarf skyscrapers, rugged mountain ranges, fields of wildflowers, and multihued canyons.

As veterans, we value protected public lands such as national parks, monuments, wilderness areas, and other conservation lands as places for men and women in our armed forces to recuperate, recreate, and reconnect with family and friends after 13 years of continuous overseas combat operations. This includes the California desert.

We believe these public lands and the pursuit of these recreational activities contribute to the health and well-being of enlisted personnel and families stationed at military installations in southern California as well as the large population of military retirees who live within a couple hours' drive of these lands. In light of the prevalence of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and emotional illnesses resulting from over a decade of combat in Iraq and Afghanistan, access to places of healing is clearly vital to the restoration and mental health of our fighting forces and retired communities.

The desert's protected public lands also provide a buffer for the region's military bases from encroachment of development and potentially threatening and/or illegal activities. Through the proposed California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act, the Mojave Trails National Monument and the Golden Valley Wilderness would provide critical standoff space, respectively, for the 29 Palms Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center and the Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake and enable more effective physical security for the thousands of family members stationed there. The Bowling Alley Wilderness Area addition to Death Valley National Park and the Avawatz Wilderness would provide similar benefits to Fort Irwin National Training Center.

None of the lands proposed for protection by the Act overlap with lands identified by the U.S. Department of Interior for renewable energy development. That's important because if we develop clean, renewable energy here at home, we depend less on the fossil fuels that enrich hostile regimes.

Protecting California desert public lands through this bill is a win-win for veterans and our security and preserves part of what makes America so great — her natural wonders. These are the lands we love, and the lands we served to protect. We encourage Congress and the President Obama to join us in that effort — for our veterans, their families, and future generations of Americans.

Herb Temple lives in Palm Desert and is a retired U.S. Army lieutenant general.

Valley Voice: Back Feinstein's desert protection move

Michael Duran, Special to The Desert Sun 3:49 p.m. PST February 14, 2015



(Photo: Marilyn Chung/The Desert Sun)

As an educator, I'm always looking for opportunities to bring the lessons we explore in the classroom to life beyond the pages of a text book and screen of a computer. It's one thing to learn about the history of the American West, and another thing entirely to stand on the land where it took place.

For many students, a firsthand experience in an outdoor classroom is what it takes to reach a deeper understanding of an issue or a moment in history. But too few young people in this generation spend time outdoors, contributing to a crisis in obesity and a missed opportunity to experience and understand the world around us.

In our region, we are very lucky to have an outdoor classroom like the California desert — a place of trails to hike, animal and plant life to explore, and opportunities to learn about our region's history. To this day, it's possible to follow historic trails for hundreds of miles, experiencing a landscape that's changed little over a thousand years.

Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Parks and the Mojave National Preserve are one of kind places to visit. My favorite times are when the wildflowers bloom and blanket the desert floor and hillsides. Travelers come from all over to see these sites, contributing to the local economy and helping to create jobs. In fact, visitors to Death Valley, Joshua Tree, and Mojave alone contributed \$165 million in 2013 to the region's economy, supporting nearly 2,000 jobs.

To navigate these places is to better understand a piece of California history as well as our culture, geology, and unique flora and fauna.

But we can't take it for granted that the California desert always will be here — pristine and untouched — without action on our part. That's why I'm so glad to see that Sen. Dianne Feinstein recently introduced legislation to protect the California desert and ensure that this natural wonder is here for our students and generations to come.

The California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015, co-sponsored by Sen. Barbara Boxer, will increase protection for approximately 1.6 million acres of desert landscapes, including expanding Death Valley and Joshua Tree national parks, designating new wilderness areas and wild and scenic rivers, and establishing two new national monuments — the Mojave Trails and the Sand to Snow national monuments.

These protected public lands will establish and protect new outdoor classrooms for our regions' students — with opportunities to see wildlife like lizards, bighorn sheep, desert tortoises and migratory birds; to learn about plants and geology and history; to hike trails and to camp amidst the unique beauty of the California desert.

I urge Reps. Raul Ruiz and Paul Cook to join the many business owners, veterans, faith leaders, elected officials, and other community and conservation leaders who are in support of this legislation, and work with Sen. Feinstein to protect these deserving places within the California desert.

We have a tremendous and historic opportunity at hand with the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act. Let's invest in the future of our young people by conserving the California desert and making sure this outdoor classroom is here to inspire our future scientists, naturalists, and history buffs. If we can accomplish that, we'll have another important chapter to add to our local history books.

Michael Duran is a member of the Desert Sands Unified School District School Board of Education. He is a School Counselor at James Workman Middle School in Cathedral City and lives in La Quinta.

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<http://www.pe.com/articles/national-760431-california-desert.html>

OPINION

RAY QUINTO & WILLIAM TAYLOR: Joining forces to protect the California desert

Riverside Press-Enterprise
Ray Quinto and William Taylor
February 16, 2015

Many years ago, we joined the United States Armed Forces, choosing to serve our country out of a sense of duty and honor, and also a desire for adventure. Even though we had never met during our time in service, we settled our families in the same area of California that we loved so much.

It's common to hear from veterans that readjusting to civilian life can be tough. It comes with its own set of challenges, from finding a post-military job to being away from the guys that you served with. One of the ways we readjusted was by spending time outdoors. Many veterans do the same. There's something about being out hiking, hunting and camping that lends us a sense of calm and place for healing.

The California desert holds a special place in our hearts. It's full of life – lizards and desert tortoises to to bighorn sheep. There's sky like you wouldn't believe – huge and vibrantly blue during the day, and filled with stars at night.

We know how important it is to protect these public lands and the waterways, wildlife migration routes and recreational and historic trails they hold. Protecting the California desert is our responsibility to future generations. With this in mind, we support Sen. Dianne Feinstein's recently proposed legislation, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015.

This legislation will increase protection for about 1.6 million acres of public land, including expanding Joshua Tree and Death Valley National Parks, along with the Mojave National Preserve. It will also establish two new national monuments, the Mojave Trails National Monument and the Sand to Snow National Monument, as well as establish new wilderness areas. It has strong local backing, including from community and business leaders, recreationists and elected officials.

Despite tough times in the economy, the local tourism industry is a significant and durable economic engine. People from all over visit places like Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Parks and the Mojave National Preserve. Like us, they enjoy spending time outdoors with family and friends. In fact,

visitors to these three places alone contributed \$165 million to the region's economy in 2013, supporting nearly 2,000 jobs. Imagine the additional benefits that would result from the designation of new national monuments, wilderness areas and protected rivers.

Throughout San Bernardino County, visitors generated over \$52 million in local tax receipts in 2010, providing much needed local revenue. These numbers demonstrate why it's so important for our economic future that we protect the California desert.

As veterans, we believe strongly that it is our duty to protect our country and our public lands. We respectfully urge Congressmen Paul Cook and Raul Ruiz, who work tirelessly on behalf of veterans in Washington, to work with Sen. Feinstein to pass this legislation in 2015.

Ray Quinto spent 36 years in the military, including fighting in the Vietnam War. He is a former Calimesa councilman. Dr. William Taylor of Apple Valley served 23 years in our nation's armed forces.

By EDWARD WALDHEIM
CONTRIBUTED CONTENT
February 16, 2015 11:35AM

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Valley Voices: Feinstein bill also protects desert recreation

Within our California desert are millions of acres of unspoiled landscapes that are home to a diverse range of recreational activities. People flock there to paint, view spring wildflowers, camp, rock climb, ride horses, hunt, stargaze, rockhound, visit old mining camps, hike the canyons and peaks, ride off-highway vehicles, and some simply to enjoy the solitude.

Here the sun usually shines brightly and the wind often blows strongly. State and federal targets for renewable energy production render these recreation-rich landscapes into prime siting opportunities for utility-scale solar and wind energy developments. As a result, many recreational activities face being displaced or eliminated.

Fortunately, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 introduced by Sen. Dianne Feinstein last week seeks to set aside 1.6 million acres of high-value recreation lands by protecting them from renewable energy and other development.

Throughout her proposal, Sen. Feinstein recognizes the diversity of existing recreational uses, both motorized and non-motorized. With a few exceptions, her legislation will allow the continued use of OHVs and other vehicles on the existing roads and trails that are currently designated by the Bureau of Land Management.

If passed, hikers and solitude seekers will long enjoy access to their trailheads in wilderness and other roadless areas. Those who enjoy motor-dependent activities such as hunting and rockhounding will enjoy the continued use of the designated roads and trails that lead to their destinations.

Sen. Feinstein also proposes to legislatively protect five of the largest existing OHV areas as Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Areas — Dumont Dunes, El Mirage, Rasor Road, Spangler Hills and Stoddard Valley. These OHV areas produce essential economic benefits for the desert towns and communities that provide services to the many visitors to these areas.

California's major OHV groups have given conditional support of the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act. They appreciate how the bill blends conservation and the protection of existing recreational uses, but they would also like to see a modest expansion of OHV areas to make up for acreage lost to a military base expansion last year.

Recreation, like the specialized plants and wildlife, has nowhere else to go. Renewable energy production, on the other hand, does in the form of localized and distributed generation, and by siting utility-scale projects on previously disturbed lands.

It is time for Congress to protect recreation in the California desert, and they can do so by passing the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act. Edward Waldheim is president of Friends of El Mirage.

<http://www.desertdispatch.com/article/20150216/OPINION/150219963>

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Hi-Desert Star

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Preserving wild desert lands is a principle of faith

Posted: Tuesday, February 17, 2015 6:19 pm
By Mark Ross & Paul Gerkin Twentynine Palms
Hi-Desert Star (Yucca Valley, CA)

We recently had an opportunity to collaborate with the Desert Stewardship Project, a group that seeks to build interfaith partnerships to promote stewardship of California's deserts. We joined a trip they organized to Joshua Tree National Park for a local group of students to promote hiking and desert appreciation. These Christian children visited our park, many for their first time, to take in the amazing views provided by our creator.

Recently, Pope Francis said if you are a Christian, protecting the environment is part of your identity, not an ideological option.

Practicing this principle, the Desert Stewardship Project is facilitating opportunities for families and youth groups to visit their public lands, appreciate creation and enhance conservation awareness. As part of these outings, the participants discuss staying on the trails to reduce their impacts and picking up trash after lunches to keep wildlife safe and these areas beautiful. They conclude with spiritual reflection and prayer giving thanks for the daily beauty that surrounds us here in Yucca Valley.

Coincidentally, last week, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 was introduced in Congress on behalf of many desert residents and organizations. The bill, just as is stated in the title, reflects the core value of conservation and recreational use of our shared public lands.

The California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act would make additions to Joshua Tree, Death Valley and the Mojave National Preserve; establish new national monuments and wilderness areas; safeguard desert rivers; and protect the public's existing access for hunting, hiking, fishing, off-roading, camping, viewing wildlife and many other existing tourism and recreation activities.

Morongo Basin residents have long understood the spiritual and recreational importance as well as the economic importance of protected public lands for our region. Visitors to Joshua Tree National Park alone in 2013 spent \$63 million, supporting 770 jobs.

The California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act is supported by diverse stakeholders including business owners and chambers of commerce, off-road vehicle groups, veterans, local elected officials, conservation organizations and faith leaders, too.

We applaud Senators Feinstein and Boxer, with support from other elected officials such as San Bernardino County Supervisor James Ramos, for taking steps to expand our local national parks and protect our spectacular desert heritage for our children and grandchildren. We owe it to future generations.

Supporting this legislation and the diverse stakeholders who worked together to formulate it are steps of supporting the greater gifts of creation.

As the teaching of Pope Francis continues, "A Christian who does not protect creation, who does not let it grow, is a Christian who does not care about the work of God; that work that was born from the love of God for us. And this is the first response to the first creation: protect creation, make it grow."

These teachings are common to all of the world's great religions. In fact, both our religious and non-religious neighbors share the ethic of land stewardship and protecting the commons. It is inspiring to see people from all walks of life come together in the desert to ask and work with our leaders so that public policy reflects this ethic.

We hope that our leaders in Washington, D.C., from Congress to the White House, work to pass the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act.

Desert Conservation and Recreation Act is visionary legislation

By Bob Leone Yucca Valley | Posted: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 8:27 pm

I have lived in Yucca Valley for 26 years and have served on the Yucca Valley Town Council for over 14 years, where I represented the interests of both Democrat and Republican constituents. Over the years, I've seen incredible changes to our desert communities and a shift toward an economy that is increasingly reliant on tourists who come to our area to experience dark night skies, beautiful vistas, abundant wildlife and unparalleled recreational opportunities. These tourists contribute to the well-being of our communities by supporting local business: They eat in our restaurants, sleep in our hotels and purchase gas and supplies. The benefits of recreational tourism are why communities throughout the Morongo Basin should support Senator Dianne Feinstein's recently reintroduced California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act.

The CDCRA would position the California desert to become one of the nation's premiere destinations for tourism. The bill would add lands to our desert national parks, create wilderness areas and wild and scenic river segments, designate two new national monuments and balance recreational needs by legislatively protecting five existing off-road vehicle areas, ensuring that future generations have a place to ride. Locally, it would enhance opportunities for recreational tourism by adding 4,500 area of land to Joshua Tree National Park, protecting Black Lava Butte and Flat Top Mesa Area from future renewable energy proposals and allowing the National Park Service to purchase the Joshua Tree Visitor Center.

The 4,500 acres that would be added to Joshua Tree National Park are Bureau of Land Management parcels along the park's northern border and lands the Mojave Desert Land Trust has purchased and wants to transfer to the park. These lands are valuable because they protect wildlife corridors and scenic viewsheds, but would also enhance our area's recreational opportunities. The park is already recognized as one of the most important recreational and economic drivers of our region: In 2013, 1.3 million visitors to Joshua Tree National Park spent over \$62 million in gateway communities and supported 770 full- and part-time jobs.

Passage of the CDCRA would also create the Black Lava Buttes and Flat Top Mesa Area of Critical Environmental Concern, protecting beautiful volcanic buttes that frame the skyline near Pioneertown and are the last remnants of a vast lava field that covered the area 3 million years ago. Several years ago, this area was threatened by an industrial-scale wind farm which would have destroyed its scenic vistas and harmed valuable archaeological resources. The ACEC will protect the area's traditional recreational opportunities and these archaeological resources.

Back in 2005, the Joshua Tree National Park Association purchased what is now the Joshua Tree Visitor Center property and remodeled and leased a portion of the space to the Joshua Tree National

Park. The JT Visitor Center is now the most heavily used park visitor center and in fiscal year 2014 received 208,668 tourists from around the globe. The center plays a critical role in educating visitors about safety, hikes, wildlife and weather during their visit to Joshua Tree. However, the substantial mortgage of this property has diverted funds from the JTNPA's core mission, which is to fund and provide education about Joshua Tree National Park. The CDCRA would allow the federal government to purchase the center, allowing the JTNPA to develop and fund more educational and resource protection programs for the park.

The California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act would enhance the Morongo Basin's visibility as a destination for recreational tourism. The bill would have real benefits for our communities and Joshua Tree National Park, and would further balance recreational needs in the California desert. I call upon communities and elected officials throughout the Morongo Basin to support this important and visionary legislation.

A-4

The Inyo Register

OPINION

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 2012

RENA MLODECKI Publisher | DARCY ELLIS Editor

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Proposed legislation would benefit economy and environment

By Nancy Good

By way of introduction, I am an officer of Tecopa Hot Springs Concessionaire, the new concessionaire of Tecopa Hot Springs Campground & Pools, located in Tecopa. I am also an active board member of the Amargosa Conservancy. Further, I am a resident of Tecopa and spend a great deal of time pursuing recreational and artistic interests in the surrounding desert landscape.

It would be an understatement to say that I am very concerned about pristine desert lands being developed with large-scale renewable energy projects, especially since they will have a huge, negative impact on the Amargosa River watershed and the many endangered, rare and endemic species that make that area their home. I would rather see renewable energy projects being built in urban areas.

A new opportunity to protect California's desert heritage and provide for our future as residents of Inyo

County has taken form in the recently introduced California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act (CDCRA). While residents of the Owens Valley may be familiar with the proposed Alabama Hills National Scenic Area, also in the CDCRA, there are other proposed conservation areas which provide benefit to the people and the environment of Southern Inyo County.

Southern Inyo County's economy is almost entirely reliant on tourism. Visitors from around the world come to see some of the most spectacular scenery in the nation and to enjoy our standing recreational opportunities. Since most of our county is public land, there are times when we have little control over the management of the resources these visitors come to enjoy. The CDCRA brings protection to the resources and recreational opportunities on public lands in our area, ensuring that the tourists continue to have such a beautiful and enjoyable place to visit.

The CDCRA has been a

TOP OF THE MORNING



Guest Columnist

collaborative effort, supported by diverse stakeholders including business owners and chambers of commerce, off-road vehicle groups, veterans, local elected officials, conservation organizations, and faith leaders. This bill enjoys such wide-ranging support because it offers a balance of conservation and recreation designations, maintaining current modes of access to public lands while protecting resources. For instance, the proposed Kingston Range Wilderness Addition would protect a unique sand-sheet habitat,

home to Mojave fringe-toed lizards and desert tortoise. This designation would not close any vehicular routes of access, and actually would re-open a 1.4 mile stretch of the road which follows the old Tonopah & Tidewater railroad grade.

Many Southern Inyo County visitors are bound for Dumont Dunes Off-Highway Vehicle Area, just south of Tecopa. The CDCRA would legislatively designate this area for OHV use, ensuring that riders there will continue to have a place to recreate. This designation would allow BLM to better steward the dunes, and ensure that Inyo County continues to receive a steady stream of OHV rider business. Respecting that there are diverse resources in the area, local conservation groups such as the Amargosa Conservancy have partnered with OHV advocates such as the Friends of Dumont Dunes to promote the CDCRA as mutually beneficial to all desert users.

The CDCRA also helps Inyo County protect its precious water resources. The

Amargosa River is one such vital resource and the vital thread which knits our region together. Designated as Wild & Scenic in 2009, the Amargosa provides life-sustaining water to desert oases up and down its 26-mile course. This important river habitat also brings thousands of birdwatchers from around the world to our area. To provide additional protection for precious groundwater resources and help the BLM manage the river more cohesively, the CDCRA proposes to designate two more miles of Wild & Scenic River, connecting the existing conservation area to one of its vital water sources at Shoshone Spring.

As the Amargosa River, the Kingston Wilderness, the Avawatz Wilderness and Dumont Dunes are known economic draws to the small Southern Inyo County communities of Tecopa and Shoshone, the CDCRA proposals would provide additional exposure for all the wildlands of our area, encourage hikers and wildlife watchers, along with OHV enthusiasts, who would

come visit and who then ultimately would support our local businesses. All of the businesses in Southern Inyo County, from Furnace Creek to Tecopa, rely on a steady stream of visitors attracted to our remote location, scenic vistas, and rugged desert terrain.

I encourage Congressman Paul Cook to support the CDCRA and work together with the region's leaders so this common sense proposal to protect our valuable desert public lands for people and wildlife is passed by Congress. It will help grow the economy of Southern Inyo County while providing for conservation and recreational opportunities.

(Nancy Good is a resident of Tecopa, an officer of Tecopa Hot Springs Concessionaire - the new concessionaire of Tecopa Hot Springs Campground & Pools, located in Tecopa - a board member of the Amargosa Conservancy and artist/photographer who documents the scenic beauty of pristine desert environments.)



Hi-Desert Star

People you know, news you can trust since 1957

Progress is being made in the California desert

By James Ramos San Bernardino County Supervisor, 3rd District | Posted: Tuesday, March 3, 2015 3:26 pm

Earlier in the month, Senator Diane Feinstein introduced the California Desert and Conservation Act of 2015. The proposed legislation, which is also co-sponsored by Senator Barbara Boxer, provides amendments to the California Desert Protection Act of 1994. It would increase protections for approximately 1.6 million acres of desert landscape. As a representative of the desert region, I applaud the efforts made by both Senator Feinstein and Senator Boxer to protect our California desert.

California has always been a destination for those appreciating the natural beauty and the majesty of the outdoors. The bill would designate several new wilderness areas to help protect important waterways like the Amargosa River and Deep Creek as Wild and Scenic Rivers, and establish the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area. It also establishes two new national monuments — the Mojave Trails and the Sand to Snow national monuments.

A key benefit for the desert region is the boost in its local economic benefit from increased tourism. The California desert is one of the top outdoor recreation locations in the United States and its national parks alone bring nearly three million visitors each year. In 2011, travel dollars spent in California totaled \$102.3 billion, money that translated into over

\$30 billion in earnings for California businesses and 893,000 Californians who work in the travel sector and related industries.

In addition, the conservation lands that will be protected by the CDCRA will provide outstanding support for the preservation of desert ecosystems. The new desert protection plan would protect approximately 400,000 acres forever by designating them as wilderness, which means they can never be developed, mined or otherwise disturbed. Therefore, rare and endangered plant and animal species such as the desert tortoise and big horn sheep will benefit from the protection of their natural habitat.

Another key benefit of the CDCRA is that it addresses the opportunity for responsible development of renewable energy. The CDCRA areas are not part of the millions of acres being considered for renewable energy development under the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan.

For years, California's natural wonders have been an important part of its economic health. We have a unique opportunity to preserve and protect the desert heritage for future generations.

I strongly urge members of Congress to support the legislation.

THE SUN

Desert protection bill offers a balanced approach

By Chris Carrillo

POSTED: 04/24/15, 1:45 PM PDT
0 COMMENTS

Five years ago, the California Desert Protection Act of 2010 was introduced in the United States Senate. An effort to balance conservation, recreation and renewable energy development in the growing California desert, the bill received 150 endorsements of bi-partisan local leaders, chambers of commerce and off-highway vehicle and conservation groups.

California's largest business advocacy group, the California Chamber of Commerce, supported the bill, precisely because its passage would raise the profile of the desert as a destination for tourism which benefits local economies.

But Congress did not consider the legislation at that time.

Today a very similar bill, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act, has been reintroduced in the current Congress and is gaining attention in San Bernardino County.

In Washington, the push to move the legislation is viewed by many as the preferable approach to President Obama's unilateral use of the Antiquities Act, which the president could use to designate protection for parts of the bill.

Locally, those same conversations are starting to occur. Congressman Paul Cook, taking a leadership role and recognizing the timeliness of the issue, recently mailed surveys to his constituents soliciting their feedback on whether they think he should introduce a bill in the House of Representatives supporting the largest provision of the legislation, the Mojave Trails National Monument.

But with so much attention likely to be given to this bill over the next year, what exactly would the legislation protect and why should anyone consider supporting it?

The Mojave Trails National Monument would protect the historical legacy of Route 66, the "Mother Road," which led travelers for decades into California before the construction of the Interstate Highway System. It would also protect existing recreational uses in the area, including off-road vehicle use on designated routes, rock hounding, horseback riding, hiking and camping.

Our national parks, including Joshua Tree, Mojave National Preserve and Death Valley have a profound impact on our local economy. Not only do they attract regional and

national visitation, but they are known for attracting international tourists who visit the California desert each year to experience something they can't experience at home: the intense terrain of the American desert.

Legislation such as the proposed bill enhances the National Park experience and is valuable in its own right, but it also means an infusion of new tourism dollars supporting our local businesses.

<http://www.sbsun.com/opinion/20150424/desert-protection-bill-offers-a-balanced-approach>

April 30, 2015 3:22PM

[Print Page](#)

For veterans, California desert has special purpose

By Dave McConnell

Earlier this year, Senator Dianne Feinstein introduced the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act (CDCRA) of 2015, which would increase protections for approximately 1.6 million acres of the desert. These areas are an important part of our local heritage and contribute to the economy. For these reasons, a diverse coalition of elected officials, business leaders, off-road groups, and conservationists across the desert is strongly supporting this legislation.

There's one other group that also is part of this coalition: veterans. I myself am a proud member of this group, having served in the United States Marine Corps and the United States Army. For us, the desert has special meaning and purpose.

Returning from overseas often is a challenging, overwhelming experience. We need to re-enter civilian life and all that encompasses — running errands, mowing the lawn, navigating traffic, and the like. The pristine, majestic desert is an escape in the truest sense of the word. If, and inevitably when, we feel overwhelmed by the transition back home, the desert is waiting for us. For those with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, the seclusion and beauty of the desert can be an integral part of their healing process.

My fellow veterans and I take full advantage of its open space, trails and streams. Our time together in the desert, as brothers and sisters, affirms the importance of protecting and preserving these special lands. As a native of the desert, now raising kids here myself, I believe strongly that this is a sacred duty. It connects us to our past and is a legacy we are privileged to pass on to future generations.

And the CDCRA would help us build that legacy. It would establish two new national monuments — the Mojave Trails and the Sand to Snow National Monuments — and expand Joshua Tree and Death Valley National Parks and the Mojave National Preserve. It would also designate several new wilderness areas, help protect important waterways like the Amargosa River and Deep Creek as Wild and Scenic Rivers, and establish the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area.

Local leaders offered important input as the CDCRA was developed. Because of this, the legislation reflects the best interests of all members of our diverse community. It offers a smart, balanced approach to protecting wilderness and also ensuring the public's access for recreation and tourism activities like hiking, camping, and off-roading. People of all ages from all backgrounds experience the joy of life by engaging in these activities.

Tourists, too, come from all over the world to see the incredible scenery and rich plant and animal life unique to our special region. They come to experience our pioneering and homesteading roots.

And we should not take these visitors or their impact on our community, for granted. In San Bernardino County alone, visitor-generated tax receipts totaled \$52.5 million in 2010. In 2013, visitors to Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Parks and the Mojave National Preserve pumped \$165 million into the region's economy, supporting nearly 2,000 jobs. These numbers show that the desert has a vast impact on our economic future and quality of life.

When I've needed it most, the desert has been there for me — and my fellow veterans. We heal and we find peace in the desert. We share stories and re-connect with life in the desert. I encourage our local officials, including Congressman Paul Cook, to ensure it will be there for others when they need it too. Continue supporting the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act.

Dave McConnell is a veteran of the Marine Corps and Army who lives in Apple Valley.

<http://www.hesperia-star.com/article/20150430/NEWS/150439984>

[Print Page](#)

The Desert Sun

Scott Robinson, Special to The Desert Sun 5:21 p.m. PDT May 14, 2015

Valley Voice: Our young benefit from parks creation

Over the last year, two dozen children in the Boys & Girls Club of Cathedral City embarked on an epic adventure: to learn about and explore our public lands, including areas protected as national parks and wilderness areas by the California Desert Protection Act enacted over 20 years ago.

On one field trip, we piled into vans and set out for Joshua Tree National Park, where the children scrambled over piles of boulders, saw Joshua trees up close, and looked at fossils to understand the desert's amazing geology.

We learned about the animals that live in the Mojave Desert, including bighorn sheep and desert tortoises. Park rangers introduced the children to Bowser, a desert tortoise fresh out of hibernation who ambles across the desert floor for his favorite snack, the flowers of the desert willow. It was exciting to watch the children light up as they learned about our public land heritage in the best way possible — with their hands, eyes, and their own two feet.

The Leaders in Training students in our project, which we've called "The Incredible Journey," were ages 11 to 15 — that crucial stage to teach them life skills and help them gain confidence in the world. They enjoyed the fresh air and exercising, which is a great way to battle childhood obesity problems in our community. Experiencing the outdoors is an important part of their development.

That's what these lands were protected for under the California Desert Protection Act of 1994: so that these ecosystems and animals would be here for future generations to explore and enjoy. We were excited to learn that there is momentum in the California Desert to establish two new national monuments to further protect these special landscapes.

We created a video of our many snapshots, interviews with park rangers, favorite recollections, and time with Bowser the desert tortoise into a film project, "The Incredible Journey." We were delighted when the Palm Springs Unified School District recognized the film at its annual Digicom Film Festival. Our band of explorers was acknowledged for their work and creativity, and Congressman Raul Ruiz even created certificates to recognize each student.

Here at the Boys & Girls Club, part of our mission is to help children find their gift and share it with the world. We feel this moment helped them along that path. In addition to exploring our public lands, they jumped into projects for Earth Day and water conservation as they learned about becoming stewards of our public resources.

Sens. Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer recently introduced the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015. The bill would establish a Mojave Trails National Monument and Sand to Snow National Monument, several new wilderness areas, add public lands to Joshua Tree, Death Valley, and Mojave National Preserve, and designate 77 miles of precious California waterways as Wild and Scenic Rivers.

These lands contain Native American petroglyphs, mule deer, and the rugged desert vistas that our corner of the state is known for. I'm hopeful and inspired that future generations of children will have their own "Incredible Journeys" in these protected lands. I encourage our local legislators and congressmen Ruiz and Paul Cook to also be leaders on this important issue for our children.

Scott Robinson is executive director of the Boys & Girls Club of Cathedral City. Email him at srobinson@bgccc.org.

By William Reeves

[Print Page](#)

July 10, 2015 6:05PM

Valley Voices: Feinstein bill will protect streams and rivers, too

Earlier this year, Senator Dianne Feinstein introduced the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act (CDCRA) of 2015, which would increase protections for roughly 1.6 million acres of public lands in our desert region. Amongst its provisions, the CDCRA would establish the Mojave Trails and Sand to Snow National Monuments and protect 77 miles of streams and rivers. These vital waterways, mountain peaks, cactus gardens and wide open vistas are an important part of our local heritage. That's why a broad base of elected officials, outdoor enthusiasts, business leaders, and veterans across the desert is rallying behind this legislation.

There's one other voice that also is stepping out in support of this effort: anglers. Protection for public lands, especially rivers and streams, is near and dear to any fisherman's heart. My family has had a summer home six miles from Deep Creek since 1933. For decades, my family has fished in the waters of Deep Creek, which runs north from the San Bernardino Mountains to feed into the Mojave River. Here you can find rainbow trout, brown trout, bass and crappie.

It's not just the waters that are special, but the lands around them too. There's a Native American site with a chair like rock and a metates bowl carved into stone for grinding acorns — you can sit there and imagine that hundreds of years ago it was used to make acorn flour. Beavers still make their homes here, and deer congregate in certain spots on the river.

In my life, I've seen how special places and lands have been degraded. That's why I support the protections and resources Senator Feinstein's bill will bring to these lands — resources such as proper facilities for people, so we can visit without over-impacting the land.

Anglers often see challenges to our streams and rivers far before other sportsmen. For the 77 miles of freshwater streams and rivers being considered for protection in Feinstein's bill, including Deep Creek, aquatic insects like caddisflies are the foundation of the food chain. These insects need pure, clean water to survive. And without those insects, you can't have trout or other fish.

Healthy fish support larger animals in the food chain from large birds to bears — and also anglers enjoying a day on the river. If the water isn't clean enough for the fish, it isn't clean enough for the rest of us either. That's why a number of anglers and other sportsmen formed the Fisheries Resource Volunteer Corps over 20 years ago. We monitor the health of rivers and streams in our region to help prevent degradation.

Beautiful lands and clean streams bring in rich economic benefits to the region. Sportsmen and tourists come from all over the world to see the scenery and animal life unique to the California desert. They come to find adventure and solitude. In San Bernardino County alone, visitor-generated tax receipts totaled \$52.5 million in 2010. In 2013, visitors to Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Parks and the Mojave National Preserve pumped \$165 million into the region's economy, supporting nearly 2,000 jobs. These numbers show that our public lands are an important part of our economic future and quality of life.

These days when I go to Deep Creek, I often bring my grandkids. I point out the moving sticks at the bottom of the stream that are actually aquatic insects in disguise, teach them the basics of angling, and wade with them in the cool waters. I hope these waterways and lands will be protected for them to enjoy many years into the future. I encourage all of our leaders, from local officials to Rep. Paul Cook and Senator Feinstein to the White House, to ensure these public lands will be there for future generations by supporting the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act.

William Reeves is a volunteer with the Fisheries Resource Volunteer Corps.

**Board of Supervisors**

District 1	Kevin Jeffries 951-955-1010
District 2	John F. Tavaglione 951-955-1020
District 3	Charles Washington 951-955-1030
District 4	John Benoit 951-955-1040
District 5	Marion Ashley 951-955-1050

May 20, 2015

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
SH-331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein:

I have sent the enclosed letters on behalf of the Riverside County Board of Supervisors to Chairwoman Murkowski and Ranking Minority Member Cantwell of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, urging them to take action on S. 414, the *California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act*. The Board voted unanimously to support the legislation at its meeting on May 19.

Thank you for sponsoring S. 414. The proposal is a significant enhancement to the California Protection Act of 1994, and would provide for the conservation of Federal land and waterways, designate national monuments, and enhance recreational opportunities. At the same time, it would protect California's desert heritage for future generations, ensure continued military activities, and protect existing mining interests. In Riverside County, S. 414 would enlarge Joshua Tree National Park by 500 acres and protect more than 28 miles of the Whitewater River as a Wild and Scenic River. It would also create the approximately 135,000 acre Sand to Snow National Monument between Joshua Tree National Park and the San Bernardino National Forest. The bill would expand tourism locally and bring important economic benefits to the Riverside County region.

Please work with your colleagues who serve on the committee to expedite consideration of the *California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act*, and thank you once again for sponsoring this important legislation.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas P. Walters
Washington Representative

TPW:jaw

Enclosures

RAYMOND "RAY" CASTILLO
SUPERVISOR—DISTRICT 5
940 MAIN STREET, SUITE 209
EL CENTRO, CA 92243



BUS: (760) 482-4220
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FAX: (760) 482-4215
E-MAIL: raycastillo@co.imperial.ca.us

December 3, 2014

Congressman Paul Cook
1222 Longworth House Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Cook:

I am writing to you regarding the *California Desert Protection Act* (CDPA). Imperial County has been engaged in efforts to renew the Act for several years now and has a great interest in its continued success. As we look ahead to the 115th Congress, we urge you to support amendments to the CDPA that would ensure that California's desert land is protected for generations to come.

As you are likely aware, Senator Dianne Feinstein is planning to introduce legislation early in 2015 that would build upon the success of the CDPA. The bill, which will be entitled the *California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act*, has been drafted to ensure that certain unique, undeveloped, ecologically and geologically significant, culturally important, and scenic areas of public land within the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) remain that way. Imperial County is pleased to have had the opportunity to work with Senator Feinstein's staff and other parties to ensure that the legislation would allow for the preservation of historical uses for all who want to enjoy our superior desert vistas, recreational opportunities, as well as the other unique qualities of our desert.

As you know, the issues and areas of interest within Imperial County differ somewhat from those in the northern part of the CDCA; however, the desire to balance the various perspectives on our beautiful, diverse desert is something we can agree is very critical. With this as a guiding principle, the *California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act* attempts to strike the right balance in the interest of preserving our desert areas for the continued benefit and enjoyment of its residents and visitors.

Again, I respectfully request your support for efforts to renew and strengthen the CDPA. With so many questioning the ability to move important legislative matters in Washington, I am hopeful that the *California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act* could be a bridge to bring people together for the benefit of our California desert.

Thank you for your consideration of this request. I am available should you or your staff have any questions.

Sincerely,

Raymond Castillo, Supervisor, District 5

cc: Congressman Juan Vargas

RESOLUTION NO. 2015-10

**A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY
SUPPORTING WILDERNESS, WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS,
NATIONAL MONUMENTS, NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE
ADDITIONS IN THE CALIFORNIA DESERT**

WHEREAS, Senator Dianne Feinstein has introduced the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act 2015 to ensure that certain unique, undeveloped, ecologically and geologically significant, culturally important, and scenic areas of public land within the California Desert Conservation Area are preserved as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national monuments, and National Park and Preserve additions; and

WHEREAS, Joshua Tree National Park, Death Valley National Park, Mojave National Preserve and BLM administered wilderness and natural areas in the California desert are an important component of our community's and region's historic, cultural, economic, and social identity, and generate substantial economic benefit for surrounding area businesses through local employment, tax revenues, and visitor spending on meals, lodging, and supplies; and

WHEREAS, national monuments, national park and wilderness designation have been shown to increase tourism and attract new residents, thereby generating substantial economic benefits for nearby communities through local employment and tax revenue; and

WHEREAS, the proposed designation will contribute to our region's superior desert and mountain vistas, air quality, water quality, peaceful soundscapes, and dark night skies; and

WHEREAS, protected public lands will provide local residents and visitors with opportunities for many recreational activities including hiking, horseback riding, rock climbing, photography, camping, off-roading, wildlife viewing, scientific research, and nature study; and

WHEREAS, protecting wild places and national park lands would ensure that future generations can enjoy them tomorrow as we do today; and

WHEREAS, preserving these areas would protect landscapes that encompass steep mountains, winding canyons, free flowing rivers, and rugged desert landscapes, including the proposed Sand to Snow and Mojave Trails national monuments; the proposed Golden Valley, Kingston Range, Indian Pass, Palo Verde wilderness additions; the Great Falls Basin, Avawatz Mountains, Soda Mountains, Buzzards Peak, Milpitas Wash wilderness areas; additions to Joshua Tree National Park; the Castle Mountains addition to the Mojave National Preserve; wilderness additions to Death Valley National Park; the Amargosa, Deep Creek, Whitewater, and Surprise Canyon wild and scenic rivers; the Flat Top Mesa and Black Buttes Area of Critical Environmental Concern; and the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Town of Apple Valley endorses and supports the designation of wilderness, the designation of wild and scenic rivers, the National Park and Preserve wilderness additions within the California Desert Conservation Area, and the Sand to Snow National Monument and the Mojave Trails National Monument.


AND FURTHERMORE the Town of Apple Valley will transmit this signed resolution to the office of Senator Dianne Feinstein and to Congressman Paul Cook who represent us in Congress.

APPROVED and **ADOPTED** by the Town Council of the Town of Apple Valley this 14th day of April, 2015.

ATTEST:



La Vonda M. Pearson, Town Clerk



Larry Cusack, Mayor

Town of Apple Valley
Resolution No. 2015-10

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY

I, LA VONDA M-PEARSON, Town Clerk for the Town of Apple Valley, Apple Valley, California, do hereby certify that Resolution No. 2015-10, duly and regularly adopted by the Town Council at a meeting thereof held on the 14th day of April, 2015 by the following vote:

AYES: Council Members Bishop, Emick, Nassif, Mayor Pro Tem Stanton, Mayor Cusack.


NOES: None.

ABSTAIN: None.

ABSENT: None.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the Town of Apple Valley, California, this 15th day of April, 2015

LA VONDA M-PEARSON, CMC
TOWN CLERK

By: 
Yvonne Rivera, Deputy

(SEAL)



RESOLUTION NO. 23851

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA, SUPPORTING
WILDERNESS, WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS, NATIONAL
MONUMENTS, NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE
ADDITIONS IN THE CALIFORNIA DESERT
CONSERVATION AND RECREATION ACT OF 2015.

WHEREAS, Senators Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer have introduced the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act 2015 (S414) that certain unique, undeveloped, ecologically and geologically significant, culturally important, and scenic areas of public land within the California Desert Conservation Area are preserved as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national monuments, and National Park and Preserve additions; and

WHEREAS, the proposed designations will contribute to our region's superior desert and mountain vistas, air quality, water quality, peaceful soundscapes, and dark night skies; providing local residents and visitors with opportunities for many recreational activities including hiking, horseback riding, rock climbing, photography, camping, off-roading, wildlife viewing, scientific research, and nature study; ensuring these attributes for future generations; and

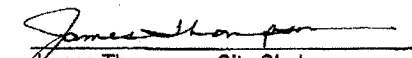
WHEREAS, national park and wilderness designations are an important component of the City of Palm Springs historic, cultural, economic, and social identity, and generate substantial economic benefit for surrounding area businesses through local employment; tax revenues; visitor spending; and

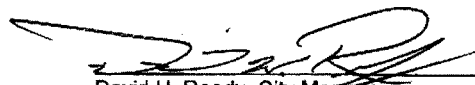
WHEREAS, preserving these areas would protect landscapes that encompass steep mountains, winding canyons, free flowing rivers, and rugged desert landscapes including the proposed Sand to Snow National Monument; Whitewater Wild and Scenic River; and additions to Joshua Tree National Park.

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PALM SPRINGS DOES HEREBY RESOLVE that the City Council of Palm Springs endorses and supports the designation of wilderness, the designation of wild and scenic rivers, the National Park and Preserve wilderness additions within the California Desert Conservation Area, and the Sand to Snow National Monument and the Mojave Trails National Monument, all as proposed within the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act 2015 (S414).

ADOPTED THIS 1ST DAY OF JULY, 2015.

ATTEST:


James Thompson, City Clerk


David H. Ready, City Manager

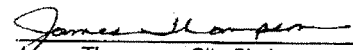
Resolution No. 23851
Page 2

CERTIFICATION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF PALM SPRINGS)

I, JAMES THOMPSON, City Clerk of the City of Palm Springs, hereby certify that Resolution No. 23851 is a full, true and correct copy, and was duly adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Palm Springs on the 1st day of July, 2015, by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmember Foat, Councilmember Hutcheson, Councilmember Mills,
Mayor Pro Tem Lewin, and Mayor Pougnet.
NOES: None.
ABSENT: None.
ABSTAIN: None.


James Thompson, City Clerk
City of Palm Springs, California 07/22/2015

RESOLUTION 2015-16

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
CATHEDRAL CITY, SUPPORTING THE CALIFORNIA DESERT
CONSERVATION AND RECREATION ACT 2015**

WHEREAS, Senator Dianne Feinstein has introduced the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act 2015 that certain unique, undeveloped, ecologically and geologically significant, culturally important, and scenic areas of public land within the California Desert Conservation Area are preserved as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national monuments, and National Park and Preserve additions; and

WHEREAS, the Mojave National Preserve and BLM administered wilderness and natural areas in the high desert are an important component of our community's historic, cultural, economic, and social identity, and generate substantial economic benefit for surrounding area businesses through local employment; tax revenues; visitor spending on meals, lodging, and supplies; and

WHEREAS, national monuments, national park and wilderness designation has been shown to increase tourism and attract new residents, thereby generating substantial economic benefits for nearby communities through local employment and tax revenue; and

WHEREAS, the proposed designation will contribute to our region's superior desert and mountain vistas, air quality, water quality, peaceful soundscapes, and dark night skies; and

WHEREAS, protected public lands will provide local residents and visitors with opportunities for many recreational activities including hiking, horseback riding, rock climbing, photography, camping, off-roading, wildlife viewing, scientific research, and nature study; and

WHEREAS, protecting wild places and national park lands would ensure that future generations can enjoy them tomorrow as we do today; and

WHEREAS, preserving these areas would protect landscapes that encompass steep mountains, winding canyons, free flowing rivers, and rugged desert landscapes, including the proposed Sand to Snow and Mojave Trails National Monument; the proposed Golden Valley, Kingston Range, Indian Pass, Palo Verde wilderness additions; the Great Falls Basin, Avawatz Mountains, Soda Mountains, Buzzards Peak, Milpitas Wash wilderness area; additions to Joshua Tree National Park; the Castle Mountains addition to the Mojave National Preserve; wilderness additions to Death Valley National Park; the Amargosa, Deep Creek, Whitewater, and Surprise Canyon wild and scenic rivers; the Flat Top Mesa and Black Buttes Area of Critical Environmental Concern; and the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City of Cathedral City endorses and supports the designation of wilderness, the designation of wild and scenic rivers, the National Park and Preserve wilderness additions within the California Desert

Conservation Area, and the Sand to Snow National Monument and the Mojave Trails National Monument.

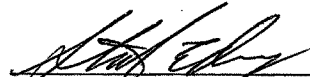
PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Cathedral City held on this 25th day of March 2015, by the following vote:

Ayes: Council Members Carnevale and Kaplan ; mayor Pro Tem
Pettis and Mayor Henry

Noes: Ø -

Absent: 1 - Council member Aguilar

Abstain: Ø


Stan Henry, Mayor

ATTEST:


Gary F. Howell, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


Charles R. Green, City Attorney

RESOLUTION NO 2015- 010

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DESERT HOT SPRINGS SUPPORTING WILDERNESS, WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS, NATIONAL MONUMENTS, NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE ADDITIONS IN THE CALIFORNIA DESERT

WHEREAS, Senators Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer have introduced the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 (S. 414) to ensure that certain unique, undeveloped, ecologically and geologically significant, culturally important, and scenic areas of public land within the California Desert Conservation Area are preserved as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national monuments, and National Park and Preserve additions; and

WHEREAS, Joshua Tree National Park, Death Valley National Park, Mojave National Preserve and BLM administered wilderness and natural areas in the California desert are an important component of our community's and region's historic, cultural, economic, and social identity, and generate substantial economic benefit for surrounding area businesses through local employment, tax revenues, and visitor spending on meals, lodging, and supplies; and

WHEREAS, national monuments, national park and wilderness designation have been shown to increase tourism and attract new residents, thereby generating substantial economic benefits for nearby communities through local employment and tax revenue; and

WHEREAS, the proposed designation will contribute to our region's superior desert and mountain vistas, air quality, water quality, peaceful soundscapes, and dark night skies; and

WHEREAS, protected public lands will provide local residents and visitors with opportunities for many recreational activities including hiking, horseback riding, rock climbing, photography, camping, off-roading, wildlife viewing, scientific research, and nature study; and

WHEREAS, protecting wild places and national park lands would ensure that future generations can enjoy them tomorrow as we do today; and

WHEREAS, preserving these areas would protect landscapes that encompass steep mountains, winding canyons, free flowing rivers, and rugged desert landscapes, including the proposed Sand to Snow and Mojave Trails national monuments; the proposed Golden Valley, Kingston Range, Indian Pass, Palo Verde wilderness additions; the Great Falls Basin, Avawatz Mountains, Soda Mountains, Buzzards Peak, Milpitas Wash wilderness areas; additions to Joshua Tree National Park; the Castle Mountains addition to the Mojave National Preserve; wilderness additions to Death Valley National Park; the Amargosa, Deep Creek, Whitewater, and Surprise Canyon wild and scenic rivers; the Flat Top Mesa and Black Buttes Area of Critical Environmental Concern; and the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City of Desert Hot Springs endorses the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 including the designation of National Monuments, Wilderness Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Park and Preserve, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, and National Scenic Area identified within the legislation.

AND FURTHERMORE the City of Desert Hot Springs will transmit this signed resolution to the office of Senator Dianne Feinstein, Senator Barbara Boxer, and to Congressman Raul Ruiz, who represent us in Congress.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Desert Hot Springs at a Regular meeting held on the 7th day of April, 2015, by the following vote:

AYES: 4 – Betts; Matas; McKee; and Pye.

NAYS: None.

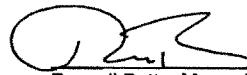
ABSENT: 1 – Mayor Sanchez.

ABSTAIN: None.

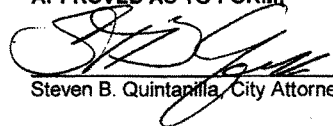
ATTEST:


Jerry Soriano, CMC, City Clerk

APPROVED:


Russell Betts, Mayor Pro Tem

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


Steven B. Quintanilla, City Attorney

RESOLUTION NO. 2015-10

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COACHELLA SUPPORTING WILDERNESS, WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS, NATIONAL MONUMENTS, NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE ADDITIONS AND RENEWAL ENERGIES IN THE CALIFORNIA DESERT.

WHEREAS, Senators Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer have introduced the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 (S. 414) to ensure that certain unique, undeveloped, ecologically and geologically significant, culturally important, and scenic areas of public land within the California Desert Conservation Area are preserved as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national monuments, and National Park and Preserve additions and including provisions for renewal energy transportation corridors (S. 414 text is attached herein as Attachment A"); and,

WHEREAS, Joshua Tree National Park, Death Valley National Park, Mojave National Preserve and BLM administered wilderness and natural areas in the California desert are an important component of our community's and region's historic, cultural, economic, and social identity, and generate substantial economic benefit for surrounding area businesses through local employment, tax revenues, and visitor spending on meals, lodging, and supplies; and,

WHEREAS, national monuments, national park and wilderness designation have been shown to increase tourism and attract new residents, thereby generating substantial economic benefits for nearby communities through local employment and tax revenue; and,

WHEREAS, the proposed designation will contribute to our region's superior desert and mountain vistas, air quality, water quality, peaceful soundscapes, and dark night skies; and,

WHEREAS, protected public lands will provide local residents and visitors with opportunities for many recreational activities including hiking, horseback riding, rock climbing, photography, camping, off-roading, wildlife viewing, scientific research, and nature study; and,

WHEREAS, protecting wild places and national park lands would ensure that future generations can enjoy them tomorrow as we do today; and,

WHEREAS, preserving these areas would protect landscapes that encompass steep mountains, winding canyons, free flowing rivers, and rugged desert landscapes, including the proposed Sand to Snow and Mojave Trails national monuments; the proposed Golden Valley, Kingston Range, Indian Pass, Palo Verde wilderness additions; the Great Falls Basin, Avawatz Mountains, Soda Mountains, Buzzards Peak, Milpitas Wash wilderness areas; additions to Joshua Tree National Park; the Castle Mountains addition to the Mojave National Preserve; wilderness additions to Death Valley National Park; the Amargosa, Deep Creek, Whitewater, and Surprise Canyon wild and scenic rivers; the Flat Top Mesa and Black Buttes Area of Critical Environmental Concern; and the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Coachella:

SECTION 1. The City of Coachella endorses the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 including the designation of National Monuments, Wilderness Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Park and Preserve, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, and National Scenic Area identified within the legislation.

SECTION 2. Based on the entire record before the City Council and all written and oral evidence presented, in

AND FURTHERMORE the City of Coachella City Clerk will transmit this signed resolution to the office of Senator Dianne Feinstein, Senator Barbara Boxer, and to Congressman Raul Ruiz, who represent us in Congress.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 22nd day of April, 2015, by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmember Martinez, Councilmember Sanchez, Councilmember Zepeda, and Mayor Hernandez.


NOES: None.

ABSENT: Mayor Pro Tem Perez


ABSTAIN: None.


Steven A. Hernandez, Mayor
City of Coachella

ATTEST:


Beatrice Barajas, City Clerk
City of Coachella

APPROVED AS TO FORM


Carlos Campos, City Attorney
City of Coachella

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss
CITY OF COACHELLA)

I, Beatrice Barajas, City Clerk of the City of Coachella, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Resolution No. 2015-10 adopted by the City Council at a regular meeting therefore duly held and convened on the 22nd day of April, 2015.

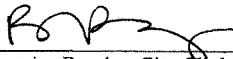

Beatrice Barajas, City Clerk

EXHIBIT "A"

S.414 - California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015

The full text of the Congressional Bill S. 414 is available at the following weblink:

<https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/senate-bill/414/text>

RESOLUTION NO. 2015-23

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CALIMESA, CALIFORNIA SUPPORTING WILDERNESS, WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS, NATIONAL MONUMENTS, NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE ADDITIONS IN THE CALIFORNIA DESERT

WHEREAS, Senator Dianne Feinstein has introduced the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act 2015 (S.414) to ensure that certain unique, undeveloped, ecologically and geologically significant, culturally important, and scenic areas of public land within the California Desert Conservation Area are preserved as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national monuments, and National Park and Preserve additions; and

WHEREAS, Joshua Tree National Park, Death Valley National Park, Mojave National Preserve and BLM administered wilderness and natural areas in the California desert are an important component of our community's and region's historic, cultural, economic, and social identity, and generate substantial economic benefit for surrounding area businesses through local employment, tax revenues, and visitor spending on meals, lodging, and supplies; and

WHEREAS, national monuments, national park and wilderness designation have been shown to increase tourism and attract new residents, thereby generating substantial economic benefits for nearby communities through local employment and tax revenue; and

WHEREAS, the proposed designation will contribute will contribute to our region's superior desert and mountain vistas, air quality, water quality, peaceful soundscapes, and dark night skies; and

WHEREAS, protected public lands will provide local resident and visitors with opportunities for many recreational activities including hiking, horseback riding, rock climbing, photography, camping, off-roading, wildlife viewing, scientific research, and nature study; and

WHEREAS, protecting wild places and national park lands would ensure that future generations can enjoy them tomorrow as we do today; and

WHEREAS, preserving these areas would protect landscapes that encompass steep mountains, winding canyons, free flowing rivers, and rugged desert landscapes, including the proposed Sand to Snow and Mojave Trails national monuments; the proposed Golden Valley, Kingston Range, Indian Pass, Palo Verde wilderness additions; the Great Falls Basin, Avawatz Mountains, Soda Mountains, Buzzards Peak, Milpitas Wash wilderness area; additions to Joshua Tree National Park; the Castle Mountains additions to the Mojave National Preserve; wilderness additions to Death Valley National Park; the Amargosa, Deep Creek, Whitewater, and Surprise Canyon wild and scenic rivers; the Flat Top Mesa and Black Buttes Area of Critical Environmental Concern; and the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Calimesa endorses and supports the designation of wilderness, the designation of wild and scenic rivers, the National Park and Preserve wilderness additions within the California Desert Conservation Area, and the Sand to Snow National Monument and the Mojave Trails National Monument.

AND FURTHERMORE the City of Calimesa will transmit this signed resolution to the office of Senator Dianne Feinstein and to Congressmen Ruiz, who represent us in Congress.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 6th day of July, 2015.


JOYCE MCINTIRE, MAYOR

ATTEST:


DARLENE GERDES, CITY CLERK

STATE OF CALIFORNIA }
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE }
CITY OF CALIMESA } SS.

I, **DARLENE GERDES**, City Clerk of the City of Calimesa, California, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, that the aforementioned is a true and correct copy of **Resolution No. 2015-23** known as:

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CALIMESA, CALIFORNIA SUPPORTING WILDERNESS, WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS, NATIONAL MONUMENTS, NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE ADDITIONS IN THE CALIFORNIA DESERT

And which is on file in the Office of the City Clerk, City of Calimesa California.

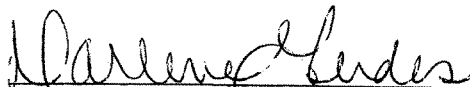
Said Resolution was adopted by the said City Council at a regular meeting thereof held on the 6th day of July 2015 by the following vote:

AYES: Hyatt, McIntire and Zanowic

NOES: Davis

ABSENT: Hewitt

ABSTAINED: None



DARLENE GERDES, CITY CLERK

Dated this 7th day of July 2015.

CITY OF RANCHO MIRAGE

VIP - James

OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER
RANDAL K. BYNDER



May 26, 2015

U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein
331 Senate Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-0504

Re: S. 414, California Desert and Recreation Act

Dear Senator Feinstein:

Please accept this letter as the City of Rancho Mirage's support for your legislation to protect the California desert through your bill S. 414, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 (CDCRA).

In order to protect California's valuable and irreplaceable resources, CDCRA updates the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 and will protect 1.1 million acres of land by establishing two new national monuments, designating five permanent Off-Highway Vehicle recreation areas, and balancing renewable energy development with the environment.

In particular, the City supports the *Sand to Snow National Monument* envisioned in the legislation which will protect the rich natural heritage of lands from San Geronio Peak to the desert floor, including Big Morongo Canyon. The proposed *Sand to Snow National Monument* would provide for protection and cohesive management of the dramatic landscapes that form the northwestern boundary of the Coachella Valley and provide a scenic backdrop to our desert communities. Some of the lands within the proposed National Monument are also within the Reserve System for the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP).

The lands that are part of the proposed *Sand to Snow National Monument* include some of the most spectacular outdoor recreation areas in this part of California. CDCRA would preserve and enhance the extensive recreational and environmental education opportunities- hiking, backpacking, camping, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, and birding- in this spectacular landscape. These activities can translate into economic benefits and eco-tourism opportunities for the Coachella Valley and surrounding areas. The proposed monument area includes habitat for diverse wildlife including deer, bighorn sheep, desert tortoise and many migratory birds. The City also supports the proposal for *Wild and Scenic River* designations of stream and river segments within the proposed monument area – including the Whitewater

ADMINISTRATION Tel. 1.760.324.4511 Fax. 1.760.324.8830	DEVELOPMENT SERVICES Tel. 1.760.324.4511 Fax. 1.760.202.4792	FINANCE Tel. 1.760.770.3207 Fax. 1.760.324.0528	HOUSING Tel. 1.760.770.3210 Fax. 1.760.324.1617	PUBLIC LIBRARY Tel. 1.760.341.7323 Fax. 1.760.341.5213	PUBLIC WORKS Tel. 1.760.770.3224 Fax. 1.760.770.3261
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69-825 HIGHWAY 111 / RANCHO MIRAGE, CA 92270

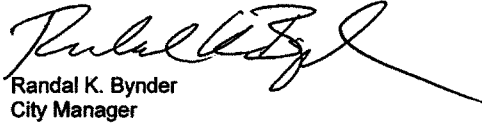
www.RanchoMirageCA.gov
www.RelaxRanchoMirage.com


River - as well as the proposed additions to the San Geronio Wilderness and Joshua Tree National Park.

The City recognizes the efforts you have made to balance, conservation, recreation and renewable energy development in the California desert with the CDCRA. Thank you for your efforts to establish the CDCRA including the *Sand to Snow National Monument*. It will complement the conservation goals of the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan of which the City is a permittee.

Finally, as you may know, the City of Rancho Mirage has long supported conservation efforts in and around the Coachella Valley. Stretching back at least as far as 1988, the City has passed resolutions and sent support letter to preserve our local mountains and the establishment of the Santa Rosa Mountains National Monument. The City's actions to preserve the mountains above the City were the catalyst/genesis for the establishment of the Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy and we are proud of that heritage.

Sincerely,



Randal K. Bynder
City Manager

c. Rancho Mirage City Council
Coachella Valley Association of Governments

RESOLUTION NO. 2015- 50**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PALM DESERT
SUPPORTING THE CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AND RECREATION
ACT OF 2015 (S. 414)**

WHEREAS, Senators Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer have introduced the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 (S. 414) to ensure that certain unique, undeveloped, ecologically and geologically significant, culturally important, and scenic areas of public land within the California Desert Conservation Area are preserved as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national monuments, and National Park and Preserve additions; and

WHEREAS, Joshua Tree National Park, Death Valley National Park, Mojave National Preserve and Bureau of Land Management administered wilderness and natural areas in the California desert are an important component of our community's and region's historic, cultural, economic, and social identity, and generate substantial economic benefit for surrounding area businesses through local employment, tax revenues, and visitor spending on meals, lodging, and supplies; and

WHEREAS, national monuments, national park and wilderness designation have been shown to increase tourism and attract new residents, thereby generating substantial economic benefits for nearby communities through local employment and tax revenue; and

WHEREAS, the proposed designation will contribute to our region's superior desert and mountain vistas, air quality, water quality, peaceful soundscapes, and dark night skies; and

WHEREAS, protected public lands will provide local residents and visitors with opportunities for many recreational activities including hiking, horseback riding, rock climbing, photography, camping, off-roading, wildlife viewing, scientific research, and nature study; and

WHEREAS, protecting wild places and national park lands would ensure that future generations can enjoy them tomorrow as we do today; and

WHEREAS, preserving these areas would protect landscapes that encompass steep mountains, winding canyons, free flowing rivers, and rugged desert landscapes, including the proposed Sand to Snow and Mojave Trails national monuments; the proposed Golden Valley, Kingston Range, Indian Pass, Palo Verde wilderness additions; the Great Falls Basin, Avawatz Mountains, Soda Mountains, Buzzards Peak, Milpitas Wash wilderness areas; additions to Joshua Tree National Park; the Castle Mountains addition to the Mojave National Preserve; wilderness additions to Death Valley National Park; the Amargosa, Deep Creek, Whitewater, and Surprise Canyon wild and scenic rivers; the Flat Top Mesa and Black Buttes Area of Critical Environmental Concern; and the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE CITY OF PALM DESERT
ENDORSES THE CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AND RECREATION ACT
OF 2015, INCLUDING THE DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS,**

Resolution No. 2015-50

WILDERNESS AREAS, WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS, NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE, AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN, AND NATIONAL SCENIC AREA IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE LEGISLATION.

AND FURTHERMORE the City of Palm Desert will transmit this signed resolution to the office of Senator Dianne Feinstein, Senator Barbara Boxer, and to Congressman Raul Ruiz, who represent us in Congress.

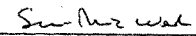
PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Palm Desert, California, on this 11th day of June, 2015, by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: **HARNIK, JONATHAN, SPIEGEL, TANNER, & WEBER**

NOES: **NONE**

ABSENT: **NONE**

ABSTAIN: **NONE**


 Susan Marie Weber, Mayor

ATTEST:


 RACHELLE D. KLASSEN, CITY CLERK
 CITY OF PALM DESERT, CALIFORNIA

CITY OF PALM DESERT
OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER

X-u

STAFF REPORT

REQUEST: CONSIDERATION TO APPROVE A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AND RECREATION ACT OF 2015 (S.414).

SUBMITTED BY: Stephen Y. Aryan, Risk Manager

DATE: June 11, 2015

CONTENTS: S. 414 Informational Documentation
Draft Resolution

Recommendation

By Minute Motion, approve the attached resolution supporting the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 (S. 414).

Commission Recommendation

The Palm Desert Legislative Review Committee, at the time this report was prepared, has not reviewed this matter, as they are scheduled to meet on June 5, 2015.

Background

Senator Dianne Feinstein and Senator Barbara Boxer introduced the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 (S. 414). The legislation would ensure that certain unique, undeveloped, ecologically and geologically significant, culturally important, and scenic areas of public land within the California Desert Conservation Area are preserved as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national monuments, and National Park and Preserve.

These areas include the proposed Sand to Snow and Mojave Trails National Monument; the proposed Golden Valley, Kingston Range, Indian Pass, Palo Verde wilderness additions; the Great Falls Basin, Avawatz Mountains, Soda Mountains, Buzzards Peak, Milpitas Wash wilderness area; additions to Joshua Tree National Park; the Castle Mountains addition to the Mojave National Preserve; wilderness additions to Death Valley National Park; the Amargosa, Deep Creek, Whitewater, and Surprise Canyon wild and scenic rivers; the Flat Top Mesa and Black Buttes Area of Critical Environmental Concern; and the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area..

The Joshua Tree National Park, Death Valley National Park, Mojave National Preserve and Bureau of Land Management administered wilderness and natural areas in the high desert are an important component of our region's historic, cultural, economic, and social identity. They generate substantial economic benefit for surrounding area businesses through local employment, tax revenues, and visitor spending on meals, lodging, and supplies.

Resolution-California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015
 June 11, 2015
 Page 2 of 2

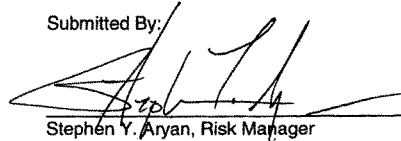
The proposed designation will contribute to our region's superior desert and mountain vistas, air quality, water quality, peaceful soundscapes, and dark night skies. Protected public lands also provide local residents and visitors with opportunities for many recreational activities.

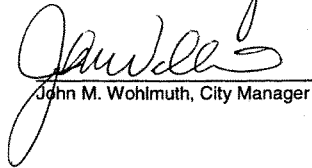
As protecting wild places and national park lands would ensure that future generations can enjoy them tomorrow as we do today, staff recommends approving a resolution supporting the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 (S. 414).

Fiscal Analysis

There is no direct fiscal impact related to the City's support of the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 (S. 414).

Submitted By:


 Stephen Y. Aryan, Risk Manager


 John M. Wohlmut, City Manager

CITY COUNCIL ACTION

APPROVED ☒ DENIED _____
 RECEIVED _____ OTHER _____

MEETING DATE 6-11-15

AVES: Hamik, J. Nathan, Spiegel, Tanner, F. Weber

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

VERIFIED BY: RDK/dm

Original on File with City Clerk's Office

RESOLUTION NO. 2015R- 33

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
CHINO HILLS, SUPPORTING WILDERNESS, WILD AND
SCENIC RIVERS, NATIONAL MONUMENTS, AND
NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE ADDITIONS IN THE
CALIFORNIA DESERT

WHEREAS, Senator Dianne Feinstein has introduced the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act 2015 to ensure that certain unique, undeveloped, ecologically and geologically significant, culturally important, and scenic areas of public land within the California Desert Conservation Area are preserved as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national monuments, and National Park and Preserve additions; and

WHEREAS, Joshua Tree National Park, Death Valley National Park, Mojave National Preserve and BLM administered wilderness and natural areas in the California desert are an important component of our community's and region's historic, cultural, economic, and social identity, and generate substantial economic benefit for surrounding area businesses through local employment, tax revenues, and visitor spending on meals, lodging, and supplies; and

WHEREAS, national monuments, national park and wilderness designation have been shown to increase tourism and attract new residents, thereby generating substantial economic benefits for nearby communities through local employment and tax revenue; and

WHEREAS, the proposed designation will contribute to our region's superior desert and mountain vistas, air quality, water quality, peaceful soundscapes, and dark night skies; and

WHEREAS, protected public lands will provide local residents and visitors with opportunities for many recreational activities including hiking, horseback riding, rock climbing, photography, camping, off-roading, wildlife viewing, scientific research, and nature study; and

WHEREAS, protecting wild places and national park lands would ensure that future generations can enjoy them tomorrow as we do today; and

WHEREAS, preserving these areas would protect landscapes that encompass steep mountains, winding canyons, free flowing rivers, and rugged desert landscapes, including the proposed Sand to Snow and Mojave Trails national monuments; the proposed Golden Valley, Kingston Range, Indian Pass, Palo Verde wilderness additions; the Great Falls Basin, Avawatz Mountains, Soda Mountains, Buzzards Peak, Milpitas Wash wilderness areas; additions to Joshua Tree National Park; the Castle Mountains addition to the Mojave National Preserve; wilderness additions to Death Valley National Park; the Amargosa, Deep Creek, Whitewater, and Surprise Canyon

wild and scenic rivers; the Flat Top Mesa and Black Buttes Area of Critical Environmental Concern; and the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area.

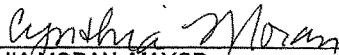
NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CHINO HILLS DOES RESOLVE, DETERMINE, AND ORDER AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The City of Chino Hills endorses and supports the designation of wilderness, the designation of wild and scenic rivers, the National Park and Preserve wilderness additions within the California Desert Conservation Area, and the Sand to Snow National Monument and the Mojave Trails National Monument.

SECTION 2. That the City Clerk is hereby directed to send this signed resolution to the office of Senator Dianne Feinstein and to Congressmen Ed Royce, who represent us in Congress.

SECTION 3. The City Clerk shall certify as to the adoption of this resolution.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 23rd day of June 2015.


CYNTHIA MORAN, MAYOR

ATTEST:


CHERYL BALZ, CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


for MARK D. HENSLEY, CITY ATTORNEY

ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS: NONE


CHERYL BALZ, CITY CLERK


CHERYL BALZ, CITY CLERK

07/10/2015 FRI 9:19 FAX

002/002



City of La Quinta

July 9, 2015

Honorable Dianne Feinstein
 United States Senate
 11111 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 915
 Los Angeles, CA 90025

RE: S.414 - California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015
 Notice of Support

Dear Senator Feinstein:

The City of La Quinta supports S.414 - *California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015*. Our rationale is that this Act will preserve desert landscapes that are an important part of America's natural and cultural heritage, contribute to the regional economy, and are a shared resource that the public enjoys through numerous recreation activities. In addition, the diverse topography supports a variety of plant and animal species, including the desert tortoise and desert bighorn sheep.

The City supports permanent protection for California's spectacular desert heritage for future generations. We are pleased to see that your plan would designate several new wilderness areas, create two new national monuments, expand Joshua Tree and Death Valley National Parks and the Mojave National Preserve, and designate important rivers as wild and scenic. If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (760) 777-7030.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Linda Evans".

LINDA EVANS, Mayor
 City of La Quinta

c: La Quinta City Council



Mayor L. DENNIS MICHAEL • Mayor Pro Tem SAM SPAGNOLO
 Council Members WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER, LYNNE B. KENNEDY, DIANE WILLIAMS
 City Manager JOHN R. GILLISON

THE CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA

September 16, 2015

President Barack Obama
 The White House
 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Earlier this year, Senator Feinstein introduced S.414, *The California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015*, which, among other items, includes the designation of the Mojave Trails National Monument and the Sand to Snow National Monument. The conservation and recreation portion of the *California Desert and Conservation Act* will improve protection for approximately 1.6 million acres of federal land while ensuring that public access and recreational use of the desert can continue for generations to come. It is for these reasons that the City of Rancho Cucamonga SUPPORTS S.414.

Recently, Senator Feinstein submitted a request to the White House to designate these two proposed national monuments, as well as a third Castle Mountains National Monument under the Antiquities Act of 1906. All three of these proposed national monuments are wholly or partially within San Bernardino County. The City of Rancho Cucamonga also SUPPORTS Senator Feinstein's request for the national monument designations, however, the City urges that a robust public outreach process be conducted and that any potential impediments to mining activity be addressed BEFORE any such designations are made.

It is our understanding that the County of San Bernardino has expressed its concerns that the designation of a national monument may withdraw lands from mineral entry. We also share these same concerns. San Bernardino County regulates more than 100 mines which produce dozens of minerals. The mining industry supports thousands of well-paying jobs and helps support the local economy. We support protection of all existing and vested rights and protection of reasonable access for mining.

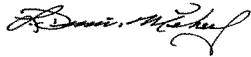
Secondly, before any national monument designation occurs by Executive Order, we respectfully request that a thorough public outreach process be engaged in order to gather critical input from affected jurisdictions, communities, tribes, agencies and stakeholder groups. Outreach should include public meetings held in affected communities, opportunities for the submission of formal comments, and collection of stakeholder feedback on the economic impact and environmental impact studies.

The efforts of Senator Feinstein and her staff in reaching out to a variety of stakeholders while developing the *California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act* is greatly appreciated. We are optimistic that this spirit of inclusion and participation will continue as your Administration considers the national monument designations.

President Barack Obama
September 16, 2015
Page 2

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Fabian Villenas, Principal Management Analyst, at (909) 477-2700, extension 2006 or at Fabian.Villenas@CityofRC.us.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "L. Dennis Michael". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "L. Dennis" and the last name "Michael" clearly distinguishable.

L. Dennis Michael
Mayor

cc: Senator Dianne Feinstein
Congressman Pete Aguilar
Josh Candelaria, Legislative Director, San Bernardino County

RESOLUTION NO. 2015-31**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF INDIAN WELLS, CALIFORNIA, SUPPORTING THE CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AND RECREATION ACT OF 2015 (S. 414)**

WHEREAS, Senators Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer have introduced the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 (U.S. Senate Bill No. 414) to ensure that certain unique, undeveloped, ecologically and geologically significant, culturally important, and scenic areas of public land within the California Desert Conservation Area are preserved as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national monuments, and National Park and Preserve additions; and

WHEREAS, Joshua Tree National Park, Death Valley National Park, Mojave National Preserve and Bureau of Land Management administered wilderness and natural areas in the California desert are an important component of our community's and region's historic, cultural, economic, and social identity, and generate substantial economic benefit for surrounding area businesses through local employment, tax revenues, and visitor spending on meals, lodging, and supplies; and

WHEREAS, national monuments, national park and wilderness designation have been shown to increase tourism and attract new residents, thereby generating substantial economic benefits for nearby communities through local employment and tax revenue; and

WHEREAS, the proposed designation will contribute to our region's superior desert and mountain vistas, air quality, water quality, peaceful soundscapes, and dark night skies; and

WHEREAS, protected public lands will provide local residents and visitors with opportunities for many recreational activities including hiking, horseback riding, rock climbing, photography, camping, off-roading, wildlife viewing, scientific research, and nature study; and

WHEREAS, protecting wild places and national park lands would ensure that future generations can enjoy them tomorrow as we do today; and

WHEREAS, preserving these areas would protect landscapes that encompass steep mountains, winding canyons, free flowing rivers, and rugged desert landscapes, including the proposed Sand to Snow and Mojave Trails national monuments; the proposed Golden Valley, Kingston Range, Indian Pass, Palo Verde wilderness additions; the Great Falls Basin, Avawatz Mountains, Soda Mountains, Buzzards Peak, Milpitas Wash wilderness areas; additions to Joshua Tree National Park; the Castle Mountains addition to the Mojave National Preserve; wilderness additions to Death Valley National Park; the Amargosa, Deep Creek, Whitewater, and Surprise Canyon wild and scenic rivers; the Flat Top Mesa and Black Buttes Area of Critical Environmental Concern; and the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area.

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Indian Wells **RESOLVES** as follows:

SECTION 1. The City Council **ENDORSES** the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015, including the designation of National Monuments, Wilderness Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Park and Preserve, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, and National Scenic Area identified within the Legislation.

City of Indian Wells
Resolution No. 2015-31
Page 2

SECTION 2. The City Clerk will transmit this signed resolution to the office of Senator Dianne Feinstein, Senator Barbara Boxer, and to Congressman Raul Ruiz, who represent the City in Congress.

SECTION 3. This Resolution shall take effect upon adoption.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Indian Wells, California, at a regular meeting held on this 16th day of July, 2015.

I HEREBY CERTIFY this to be a
true copy of Resolution
No. 2015-31

July 16, 2015 held/dated 07/17/2015
Anita Grandys Date
Chief Deputy City Clerk

TY PEABODY
MAYOR

CERTIFICATION FOR RESOLUTION NO. 2015-31

I, Wade G. McKinney, City Clerk of the City Council of the City of Indian Wells, California, **DO HEREBY CERTIFY** that the whole number of the members of the City Council is five (5); that the above and foregoing Resolution was duly and regularly passed and adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Indian Wells on the 16th day of July, 2015, by the following vote:

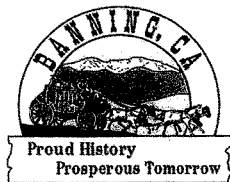
AYES: Balocco, Hanson, Mertens, Peabody, Reed
NOES: None

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

WADE G. MCKINNEY
CITY MANAGER/CITY CLERK

STEPHEN P. DEITSCH
CITY ATTORNEY



City of Banning
Office of the Mayor

April 15, 2015

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Subject: Support for the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act

Dear Senator Feinstein:

On behalf of the City of Banning, I am pleased to inform you of our support of the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act subject to wording being included that defines the exclusion of the Whitewater Flume water conveyance system, and all needed access easements for maintenance and operation.

The proposed bill would establish the Mojave Trails National Monument and the Sand to Snow National Monument, encompassing over a million acres of federal land between Joshua Tree National Park, the Mojave Preserve and the San Bernardino National Forest. Additionally, hundreds of thousands of acres of pristine desert land will be designated for preservation. This bill will affect vast areas near the City of Banning, and benefit citizens' quality of life and our tourism industry.

We support this comprehensive bill because it recognizes the importance of conservation and energy commitments, outlines recreational uses—including off-highway vehicle use, provides for thorough management strategies in land preservation, and benefits our region. We ask only that you make sure that the Whitewater Flume, areas for operation and maintenance, as well as access are excluded from the monument. This is the only source of water for the Community of Banning Heights (800 residents) and 30% of the water supply for the City of Banning (30,000). We would greatly appreciate wording about the exclusion be included in the bill.

We have no other available source of water to replace that from the Flume, except State water. In the drought, that source we all know is unreliable and may be unavailable. We wish to emphasize the importance of the Flume to our community.

Thank you for your leadership and continued efforts toward preserving this magnificent landscape and the recreation and environmental opportunities that it offers.

Respectfully,

Deborah Franklin
Deborah Franklin
Mayor

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

CERTIFICATE OF RESOLUTION

Resolution No. 2014-017

**BUSINESS COMMITTEE
OF THE
SAN MANUEL BAND OF MISSION INDIANS**

**RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE CALIFORNIA
DESERT CONSERVATION AND RECREATION ACT OF 2015**

WHEREAS, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians ("Tribe") is a federally recognized Indian tribe;

WHEREAS, the San Manuel General Council is the Tribe's duly-authorized governing body;

WHEREAS, the San Manuel Business Committee is duly authorized by the San Manuel General Council to carry out its directives;

WHEREAS, the Tribe has historically protected the land, air, and waters of the Tribe's reservation and all of its ancestral territory, and advocates for the protection of all lands on the Earth;

WHEREAS, Senator Dianne Feinstein has proposed that certain unique, undeveloped, culturally important, and ecologically significant scenic areas of public land within the California Desert Conservation Area be preserved as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national monuments and National Park and Preserve additions and an Area of Critical Environmental Concern;

WHEREAS, significant threats to cultural, biological, and recreational resources in the California Desert Conservation Area remain and new ones arise every day;

WHEREAS, it is in the interest of the Tribe to preserve nearby open space, wild areas, and culturally significant sites for the benefit and enjoyment of current and future generations;

WHEREAS, the Tribe has determined the proposed Golden Valley, Kingston Range, Indian Pass and Palo Verde wilderness additions; the designation of the Great Falls Basin, Avawatz Mountains, Soda Mountains, Buzzards Peak and Milpitas Wash as wilderness areas; the designation of the Mojave Trails and Sand to Snow as National Monuments; the designation of the Black Buttes and Flat Top Mesa as areas of critical environmental concern; additions to Joshua Tree National Park, the Mojave National Preserve and Death Valley National Park; and the designation of Deep Creek, White Water, Amargosa and Surprise Canyon as wild and scenic rivers would help to preserve these lands and rivers.

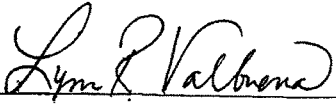
Resolution No. 2014-017
Page 2 of 2

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Tribe, by and through the San Manuel Business Committee, hereby endorses and supports the designation of wilderness, the designation of wild and scenic rivers, national monuments, and the National Park and Preserve wilderness additions within the California Desert Conservation Area.

CERTIFICATION

By a vote of the Business Committee of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians at a duly noticed meeting at which a quorum was present, held at approximately 10:00 a.m. on December 4, 2014, at the Tribal Community Center on the San Manuel Indian Reservation, the above-recited Resolution was passed by the Business Committee following a vote of 4 in favor, 0 against and 0 abstentions.

Dated: December 16, 2014


Lynn R. Valbuena
Tribal Chairwoman



February 4, 2015

George Gholson,
Chairman

Earl Frank,
Vice Chairman

Eleanor Jackson,
Secretary/Treasurer

Whita Dove
Kennedy,
Council Member

Dora Jones,
Council Member

Senator Dianne Feinstein
US Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein:

The Timbisha Shoshone Tribe of Death Valley, California strongly supports the protection of California's deserts for the future generations. Our ancestral homelands encompass lands in California and Nevada, in the counties of Inyo, Kern, San Bernardino and Mono in California and Nye, Mineral and Esmeralda in Nevada. Our Tribe has a strong history and commitment to environmental protection and we support your legislation to protect these areas for the benefit and enjoyment of all peoples.

Due to our beliefs and teachings, the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe is extremely concerned about California's deserts being developed with large-scale renewable energy projects, mining and other destructive development. These projects cause destruction of animals, plants, and our Homeland, and thus to our people. While we are most concerned about development in and around our Homeland, we do not wish to see that development in any of our deserts. We would rather see renewable energy projects being built in urban areas. Protection of wilderness lands in and around the Death Valley National Park is vital, including the Malpais Mesa (known as Conglomerate Mesa), the Avawatz Mountains, the Soda Mountains, the Slate Range, the Great Falls Basin, and the Kingston Range wilderness and Golden Valley wilderness. Their presence is valued for their history and use by our people.

These areas include rugged desert mountain ranges where bighorn sheep roam, where desert tortoise live, and where ancient cultural sites are. It is urgent that action be taken to permanently protect these areas to keep these places pristine. Our desert lands need protection because they are lands that have significant importance to us, the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe, neighboring tribes and the desert communities.

The desert is a sensitive environment that withstands little abuse. Without protection, our desert homelands will not be available to future Timbisha generations.

Thank you for your continued commitment to preserving our deserts.

Timbisha Shoshone Tribe – 621 W. Line St., Suite #109 – Bishop CA, 93514
Phone: 760-872-3614 Fax: 760-690-4486



Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "George Gholson".

George Gholson,
Tribal Chairman
Timbisha Shoshone Tribe

CC: Representative Paul Cook
CC: Senator Barbara Boxer

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

73-710 Fred Waring Dr., Suite 200, Palm Desert, CA 92260 • (760) 346-1127 • www.cvag.org



December 1, 2014

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein:

I am writing on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Coachella Valley Association of Governments to offer our support for your proposed legislation, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2014. In particular, we support the establishment of the Sand to Snow National Monument to protect the rich natural heritage of the lands from San Geronio Peak to the desert floor, including Big Morongo Canyon. The proposed Sand to Snow National Monument would provide for protection and cohesive management of the dramatic landscapes that form the northwestern boundary of the Coachella Valley and provide a scenic backdrop to our desert communities. Some of the lands within the proposed National Monument are also within the Reserve System for the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP).

The lands that are part of the proposed Sand to Snow National Monument include some of the most spectacular outdoor recreation areas in this part of California. We encourage your efforts to preserve and enhance the extensive recreational and environmental education opportunities – hiking, backpacking, camping, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, and birding – in this spectacular landscape. Monument designation would also attract outdoor recreation enthusiasts, translating into economic benefits and eco-tourism opportunities for the Coachella Valley, Morongo Valley, Yucca Valley, and the San Bernardino Mountain communities. Ranging from the creosote and cactus covered lowlands of the desert to the subalpine slopes of San Geronio Peak, the area includes habitat for diverse wildlife - deer, bighorn sheep, desert tortoise and many migratory birds. We also support the proposal for Wild and Scenic River designations of stream and river segments within the proposed monument area – including the Whitewater River, as well as the proposed additions to the San Geronio Wilderness and Joshua Tree National Park.

We appreciate the efforts you have made to balance, conservation, recreation and renewable energy development in the California Desert. Thank you for your efforts to establish the Sand to Snow National Monument. We will encourage support from our member agencies as well.

Sincerely,

Jan Harnik
Chair

cc: Senator Barbara Boxer
Congressman Raul Ruiz

CITY OF BLYTHE • CITY OF CATHEDRAL CITY • CITY OF COACHELLA • CITY OF DESERT HOT SPRINGS • CITY OF INDIAN WELLS
CITY OF INDIO • CITY OF LA QUINTA • CITY OF PALM DESERT • CITY OF PALM SPRINGS • CITY OF RANCHO MIRAGE • COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CHUMILLA INDIANS • CARRIZO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

COACHELLA VALLEY CONSERVATION COMMISSION



Cathedral City · Coachella · Desert Hot Springs · Indian Wells · Indio · La Quinta · Palm Desert · Palm Springs
 Rancho Mirage · County of Riverside · Coachella Valley Water District · Imperial Irrigation District · Mission Springs Water District

November 13, 2014

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
 United States Senate
 331 Hart Senate Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20510
 Dear Senator Feinstein:

I am writing on behalf of the Coachella Valley Conservation Commission to offer our support for your proposed legislation, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2014. In particular, we support the establishment of the Sand to Snow National Monument to protect the rich natural heritage of the lands from San Geronio Peak to the desert floor, including Big Morongo Canyon. The proposed Sand to Snow National Monument would provide for protection and cohesive management of the dramatic landscapes that form the northwestern boundary of the Coachella Valley and provide a scenic backdrop to our desert communities. Some of the lands within the proposed National Monument are also within the Reserve System for the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP).

The lands that are part of the proposed Sand to Snow National Monument include some of the most spectacular outdoor recreation areas in this part of California. We encourage your efforts to preserve and enhance the extensive recreational and environmental education opportunities – hiking, backpacking, camping, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, and birding – in this spectacular landscape. Monument designation would also attract outdoor recreation enthusiasts, translating into economic benefits and eco-tourism opportunities for the Coachella Valley, Morongo Valley, Yucca Valley, and the San Bernardino Mountain communities. Ranging from the creosote and cactus covered lowlands of the desert to the subalpine slopes of San Geronio Peak, the area includes habitat for diverse wildlife - deer, bighorn sheep, desert tortoise and many migratory birds. We also support the proposal for Wild and Scenic River designations of stream and river segments within the proposed monument area – including the Whitewater River, as well as the proposed additions to the San Geronio Wilderness and Joshua Tree National Park.

We appreciate the efforts you have made to balance, conservation, recreation and renewable energy development in the California Desert. Thank you for your efforts to establish the Sand to Snow National Monument. It will complement the conservation goals of the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan. We will encourage support from our member agencies as well.

Sincerely,

Richard W. Kite
 Chair



Morongo Valley

COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT & FIRE DEPARTMENT

February 3, 2015

Congressman Paul Cook

1222 Longworth House Office Building

Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Cook,

The Morongo Valley Community Services District Board urges your support of the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act and requests you work with Senator Feinstein and other members of Congress to ensure its passage.

The California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act (CDCRA) would position the California desert to become one of the nation's premiere destination tourism locations. The CDCRA will add lands to our three desert national parks, create wilderness areas and wild and scenic river segments, designate two new national monuments and ensure the continued recreational use of the four existing off road vehicle areas through legislative protection.

The Creation of Sand to Snow National Monument will add to our areas reputation as a destination for outdoor recreation. In 2013 1.3 million visitors to Joshua Tree National Park spent over \$62 million in gateway communities and supported 770 fulltime jobs. As the gateway community to the National Park and other Basin recreation areas, our local businesses benefit greatly from increased tourism to this area.

In closing, we respectfully request that you cosponsor the California Desert Conservation Recreation Act (CDCRA) and work to ensure its passage to enhance opportunities for tourism related businesses in the California Desert.

Sincerely,

Johnny Tolbert, President

Kristina Brook, Vice President

Morongo Valley Community Services District and Fire Department

11207 Ocotillo Street • P.O. Box 46 • Morongo Valley, CA 92256
Phone: 760.363.6454 mvcasd@roadrunner.com Fax: 760.363.6774

JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Linda Evans, Chair
City of La Quinta

Baine Holmes, Vice Chair
City of Indio

RESOLUTION NO. JPA 2015 006

Stan Henry
City of Cathedral City

Adam Sanchez
City of Desert Hot Springs

Richard Balocco
City of Indian Wells

Robert A. Spiegel
City of Palm Desert

Stephen Pagnet
City of Palm Springs

G. Dana Hobart
City of Rancho Mirage

John J. Benoit
County of Riverside

A RESOLUTION OF THE JPA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE GREATER PALM SPRINGS CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU SUPPORTING WILDERNESS, WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS, NATIONAL MONUMENTS, NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE ADDITIONS IN THE CALIFORNIA DESERT

WHEREAS, the Palm Springs Desert Resort Communities Convention and Visitors Authority, commonly known as the "Greater Palm Springs Convention & Visitors Bureau" ("CVB") is a joint powers authority operating under the Joint Exercise of Powers Act (California Government Code Section 6500 et seq.), located in the County of Riverside, State of California; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of the CVB, as set forth in the CVB Joint Powers Agreement, is to jointly encourage, promote, and to do such other things as might be necessary to enhance, to the greatest extent possible, all aspects of the hospitality, convention and tourism industry in the Coachella Valley and to attract visitors from national and international markets, all to the benefit of the member organizations and their constituents via the exercise of all the expressed and implied powers the CVB members have in common; and

WHEREAS, Senator Dianne Feinstein has introduced the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act 2015 (§.414) so that certain unique, undeveloped, ecologically and geologically significant, culturally important, and scenic areas of public land within the California Desert Conservation Area are preserved as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national monuments, and National Park and Preserve additions; and

WHEREAS, the Mojave National Preserve and the Bureau of Land Management administered wilderness and natural areas in the high desert are an important component of the greater Palm Springs area's historic, cultural, economic, and social identity, and generate substantial economic benefit for surrounding area businesses through local employment; tax revenues; visitor spending on meals, lodging, and supplies; and

WHEREAS, national monuments, national park and wilderness designation has been shown to increase tourism and attract new residents, thereby generating substantial economic benefits for nearby communities through local employment and tax revenue; and

WHEREAS, the proposed designation will contribute to the greater Palm Springs area's superior desert and mountain vistas, air quality, water quality, peaceful soundscapes, and dark night skies; and

WHEREAS, protected public lands will provide local residents and visitors with opportunities for many recreational activities including hiking, horseback riding, rock climbing, photography, camping, off-roading, wildlife viewing, scientific research, and nature study; and

WHEREAS, protecting wild places and national park lands would ensure that future generations could enjoy them tomorrow as we do today; and

WHEREAS, preserving these areas would protect landscapes that encompass steep mountains, winding canyons, free flowing rivers, and rugged desert landscapes, including the proposed Sand to Snow and Mojave Trails National Monument; the proposed Golden Valley, Kingston Range, Indian Pass, Palo Verde wilderness additions; the Great Falls Basin, Avawatz Mountains, Soda Mountains, Buzzards Peak, Milpitas Wash wilderness area; additions to Joshua Tree National Park; the Castle Mountains addition to the Mojave National Preserve; wilderness additions to Death Valley National Park; the Amargosa, Deep Creek, Whitewater, and Surprise Canyon wild and scenic rivers; the Flat Top Mesa and Black Buttes Area of Critical Environmental Concern; and the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the JPA Executive Committee, as the governing body of the CVB, as follows:

Section 1. Recitals

That the recitals set forth hereinabove are true and correct.

Section 2. Endorsement and Support

That the CVB endorses and supports the designation of wilderness, the designation of wild and scenic rivers, the National Park and Preserve wilderness additions within the California Desert Conservation Area, and the Sand to Snow National Monument and the Mojave Trails National Monument.

Section 3. Repeal of Conflicting Provisions

That all provisions of any prior resolutions or agreements that are in conflict with the provisions of this Resolution are hereby repealed.

Section 4. Effective Date

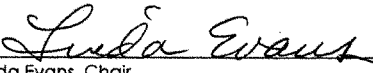
That this resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

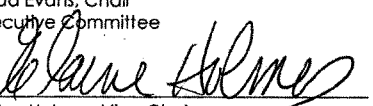
Section 5. Certification

That the Clerk of the JPA Executive Committee shall certify the roll call vote adopting this resolution.

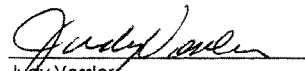
PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the JPA Executive Committee of the Greater Palm Springs Convention & Visitors Bureau held on the 20th day of March, 2015 by the following vote:

AYES: 7
 NAYES: 0
 ABSENT: 2
 ABSTAIN: 0



 Linda Evans, Chair
 Executive Committee


 Elaine Holmes, Vice Chair
 Executive Committee

ATTEST:


 Judy Vossler
 Senior Vice President of Administration

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT:


 Scott White, President and CEO

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


 Steven B. Quintanilla, General Counsel

COACHELLA VALLEY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP



July 20, 2015

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Subject: Support for the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act

Dear Senator Feinstein:

On behalf of the Coachella Valley Economic Partnership, I am pleased to inform you of our support of the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act.

The proposed bill would establish the Mojave Trails National Monument and the Sand to Snow National Monument, encompassing over a million acres of federal land between Joshua Tree National Park, the Mojave Preserve and the San Bernardino National Forest. Additionally, hundreds of thousands of acres of pristine desert land will be designated for preservation. This bill will affect vast areas near the Coachella Valley, and benefit citizens' quality of life and our tourism industry.

We support this comprehensive bill because it recognizes the importance of conservation and energy commitments, outlines recreational uses—including off-highway vehicle use, provides for thorough management strategies in land preservation, and benefits our region.

Thank you for your leadership and continued efforts toward preserving this magnificent landscape and the recreation and environmental opportunities that it offers.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Joe Wallace'.

Joe Wallace
Interim President/CEO

COACHELLA VALLEY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP



cc: Senator Lisa Murkowski
Energy and Natural Resources Committee Office
304 Dirksen Senate Building
Washington, DC 20510

Congressman Paul Cook
1222 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

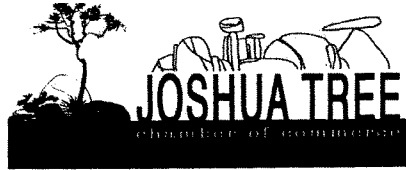
Senator Maria Cantwell
Energy and Natural Resources Committee Office
304 Dirksen Senate Building
Washington, DC 20510

Congressman Rob Bishop
Committee on Natural Resources
United States House of Representatives
1324 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Congressman Kevin McCarthy
United States House of Representatives
2421 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-0523

Congressman Pete Aguilar
1223 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Congressman Raul Ruiz
1319 Longworth Office Building
Washington, DC 20515



Joshua Tree Chamber of Commerce
 6448 Hallee Rd., Ste. 10, PO Box 600
 Joshua Tree, CA 92252
 Phone: (760) 366-3723
 Email: info@joshuatreechamber.org

January 5, 2015

Congressman Paul Cook
 1222 Longworth House Office Building
 Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Cook:

The Joshua Tree Chamber of Commerce (JTCC) urges you to cosponsor the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act and work with Senator Feinstein and other members of Congress to ensure its passage.

The Joshua Tree Chamber of Commerce (JTCC) plays a key role in the community by promoting local business, the arts, Joshua Tree National Park and functioning as an information center for San Bernardino County residents. Because Joshua Tree is a domestic and international tourism destination, the JTCC actively promotes our area within San Bernardino County, the desert region, California, the nation and abroad. Businesses, community members, visitors and people interested in relocating rely on the JTCC for tourism information, relocation packets and business referrals. The JTCC office in downtown Joshua Tree functions as a civic center and our staff are first responders for business, tourist and community inquiries.

The California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act (CDCRA) would position the California desert to become one of the nation's premiere destination tourism locations. The CDCRA will add lands to our three desert national parks, create wilderness areas and wild and scenic river segments, designate two new national monuments and balance the desert resident's recreational needs by legislatively protecting four existing off road vehicle areas. Importantly the bill would enhance opportunities for local recreational tourism by adding 4500 acres of land to Joshua Tree National Park and allowing the National Park Service to purchase the Joshua Tree Visitor Center, the most heavily utilized visitor center for the park.

Joshua Tree National Park is one of the most important economic engines in our community and the Morongo Basin. In fact, in 2013 1.3 million visitors to Joshua Tree National Park spent over \$62 million in gateway communities and supported 770 full and part time jobs. The impact of tourism to the park is widely acknowledged in the community of Joshua Tree where tourists eat in our restaurants, stay in our hotels and buy gas, souvenirs and camping supplies.

In closing, the Joshua Tree Chamber of Commerce respectfully requests that you cosponsor the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act (CDCRA) and work to ensure its passage to enhance opportunities for tourism related businesses in the California desert.

Sincerely,

Thomas Fjallstam, President
Joshua Tree Chamber of Commerce

March 5, 2015

Senator Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein:

On behalf of the Morongo Valley Chamber of Commerce, we are writing today to express our support for the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act. Like your landmark CDPA of 1994, this bill will make huge strides in protecting the irreplaceable scenic, ecological, and recreational values that make the California desert such a special place, benefiting diverse users and further strengthening our desert as a premiere outdoor recreation destination.

The residents and business owners of the Morongo Valley Community Services District have identified *Conservation of natural resources and scenic beauty and protection of the Big Morongo Canyon Preserve* as key priorities in the development of the Morongo Valley Community Plan, developed with the County of San Bernardino. The Morongo Valley CSD would be surrounded by the Sand to Snow National Monument and preserve and protect the rural character of the community as prioritized in the Morongo Valley Community Plan.

We are confident business opportunities for our disadvantaged community will increase with these designations. *The Sand to Snow Visitor Center is slated to be located in Morongo Valley. Local restaurants, general merchandise stores, the MV Colony Art Gallery and equestrian enterprises will all benefit from the expected visitation.*

It is in the interest of Morongo Valley to preserve nearby open space and wild areas. Our community's location in the center of the proposed Sand to Snow National Monument, adjacent to Joshua Tree National Park, and near the proposed Black Lava Butte and Flat Top Mesa Area of Critical Environmental Concern, will benefit residents by preserving the qualities that make our community so special, including mountain vistas, clean air and water, and dark night skies.

Protected public lands will provide local residents and visitors with opportunities for many recreational activities including hiking, horseback riding, rock climbing, photography, camping, wildlife viewing, off-roading, scientific research, and nature study. By protecting these places, we ensure that future generations can enjoy them tomorrow as we do today.

It is for all these reasons that the Morongo Valley Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution in support of CDCRA. Thank you in advance for your efforts to protect and enhance the quality of life enjoyed by desert residents and visitors and for your leadership in desert conservation. It is an investment in our economic future. We look forward to working with you to pass this landmark legislation.

Sincerely,

Diana L Wickler

Morongo Valley Chamber of Commerce
Diana L Wickler, President



**GREATER RIVERSIDE
CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE**

The Chamber...building a stronger local economy

October 1, 2015

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Barbara Boxer
United States Senate
112 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

RE: S.414 California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015

Dear Senators Feinstein and Boxer:

On behalf of the Greater Riverside Chambers of Commerce and our approximately 1,300 members representing more than 101,000 employees in the inland Southern California region, I am writing to indicate the Chamber's **SUPPORT** for S. 414, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015.

The Chamber considers this comprehensive bill to do more than protect pristine wilderness in our region; the legislation builds upon the legacy of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 to expedite and improve the federal permitting process to advance large-scale wind and solar development on suitable lands.

As you have indicated, the goal of this bill is to protect additional land and help manage California's desert resources by carefully balancing conservation, recreation, and renewable energy development. These desert resources are an important element to the regional economy as a valuable attraction for tourism, which significantly bolsters the regional economy. Furthermore, this legislation is an important vehicle for the designation of specific areas for renewable energy development that will serve the significant growth in this regional with minimal environmental impact.

According to the California Energy Commission staff, approximately 128,000 acres of desert land are needed to meet California's Renewable Portfolio Standard with solar thermal energy. Under the provisions of this legislation, our region can be a leader in addressing our renewable energy needs, while preserving our national parks and preserves like the Mojave Preserve and Joshua Tree National Park.

Thank you for your leadership in championing this issue and the work you continue to do on behalf of California and our region.

If we can be of assistance, please let us know.

Respectfully,


Cindy Roth
President/CEO

CR/na

February 14, 2015

The Honorable Paul Cook
US House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Subject: California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 (S.414)

Dear Congressman Cook:

We, the undersigned residents of Walters Camp in Imperial County, California, urge you to support Senator Dianne Feinstein's California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 (S.414) and to introduce a version of the measure in the House of Representatives.

We worked very hard for over 6 months with Senator Feinstein's staff and other stakeholders to craft Title XVI of S.414 that proposes to establish the Vinagre Wash Special Management Area (SMA). The management of the SMA is a careful compromise that will allow the public to continue to enjoy responsible motorized recreation and other appropriate activities in the SMA while establishing four potential wilderness areas, conducting a cultural resources inventory and allowing the US Navy to continue to use the area for essential training. Importantly, the SMA will prohibit energy development and other industrial uses that would detract from these recreational, cultural, wilderness and other values. Our continued use of the proposed SMA, particularly for responsible vehicle touring on authorized routes, is important to maintaining the way of life that we enjoy here in the community of Walters Camp. We believe that S.414 includes critical guarantees ensuring that we can continue to use the area in a responsible manner in the decades to come.

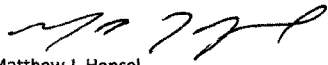
As a lawmaker who is a noted friend of motorized recreation in the California desert, we encourage you to introduce a version of S.414 in the House of Representatives that includes Title XVI. The SMA provisions in Senator Feinstein's bill are strongly supported here in Imperial County by both our Board of Supervisors and hundreds of local residents. We would be happy to reach out to your colleague Congressman Juan Vargas to seek his support as well. In fact, we would welcome an opportunity to show you and Mr. Vargas around the proposed SMA so that you can see for yourselves why it is such a valuable resource. I have personally raced in King of the Hammers in Johnson Valley the last 4 years and have been involved with and very aware of your efforts to get Johnson Valley designated Open OHV. We thank you for those efforts and ask that you help us maintain our trails in Imperial County, literally in our 'backyard', so that our future generations can enjoy what we have come to love so much.

While we support the locally-crafted compromises that exist in Senator Feinstein's legislation, we strongly oppose the use of the Antiquities Act by the White House to impose one or more new national monuments on the California desert. First, such a monument would most likely not benefit Imperial

County. Second, such a monument would not reflect the years of careful collaboration and negotiations among stakeholders that characterizes S.414. People who enjoy responsible off-road vehicle recreation in the desert would lose the most if such a monument was established by the White House. We hope that you share these concerns, and we request that you, Senator Feinstein, Representative Vargas and others ask the White House to not use the Antiquities Act in the desert.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. We hope to work with you, Representative Vargas, Senator Feinstein and others to advance this important measure.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. J. Hensel', written in a cursive style.

Matthew J. Hensel

Physical Address: 2634 Old River Rd, Palo Verde, CA 92266

Mailing Address: 8209 Willow Drive, Cypress, CA 90630

714-470-5140

February 14, 2015

By signing below I acknowledge my and my family's support for the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015, specifically the Designation of Special Management Area in Imperial County, as currently written without modification.

Name/Signature	Address
Matt Hessel	2639 Old River Rd Palo Verde 92266
Sue Pintus	2572 Old River Rd Palo Verde 92266
Michael Goetz	2602 Old River Road 92266
Betsy Bonner	2644 Old River Rd 92266
David Munoz	2578 Old River Rd Palo Verde 92266
John Zech	2554 Monty Ct 92266
John Zech	2554 Monty Ct 92266
Ken Pintus	2512 Old River Rd Palo Verde 92266
Scott & Sue Wing	2648 Old River Rd Palo Verde 92266
Natasha Wing	2648 Old River Rd Palo Verde 92266
Condice Palmer	2646 Old River Rd Palo Verde 92266
MAURICE PALMER	2646 Old River Rd Palo Verde 92266
Dana Huth	2596 Old River Rd, Palo Verde 92266
Bill & Chris Whitacre	2592 Old River Rd, Palo Verde, 92266
PAT HUTH	2610 Old River Rd, Palo Verde, CA 92266
Jimmy B. Michael Goetz	2602 Old River Rd P.V. 92266
Robert Cot	2601 Old River Rd P.V. 92266
Edie Hanson	2604 Old River R., Palo Verde, 92266

Name/Signature	Address
Debra J. Clapp	2636 Old River Rd. 92266
STEVE CLAPP	" " " " "
VICKIE GEYER	2630 Old River Rd 92266
JOHN GEYER	" " "
Angs Brown	2638 Old River Rd 92266
LORNA AULDICE	2638 Old River Rd 92266
Tammy Hensel	2634 Old River Rd 92266

February 14, 2015

By signing below I acknowledge my and my family's support for the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015, specifically the Designation of Special Management Area in Imperial County, as currently written without modification.

Name/Signature

Address

Roy Donte Rm D

2530 WALTON CAMP ROAD

Mike Ramos

2652 Old Pine Rd

Debbie Ramos

2652 Old Pine Rd

Dorel SA

2688 Rio Vista Way

Debra Mason

27332 Cool Water VC CA. 92082

D. M.

2935 E COOL WATER RANCH RD VCA 92082

Sandra Schulz

2688 Rio Vista Way Palo Verde
CA 92264

[illegible]

February 14, 2015

By signing below I acknowledge my and my family's support for the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015, specifically the Designation of Special Management Area in Imperial County, as currently written without modification.

Name/SignatureAddress

Clifford Seagall	2542 Walters Camp Rd
CHRIS JAHN	2542 Walters Camp Rd
Donny Cangialosi	2542 Walters Camp Rd
Shawn Wells	2890 Old Riva Rd/Walters Camp

February 14, 2015

By signing below I acknowledge my and my family's support for the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015, specifically the Designation of Special Management Area in Imperial County, as currently written without modification.

Name/Signature Nichol May Address 2554 Walters Cr Rd 92266

Jenny May 2554 Walters Cr Rd 92266

Glenn A. Brown 2558 Walters Camp Rd A 92266



JOSHUA TREE GATEWAY ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®

55896 Santa Fe Trail, Yucca Valley, California 92284 • (760) 365-1145 • FAX (866) 446-4575

Email: EO@JTGAR.com • www.JTGAR.com • www.facebook.com/jtgaryv

Member: National Association of REALTORS®/California Association of REALTORS®

Senator Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

April 16, 2015

Dear Senator Dianne Feinstein:

The Joshua Tree Gateway Association of REALTORS® endorses the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015.

The mission of the Joshua Tree Gateway Association of REALTORS® is to serve its membership by providing the best possible programs, services and new technology that will enhance the member's ability to conduct their individual real estate businesses successfully with integrity, competence and efficiency; to be advocates for the prosperity and improvement of our community and promote the preservation of real property rights.

We believe the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 will protect and connect ecologically sensitive lands in the California desert while enhancing the recreational tourism economy and increasing the value of residential real estate adjacent to federally protected lands.

Sincerely,

Bill Osgood
2015 President
Joshua Tree Gateway Association of REALTORS®



The Honorable Senator Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
Re: California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015

Dear Senator Feinstein,

I am writing you again on behalf of all of the residents, family members and visitors of the Walters Camp area adjacent to the proposed Vinagre Wash Special Management Area who have shown their support of the CDCRA to date. You can reference my past letters for signatures of all of those supporters I mention above. I am in constant communication with all of them, and we all support the CDCRA.

First of all, we want to thank you for your leadership on the desert legislation, and for listening to our diverse voices in order to achieve a balanced bill. It has not been an easy process, but in the end, we all feel that the final compromise is in the best interest of all the stakeholders in the CDCRA.

We are extremely excited to hear that Congressman Cook will be introducing his desert bill, including the Vinagre Wash Special Management Area. In your July video conference, you stated that you would give the legislation until the end of the year to pass before pursuing the Monument portions through the Antiquities Act. We are anxious and excited to help you and Congressman Cook move your legislation. As we have been since the beginning, over 6 years ago, we are here to support you and the CDCRA!

We have all logged countless hours, not to mention personal financial investment, in the final version of the CDCRA. Please give it until the end of the year. We will do anything we can to help, as this is extremely important to all of us, our families, and future generations who will get to enjoy the Vinagre Wash Special Management Area, as well as all of the other areas in the CDCRA.

Thank you again for listening to us, and for being a champion of the desert.

Sincerely,

Matthew J. Hensel
President
Rio Valley Homeowner's Association
Resident, Walters Camp.



Theodore F. Craver, Jr.
Chairman, President &
Chief Executive Officer

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein,

On behalf of Edison International and Southern California Edison, I want to express our support for the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015. We have had the opportunity to work with you on our shared goals of natural resource protection, renewable energy integration, and electricity reliability for many years, going back to your landmark 1994 Desert Protection Act. We are proud to once again be able to support your legislative efforts.

Since 2009 when you last introduced this bill, there have been significant changes in California's energy landscape. We are close to meeting our state's current goal of having 33 percent of our power generated by renewable energy sources by 2020. At the same time, we have seen in-state generation with small or no greenhouse-gas emission footprints, including natural gas and nuclear power, significantly reduced by the closure of coastal power plants impacted by the Clean Water Act's once-through cooling water regulation and the permanent closure of the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station. Our state's reliance on renewable energy generation and its transmission into population centers will only continue to increase, as evidenced by robust discussions in Sacramento on substantially increasing the state's renewable energy goal to 50 percent. Our anticipated need for new or expanded transmission and delivery systems will also be shaped by the completion and implementation of the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP).

As you know, Southern California Edison serves nearly 14 million Californians throughout a 50,000 square-mile service area within Central and Southern California. The utility remains the largest purchaser of renewable energy nationwide. We acquired a solar distributed generation company based in Chicago, Illinois, called SoCore, and we have aggressively pursued new and cutting edge technologies in energy storage. Our company's changes focus on the utility of the future, providing safe, clean and reliable electricity for customers, regardless of whether they live in the Los Angeles basin or in the High Desert and get their energy from an ever-increasingly clean grid or from rooftop solar panels.

That is why we are especially appreciative of the inclusion of language in the bill that expressly recognizes Southern California Edison's utility infrastructure, and authorizes us to maintain, upgrade and replace existing transmission, telecommunication, distribution and substation facilities within and near the new and expanded federal designations including National Monuments and Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Areas. Your recognition of the essential nature of Southern California Edison's fundamental requirement to deliver electricity to homes and businesses from diverse sources of clean energy generated in often remote parts of the state is critical.

The California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act strikes the right balance of protecting California's natural resources for generations to come while providing for continued access to these lands for recreators, conservationists, residents and the communities and businesses that serve them. We look

P.O. Box 976
2244 Walnut Grove Ave.
Rosemead, CA 91770

forward to continuing to work with you on this legislation and thank you for your leadership on these important issues.

Sincerely,


Ted Craver



THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Office of the General Manager

April 8, 2015

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-0504

Re: S. 414, California Desert Conservation Act

Dear Senator Feinstein:

On behalf of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, it is our pleasure to support S. 414, the California Desert Conservation Act.

S. 414 would preserve wilderness and support recreational activity in desert portions of Southern California, while also setting forth the terms and conditions for renewable energy development in the area. The bill will also provide important protections for historic facilities and maintenance operations in the region designated by this legislation.

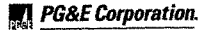
As you know, Metropolitan develops, stores, and distributes water supplies for nearly 19 million Californians transported over 242 miles through Metropolitan's Colorado River Aqueduct. We appreciate the helpful coordination with your staff to include language in the bill which ensures the essential uninterrupted access to Colorado River Aqueduct operations, while this legislation advances new wilderness protections and development opportunities for renewable energy.

We appreciate your leadership in advancing this important legislation and thank you again for including provisions helpful to essential water delivery services as part of the measure's legislative language. Please let us know if we can be a resource in supporting S. 414 and other federal water policy priorities in the future.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey Kightlinger
General Manager

cc: Senator Barbara Boxer, United States Senate
Neil Gregory Kornze, Director, Bureau of Land Management,
U.S. Department of the Interior



May 12, 2015

Melissa A. Lavinson
Vice President
Federal Affairs

900 7th Street, NW
Suite 950
Washington, DC 20001

Tel: 202.638.1958
Fax: 202.638.3526
melissa.lavinson@pge-corp.com

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senator
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein:

On behalf of Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), I am writing to express our support for your legislation S. 414, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015.

We believe this legislation will provide for conservation, enhanced recreation opportunities and allow for the development of renewable energy in the California Desert Conservation Area. S. 414 achieves the appropriate balance between delivering safe, reliable, affordable, and clean gas and electric service to meet California's growing energy needs, while protecting wildlife and other important natural resources.

As one of California's largest land owners, PG&E has a long history of managing lands and waters in a responsible and environmentally sensitive manner. PG&E's network of pipes and wires can traverse unique and sensitive habitat, and the company recognizes its obligation to protect these resources, while performing its operations and meeting its customers' expectations regarding reliability and service.

PG&E appreciates your strong leadership on this issue. We are proud to support S. 414 and we look forward to working with you in the 114th Congress and beyond. Please contact Matt Miller (Director, Federal Affairs) at 202-638-3500 should you require anything further.

Sincerely,



PO Box 63
Shoshone, CA 92384
760.852.4339
www.amargosaconservancy.org

March 6, 2015

Senator Dianne Feinstein
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator Feinstein:

On behalf of the members and Board of Directors of the Amargosa Conservancy, I am writing to thank you for your introduction of the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act (CDCRA). You have been a champion of desert conservation for over two decades, and the Amargosa Watershed is indebted to you for the work that you have done to protect our land, our water resources, and our economic livelihood.

The CDCRA builds on these conservation successes, and assures a sustainable economic future for our area. The communities of Shoshone and Tecopa rely on a steady stream of tourists who visit our beautiful National Parks, Wilderness Areas, and Off-Highway Vehicle recreation destinations. Business owners, local citizens, wilderness enthusiasts, off-roaders, and visitors are nearly unanimous in their support of conservation and recreation designations which will promote the beauty and wonder of the Amargosa Watershed.

The unique plants, animals, and habitat of our area will also benefit from the CDCRA. Wilderness designation for the Kingston Additions, the Avawatz Mountains, and many regions of Death Valley National Park will provide vital protection for the biodiversity of the Amargosa Watershed. The Wild & Scenic Amargosa River designation will help assure sustainable groundwater flows, which is the vital thread which binds our region together.

We thank you for introducing this critically important legislation, and will continue to work within our communities to support conservation and recreation in the California desert.

Sincerely,

Patrick Donnelly
Executive Director
patrick@amargosaconservancy.org

Enclosed is the first of two copies of the CDCRA.



PO Box 63
Shoshone, CA 92384
760.852.4339
www.amargosaconservancy.org

April 27, 2015

Senator Dianne Feinstein
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator Feinstein:

On behalf of the members of the Amargosa Conservancy, I am writing to thank you for your introduction of the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act (CDCRA).

The CDCRA assures a sustainable economic future for our area. The communities of Shoshone and Tecopa rely on a steady stream of tourists who visit our beautiful National Parks, Wilderness Areas, and Off-Highway Vehicle recreation destinations. Business owners, local citizens, wilderness enthusiasts, off-roaders, and visitors are nearly unanimous in their support of conservation and recreation designations which will promote the Amargosa Watershed.

The unique plants, animals, and habitat of our area will also benefit from the CDCRA. Wilderness designation for the Kingston Additions, the Avawatz Mountains, and many regions of Death Valley National Park will provide vital protection for the biodiversity of the Amargosa Watershed. The Wild & Scenic Amargosa River designation will help assure sustainable groundwater flows, which is the vital thread which binds our region together.

As a result of the balanced approach of this legislation, support for these proposals is widespread in the Southeast Inyo County community. We recently sent you a letter with a dozen businesses supporting the CDCRA, and had community members speak out in favor of the legislation at a County Board of Supervisors meeting. Our community wants the CDCRA for the economic development of our region.

We thank you for introducing this critically important legislation.

Sincerely,

Patrick Donnelly
Executive Director
patrick@amargosaconservancy.org

Dedicated to the future of the Amargosa Watershed



PO Box 63
Shoshone, CA 92384
760.852.4339
www.amargosaconservancy.org

April 27, 2015

Representative Paul Cook
1222 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Representative Cook:

On behalf of the members of the Amargosa Conservancy, I am writing to encourage you to support the recently introduced California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act (CDCRA).

The CDCRA presents an historic opportunity to protect California's desert heritage and provide for our future. The communities of Shoshone and Tecopa rely on a steady stream of tourists who visit our beautiful National Parks, Wilderness Areas, and Off-Highway Vehicle recreation destinations. Business owners, local citizens, wilderness enthusiasts, off-roaders, and visitors are nearly unanimous in their support of these conservation and recreation designations.

Important to local residents in our area is that the CDCRA maintains traditional access to desert areas. None of the local Wilderness designations restrict motorized access; indeed, there are certain key routes such as the old Tonopah & Tidewater Railroad grade which will be reopened due to the CDCRA. These common-sense designations will bring clarity to BLM's multiple-use mandate, while providing recreational opportunities for visitors and residents.

Due to this balanced approach, support for these proposals is widespread in our community. We recently sent you a letter from a dozen businesses supporting the CDCRA, and community members spoke in favor of the legislation at an Inyo County Supervisors meeting. Our community wants the CDCRA for economic development in Southeast Inyo County.

We encourage you to support the CDCRA. It will protect the vital desert resources of our special area while ensuring the economic sustainability of the Amargosa region.

Sincerely,

Patrick Donnelly
Executive Director
patrick@amargosaconservancy.org

Dedicated to the future of the Inyo County Watershed

April 20, 2015

The Honorable Paul Cook
United States House of Representatives
1222 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-0508

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-0504

Dear Congressman Cook and Senator Feinstein:

We are business owners in Southern Inyo County, and we support the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act (CDCRA), introduced into Congress in 2015 by Senators Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer. Our area boasts some of the most spectacular scenery in the nation, and our businesses are reliant on the millions of tourists who visit each year. The CDCRA is a historic opportunity which will preserve our desert heritage for future generations, and provide benefit for the economy in Shoshone and Tecopa.

The CDCRA is a balanced approach which is the result of years of community discussions, and enjoys broad support from visitors and residents in our area. Off-Highway Vehicle recreation is important to our economy, and the CDCRA would protect riding opportunities by designating Dumont Dunes a National Off-Highway Vehicle Area. The CDCRA designates BLM and Death Valley National Park Wilderness, protecting our irreplaceable landscapes from industrial development while keeping vehicular access open to traditionally used areas. It also protects our precious groundwater resources, which are the source of our abundant and economically valuable hot springs, by designating further stretches of the Wild and Scenic Amargosa River.

Visitors to our area come for the scenery, the remote open spaces, and the recreational opportunities the public lands here provide. The Death Valley Region provides almost 70% of Inyo County's bed taxes and other tourism-related revenue. By protecting the opportunities that people visit for, the CDCRA will stimulate our economy, generating more customers for our businesses, and more revenue to the county. We encourage Congressman Paul Cook to support the CDCRA and to introduce legislation to protect our region's landscape and enhance our region's economy. Please let us know how we can assist in this effort.

Signed,

Susan Sorrells
Shoshone Village, Shoshone, CA
Crowbar Café, Shoshone, CA

Suzi Dennett
Death Valley Chamber of Commerce

Mary King
Shoshone Museum, Shoshone, CA

Brian Brown
China Ranch Date Farm, Tecopa, CA

Amy Noel
Tecopa Hot Springs Resort, Tecopa, CA

Paul Barnes, Lara Murray, Ryan Thomas, Nancy Good
*The Tecopa Hot Springs Conservancy, concessionaires at
Tecopa Hot Springs Campground and Pools, Tecopa, CA*

Karin Pine
Tecopa Hot Springs Massage, Tecopa, CA

Justin Blake
The Second Wind Hot Water Retreat, Tecopa, CA

John Malucci
Pastels Bistro, Tecopa, CA

Nancy Good
New Light Foto Design, Tecopa, CA

Ryan Thomas
Kiltman Off-Road Adventures, Tecopa, CA

Cynthia Keinitz
Cynthia's Resort, Tecopa, CA



DESERT STEWARDSHIP PROJECT

c/o 1450 University Avenue #F-524, Riverside, CA 92507
909-936-6210 desertstewardship@yahoo.com

January 14, 2015

Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Honorable Paul Cook
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Cook and Senator Feinstein,

As people of faith, we have participated in outings with our churches over the last year to some of the amazing desert and forest public lands in our state, including Joshua Tree National Park, Big Morongo Canyon Preserve, and the San Bernardino National Forest. We have gone on hikes, explored nature, made music, broken bread, and enjoyed fellowship and spiritual contemplation with friends and family, all in the great outdoors.

Without public lands, we would not have been able to focus our appreciation of God's Creation. Our time spent there was blessed with prayer and individual reflection, yet it was the surroundings that assured us that there is a greater source and that we are just a small part of a grand plan.

We greatly appreciate your service to your constituents and efforts to keep our nation safe, including our public lands.

We write to you to express support and ask for your help on an important measure – the proposed California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act, proposed by Senator Feinstein for introduction into Congress in January. We hope you can work together to move this legislation forward in Congress.

We support this legislation's goals, from protecting public lands as national monuments, wilderness, and parks to ensuring that we can continue to access these lands for activities such as hiking, hunting, camping, viewing wildlife, off-roading, and other existing activities.

Sincerely,
Life Teen

Lauren Latsko *Jose Tinoco* *Paul Garcia*
Guiana Alunan *Diego Tinoco*
notassin *Deano Muehlbeck*
Andrea De Leon *mark Ross*



PO Box 24638 - Tempe, AZ 85285
888-540-7263
www.americansandassociation.org

President
Bob Mason
Board of Directors
Bob Gagliano - Secretary
Rick Rothwell - Treasurer
Jim Bramham
Gary Jordan
Bob Ham
Kerry Griggs
Advisory Committee
Jerry Seaver
Vincent Brunasso
Grant George
Executive Director
Nicole Nicholas Gilles

The Honorable Diane Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

June 10, 2015

Subject: S. 414 - SUPPORT

Dear Senator Feinstein:

In our previous letter to you of October, 2014, the American Sand Association (ASA), in conjunction with our fellow members of Ecologic, requested certain changes to the October 2014 draft of the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act. We are very grateful that these concerns are partially addressed in your subsequent bill, S.414, and the proposed Expansion Study Area designation for the Spangler Hills.

(ASA) believes this change will help its efforts to find suitably sized and permanent homes for the many OHV recreation activities and opportunities lost to last year's expansion of the Marine base at Twentynine Palms, and to the further 3,400 acre loss proposed in S.414.

As you may recall, the ASA in our October 30th letter, also recommended that you consider including the Imperial Sand Dunes Recreation Area as a permanently designated OHV recreation area. ASA believes this area has undergone exhaustive studies and in your original Desert Protection Act most of the sand dune area north of State Route 78 was designated as Wilderness. We would hope as your S. 414 continues to move through the legislative process that you will be amenable to consideration of amendments that may be proposed to include ISDRA as a designated OHV recreation area. We have spoken to representatives of the County of Imperial and are assured that there would be no opposition from that source should this proposal become part of the final measure.

As this bill continues through the legislative process, be assured that we intend to fully support its passage, although we continue to urge you to keep an open mind towards the additional OHV protections that we are suggesting.

As stated in our previous letter, ASA applauds you for your willingness to consider protection of open space for recreation as an important public policy interest along with protection of wilderness values. We have long maintained that when lands are selected for inclusion in the Wilderness Preservation System and OHV recreational use in these same areas becomes displaced, alternative lands should be designated for permanent OHV recreation. Your draft bill represents the first time this principle is receiving serious consideration.

OHV recreation on the 1.8 million acres covered in your bill provides significant economic benefits to the many communities in the California Desert. It also represents a legal and appropriate outlet for millions of urban dwellers from around the world to enjoy and gain respect for America's Great Outdoors. OHV's provide a healthy activity for kids and bonding experiences for families. Therefore, it is important that we protect both the recreational activities and the vast natural landscapes in the desert because both go hand-in-hand. This is why ASA is proud to support S.414, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bob Mason". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Bob Mason
President

California Motorized Recreation Council
CMRC

The Honorable Diane Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

July 21, 2015

Subject: S. 414 Support

Dear Senator Feinstein:

The California Motorized Recreation Council (CMRC) is an organization of Off Highway Vehicle recreation organizations. Its membership is; American Sand Association (ASA), American Motorcyclist Association (AMA), American Motorcyclist association District 36 (AMA D 36), American Motorcyclist Association District 37 (AMA D 37), California Four Wheel Drive Association Inc., California/Nevada Snowmobile Association (CNSA), Off-Road Business Association (ORBA). CMRC's mission is promoting and expanding responsible and meaningful motorized recreation in California.

CMRC members have worked with you, your staff and many other supporters to reach balance towards the protection of responsible use on public land. CMRC believes that without a responsible approach to the management of public land, it will either be overrun by irresponsible uses or closed.

CMRC applauds the balance approach that has been used to bring S. 414 forward to protect public land and its many uses.

Jerry Grabow
President
California Motorized Recreation Council
1701 Westwind Dr. Suite 108
Bakersfield, CA 93301



**California Association of 4 Wheel Drive Clubs
Natural Resources Consultant - South**

Over 50 years advocating for recreation

November 21, 2014

The Honorable Senator Dianne Feinstein:

While the main focus of CA4WDC is to protect, promote, and provide for motorized recreation opportunities on public and private lands, many of our members participate in multiple forms of recreation; including but not limited to hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, horseback riding, bicycle riding, and gem and mineral collection.

We recognize the positive health and social benefits that can be achieved through outdoor activities. We also recognize that motorized recreation provides the small business owners in the local communities a significant financial stimulus. And, our members are directly affected by management decisions concerning public land use. CA4WDC supports the concept of managed recreation and believes it is prudent and appropriate management to identify areas where off-highway vehicle use is appropriate.

Our members subscribe to the concepts of: 1) public access to public lands for their children and grandchildren; 2) condition and safety of the environment; and 3) sharing our natural heritage. The general public desires access to public lands now and for future generations. Limiting access today deprives our children the opportunity to view the many natural wonders of public lands. The general public is deeply concerned about the condition of the environment and personal safety. They desire wildlife available for viewing and scenic vistas to enjoy. They also want to feel safe while enjoying these natural wonders. Lastly, the public desires to share the natural heritage with friends and family today as well as in the future. How can our children learn and appreciate our natural heritage when native species are allowed to deteriorate and historic routes are routinely blocked or eradicated from existence?

After reviewing the text of the proposed CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AND RECREATION and DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY ON PUBLIC LAND, S. _____ as submitted by Senator Feinstein for submission to the 114th Congress, the California Association of 4 Wheel Drive Clubs (CA4WDC) provides the following conditional support.

CA4WDC supports the proposed legislation AS written. The proposed legislation does include continued OHV use of designated routes within the proposed monument boundaries and codifying OHV recreation in the Imperial Dunes Recreation Area. These are important issues of concern to our membership.

Further, CA4WDC withdraws its support for this proposed legislation should the proposal be submitted for consideration as a Presidential Proclamation/Executive Order under the Antiquities Act of 1906 absent inclusion of the complete tone and intent of the proposed legislation concerning OHV issues of concern to CA4WDC membership in the final Proclamation.

John Stewart
CA4WDC Natural Resources Consultant
(619) 508-8840
jstewart@mac.com

8120 36th Avenue
Sacramento, CA 95824
ca4wdc@cal4wheel.com

www.cal4wheel.com

(800) 4x4-FUNN
(916) 381-8300
Fax (916) 381-8726



October 30, 2014

By Electronic Mail

Honorable Senator Dianne Feinstein
 United States Senate
 331 Hart Senate Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Support for and suggested revisions to proposed Desert Protection bill

Dear Senator Feinstein:

This firm represents a number of family-oriented recreation groups and business organizations in California and the western United States, including EcoLogic Partners, Inc., the American Sand Association, the American Motorcyclists Association District 37, and the Off-Road Business Association. Each of these groups is dedicated to preserving public access to public lands, but each is mindful that these public lands are ecologically sensitive and must be properly managed.

My clients and their members routinely engage in recreational activities in Southern California that involve the use of off-highway vehicles (OHVs). The popularity of this type of recreation continues to grow as families realize that children and teenagers need to spend more time outdoors, but within the safe embrace of their parents, relatives, and friends. For those who live in California, the Mojave and Colorado deserts provide an excellent antidote to violent videogames and urban stress.

One of the most popular OHV and camping areas in the California desert is located in Johnson Valley, near Lucerne, California. Johnson Valley consists primarily of federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the benefit of the public. As the Senators knows, the Department of Defense and the Department of the Navy recently requisitioned a large portion of Johnson Valley to accommodate expansion of the United States Marine Corps Base at Twenty-Nine Palms. My clients greatly appreciate the Senators efforts to minimize the amount of land lost to the public as a result of the base expansion.

We have watched closely as the Senator's new Desert Protection bill has evolved. In some cases, we have provided input and asked for language to be inserted or removed from the proposed bill. We are happy to report that at each turn, the Senator and her staff have been exceedingly receptive and responsive to our requests, even when not granting them. We are now informed that the bill is once again on the move and that the Senator is inviting additional comment on its language, albeit for a short period of time.

3762 Gateway Road
 Carlsbad, California 92009

F 760.431.9501
 F 760.431.9512

gdandb.com

G | D | B Gatzke Dillon & Ballance LLP
L A W Y E R S
Honorable Senator Dianne Feinstein
October 30, 2014
Page 2

On behalf of my clients, I would like to offer the following:

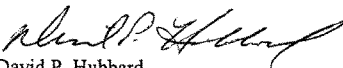
First, we support the bill as revised.

Second, we think the bill could be improved by designating additional land for expansion of existing BLM OHV areas. Specifically, we recommend that the bill enlarge the Spangler OHV area, which is located southeast of the town of Ridgecrest. As shown on the attached map, the proposed expansion areas are to the north and southeast of the existing Spangler OHV area. The proposed expansion zones about the existing OHV area and would add approximately 41,400 acres to the existing open OHV inventory. In light of the tens of thousands of acres removed from public use at Johnson Valley due to the USMC base expansion, the proposed enlargement at Spangler is fair, appropriate, and can be easily incorporated into BLM's existing management regime.

Third, we would reiterate our earlier request that the bill expressly identify certain recreational areas as designated OHV parks or zones, such as the Imperial Sand Dunes Recreation Area. It is important to the recreating public that these areas receive Congressional designation that protects current uses into the future.

Thank you for your time, attention, and hard work on behalf of the people of California.

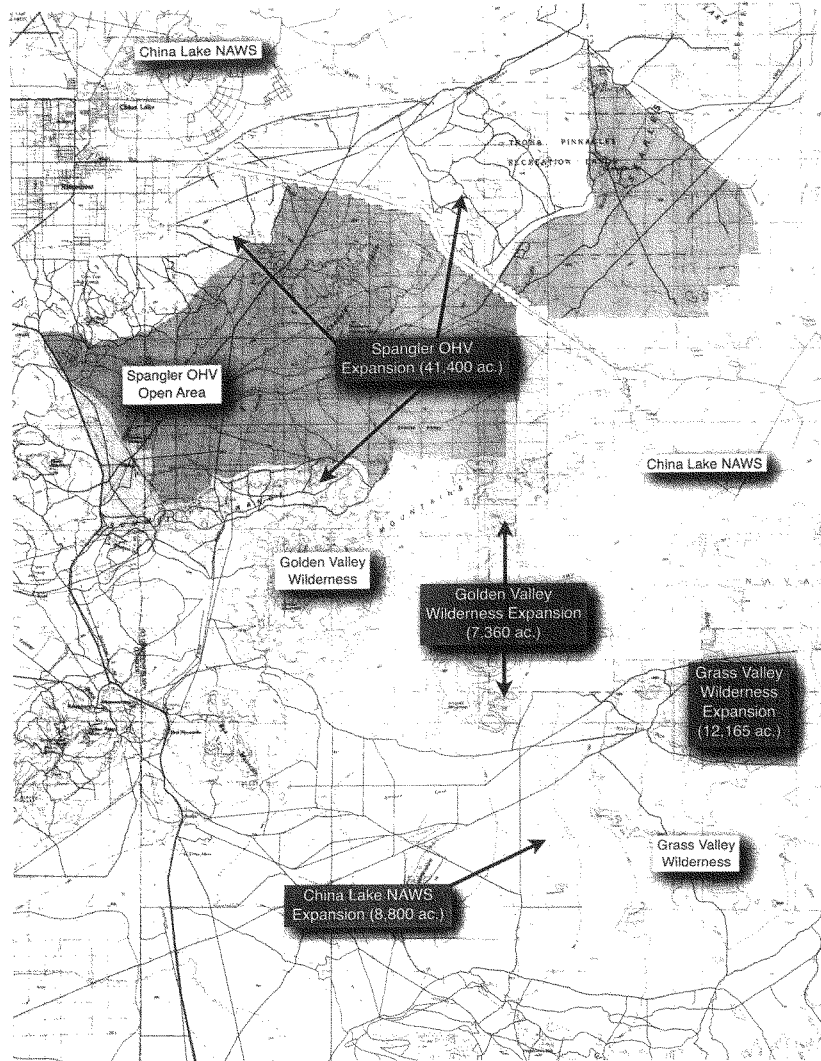
Very truly yours,


David P. Hubbard
of
Gatzke Dillon & Ballance LLP

DPH/rif

Attachment

Cc: EcoLogic Partners, Inc.
American Sand Association
American Motorcyclists Association
District 37
Off-Road Business Association



Legend

Wilderness - Existing	Military - Existing	OHV Area - Existing	Wildlife Management Area - Existing
Wilderness - Proposed	Military - Proposed	OHV Area - Proposed	

September 19, 2014



FRIENDS OF DUMONT DUNES

Representing the users of the Dumont Dunes Off-Highway Vehicle Area

December 2, 2014

Senator Dianne Feinstein
One Post Street, Suite 2450
San Francisco, CA 94101

Dear Senator Feinstein:

Friends of Dumont Dunes is an organization that represents the users of a small dune area known as the Dumont Dunes OHV Recreation Area. Our organization is a partner of the Bureau of Land Management's Barstow Field Office and for over fifteen years we have provided volunteer and material assistance to the operations of the Dumont Dunes OHV Recreation Area.

The Dumont Dunes OHV Recreation Area, at just 10,500 acres, admittedly sounds small compared to the four other OHV recreation areas proposed in your California Desert and Recreation Act ("CDRA"). However, this intensive OHV use area attracts tens of thousands of Californians and Nevadans each year who are looking for a unique, family oriented recreational activity to enjoy.

Furthermore, its boundaries are stable and all land within is public land. It is important to note that the Amargosa River crossing was exempted from the Wild and Scenic River designation awarded by Congress in the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009 in large part to accommodate this important OHV recreation area.

With the potential for renewable energy to encroach on the Silurian Valley, preserving the Dumont Dunes OHV Recreation Area for future generations of outdoor enthusiasts is more important now than ever. As such, Friends of Dumont Dunes is asking that the Dumont Dunes OHV Recreation Area be included in the California Desert and Recreation Act as a permanent OHV recreation area.

Friends of Dumont Dunes would be happy to support this historic legislation once our beloved area is included in the protected designation.

Sincerely,

Terry Allen, President
Friends of Dumont Dunes



Friends of the
Desert Mountains

51-500 Highway 74
P.O. Box 1281
Palm Desert, CA 92261

May 1, 2015

15 MAY 2015
SEN. DIANE FEINSTEIN
WASHINGTON, DC

Senator Diane Feinstein
331 Hart Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510

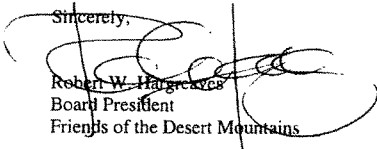
Re: support for the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act

Friends of the Desert Mountains is a non-profit land conservation organization, established in 1987 and based in Palm Desert, California. Friends has a three part mission:

1. To acquire and preserve conservation land in support of the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan; to date we have either directly acquired or assisted with the acquisition of over 50,000 acres of conservation land in and around the Valley.
2. To act as the support organization for education, conservation and research for the 280,000 acre Santa Rosa & San Jacinto Mountains National Monument.
3. To promote educational outreach for the biological, cultural and aesthetic resources of the Coachella Valley.

The areas sought to be preserved by the Californian Desert Conservation and Recreation Act are not only critical recreational resources but also essential to the integrity of southern California desert-mountain ecology.

Sincerely,


Robert W. Hargreaves
Board President
Friends of the Desert Mountains



**Friends of
Jawbone**
sustainable trail recreation

Friends of Jawbone
PO Box 1902
Cantil, CA 93519

jawbone@wildblue.net
(760) 373-1146
www.jawbone.org

May 7, 2015

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senator
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Re: S.414 – California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act

Dear Senator Feinstein,

Friends of Jawbone is a long-time partner of the Bureau of Land Management's Ridgecrest Field Office. We've raised millions of dollars in grants and thousands of volunteer hours to assist the BLM manage OHV recreation in Eastern Kern County.

I am writing today to express our support for S.414, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act. Your bill offers some of the strongest protections for OHV recreation to ever be introduced in the United States Congress and we thank you for that.

The Spangler Hills OHV Area is the largest OHV area in our region and it has grown in importance since last year's Marine Corps expansion into Johnson Valley which took nearly one-third of all OHV recreations area acreage in the California Desert. We now have to look to the Spangler Hills OHV Area to absorb this devastating loss of OHV opportunity.

However, now a boom of wind energy development in Eastern Kern County is threatening to encroach on the Spangler Hills OHV Area and we fear even more loss of OHV recreation lands to this new and aggressive competing use.

That is why Friends of Jawbone especially supports the designation of the Spangler Hills OHV Recreation Area in your California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act. We also appreciate your proposal to designate an Expansion Study for Spangler that would reenable competitive use of the popular "C" routes that are currently outside this OHV recreation area. To us, this signals your understanding of the need to make up for some of OHV's lost acreage and lost opportunities for organized events.

Given its great importance to both our desert communities and our metropolitan residents, it is important that we enact protections for managed and sustainable OHV-based recreation on the public lands in the California Desert. We look forward to working with you to do exactly that.

Sincerely,

Ed Waldheim
President



Friends of El Mirage

• 75 Colusa Rd, El Mirage, CA 92301 • (760) 388-4411
webmaster@elmirage.org www.elmirage.org

May 5, 2015

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senator
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Re: California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act (S.414)

Dear Senator Feinstein,

Friends of El Mirage is a cooperative partner of the Bureau of Land Management's Barstow Field Office and assists with the operations of the popular El Mirage OHV Recreation Area. For fifteen years we have brought together user groups to provide volunteers and grant-based funds for visitor services, OHV safety, and environmental stewardship.

We are excited to support your California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act (S.414) because of the strong protections it proposes for the El Mirage OHV Recreation Area. We are also delighted by the inclusion of the proposed Expansion Study Area which we requested in our letter to you on November 26, 2014.

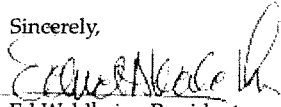
The center piece of this OHV recreation area is the El Mirage dry lakebed. At more than five miles long and up to a mile and a half wide, the lakebed sees a most unusual array of activities. Sailers Cove is home to world class wind sailing, and Gyrocopter Cove hosts ultra-light and gyrocopter flying enthusiasts. The Southern California Timing Association has been conducting land speed racing events across the lakebed since 1937 and maintains the official roster of the El Mirage 200 MPH Club. Other recreational pursuits on the lakebed include model rocketry and remote control aircraft flying. The lakebed also enjoys a steady stream of movie, television and music video projects.

But by far, the most popular recreational activity at El Mirage is OHV riding. Located just one hour north of San Bernardino, the El Mirage OHV Recreation Area is the largest and closest OHV area to residents of Southern California, attracting over 100,000 visitors annually. Here families come to ride their OHV's, camp, and enjoy quality time together in the great outdoors.

The Friends of El Mirage believes that this special area should be protected from renewable energy development and other competing uses for current and future OHV users. That is why we strongly support the designation of the El Mirage OHV Recreation Area and Expansion Study Area in your California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act.

We look forward to working with you to protect recreational opportunities in the California Desert.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ed Waldheim", is written over a horizontal line.

Ed Waldheim, President
Friends of El Mirage



FRIENDS OF THE RIVER

1418 20TH STREET - SUITE 100, SACRAMENTO, CA 95811

PHONE: 916/442-3155 □ FAX: 916/442-3396

WWW.FRIENDSOFTHERIVER.ORG

May 1, 2015

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
Washington DC 20210

Re: S. 414 – The California Desert Conservation & Recreation Act of 2015 – SUPPORT

Dear Senator Feinstein:

Friends of the River strongly supports S. 414, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 – your bill to protect lands and streams in the California Desert as National Monuments, Wilderness, and Wild & Scenic Rivers.

At first glance, the California Desert seems dry, barren, and largely bereft of life. But hidden away in the forbidding landscape, water flows above ground to support lush riparian habitat that attracts hundreds of species of migrating neotropical songbirds. These streams also provide watering holes for endangered bighorn sheep and other desert wildlife. Not surprisingly, these desert oases have attracted people for thousands of years. And today, visitors often marvel at these streams of life in an otherwise desolate but magnificent region.

Your bill proposes to protect 73 miles of Wild & Scenic Rivers, including segments of Deep Creek and the Whitewater River flowing from the San Bernardino Mountains into the Mojave Desert and Coachella Valley. The bill also protects segments of the Amargosa River and Surprise Canyon in the Mojave Desert near Death Valley National Park. All of these streams are ecologically significant areas that support habitat for many sensitive, threatened, and endangered species. They are all rich in Native American cultural values. And they all offer rare opportunities for river-based outdoor recreation in a stark desert setting.

Thank you for proposing the protection of Wild & Scenic Rivers, Wilderness, and National Monuments in S. 414. Friends of the River is looking forward to working with you to secure passage of this important legislation.

Sincerely,

Steven L. Evans
Wild Rivers Consultant

THE
TRUST
for
PUBLIC
LAND May 5, 2015



California Office
101 Montgomery St.
Suite 900
San Francisco, CA
94104
T 415.495-5660
F 415.495-0541
www.tpl.org

Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein:

The Trust for Public Land is pleased to support S.414, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015. This legislation includes important conservation priorities, while also taking into account the concerns of a multitude of stakeholders in this resource-rich geography.

Since 1972, The Trust for Public Land has worked to protect land for people to enjoy across the state of California. From the redwood forests of the North Coast to the deserts of Southern California, we work with communities and land protection agencies to ensure that natural areas are preserved and that people have access to those areas for outdoor recreation. Those goals are also embodied in your legislation.

We applaud the proposed designations of the Mojave Trails National Monument and the Sand to Snow National Monument, as well as the additions to the National Park Service units located in the Cal Desert. We also support the principle of consolidating lands through exchanges. This will benefit wildlife corridors, improve public access, and reduce conflicts pertaining to economic activities.

Two decades ago, the California Desert Protection Act was a outstanding achievement. Enactment of this new legislation will build on that solid foundation for the benefit of the people of California and throughout the nation. We look forward to working with you as the bill progresses to ensure lasting conservation in this remarkable desert landscape.

Sincerely,

Gina M. Fromer
California State Director
The Trust for Public Land





Mojave Desert Land Trust

Protecting our desert land and its unique plants and animals

61732 29 Palms Hwy, Joshua Tree, CA 92252 Ph 760.366.5440 Fax 888.869.4981 www.mojavedesertlandtrust.org

September 24, 2014

RESOLUTION BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF MOJAVE DESERT LAND TRUST

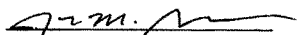
WHEREAS, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2014 (CDCRA) is expected to be introduced in the United States Senate by Dianne Feinstein and will be very similar to the California Desert Protection Act of 2011; and

WHEREAS, Mojave Desert Land Trust holds title to certain lands known as the Kerfoot and Quail Mountain properties which would be added to Joshua Tree National Park under the CDCRA; and

WHEREAS, the CDCRA would lead to increased conservation protection and recreation for roughly 1.6 million acres of land in Mojave Desert Land Trust's service area; therefore

The Board of Directors of the Mojave Desert Land Trust hereby resolves to support the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2014.

Certified by:


John M. Simpson, Secretary to the Board

9/24/2014
Date



2005 Market Street, Suite 1700 215.575.9050 Phone
Philadelphia, PA 19103-7077 215.575.4939 Fax

901 E Street NW, 10th Floor 202.552.2000 Phone
Washington, DC 20004 202.552.2299 Fax
www.pewtrusts.org

April 27, 2015

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein:

On behalf of The Pew Charitable Trusts, I write to express our strong support for S. 414, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act (CDCRA). Your dedication and leadership on behalf of the California Desert over many years is to be commended, and we stand ready to assist you in any way possible to ensure that your legislation is quickly approved by the 114th Congress and signed into law.

The Pew Charitable Trusts' U.S. Public Lands program works to protect our nation's unique natural heritage through Congressional legislation designating wilderness and other public lands protections, through administrative planning in the West, and through Presidential proclamations of national monuments. Our work is focused in locations where there is strong local support. Each process—legislative, administrative, and Presidential proclamation—plays an important role in balancing competing interests for the nation's public lands.

As such, Pew has been a partner in the Campaign for the California Desert for almost ten years. We have long supported your efforts on behalf of the desert, and were greatly heartened when you introduced S. 414 earlier this year. Working with state and local California conservation organizations, we have helped develop a diverse assembly of support for protecting the desert—from local business owners, chambers of commerce, city councils and county supervisors to off-road vehicle enthusiasts, hikers, community leaders, and veterans. This is truly one of the most unique and broad-based groups of supporters for a conservation initiative that we have worked with and is a testament to your efforts on behalf of the desert.

We deeply appreciate and value your leadership on behalf of the California Desert. We look forward to continuing to work with you to ensure these special wild lands and recreation areas are protected for future generations to enjoy and appreciate.

Sincerely,

Mike Matz
Director, U.S. Public Lands
The Pew Charitable Trusts



May 2, 2015

Honorable Senator Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein,

Conservation Lands Foundation would like to extend our strong support for the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act (CDCRA), and commend you for your steadfast leadership on desert conservation. This bill will make huge strides in protecting the irreplaceable scenic, ecological, geological, archeological, historic, and recreational values that make the California desert such a unique and nationally significant landscape. By adding more than a million acres to the Bureau of Land Management's National Conservation Lands, CDCRA will permanently protect our heritage and economy, and offer a broad range of outdoor recreation activities for the public.

Conservation Lands Foundation appreciates your work to consider the needs of a broad array of stakeholders in the legislation. In addition to designating two national monuments, new wilderness areas and over 80 miles of wild and scenic rivers, the bill will also ensure that hundreds of cherished off-road routes remain open, and that conservation of the region is compatible with other needs such as the upgrade and maintenance of utility infrastructure.

Wilderness, national monument and national park designations have been shown to generate substantial economic benefits for nearby communities through local employment and tax revenue. The desert boasts some of the most spectacular scenery in the nation, helping to make tourism and recreation an essential part of the local and state economy. In 2010 alone, visitors generated \$52.5 million of economic activity in San Bernardino County, providing important tax revenue. In 2013, visitors to Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Parks and the Mojave National Preserve pumped \$165 million into the region's economy, supporting nearly 2,000 jobs. Mirroring other areas, visitation is projected to continue to increase following the new designations contained in CDCRA, as these areas become more renowned.

Additionally, the proposed designations will contribute to the region's unparalleled desert and mountain vistas, air quality, water quality, peaceful soundscapes, and dark night skies. Protected public lands will continue to provide local residents and visitors alike with opportunities for many recreational activities including hiking, hunting, horseback riding, rock climbing, photography, camping, wildlife viewing, appropriate off-highway vehicle use, and scientific research. Protecting these places ensures that future generations can continue to enjoy them.

Conservation Lands Foundation strongly supports your efforts to protect and enhance the California desert, and encourages you to employ all means at your disposal to achieve CDCRA's important desert conservation objectives.

835 E 2nd Ave #314 • Durango, CO 81301 • 970.247.0807 • www.ConservationLands.org

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brian O'Donnell". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Brian" and last name "O'Donnell" clearly distinguishable.

Brian O'Donnell, Executive Director
Conservation Lands Foundation

CC:

Honorable Senator Barbara Boxer
Honorable Representative Paul Cook
Honorable Representative Raul Ruiz
Honorable Representative Paul Vargas
Honorable Secretary Sally Jewell

InlandAction

A non-profit, non-partisan corporation of public spirited leaders who have joined together to be catalysts for the economic well-being of the Inland Empire region of California since 1962

May 4, 2015

Senator Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein:

I am writing today to express Inland Action's support for the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015. Inland Action is a non-profit, non-partisan organization that focuses on the economic well-being of the Inland Empire regions of southern California.

Like your landmark CDPA of 1994, this bill will make huge strides in protecting the irreplaceable scenic, ecological and recreational values that make the California desert such a special place. The legislation encompasses unique, undeveloped, ecologically and geologically significant, culturally important, and scenic areas of public land in the California desert. In addition to designating two national monuments, new wilderness areas and over 80 miles of wild and scenic rivers, the bill will also congressionally designate four off-highway vehicle open areas as national recreation areas as well as ensure that many important off-road routes remain open. This is unprecedented for a wilderness bill, and I applaud you for striking a balance between the environmental and recreational communities.

We support this comprehensive bill because it recognizes the importance of conservation and energy commitments, outlines recreational uses—including off-highway vehicle use, provides for thorough management strategies in land preservation, and benefits our region.

Thank you for your leadership and continued efforts toward preserving this magnificent landscape and the recreation and environmental opportunities that it offers.

Sincerely,



Carole Beswick, CEO



MONDAY MORNING GROUP
Advocating for Western Riverside County

May 6, 2015

Senator Dianne Feinstein
 United States Senate
 331 Hart Senate Office Building
 Washington, DC 20510

Senator Barbara Boxer
 United States Senate
 112 Hart Senate Office Building
 Washington, DC 20510

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Matthew Webb
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George Reyes
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Robert Stockton
Sean Varner
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Arthur Littleworth
James Robinson
Joan Sparkman
Jacques Yeager, Sr.

APPOINTED/ELECTED

Congressman Ken Calvert
Senator Richard Roth
Bruce Varner

RE: S.414 California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015

Dear Senators Feinstein and Boxer:

On behalf of the Monday Morning Group of Western Riverside County, I am writing to offer you our **SUPPORT** for S. 414, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015.

As you have indicated, the goal of this bill is to protect additional land and help manage California's desert resources by carefully balancing conservation, recreation, and renewable energy development. The Monday Morning Group also subscribes to this premise and will continue to support your efforts in these areas.

We consider this comprehensive bill to do more than protect pristine wilderness in our region; the California Desert Protection Act of 2015 builds upon the legacy of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 to streamline and improve the federal permitting process to advance large-scale wind and solar development on suitable lands.

According to the California Energy Commission staff, approximately 128,000 acres of desert land are needed to meet California's Renewable Portfolio Standard with solar thermal energy. Under the provisions of this legislation, our region can be a leader in addressing our renewable energy needs, while preserving our national parks and preserves like the Mojave Preserve and Joshua Tree National Park.

Thank you for your leadership in championing this issue and the work you continue to do on behalf of California and our region.

If we can be of assistance, please let us know.

Respectfully yours,

Ken Stream
 Ken Stream
 President

**PRESIDENT:**

Ashley J. Hall
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**RESOLUTION OF THE OLD SPANISH TRAIL ASSOCIATION (OSTA)
SUPPORTING SENATE BILL 414,
The California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015**

WHEREAS, Senator Dianne Feinstein has introduced the California Desert Conservation and Recreation ACT of 2015 (S.414); and

WHEREAS, that legislation will preserve certain unique, undeveloped, ecologically and geologically significant, culturally important, and scenic areas of public land within the California Desert Conservation Area as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national monuments, and National Park and Preserve additions; and

WHEREAS, the legislation will protect key sections of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail in the proposed Mojave Trails National Monument, Soda and Awawatz Mountains proposed wilderness, proposed additions to the Kingston Range Wilderness and additions to the Amargosa Wild and Scenic River; and

Furthermore, WHEREAS, OSTA seeks to preserve, protect, and promote the enjoyment of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail in such a way that the natural, cultural, historic, scenic, and recreational resources of the Trail are not adversely affected by new projects, and

WHEREAS, proposed developments within areas designated by the legislation pose threats--including proposed energy generation facilities and roads--to the Old Spanish National Historic Trail; and

WHEREAS, OSTA supports properly sited projects that minimize visual/physical alteration of remote, scenic areas and calls for measures to ensure that proposed projects minimize specific direct effects, indirect effects and cumulative impacts regarding integrity of the trail and the trail corridor; and

WHEREAS, National Historic Trails, national monuments, and designation of wilderness areas such as the Mojave National Preserve and BLM-administered wilderness in California's high desert have been shown to increase tourism and support local businesses, thereby generating substantial economic benefits for nearby communities through local employment and tax revenue;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Old Spanish Trail Association endorses & supports the passage of S.414, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015. OSTA's position is based on points and authority contained in the National Trails System Act of 1968, as Amended.

Sincerely,

Ashley J. Hall

Ashley J. Hall, President
Old Spanish Trail Association

CC: OSTA Board

Dennis Dimanson, Association Manager; P.O Box 909; Las Vegas, NM 87701
Phone: 505.425.9757 E-Mail: osta@desertgate.com



November 4, 2014

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Subject: Outdoor Business Support for the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act

Dear Senator Feinstein:

On behalf of our membership of nearly 200 outdoor industry companies, thank you for drafting the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act (CDCRA). We are grateful that you have plan to introduce this historic measure in 2015. Like your landmark CDPA of 1994, the new bill will make huge strides in protecting the irreplaceable scenic, ecological and recreational values that make the California desert such a special place. As people who earn much of our livelihoods from recreation on America's public lands, we applaud your proposals to:

- Designate 346,108 acres as wilderness in seven areas;
- Establish the 75,575-acre Vinagre Wash Special Management Area;
- Enlarge Death Valley National Park by 40,740 acres, Mojave National Preserve by 29,246 acres and Joshua Tree National Park by 2,904 acres;
- Add over 76 miles of streams to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;
- Establish the 941,413-acre Mojave Trails National Monument;
- Designate the 133,524-acre Sand to Snow National Monument; and
- Enlarge Anza-Borrego Desert State Park

We also support your pioneering efforts to encourage alternative energy development in the desert on appropriate sites such as previously disturbed areas near existing roads and utilities and not in the backcountry far from existing infrastructure.

Thank you for your leadership in desert conservation. Please do not hesitate to call upon us to help you build support for the CDCRA.

Sincerely,

John Sterling
Executive Director

LATINO CONSERVATION ALLIANCE



August 21, 2015

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
331 Hart Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510

Re: Support for the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act

Dear Senator Feinstein:

The Latino Conservation Alliance – a group of six national Latino organizations dedicated to promoting conservation priorities in our communities – strongly supports S.414, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015. We believe this bill will help preserve California's precious natural resources and improve access to the outdoors, which is essential to the Latino community's health, culture and the future of our children. Should Congress not make sufficient progress in 2015 in bringing this legislation to fruition, we also support the use of the Antiquities Act to enact key provisions of the legislation including the protection of Mojave Trails, Sand to Snow, and the Castle Mountains as National Monuments.

Celebrating the 20th anniversary of the California Desert Protection Act, Latino youth and families led by faith leaders from the low desert enjoyed popular recreational activities in the California desert and wilderness. From this experience, the youth left inspired to become the next generation of conservation stewards, while the faith leaders felt a moral obligation to see the desert extended greater protections. Then early this spring, Latino faith leaders from the high desert convened to discuss the importance of protecting the California desert and took youth on a hike in Big Morongo Canyon Preserve to better understand the need for desert conservation.

In this time of changing demographics – estimates show that Latinos make up about 50 percent of the desert population – LCA recognizes the importance of sharing this important voice favoring the protection of our public lands with decision makers and policy makers. Poll after poll shows a vast majority of Latinos support protecting our public lands. For instance, the 2015 Colorado College State of the Rockies Poll found that when it comes to specific environmental priorities, there is nearly unanimous Latino support for protecting and conserving natural areas for future generations (97 percent), protecting and conserving wildlife habitat (96 percent) and making sure that rangers have the resources they need to take care of public lands and provide services to visitors (96 percent).

While many may take these amazing desert lands for granted, we understand the threats – to native groundwater supplies, to wildlife corridors, and encroachment from community and renewable energy development – facing the desert. Without taking further steps to protect the natural resources, cultural heritage, quality of life and economic benefits the California desert provides, future generations will not be able to enjoy it as we do today.

Thank you for being a constant champion for the California desert.

LATINO CONSERVATION ALLIANCE



Sincerely,

Green Latinos
 Hispanic Access Foundation
 Hispanics Enjoying Camping, Hunting, and the Outdoors (HECHO)
 Hispanic Federation
 La Madre Tierra
 Latino Outdoors

Great Outdoors Palm Springs

July 28, 2015

Great Outdoors Palm Springs passed a resolution in support of the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act (CDCRA):

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING WILDERNESS, WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS,
NATIONAL MONUMENTS, NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE ADDITIONS IN THE
CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AND RECREATION ACT OF 2015.

Signed 
Gary McGrath, President

Dated: July 28, 2015

December 22, 2014



The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510



Dear Senator Feinstein:



Each of the undersigned organizations support public lands bills that are generated from the bottom up, are the result of processes that meaningfully engage all relevant local stakeholders, and that provide for responsible recreational access where appropriate. Further, those who live, work and recreate on or near the public lands in question are the most impacted by such legislation, and with regard to off-highway vehicle (OHV) recreation specifically, local OHVs are those who best know and ride the trails and areas and have the best understanding of which trails and areas are most important, and where boundaries must be drawn to protect prime riding locations. As a result the undersigned have supported your California Desert Protection Act in previous sessions of Congress. We are aware that you are already working with local OHV organizations to protect additional OHV opportunities as a part of this legislation and we look forward to the opportunity to continue to work with you on this legislation in the 114th Congress.

We would also like to take this opportunity to thank you for the efforts you and your staff have taken to reach out to stakeholders who often have divergent viewpoints and expectations.

While we believe that the overwhelming majority of public lands should continue to be managed by the relevant land management agency for multiple uses, including motorized recreation, certain exceptional areas may deserve special designation and protection. Too often land use, or wilderness, bills are introduced without significant buy-in from all affected constituencies and without regard for the Multiple-Use, Sustained-Yield Act which requires that public lands be administered for a variety of uses. This unnecessarily results in contentious and often drawn out processes that inevitably leave few satisfied and many dismayed. It is our belief that the process should work much like it has with your bill, which provides for multiple uses and statutorily recognizes OHV recreation as a valuable use of our public lands.

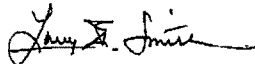
We were also pleased to hear from your staff that you are committed to all elements of the bill. It was made quite clear to us that you do not intend to move forward with this bill if key components are dropped or significantly altered. In particular your staff made it clear that you would not move forward if the OHV recreation areas were removed from the legislation or substantially amended. We understand that the legislative process can be long and tedious, but your commitment at the outset to each of the individual components of the bill as they have been agreed upon will make for a stronger coalition moving forward.

As noted above, we support locally driven legislative processes; however, we oppose unilateral executive action to designate large areas, such as the lands encompassed by the California Desert Protection Act, as National Monuments, and will actively oppose any effort to designate the entirety or a large cross-section of the area as a National Monument.

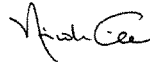
We will oppose such action irrespective of any "guarantees" that the Monument will be managed in accordance with the principles outlined in your legislation or assurances of OHV activity being protected by the designation. It is our experience that management plans for Monuments move away from allowing responsible multiple use activities over time and towards locking out the public who wishes to access the area, making any "guarantees" moot.

Thank you for your continued commitment to multiple uses of public lands. We stand ready to work with you in the upcoming session of Congress.

Sincerely,



Larry Smith
Executive Director
Americans for Responsible Recreational Access




Nicole Nicholas Gilles
Executive Director
American Sand Association



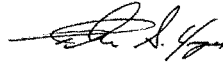
Don Amador
Western Representative
BlueRibbon Coalition, Inc.



Duane Taylor
Director, Federal Affairs
Motorcycle Industry Council



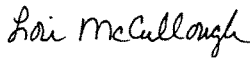
Russ Ehnes
Executive Director
National Off-Highway Vehicle Conservation Council



Tom Yager
Vice President
Recreational Off-Highway Vehicle Association



Kathy Van Kleeck
Senior Vice President
Government Relations
Specialty Vehicle Institute of America



Lori McCullough
Executive Director
Tread Lightly!



6981 Kona Drive, Placerville, CA 95667
T: (530) 626-4250 F: (530) 626-4707

AmericanMotorcyclist.com

July 23, 2015

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sen. Feinstein:

The American Motorcyclist Association is pleased to inform you of our conditional support for S. 414, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015. This conditional support comes following careful analysis of the bill, including consultation with many of our local members. The proposal to administratively designate a number of existing, managed off-highway-vehicle recreation sites as permanent official OHV recreation areas is particularly important to the AMA.

Founded in 1924, the AMA is the premier advocate of the motorcycling community. We represent the interests of millions of on- and off-highway motorcyclists. Our mission is to promote the motorcycling lifestyle and protect the future of motorcycling. The AMA represents tens of thousands of riders throughout California and the surrounding states.

The AMA appreciates your office's considerable efforts to reach out to the OHV community in making this bill better for *all* users of our public lands. In particular, our members support §1801 of the bill that proposes to designate a number of existing OHV recreation sites as permanent official OHV recreation areas. §1801(a) states:

"—In accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and resource management plans developed under this title and subject to valid rights, the following land within the Conservation Area in San Bernardino County, California, is designated as Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Areas:"

Specifically, §1801 would administratively codify the following OHV recreation areas as official sites: (1) Dumont Dunes; (2) El Mirage; (3) Razor; (4) Spangler Hills; and (5) Stoddard Valley.

The aforementioned designated and prescribed uses enumerated in §1801(a) would benefit all responsible motorized recreationists and their families. In subsection (b), the purpose of these OHV designated areas states:

"(b) Purpose—The purpose of the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated under subsection (a) is to preserve and enhance the recreational opportunities within the Conservation Area (including opportunities for off-highway vehicle recreation), while conserving the wildlife and other natural resource values of the Conservation Area."

Our support is contingent upon all of §1801 remaining intact as currently drafted. Any efforts to weaken or amend the protections offered on behalf of these OHV recreation areas would result in the withdrawal of our conditional support.

The Honorable Feinstein
 July 23, 2015
 Page Two

The AMA truly appreciates the considerable effort of your team, thus far, to create a more diverse and inclusive land-use standard in S. 414. However, there are a few issues that we believe warrant further examination. Chief among them is the requirement for studies and consideration of expansion of these newly designated responsible motorized recreation areas as prescribed in §1801(f)(1):

“(f) Study-

(1) IN GENERAL—As soon as practicable, but not later than 2 years, after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall complete a study to identify Bureau of Land Management land within the Conservation Area that is suitable for addition to—”

The areas include the OHV recreation areas designated by subsection (a) or the Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area.

Even though such language is included, the closing language in §1801(D) is in apparent direct conflict with the specific instructions described in §1801(f)(1).

“(D) not recommend or approve expansion of national off-highway recreation areas within the Conservation Area that collectively would exceed the total acres administratively designated for off-highway recreation within the Conservation Area as of the day before the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113-66; Stat. 672).”

Therefore, if a review by the responsible federal agency indicated that the lands were appropriate areas for expansion, these additional lands would be automatically limited in scope and size. This is clearly written to predetermine and limit future growth of these OHV areas, and we respectfully request it be stricken from the bill.

Any review of these potential expansion lands to the OHV recreation areas deserves the same standard of consideration being granted to the proposed Monument and Wilderness areas. If such a predetermined limit is warranted for the OHV areas, then an equivalent limit must be included for the proposed National Monuments and Wilderness areas.

Moreover, §1801(d)(3) requires a far lower standard of review when it comes to locating future renewable energy projects or transmission lines than those provided for in the designated Wilderness and Monuments areas and should be strengthened accordingly:

“(3) PROHIBITED USES—Commercial development (including development of mining and energy facilities, but excluding energy transport facilities, rights-of-way, and related telecommunication facilities) shall be prohibited in the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated by subsection (a) if the Secretary determines that the development is incompatible with the purpose described in subsection (b).”

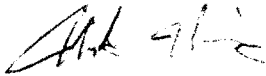
Loss of any acreage in the OHV areas to future energy-related development must include careful review. Additionally, acre-for-acre mitigation measures must be included to ensure no net loss of recreational areas.

The Honorable Feinstein
July 23, 2015
Page Three

In summation, the AMA looks forward to working more closely with you and your office to address these remaining issues prior to full consideration by the U.S. Senate. The loss of any of the critical protections related to OHV areas would undermine much of S. 414's stated intent and would be grounds for withdrawal of our conditional support.

Thank you for your time and consideration of our concerns. We look forward to your office's timely response. Should you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me, by phone at (530) 626-4250, or by email at nharis@ama-cycle.org.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Nicholas Haris", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Nicholas Haris
Western States Representative



THE FRIENDS OF
BIG MORONGO CANYON PRESERVE

The Friends of
Big Morongo Canyon Preserve
Directors:

Patrick Casey
Meg Foley
Ann Garry
Tom Haworth
David Miller
Jane Mootz
Jane Olson
Kc McKay
Laura Sherrod

November 2011

To whom it may concern,

The Friends of Big Morongo Canyon Preserve have been tracking, studying, and participating in the development of the **California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2014** for several years. We have witnessed the coming together of many diverse interests represented in the components of this bill and wish to voice full support for the bill and the unceasing effort on the part of Senator Dianne Feinstein and her staff to have come so far.

The Friends of Big Morongo Canyon Preserve are in full support of this effort and will continue to participate in all efforts to see the **California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2014** become law.

David S. Miller
President, The Friends of Big Morongo Canyon Preserve

BMCP
PO Box 780
Morongo Valley, CA 92256

www.bigmorongo.org



SAN DIEGO ZOO GLOBAL

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Sandra Blue
Secretary
Robert B. Horsman
Treasurer

November 4, 2014

Senator Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein,

M. Javade Chaudhri
Berit N. Durler
Clifford W. Hague
Nan Katona
Patricia Roscoe
Steven G. Tappan
Judith Wheatley
David Woodruff, Ph.D., D.Sc.

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George L. Gildred
Yvonne W. Larsen
John M. Thornton
A. Eugene Trepte
Betty Jo F. Williams
Charles L. Bialer
Executive Director Emeritus
Douglas G. Myers
President/CEO

San Diego Zoo Global and its Institute for Conservation Research fully support the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2014.

The California Desert Conservation Area is home to a variety of species uniquely adapted to the harsh environmental conditions of the region, including the desert tortoise. As desert tortoise habitat spans areas of both California and Nevada, strengthening protections for this species in the region will facilitate cost-effective conservation measures across its range.

We at San Diego Zoo Global are committed to saving species from extinction, and our Institute for Conservation Research is actively engaged in restoration and reintroduction programs for the threatened desert tortoise. The trans-state Desert Tortoise Conservation Center, included in the legislation and funded through the Renewable Energy Conservation Resource Fund, will play a unique and irreplaceable role in the recovery of this iconic species. No other conservation initiatives can fulfill the function served by such a facility, which will provide the opportunity to:

- train and certify field biologists to ensure they are qualified to conduct tortoise surveys for development projects, such as solar facilities;
- conduct studies in a controlled environment that will help us to understand disease and other processes that limit recovery;
- engage and educate the public, securing vital support for desert tortoise conservation;
- utilize a location where highly trained professionals care for tortoises rescued from development actions or the pet trade; and
- serve as an operational base for translocating a healthy population of tortoises to habitat areas that have been depopulated.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO
Post Office Box 120551, San Diego, CA 92112-0551 USA Telephone (619) 231-1515

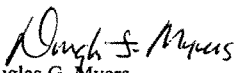


Zoological and Botanical Gardens: Accredited by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums and American Alliance of Museums
San Diego Zoo is a registered trademark of the Zoological Society of San Diego
♻️ Printed on Recycled Paper

We believe that the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2014 will promote the conservation of the desert tortoise and other unique species found in the Mojave region. In this you have our wholehearted support.

We thank you for your efforts on behalf of wildlife.

Sincerely,


Douglas G. Myers
President/CEO



 PROTECTING OUR NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

January 15, 2015

Honorable Dianne Feinstein
 United States Senator
 331 Hart Senate Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Subject: Support for California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act

Dear Senator Feinstein:

On January 12, 2015, the Board of Directors of the Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy voted to lend its support to the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act.

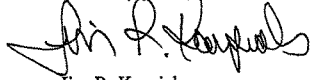
This excellent legislation would fulfil a long standing goal of the local conservation community in the Coachella Valley, namely, establishing the new Sand to Snow National Monument conserving over 135,000 acres of land. Doing so will connect Joshua Tree National Park with the San Bernardino National Forest, thus not only protecting a very significant wildlife corridor but enhancing the quality of the habitat on the adjacent National Park and Forest lands. Similarly, establishing the Mojave Trails National Monument to the north of Joshua Tree will extend the continuously-protected area over nearly a million additional acres of local deserts and mountains. Furthermore, the new Monuments will enlarge and enrich the recreational resources for visitors, thereby contributing to the economic development of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.

We are also excited about the bill's provision to expand Joshua Tree Park so that it can consolidate ownership of lands already set aside by local conservation nonprofits for more effective management and enhanced public access. This will greatly help the Conservancy and its local partners coordinate and refine our own management programs on the nearby conservation lands.

The Conservancy is well aware of the many years of work that you and your staff have put into this legislation and other efforts to bring new federal protections and resources to California. We

greatly appreciate your dedicated leadership, and please let us know if we can provide assistance to you in this endeavor as the process moves forward.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jim R. Karpia", written in a cursive style.

Jim R. Karpia
Executive Director

cc: Honorable Barbara Boxer
Honorable Raul Ruiz
Honorable Pete Aguilar
Honorable Ken Calvert
Secretary Todd Ferrara



The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
 United States Senator
 331 Hart Senate Office Building
 Washington, DC 20510

November 24, 2014

Subject: Draft California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act, Conditional SUPPORT

Dear Senator Feinstein:

The California Off Road Vehicle Association is pleased to inform you that we have reviewed the discussion draft of your proposal and we are anxious to add our name to the growing list of supporters.

First and foremost, we would like to express our appreciation for your willingness to adopt a principle that we have requested for many years. We have long maintained that when lands are selected for inclusion in the Wilderness Preservation System and OHV recreational use in these same areas becomes displaced that alternative lands should be designated for permanent OHV recreation. Your draft bill represents the first time this principle is receiving serious consideration. We applaud you for your willingness to consider protection of open space for recreation as an important public policy interest along with protection of wilderness values.

In the spirit of stimulating discussion on this discussion draft we would like to propose the following changes to your bill for your consideration. Inclusion of these provisions would allow us to provide unconditional support for the bill.

1. Expansion of the proposed Spangler OHV Area of 41,000 acres along the Northern, Western and Southern boundaries. These areas have a long history of OHV use, including competitive events, and have shown to be able to sustain this kind of use with proper management. Consideration of this addition would help mitigate the 3,400 acres that are being proposed to be removed from the current Spangler open area for inclusion within the Golden Valley Wilderness, and the significant acreage that was recently made part of the Twenty-nine Palms Marine Base. *(refer to attached maps for more detail)*
2. The Friends of El Mirage (FOEM) have suggested addition to the El Mirage OHV Recreation Area. FOEM proposes an expansion of approximately 680 acres to the north to bring into the OHV Open area a network of mountainous 4WD trails that have been adopted by one of BLM's

recreational partners. Currently these 4WD trails are blocked by the El Mirage boundary fence which exists to enhance compliance with their user fee collection efforts. Including this 680 BLM acres within the OHV Recreation Area will assist both the BLM and its volunteer partners in maintaining this network of 4WD trails. This addition would also provide an incentive for 4WD enthusiasts to pay the fee to use these trails. (see attached map for the specific areas we are proposing to add)

3. Within the proposed DVNP Bowling Alley Addition, there are trails that will remain open but will become part of the Death Valley National Park. National Park regulations require that all vehicles be fully registered for highway travel. BLM regulations allow the use of purpose-built off-highway vehicles that are only registered for off-highway use. We propose keeping Wilderness designation for this area but retaining BLM management as part of the Avawatz Mountains Wilderness. An alternative would be to develop suitable language to exempt the trails from NPS regulations that require highway legal registration for this area. The attached map depicts the alignment we are suggesting). We have a similar concern about the Castle Mountain addition to the Mojave Preserve. There are approximately 70 miles of trails that currently permit travel by non highway-registered vehicles. These opportunities will be lost once the area is transferred to NPS jurisdiction.
4. CORVA supports a proposal by the Friends of Dumont Dunes (FODD) to establish the area as an additional OHV Recreation Area under the Act. Dumont Dunes is a longstanding OHV use area with significant OHV use during holiday weekends and strong local support. We agree with the supporting information provided by FODD that it is entirely appropriate to include this area along with other OHV Recreation Areas in the Act. We understand that there are concerns related to granting similar designation to the Imperial Sand Dunes Recreation Area. We are not requesting consideration of the Imperial Dunes at this time.
5. A recurring issue of concern to our members is the management study requirements for each of the proposed National Monuments. This concern, based on decades of losing access every time a new study is initiated, is not without basis considering that history. Many of the roads and trails in the California desert areas have undergone extensive study during the WEMO, NECO and NEMO processes. Perhaps the bill should incorporate some of the findings from those studies, similar to the process that is described for the Vinagre Wash Special Management Area. Specifically, we recommend that existing motorized routes, designated under NECO, NEMO and WEMO Plans, within the proposed Mojave Trails Monument be designated for off highway vehicle use and that the Secretary may temporarily close or permanently reroute a portion of the route to prevent or allow restoration of resource damage, to address public safety concerns, or as otherwise required by law. Furthermore we request that the Secretary accept petitions from the public regarding the addition of routes, and that the Secretary may designate additional routes that provide significant or unique recreational opportunities, following appropriate study, and are consistent with purposes of the Act.

Finally I should note that there is skepticism among our members which is even greater among members of the OHV community at large of any legislation that designates additional wilderness. We believe, however, that your willingness to propose permanent protection for existing designated OHV recreation areas provides a compromise that may be acceptable to all stakeholders. The draft Desert Conservation and Recreation Act will potentially provide protection of both natural and cultural resources in addition to recreational access. Because of this we are very pleased to offer our conditional support of this draft proposal.

Sincerely,

Bob Ham, Assistant Southern Regional Director, Legislation

cc James Peterson



May 5, 2015

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein,

Thank you for introducing S. 414, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act. This important bill will protect for future generations significant portions of federal public lands in the California desert and the incredible ecological, geological, cultural, historical, and recreational values they contain.

In particular, The Wilderness Society is strongly supportive of the provisions that create the Mojave Trails and Sand to Snow National Monuments, designate wilderness and potential wilderness, add to Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Parks and Mojave National Preserve, and protect wild and scenic rivers. We are also supportive of Title II which establishes the Renewable Energy Resource Conservation Fund and creates a renewable energy revenue sharing structure.

We sincerely appreciate your considerable past and present efforts to conserve public lands in the California desert. This bill will substantially build on the impressive legacy of your California Desert Protection Act and have a profound effect on the desert's future.

Thank you again for your continued leadership and we look forward to working closely with you to refine and advance this important legislation. Please let me know how we may best support your efforts.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jamie Williams'.

Jamie Williams
President



**CALIFORNIA
WILDERNESS
COALITION**

The Voice for Wild California

March 5, 2015

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein,

Thank you for introducing S. 414, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act. The legislation encompasses unique, undeveloped, ecologically and geologically significant, culturally important, and scenic areas of public land in the California desert. It will protect new wilderness areas and expand existing wilderness areas and designate over 80 miles of wild and scenic rivers, and we applaud you for striking a balance between the environmental and recreational communities.

Wilderness and national park additions have been shown to increase tourism and attract new residents, thereby generating substantial economic benefits for nearby communities through local employment and tax revenue. Additionally, the proposed designations will contribute to our region's superior desert and mountain vistas, air quality, water quality, peaceful soundscapes, and dark night skies. Protected public lands will provide local residents and visitors with opportunities for many recreational activities including hiking, horseback riding, rock climbing, photography, camping, wildlife viewing, off-roading, scientific research, and nature study. By protecting these places, we ensure that future generations can enjoy them tomorrow as we do today.

We sincerely appreciate your considerable past and present efforts to conserve public lands in the California desert. This bill will substantially build on the impressive legacy of your California Desert Protection Act and have a profound effect on the desert's future. Thank you again for your continued leadership and we look forward to working closely with you to advance this important legislation.

Sincerely,

Monica Argandoña
Southern California Conservation Director
California Wilderness Coalition



THE WILDLANDS CONSERVANCY

October 1, 2015

Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein,

The Wildlands Conservancy supports Senate Bill 414 the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015. The Mojave Desert is one of the most unique landscapes in North America and one of the great deserts of the world. The vast expanse of this spectacular desert that lies between Ludlow and Needles represents the largest remaining pristine landscape along Route 66, the National Trails Highway. It was dubbed the Mother Road by John Steinbeck in the Grapes of Wrath, when he and his dog Charlie traveled across Route 66 searching for America's soul.

This stretch of desert is an important wildlife corridor between Joshua Tree National Park and Mojave National Preserve and links 13 Federal Wilderness Areas. It includes old volcanoes, sand dunes, California's largest cactus garden, vast valleys of solitudes, and heroic ranges of rock. It has major populations of bighorn sheep, desert tortoises, remarkable lizards, and rare and endangered plants and birds. This land escaped an elevated level of recognition and public protection because of the hundreds of thousands of acres of former railroad lands owned by Catellus Development Corporation scattered amid public lands.

Between 1999 and 2004, the Wildlands Conservancy raised \$45 million in private monies to fund the acquisition and donation of over 600,000 acres to the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management. This was done as a partnership with the federal government, in which you spearheaded the appropriation of \$18 million dollars in federal funding to preserve the biological and aesthetic integrity of 4,000,000 acres of public lands and ensure recreational access to those lands.

The Monument would not alter the existing recreational uses which have balanced public access with resource protection over the past ten years since the Catellus lands were donated. The legislation is targeted at preserving the status quo, and the Monument statue would protect the status quo from being exploited in the future.

We applaud your ongoing support for protecting California's beloved landscapes and support Senate Bill 414 the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015.

Sincerely,

David Myers,
Executive Director



39611 Oak Glen Road #12 • Oak Glen, CA 92399

(909) 797-8507 •

Fax (909) 797-4337

www.wildlandsconservancy.org



15 MAR 10 PH 5:04
SENATOR FEINSTEIN
WASHINGTON, D.C.

March 4, 2015

Hon. Diane Feinstein
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein:

A few weeks ago, a large group Board and Council members of the National Parks Conservation Association (NPCA) gathered for a wonderful volunteer trip in Death Valley, and I couldn't help thinking about you and all you have done over the years to help protect the California desert, including the creation of Death Valley National Park itself.

One of the highlights of our stay was having the opportunity to visit Saratoga Springs and the Bowling Alley, and to enjoy the spectacular view into the Avawatz Mountains. There is no question these wonderful, unique desert places should be protected for all Americans to enjoy, now and forever. I just wanted to take a moment to congratulate you and thank you for continuing to build on your truly remarkable California desert legacy by introducing the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act in the new Congress.

Please know your indefatigable efforts on behalf of the California desert have our full support. Don't hesitate to let me, or anyone else at NPCA know whenever and however we can be helpful.

With best personal regards –

Sincerely,

Fran Ulmer
Fran Ulmer
Chair, Board of Trustees



Fran Ulmer
Chair, US Arctic Research Commission
Special Advisor on Arctic Science and Policy, US State Dept.



Direct Contact:
420 L Street
Suite 515
Anchorage, AK 99501

Phone: (907) 271-4576
Fax: (907) 271-4578
Mobile: (907) 748-1228
fran.ulmer@arctic.gov

P.S.
I have fond memories of our early days
as mayors and am so grateful for your
continuing service to our country!

Hull, Candice (Feinstein)

From: Howard Gross <howard@wcfnd.org>
Sent: Wednesday, November 05, 2014 4:31 PM
To: Peterson, James (Feinstein)
Cc: Gilbert, Jonathan (Feinstein)
Subject: FW: support for legislation Feinstein intends to introduce in January

Please add the SummerTree Institute to the list of supporters.

From: Robin Kobaly [mailto:robin@summertree.org]
Sent: Wednesday, November 05, 2014 2:15 PM
To: 'Howard Gross'; 'Greg James'; 'John Purcell'
Subject: RE: support for legislation Feinstein intends to introduce in January

The SummerTree Institute definitely supports Sen. Feinstein's bill, and she can include our organization as an "early supporter" of the legislation.

Best always...Robin



Robin Kobaly
 Executive Director
 The SummerTree Institute
 P.O. Box 307
 Morongo Valley, CA 92256
 Phone: (760) 363-7229

Email: robin@summertree.org
 Web: www.summertree.org

From: Howard Gross [mailto:howard@wcfnd.org]
Sent: Wednesday, November 05, 2014 12:35 PM
To: Greg James; Robin Kobaly; John Purcell
Subject: support for legislation Feinstein intends to introduce in January

Hi friends,

I've left each of you a message about your organization giving Sen. Feinstein's office permission to list your organization as "early approvers" of the legislation she intends to introduce in Jan. A summary is attached.



**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF INYO**

P. O. BOX N • INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA 93526
TELEPHONE (760) 878-0373 • FAX (760) 878-2241
e-mail: pgunsolley@inyocounty.us

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD
DAN TOTTERO
JEFF GRIFFITHS
RICK PUCCI
MARK TILLEMANS
MATT KINGSLEY

KEVIN D. CARUNCHIO
Clerk of the Board

PATRICIA GUNSOLLEY
Assistant Clerk of the Board

March 10, 2015

The Honorable Colonel Paul Cook (Ret.)
United States Congress
1222 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Subject: Support for HR 496 establishing the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area

Dear Representative Cook:

The Inyo County Board of Supervisors wishes to thank you and communicate its unequivocal support for your recently introduced legislation (H.R. 496) to establish the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area.

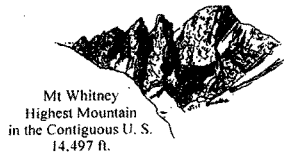
Your legislation reaffirms and validates the efforts of the Alabama Hills Stewardship Group to obtain local consensus and support for protecting the Alabama Hills, and the activities that Americans and visitors have enjoyed in this special place for the past 100-years. The Alabama Hills Stewardship Group has worked tirelessly for many years to address the concerns of County residents and public lands users, and the Board of Supervisors applauds this exemplary community-based initiative. The Board also appreciates you recognizing this work, and taking care to develop legislation that purposefully ensures that the future management of the Alabama Hills does not eliminate the specific uses the community seeks to protect.

The benefits of protecting one of Inyo County's treasured landscapes, so that future generations can enjoy the same access, use, and enjoyment that residents and visitors have experienced in the Alabama Hills up to this time are self-evident, and the Board of Supervisors is grateful for your leadership and thanks you and offers its continued support for your efforts.

Sincerely,

Supervisor Matt Kingsley, Chairperson
Inyo County Board of Supervisors

cc: The Honorable Senator Dianne Feinstein
Inyo County Board of Supervisors
Kevin Carunchio, CAO
Marge Kemp-Williams, County Counsel
Joshua Hart, Planning Director
Rural County Representatives of California
California State Association of Counties
National Association of Counties
Alabama Hills Stewardship Group



Inyo County Superintendent of Schools
Dr. Terence K. McAteer


February 25, 2015

To Whom It May Concern,

I want to lend my and the Inyo County educational community's complete support behind the legislation to create the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area. This important piece of legislation will not only create an economic boom for Southern Inyo County, it will provide an educational opportunity for our residents, our youth, and our visitors. The work of the stewardship steering committee is commendable and has been exceedingly inclusive.

The Alabama Hills are a very special place that needs to be preserved for our youth. The historical, cultural, and scenic value of this area is truly extraordinary and I look forward to assisting the stewardship group in enhancing the educational opportunities available to all. I pledge to working with the stewardship committee to insure youth groups gain access to the area. Having annual field trips for all of our youth in Inyo County will be a hallmark to the success of this project.

I urge passage of the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area legislation.

Cordially,

 Terence K. McAteer



Inyo County Superintendent of Schools

Dr. Terence K. McAteer

15 MAR 17 PM 12:56

SENATOR FEINSTEIN
WASHINGTON, D.C.

March 3, 2015

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

SUBJECT: PROPOSED ALABAMA HILLS SCENIC AREA

Dear Senator Feinstein:

I am in full support of the recently introduced House and Senate bills (HR 496 and the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 I Title XIX - Alabama Hills National Scenic Area, respectively) designating the Alabama Hills a National Scenic Area, as presented by the Alabama Hills Stewardship Group Designation Subcommittee. The Alabama Hills are a unique and special natural treasure that deserves such recognition and protection.

I strongly believe that designation should not come at the expense of those who utilize our federal lands, and that local communities should have an opportunity to give input and shape the use of such lands. I also believe that the best solutions incorporate the needs of as many of the varied stakeholders as possible. The Alabama Hills Stewardship Group gathered comments from over 40 groups such as OHV users, environmentalists, cattle ranchers, Inyo County Supervisors and business owners. After nearly two years of work, the Subcommittee determined that the National Scenic Area Designation is the most appropriate for the Alabama Hills.

It is precisely this local collaborative effort that led to a solution that is best for the environment, the community, and the users of the Alabama Hills. Indeed, the local collaborative process should be emulated for future major federal land use decisions. The members of the Alabama Hills Stewardship Group are to be commended for their effort. I appreciate your willingness to listen to the voice of the local Owens Valley populace, and encourage you to pass the introduced legislation making the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area a federal designation.

Sincerely,

Dr. Terence K. McAteer
Inyo County Superintendent of Schools

cc: Congressman Paul Cook
Alabama Hills Stewardship Group

166 Grandview Dr. • Bishop, CA 93514
(760) 873-3262 • Fax (760) 873-3324



CITY OF BISHOP

377 West Line Street - Bishop, CA 93514
P.O. Box 1236 - Bishop, CA 93515
City Hall (760) 873-5863 - Fax (760) 873-4873

February 24, 2015

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

SUBJECT: PROPOSED ALABAMA HILLS SCENIC AREA

Dear Senator Feinstein:

The City Council of the City of Bishop is in full support of the recently introduced House and Senate bills (HR 496 and the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 / Title XIX - Alabama Hills National Scenic Area, respectively) designating the Alabama Hills a National Scenic Area, as presented by the Alabama Hills Stewardship Group Designation Subcommittee. The Alabama Hills are a unique and special natural treasure that deserves such recognition and protection.

We strongly believe that designation should not come at the expense of those who utilize our federal lands, and that local communities should have an opportunity to give input and shape the use of such lands. We also believe that the best solutions incorporate the needs of as many of the varied stakeholders as possible. The Alabama Hills Stewardship Group gathered comments from over 40 groups such as OHV users, environmentalists, cattle ranchers, Inyo County Supervisors and business owners. After nearly two years of work, the Subcommittee determined that the National Scenic Area Designation is the most appropriate for the Alabama Hills.

It is precisely this local collaborative effort that led to a solution that is best for the environment, the community, and the users of the Alabama Hills. Indeed, the local collaborative process should be emulated for future major federal land use decisions. The members of the Alabama Hills Stewardship Group are to be commended for their effort. We appreciate your willingness to listen to the voice of the local Owens Valley populace, and encourage you to pass the introduced legislation making the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area a federal designation.

Sincerely,

Pat Gardner
Mayor, City of Bishop

cc: Congressman Paul Cook
Alabama Hills Stewardship Group

Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation

P.O. Box 747 • 975 Teya Road

Lone Pine, CA 93545

(760) 876-1034

FAX (760) 876-8302

Web Site: www.lppsr.org

March 10, 2015

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Proposed Alabama Hills Scenic Area

Dear Senator Feinstein;

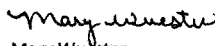
The Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation (LPPSR) is in support of the recently introduced House and Senate bills (HR 496 and the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 / Title XIX - Alabama Hills National Scenic Area) designating the Alabama Hills a National Scenic Area.

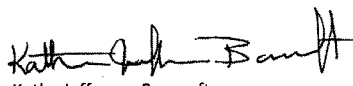
The LPPSR has been a part of the Alabama Hills Stewardship Committee since its creation. We have supported the continued efforts needed to preserve the Alabama Hills in their semi-primitive state to be enjoyed by future generations. We greatly respect the commitment to an open process, inclusion of all those concerned with the issue, and protecting traditional usage as we have all known. Because of the extensive pre-historical and historical habitation of our Valley by indigenous people, the BLM has found themselves to be caretakers of numerous culturally significant and sacred sites. The Tribes of the Owens Valley have welcomed this partnership as a means to optimally safeguard these sites from damage and destruction.

While determining the boundary of the designation area, there was concern over the fact that the LPPSR currently uses a cemetery which was on both Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and US Forest Service (USFS) property. Tribal officials have since met with BLM and USFS representatives and reached a verbal agreement to transfer this land to the LPPSR. The LPPSR General Council then voted to accept the transfer and place the land within the boundaries of the Natural Scenic Area designation to ensure the best possible protection of our cultural resources and continued usage. Including the land transfer as part of the legislation will be an advantage to all parties involved.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,


Mary Wuester
Chairperson


Kathy Jefferson Bancroft
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Congressman Paul Cook
Alabama Hills Stewardship Group, Inc.

Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation

P.O. Box 747 • 975 Teya Road
Lone Pine, CA 93545
(760) 876-1034 • FAX (760) 876-8302
Web Site: www.lppsr.org

Tuesday, March 10, 2015

The Honorable Paul Cook
United States Congress
1222 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

RE: Proposed Alabama Hills Scenic Area

Dear Mr. Cook,

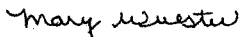
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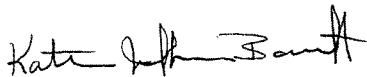
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Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,


Mary Wuester
Chairperson


Kathy Jefferson Bancroft
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Senator Dianne Feinstein
Alabama Hills Stewardship Group, Inc.



LONE PINE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

120 South Main Street ~ P.O. Box 749 ~ Lone Pine, CA 93545
(760) 876-4444 ~ Fax (760) 264-9675

March 2, 2015

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein:

The Lone Pine Chamber supports the recently introduced House and Senate bills HR496 and the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015/Title XXIX – Alabama Hills National Scenic Area respectively.

This Bill is the result of a collaborative effort of the community, BLM and the Alabama Hills Stewardship Group. All stakeholders have put their effort into this proposal and we the Chamber fully support this Bill.

Thank you for helping us make this designation a reality

Sincerely,
/s/
Kathleen New
President/CEO



BISHOP AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & VISITORS BUREAU

Senator Dianne Feinstein
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

March 23, 2015

Dear Senator Feinstein:

I am writing to you today on behalf of the Bishop Area Chamber of Commerce and Visitors Bureau (BACCVB). The BACCVB proudly represents more than 300 business and individual members in our region. We've been following the efforts of the Alabama Hills Stewardship Group to designate the Alabama Hills near Lone Pine, CA as a National Scenic Area.

At the BACCVB Board of Directors meeting on March 19, 2015, our Board voted unanimously to support recently introduced House and Senate Bills (HR 496 and the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015/ Title XIX Alabama Hills National Scenic Area.

The Alabama Hills area is a special place and is very important for a variety of reasons to a wide range of users. During at least two years of study, the Alabama Hills Stewardship Group has gone to great lengths to gather input from all users and stakeholders including rock climbers, ATV riders, cattle ranchers, local businesses, film makers and preservation groups.

Tourism is the main economic driver of our regional economy. People visit the Alabama Hills for many diverse activities and the designation of National Scenic Area is the most appropriate to balance the needs of users with the necessity to preserve this special place so that future generations may enjoy it.

We appreciate your attention to this important legislation and encourage you to support making the Alabama Hills a National Scenic Area.

Sincerely,


Tawni Thomson, Executive Director
Bishop Area Chamber of Commerce & Visitors Bureau

VOICE 760-873-8405 FAX 760-873-6999



EXECDIR@BISHOPVISITOR.COM



BISHOP AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & VISITORS BUREAU

Congressman Paul Cook
1222 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

March 23, 2015

Dear Congressman Cook:

I am writing to you today on behalf of the Bishop Area Chamber of Commerce and Visitors Bureau (BACCVB). The BACCVB proudly represents more than 300 business and individual members in our region. We've been following the efforts of the Alabama Hills Stewardship Group to designate the Alabama Hills near Lone Pine, CA as a National Scenic Area.

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Tourism is the main economic driver of our regional economy. People visit the Alabama Hills for many diverse activities and the designation of National Scenic Area is the most appropriate to balance the needs of users with the necessity to preserve this special place so that future generations may enjoy it.

We appreciate your attention to this important legislation and encourage you to support making the Alabama Hills a National Scenic Area.

Sincerely,

Tawni Thomson, Executive Director
Bishop Area Chamber of Commerce & Visitors Bureau

VOICE 760-873-8405 FAX 760-873-6999



EXECDIR@BISHOPVISITOR.COM

March 2, 2015

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
3321 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

SUBJECT: PROPOSED ALABAMA HILLS SCENIC AREA

Dear Senator Feinstein:

The Inyo County Film Commission fully supports the recently introduced House and Senate bills (HR 496 and the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015/ Title XIX-Alabama Hills National Scenic Area, respectively) designating the Alabama Hills a National Scenic Area, as recommended by the Alabama Hills Stewardship Group (AHSF) Designation Subcommittee.

The designation will guarantee appropriate access to the important locations for film companies and film project managers, an important local job creating industry. It will also allow for better-funded maintenance and management of this area, preserving the scenic value important to the film industry.

The AHSF followed an extended and thoughtful process, identifying then consulting with forty user groups before settling on the designation of National Scenic Area as the best for this historic and visually stunning area. We support having local groups and communities leading the way and being able to give input on these decisions about our public lands.

It is precisely this local collaborative effort that led to a solution, which is best for the environment, the community and the diverse users of the Alabama Hills. The AHSF's process provides an excellent model for all such future considerations for the selection of federal designations for appropriate public landscapes. We appreciate your willingness to listen to the voice of the local Owens Valley residents and local movie employees. We encourage you to spearhead the passing of the legislation making the Alabama Hills a National Scenic area.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chris Langley", with a stylized, flowing script.

Christopher Langley
Inyo County Film Commissioner

March 1, 2015

The Honorable Diane Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator:

Friends of the Inyo strongly supports the recently introduced House and Senate bills (HR 496 and the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 / Title XIX – Alabama Hills National Scenic Area) designating the Alabama Hills a National Scenic Area. The designation of a National Scenic Area in the Alabama Hills will help guide future management to protect this unique landscape for residents and visitors while providing opportunities for economic development in Lone Pine and the Southern Owens Valley.

Friends of the Inyo praises the efforts of the Alabama Hills Stewardship Group to seek the creation of the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area. We have supported their inclusive process from the beginning, and are pleased that you have introduced the proposed legislation to protect the Alabama Hills in the future.

Thank you for your work to identify and protect special public lands throughout California. We look forward to continue working with the Alabama Hills Stewardship Group through the process of designating and establishing a management plan for a national scenic area in the Alabama Hills.

Sincerely,

Sydney Quinn
President



March 9, 2015

The Honorable Diane Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator:

Friends of the Inyo strongly supports the recently introduced House and Senate bills (HR 496 and the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 / Title XIX – Alabama Hills National Scenic Area) designating the Alabama Hills a National Scenic Area. The designation of a National Scenic Area in the Alabama Hills will help guide future management to protect this unique landscape for residents and visitors while providing opportunities for economic development in Lone Pine and the Southern Owens Valley.

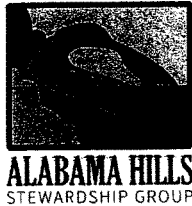
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Sincerely,

Sydney Quinn
President





March 9, 2015

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
3321 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

SUBJECT: PROPOSED ALABAMA HILLS SCENIC AREA

Dear Senator Feinstein:

The Alabama Hills Stewardship Group fully supports the recently introduced House and Senate bills (HR 496 and the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015/ Title XIX-Alabama Hills National Scenic Area, respectively) designating the Alabama Hills a National Scenic Area, as recommended by the Alabama Hills Stewardship Group (AHSG).

The designation will guarantee appropriate access to the lands by visitors and local residents alike engaged in recreational activities. Tourism is an important local job creating industry in the area. It will also allow for better-funded maintenance and management of this area, preserving the scenic value important to the future of tourism in the Owens Valley.

The AHSG followed an extended and thoughtful process, identifying forty user groups then consulting with them before settling on the designation of National Scenic Area as the best for this historic and visually stunning area. We support having local groups and communities leading the way and being able to give input on these decisions about our public lands.

It is precisely this local collaborative effort that led to a solution, which is best for the environment, the community, visitors and the diverse users of the Alabama Hills. The AHSG's process provides an excellent model for all such future considerations for the selection of federal designations for appropriate public landscapes. We appreciate your willingness to listen to the voice of the local Owens Valley residents. We encourage you to spearhead the passing of the legislation making the Alabama Hills a National Scenic area.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Chris Langley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline.

Christopher Langley
President
Alabama Hills Stewardship Group



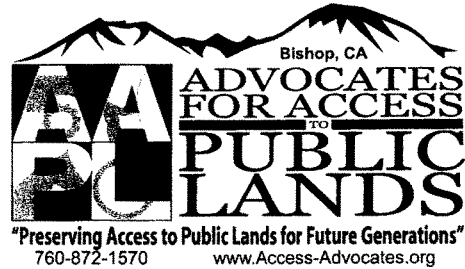
3/2/2015

To: Alabama Hills Stewardship Group, Inc. (AHSG)

The Eastern Sierra 4x4 Club supports the activities of the ASHG and is in support of the recently introduced House and Senate bills (HR496 and the California Desert and Recreation Act of 2015/ Title XIX- Alabama Hills National Scenic Area) designating the Alabama Hills a National Scenic Area.

Mike Johnston

President



Subject: Alabama Hills National Scenic Area Legislation

Advocates for Access to Public Lands (501-C-4 non profit) is in “support of the recently introduced House and Senate bills (HR 496 and the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 / Title XIX – Alabama Hills National Scenic Area) designating the Alabama Hills a National Scenic Area.”

Our organization is pleased with the legislative language that includes access opportunities for the public to enjoy the Alabama Hills for its scenic beauty.

Sincerely,

Dick Noles, President
Advocates for Access to Public Lands
136 Edwards St.
Bishop, Ca 93514

January 8, 2015

Honorable Paul Cook
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Congressman Cook and Senator Feinstein,

As United States military veterans and military family members, we have made great sacrifices to protect our nation. We also are residents of and neighbors to the California desert region. We write to thank you for your service to our nation and request that you work together for passage through Congress of the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015.

We support the protection of the California desert and ensuring that the public is able to access and enjoy this special place. The California desert is a shared resource that contributes to keeping our air and water clean, and offers places for our families and kids to get outdoors and spend time together hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, exploring, and otherwise enjoying the outdoors. Protecting the desert also attracts visitors who support our local economy.

As veterans, we deeply appreciate that these protected public lands are also important places to recuperate from the stresses of overseas missions. They contribute to our well-being and allow us to reconnect with family and friends and help us reintegrate into civilian life.

We hope you will work together in the next Congress for passage of the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015.

Sincerely,

Rob Bagley
Anza
U.S. Army, Captain

Dennis Mann
San Jacinto
U.S. Army, Lieutenant Colonel

Jason Bensley
Yucca Valley
U.S. Army, Corporal

Clark McCartney
Indian Wells
U.S. Air Force, Captain

Carl Brown
Palm Springs
U.S. Army, Colonel

Derek Brummer
Palm Desert
U.S. Marine Corps., Private 1st Class

Joshua Bunce
Riverside
U.S. Army, Sergeant

Christina Burton
Apple Valley
U.S. Army, Sergeant

Kim Coleman
Highland
U.S. Marines, Sergeant

Carlos Castano
Palm Desert
U.S. Marine Corps, Sergeant

Phillip Cripps
Cathedral City
U.S. Army, Specialist

Tom Derusha
Temecula
U.S. Army, Corporal

Joseph DiFrancesco
La Quinta
U.S. Army, Sergeant

David McConnell
Apple Valley
U.S. Army/Marine Corps. Sergeant

John McKee
San Jacinto
U.S. Air Force, Lieutenant Colonel

Frances Miller
Rancho Mirage
U.S. Army, Specialist

Andrew Morgen
Palm Desert
U.S. Navy, Seaman

Tom Mullen
Riverside
U.S. Army, Captain

James Ouimet
Mammoth Lakes
U.S. Marine Corps, Sergeant

Mark Porras
Palm Desert
U.S. Marines, Sergeant

Philip Power
Lake Arrowhead
U.S. Navy, Seaman

Ray Quinto
Yucaipa
U.S. Air Force, Staff Sergeant

Jesus Escatiola
Chino
U.S. Air Force, Senior Airman

Jonathan Ervin
Lancaster
U.S. Air Force, Master Sergeant

Kermit Franklin
Antelope Valley
U.S. Marine, Sergeant

James Ewing
Yucaipa
U.S. Air Force, Lieutenant Colonel

Daniel Ferra
Palm Springs
U.S. Army, Specialist

Sonia Fernandez
Anza
U.S. Marine Corps, Sergeant

James Jackson
Beaumont
U.S. Army, Specialist

Ron Hansel
Rancho Cucamonga
U.S. Marine Corps, Private 1st Class

Pamela Lacey
Rialto
U.S. Air Force, Master Sergeant

Steven Raihl
Palm Springs
U.S. Army, Corporal

Dave Raley
Yucaipa
U.S. Air Force, Colonel

Billie Ridgway
Phelan
U.S. Army, Corporal

Robert Rippetoe
Rancho Mirage
U.S. Navy, Petty Officer

Mario Rivas
Bell
U.S. Marine Corps., Captain

Megan Rodriguez
Palm Desert
U.S. Air Force, Staff Sergeant

Scott Roney
Temecula
U.S. Army, Captain

John Schricker
Loma Linda
U.S. Army, Private First Class

Carlos Simental
Victorville
U.S. Navy, Petty Officer

William Lansville
Barstow
U.S. Navy, Petty Officer

Martin Ledezma
Redlands
U.S. Navy, Petty Officer

Bob Leyba
Newberry Springs
U.S. Navy, Seaman 1st Class

Gary Martin
Yucaipa
U.S. Navy, Captain

Efren Martinez
Yucaipa
U.S. Marine Corps., Staff Sergeant

David Smith
Cathedral City
U.S. Army, Private First Class

William Taylor
Apple Valley
U.S. Army, Colonel

Melinda Tremaglio
Palm Springs
U.S. Army, Captain

Henry Weaver
Helendale
U.S. Air Force, Chief Master Sergeant

Suzanne Young
Morongo Valley
U.S. Army, Staff Sergeant

cc:

Honorable Senator Barbara Boxer
Honorable Congressman Dr. Raul Ruiz
Honorable Congressman Peter Aguilar
Honorable Congressman Juan Vargas

January 15, 2015

Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Honorable Paul Cook
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Senator Feinstein and Congressman Cook,

Thank you for this opportunity to request your support regarding a vital issue that concerns the well-being and mental health of our military forces and their families.

The undersigned are retired flag officers of the United States' Armed Forces, many with extensive experience at our nation's military bases in the California desert such as the National Training Center at Fort Irwin and the Marine Base at 29 Palms. We are grateful for your long and diverse records of service to our nation and the well-being of our veterans as well as active duty, reserve, and National Guard personnel. In that vein, we seek your support for the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 and ask your offices work to pass this important legislation in the 114th Congress.

The California desert is amongst the most stunning and unique landscapes in the world and worthy of additional protections. These lands overflow with cactus gardens and Joshua tree forests, hidden springs and palm oases, impressive rock formations, sand dunes that dwarf skyscrapers, rugged mountain ranges, fields of wildflowers, and multihued canyons.

As veterans, we also value the importance of protected public lands including national parks, monuments, wilderness areas, and conservation lands as places for men and women in our armed forces to recuperate, recreate, and reconnect with family and friends after 13 years of continuous overseas combat operations. This includes the California desert, which provides a wealth of diverse recreational opportunities, including hiking, hunting, fishing, off-roading, camping, and viewing wildlife, as well as other opportunities for solitude and simply enjoying nature.

We believe these public lands and the pursuit of these recreational activities contribute to the health and well-being of enlisted personnel and families stationed at military installations in southern California as well as the large population of military retirees who live within a couple hours' drive of these lands. In light of the prevalence of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and emotional illnesses resulting from over a decade of combat in Iraq and Afghanistan, access to places of healing is clearly vital to and restoration of our fighting forces and retired communities mental health.

The desert's protected public lands also provide a buffer for the region's military bases from encroachment of civilian and potentially threatening and/or illegal activities. Through the proposed California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act, the Mojave Trails National Monument and the Golden Valley Wilderness would provide critical standoff space, respectively, for the 29 Palms Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center and the Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake and enable more effective physical security for the thousands of family members stationed there. The Bowling Alley Wilderness Area addition to Death Valley National Park and the Avawatz Wilderness would provide similar benefits to Fort Irwin National Training Center.

Thank you, Senator Feinstein and Congressman Cook, for your efforts to protect our nation's heritage. As military leaders, we fought to protect our nation, including the lands we love at home, and as veterans we are still passionate about this mission. We hope you will work together for passage of the California Desert Protection Act of 2015 which will preserve our treasured public lands, ensure access for recreational pursuits, benefit local economies, and help our veterans recover from the impact of over a decade of continuous warfare.

Sincerely,

Leon Laporte
San Antonio, TX
U.S. Army, General

Edward Meyer
Arlington VA
U.S. Army, General

Tom Schwartz
San Antonio, TX
U.S. Army, General

John Castelaw
Washington, DC
U.S. Marine Corps., Lieutenant General

Lee McFann
Arlington, VA
U.S. Army, Lieutenant General

Clarence McKnight
McLean VA
U.S. Army, Lieutenant General

Richard Newton
McLean, VA
U.S. Air Force, Lieutenant General

Herbert Temple
Palm Desert CA
U.S. Army, Lieutenant General

David Ohle
Fairfax, VA
U.S. Army, Lieutenant General

Norman Seip
McLean, VA
U.S. Air Force, Lieutenant General

Jerry Harrison
Manassas, VA
U.S. Army, Major General

John MacDonald
Arlington, VA
U.S. Army, Major General

Nordie Norwood
Alexandria, VA
U.S. Air Force, Major General

Chris Weaver
Arlington, VA
U.S. Navy, Rear Admiral

Stephen C. Cheney
Washington, DC
U.S. Marine Corps., Brigadier General

Thomas Landwermyer
Clifton, VA
U.S. Army, Brigadier General

David Reist
Alexandria, VA
U.S. Marine Corps., Brigadier General

John F. Stewart
Truckee, CA
U.S. Army, Major General

Steven M. Anderson
Arlington, VA
U.S. Army, Brigadier General

Uri French
Fairfax, VA
U.S. Army, Brigadier General

Ann McDonald
Arlington, VA
U.S. Army, Brigadier General

Douglas Satterfield
Washington, DC
U.S. Army, Brigadier General

CC: Honorable Senator Barbara Boxer
Honorable Congressman Raul Ruiz
Honorable Congressman Juan Vargas
Honorable Congressman Pete Aguilar



September 10, 2015

Honorable Barack Obama
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Re: Business Support for California Desert National Monuments

Dear President Obama:

As outdoor business leaders who depend upon protected public lands and access to recreation, we support permanent protection of the Sand to Snow, Mojave Trails, and Castle Mountains, and encourage you to designate these areas as national monuments. California's deserts are among the most pristine and unique lands in the country. Visitors from around the world have long been drawn to the stark beauty of the California Desert, with its painted mountains, the iconic Route 66, desert animals and Native American petroglyphs. These lands feature some of the most spectacular scenery in the nation, and that has made tourism and recreation an essential part of the region's economy.

Each year, the outdoor industry supports more than six million American jobs, generates \$646 billion in direct consumer spending and contributes \$80 billion in federal, state and local taxes. While many other sectors declined during the recession, the outdoor industry continues to be a bright spot in our economy—growing roughly five percent annually between 2005 and 2011. In California alone, outdoor recreation generates \$85.4 billion in consumer spending, 732,000 jobs, \$27 billion in wages and salaries and \$6.7 billion in state and local tax revenue.

The California desert offers impressive recreation opportunities including hiking, camping, birding, horseback riding, and hunting. It is also home to special plant and animal species including the desert tortoise, bighorn sheep, mountain lions, yellow chat and vermilion flycatchers.

Yet, the California desert is being squeezed by two of the fastest growing regions in the nation. Safeguarding these areas from poorly planned development is necessary to protect sensitive water resources, fragile wildlife habitat and popular recreation and historic trails. It is crucial to our economy, health and communities.

Local communities have worked for nearly a decade to preserve this iconic landscape. It is time for this region to gain the protection it deserves. Please protect the Sand to Snow, Mojave Trails, and Castle Mountains for current and future generations to enjoy.

Sincerely,

Please see next page for signatures



John Sterling
Executive Director
The Conservation Alliance
Bend, OR



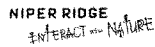
The North Face
Alameda, CA



Sally McCoy
General Manager
CamelBak Products, LLC
Petaluma, CA



Kevin Bailey
President
Vans
Cypress, CA



Obi Kaufmann
Chief Storyteller
Juniper Ridge
Berkeley, CA



Stewart Whitney
President
The Timberland Company
Stratham, NH



Brook Hopper
Founder / CEO
Brook Hopper Consulting
Ventura, CA



Shari Boyer
CEO
Parkvisitor.com / Good Solutions
Pasadena, CA

Belinda Sanda
President
Belinda Sanda Sales
Redding, CA



Hans Cole
Director of Environmental
Campaigns & Advocacy
Patagonia
Ventura, CA



Roger Spatz
President
Eagle Creek Travel Gear
Carlsbad, CA



Jeff Cresswell
Co-Owner / Brand Steward
Klean Kanteen
Chico, CA



Mark Satkiewicz
President, Smartwool Americas
Smartwool Corporation
Steamboat Springs, CO



Caroline Duell
President
Elemental Herbs
Morro Bay, CA



Scott McGuire
President / Brand Strategist
The Mountain Lab
Mammoth Lakes, CA



Adam Forest
Managing Partner
The Forest Group
Lotus, CA



Francesca Hardy
Marketing Manager
VAPUR
West Lake Village, CA

GRANITE

October 6, 2015

Honorable Senator Diane Feinstein
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Subject: Support for the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015

Granite Construction Co. is writing you in support of the CA Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015. This bill will help protect our nearby wild lands as wilderness, national monuments and parks, including the Sand to Snow National Monument. The bill will also preserve scenic lands along Historic Route 66 as part of the Mojave Trails National Monument and add federal lands to the northern portion of Joshua Tree National Park. It is recognized that small areas within portions of the Mojave Desert contain precious and rare earth minerals that have important economic and national defense value. We urge the Senator and the administration to work with all stakeholders to keep these areas accessible for future exploration and development of such precious and rare minerals in an appropriate manner.

Living in the Coachella Valley and as a board member of the Friends of Desert Mountains Land Trust (<http://www.desertmountains.org/>), I appreciate the need to find reasonable solutions to protecting our mountains and deserts while balancing the need for economic development through practical development of our natural resources. The residents and visitors to the Coachella Valley enjoy the views and recreational opportunities of the surrounding mountains and deserts which provides an important economic benefit to the local economy. By preserving the area's natural beauty and the opportunity to experience truly wild places, this legislation would increase tourism and attract new residents who treasure the quality of life that these pristine public lands provide.

We look forward to working with you and others to protect federal lands that provide environmental and conservation benefits while also ensuring that economically important natural resources can be developed in a responsible manner.

It is our understanding that this bill may be approved under the 1906 Antiquities Act. That Act stated that it was intended for: "... the protection of objects of historic and scientific interest." Certainly we should protect the ability to recover certain precious and rare minerals through mining since they have potentially important "scientific interest".

We appreciate the opportunity to comment. Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Gary W. Johnson
Director, Land & Quarry



Jerry Grabow
President, District 37

May 13, 2015

JERRY
GRABOW

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senator
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Re: S.414 – California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act

Dear Senator Feinstein,

AMA District 37 is a long-time partner of the Bureau of Land Management's Barstow and Ridgecrest Field Offices.

I am writing today to express District 37's support for S.414, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act. Your bill offers some of the strongest protections for OHV recreation to ever be introduced in the United States Congress and we thank you for that.

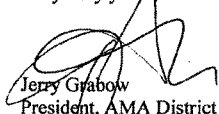
The Spangler Hills OHV Area is the largest OHV area in our region and it has grown in importance since last year's Marine Corps expansion into Johnson Valley which took nearly one-third of all OHV recreations area acreage in the California Desert. We now have to look to the Spangler Hills OHV Area to absorb this devastating loss of OHV opportunity.

However, a boom of wind energy development in Eastern Kern County is threatening to encroach on the Spangler Hills OHV Area and we fear even more loss of OHV recreation lands to this new and aggressive competing use.

That is why AMA District 37 strongly supports the designation of the Spangler Hills OHV Recreation Area in your California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act. We also appreciate your proposal to designate an Expansion Study for Spangler that would re-enable competitive use of the popular "C" routes that are currently outside this OHV recreation area. To us, this signals your understanding of the need to make up for some of OHV's lost acreage and lost opportunities for organized events.

Given its great importance to both our desert communities and our metropolitan residents, it is important that we enact protections for managed and sustainable OHV-based recreation on the public lands in the California Desert. We look forward to working with you to do exactly that.

Very truly yours,


Jerry Grabow
President, AMA District 37

The Honorable Paul Cook
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein and Congressman Cook,

The undersigned are businesses and individual members of the Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) community who enjoy the California desert region as a home, playground, workplace, or all of the above. The California desert is one of the most stunning and unique landscapes in the world, and we are committed to ensuring it is protected for all future users to enjoy and appreciate. That is why we support the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act.

In the desert, one finds impressive rock formations, towering sand dunes, rugged mountain ranges, and multihued canyons. In addition, the desert supports a multitude of different pastimes, including off highway recreation. Tourism and recreation are an essential part of the region's economy. As members of the OHV community, we are fortunate to have such a wealth of diverse opportunities to experience and appreciate the land.

We strongly support the protection of the California desert and seek to ensure continued access to, and enjoyment of, this special place. The California desert is a shared resource that necessitates a comprehensive approach to its protection that takes into account the many diverse users of these special wild lands. We live in a region where enjoying the great outdoors can take many forms—from hiking to fishing to camping to riding. We wish to ensure we continue to have these opportunities for recreation, while also guaranteeing sensitive ecosystems and scenic wonders are protected. We applaud your initiative to reconcile recreation with conservation by allocating some areas for off-road vehicle use, while designating others for wilderness protection. It's absolutely necessary to protect the natural wonders that draw visitors to the California desert and drive the local and state tourism economy. Striking a balance between human activities and ecological welfare makes it possible to live not only in, but with, the desert environment. We believe that your efforts embody this compromise, and greatly appreciate your consideration for all members of the desert community.

We encourage you to continue to work together towards the passage of the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015, which will preserve our treasured public lands, ensure access for recreational pursuits, and benefit local economies. Thank you both for your continued commitment to protect our nation's heritage.

Sincerely,

Honda of Glendale
Darleen Strong, Vice President
Glendale, CA

Encinitas Ford
Jeff Lyman, Fleet & Commercial Truck Manager
Carlsbad, CA

Sportscouch Owners International
Edward Waldheim, President
Glendale, CA

Vision Mechanical Services
Richie Wohlers, Controller
Thousand Oaks, CA

Norm Hill Aviation Inc
Norm Hill, CEO/President
California City, CA

J's Maintenance
Edward Waldheim, Owner
Glendale, CA

Nosala Engineering & Manufacturing
Wayne Nosala, President
Mojave, CA

Red Sky Enterprises
Tom McDonald, Owner
Fair Oaks, CA

Battle Born Homes
Greg Olson, Owner
Henderson, NV

Benjamin Lewis Inc.
Jeff Benjamin, President
Laguna Hills, CA

Rapid Packaging Plus
Richard Clark, Owner
Riverside, CA

Southland Cycle Centre
Aaron Moon, Manager
Garden Grove, CA

California City Economic Development Corp.
Jean Paul LeBlanc, Assistant Treasurer
California City, CA

Pacific Mechanical Contractors
Donn Nay, Treasurer
Baldwin Park, CA

McCafferty Skylights Inc
Dave McCafferty, Owner
Orange, CA

Terry Work
President, Point Mugu 4x4 Club
Senior Systems Administrator, Rio Tinto Minerals
Quartz Hill, CA

Jerry Grabow
President, AMA District 37
Grove, CA

Thomas Edmonds
Representative, Kern County Central Committee
Member, AMA District 37
Bakersfield, CA

Michael Oetzell
Member, AMA District 37
Newhall, CA

Gilbert Busick
Member, AMA District 37
El Segundo, CA

Michael Neagle
Member, AMA District 37
Ridgecrest, CA

Gary Lozonne
Desert Racer, AMA District 37
Costa Mesa, CA

Charles Fox
Member, AMA District 37
Los Angeles, CA

Sarah Sutliff
Hesperia, CA

John Karell
Orange, CA

Kelly Phelan
Oak Hills, CA

Kevin Shutt
Tustin, CA

Ryan Karell
Irvine, CA

Adam Anderson
La Verne, CA

Jeff Nelson
Hesperia, CA

Jim Wilson
Hesperia, CA

Curtis Parker
Huntington Beach, CA

Ashley Newberry
Anaheim, CA

Michael Potgieter
Culver City, CA

Joseph Watson
Azusa, CA

Jim Herrera
Los Angeles, CA

Max Eddy
Barstow, CA

Jim Deal
Hesperia, CA

Richard Wohlers
Apple Valley, CA

Mason Todd
Ridgecrest, CA

Tom Materna
Sherman Oaks, CA

Jack Fitzgerald
Orange, CA

Alan Peppel
Palmdale, CA

Jerry Oman
North Hollywood, CA

Joe Dungan
Anaheim, CA

John Henneke
Santa Ana, CA

Mark Evans
Sunland, CA

Senator FEINSTEIN. I would also like to submit a set of photographs of what we are talking about because nothing matches looking at this.

[The information referred to follows:]

Mojave Trails National Monument



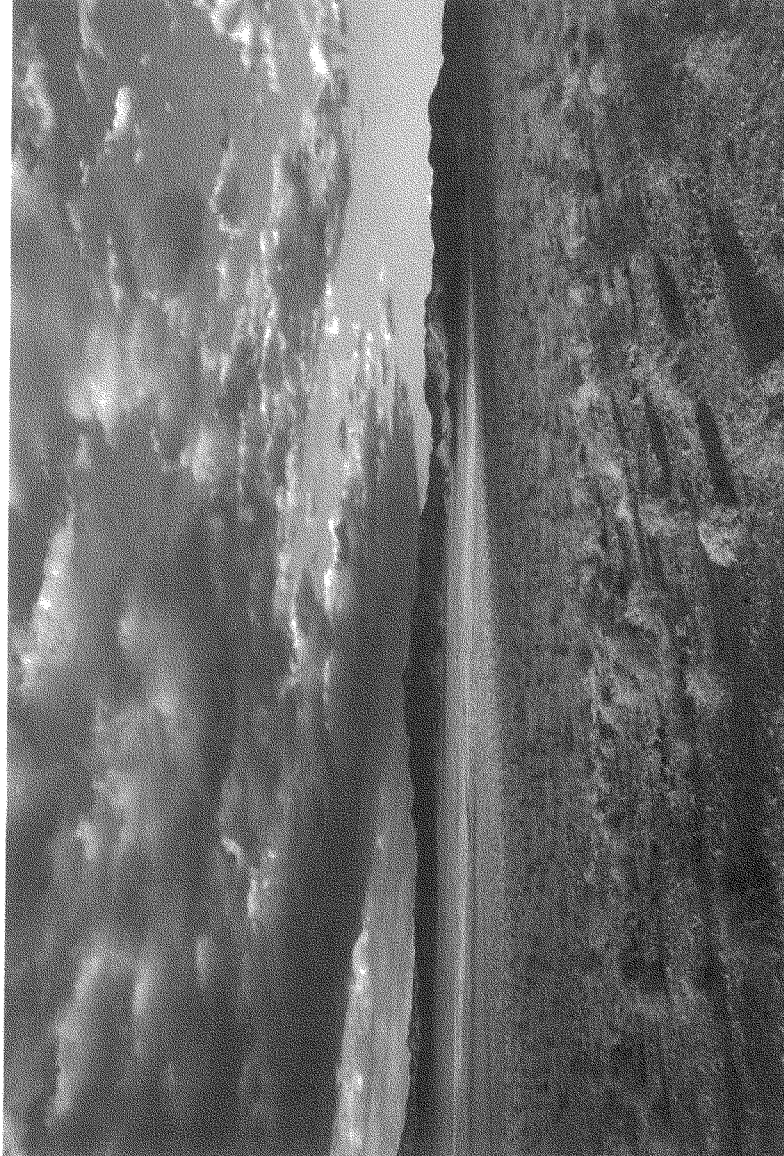
Mojave Trails National Monument



Mojave Trails National Monument



Mojave Trails National Monument



Mojave Trails National Monument



Sand to Snow National Monument



Sand to Snow National Monument



Sand to Snow National Monument



Sand to Snow National Monument



Off-Highway Vehicle Areas



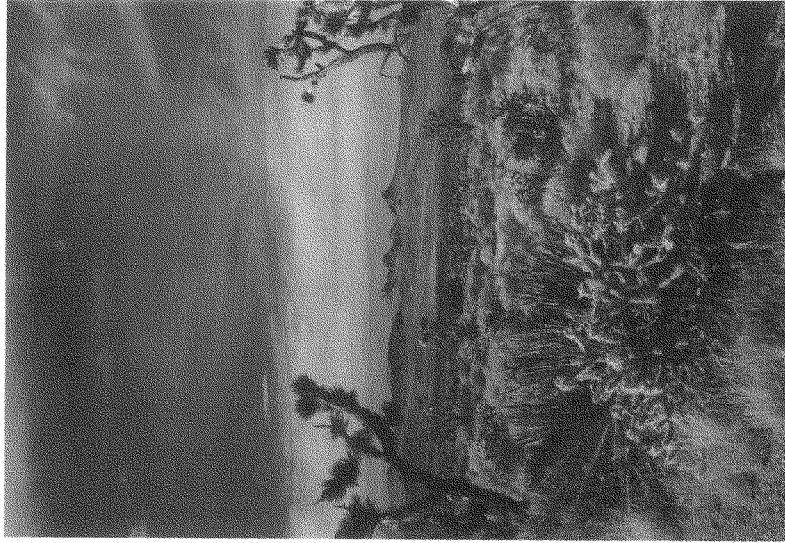
Off-Highway Vehicle Areas



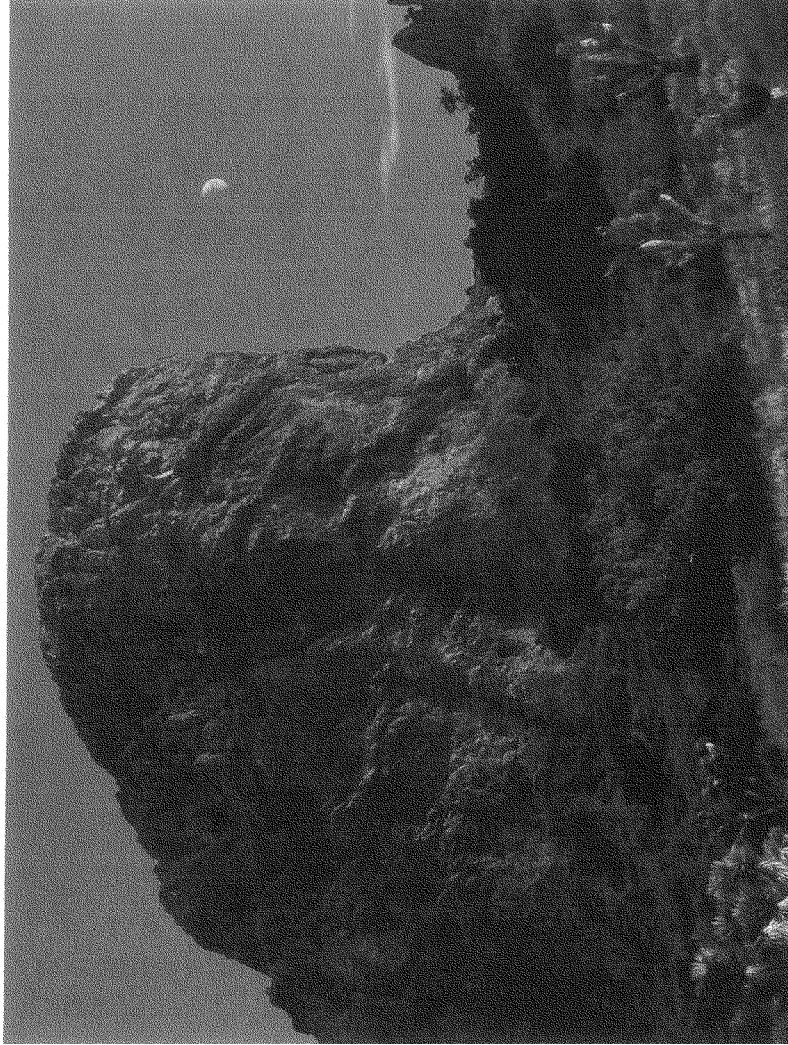
Off-Highway Vehicle Areas



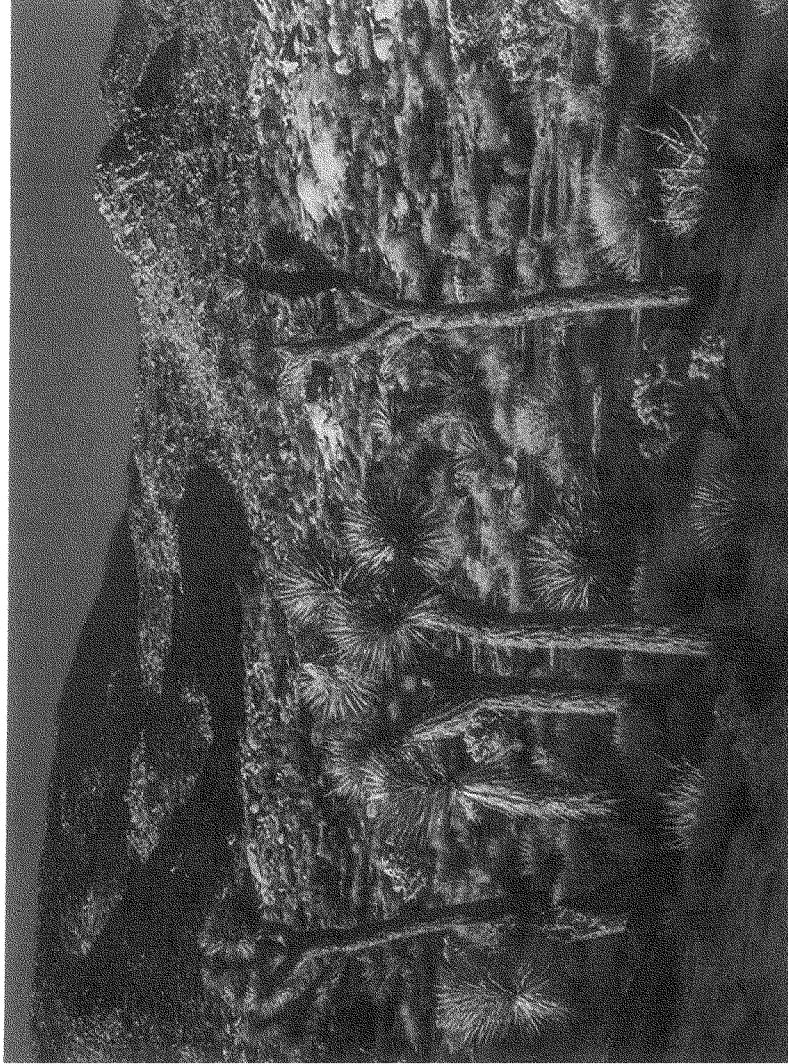
National Park Additions
Castle Mountain



National Park Additions
Castle Mountain



National Park Additions
Joshua Tree



National Park Additions
Joshua Tree



National Park Additions
Death Valley



National Park Additions
Death Valley



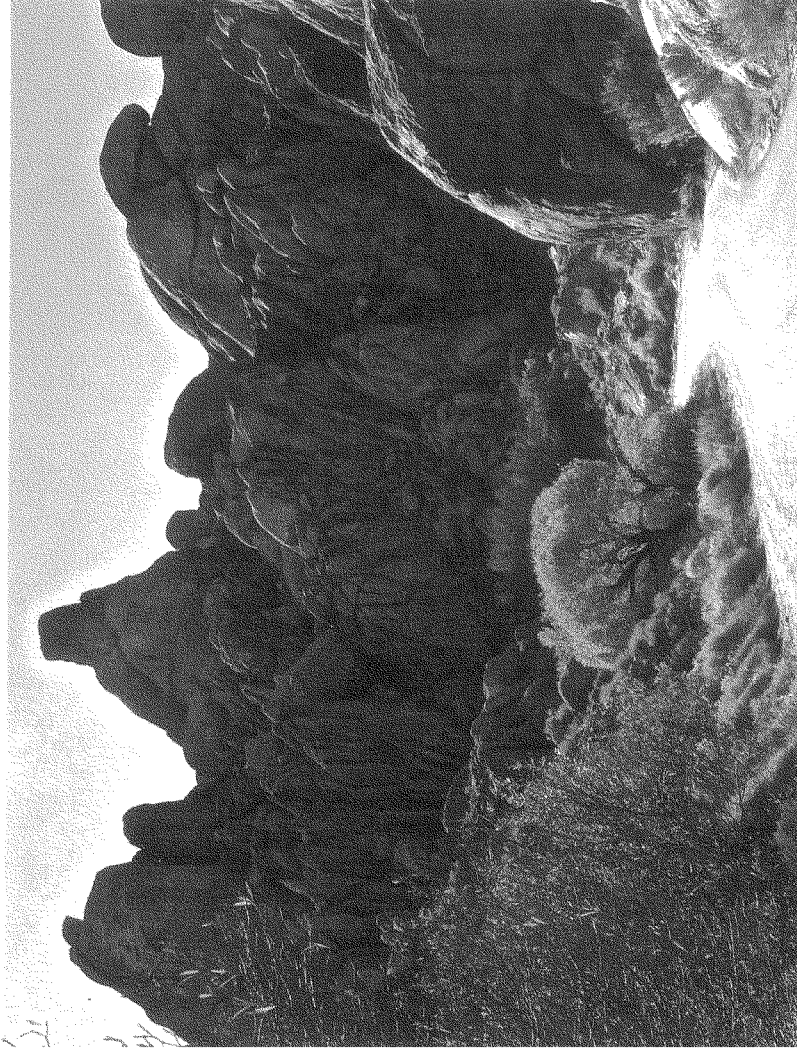
Alabama Hills National Scenic Area



Alabama Hills National Scenic Area



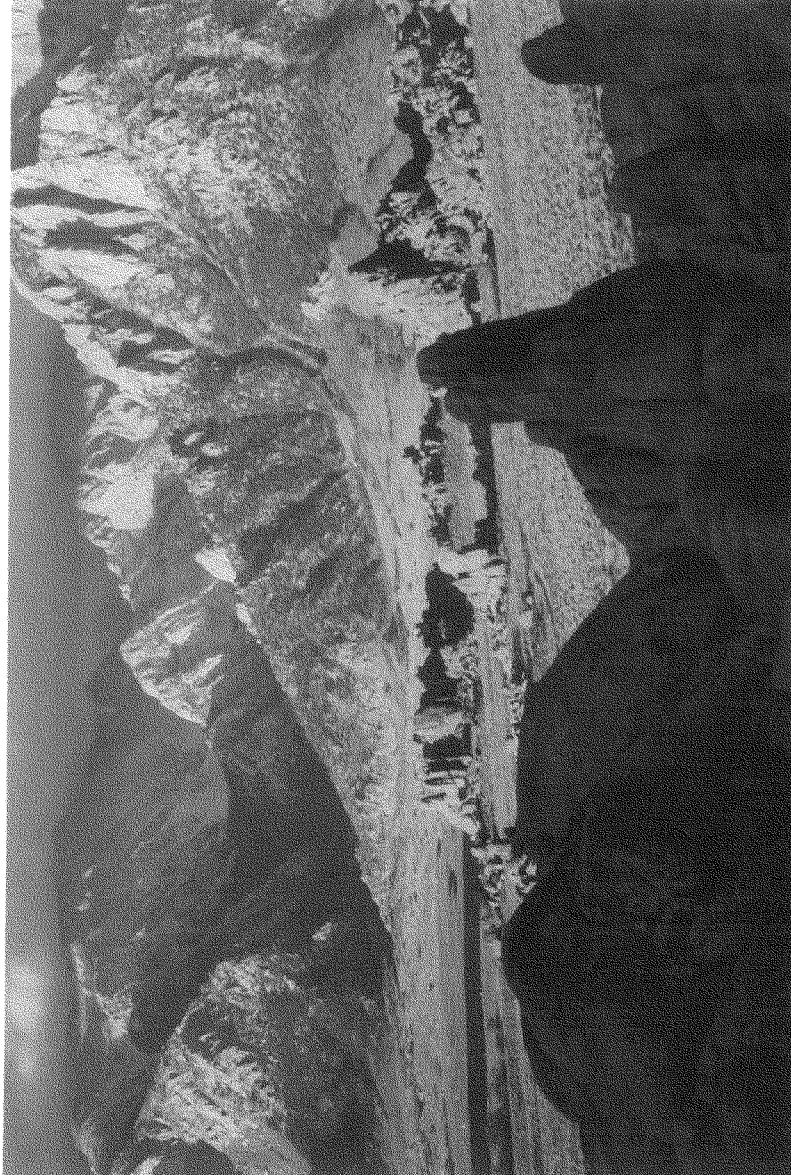
Alabama Hills National Scenic Area



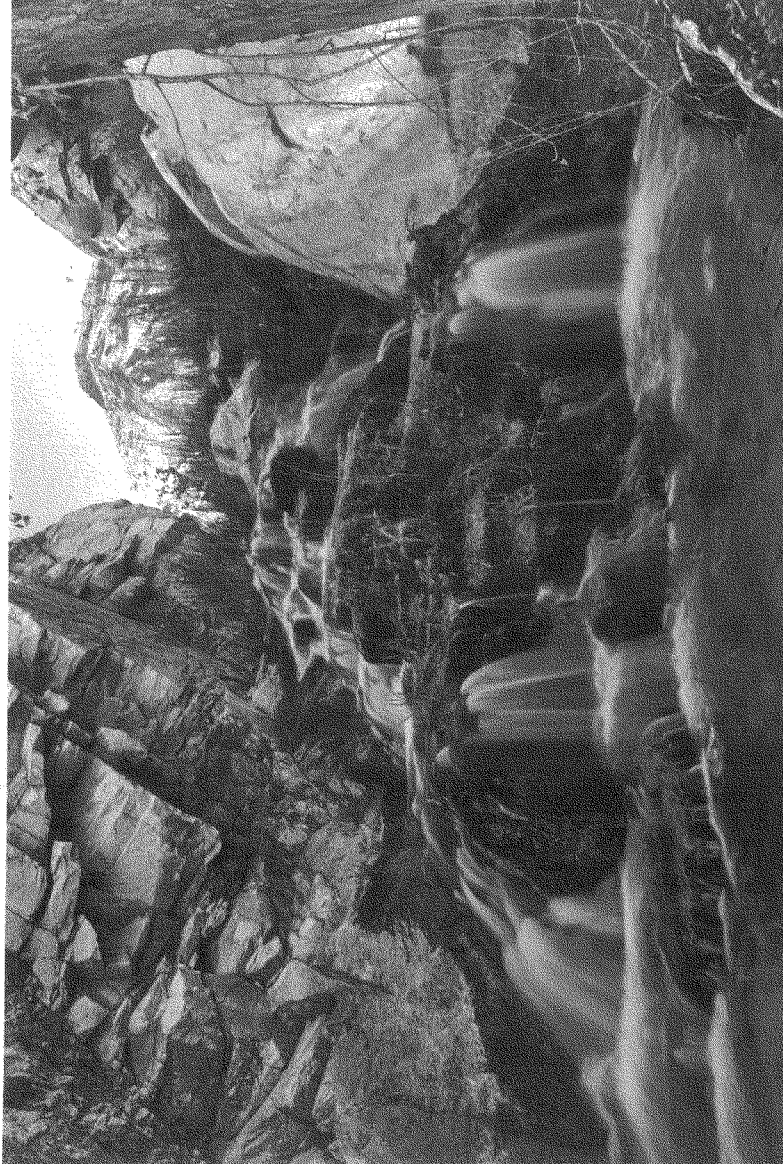
Alabama Hills National Scenic Area



Alabama Hills National Scenic Area



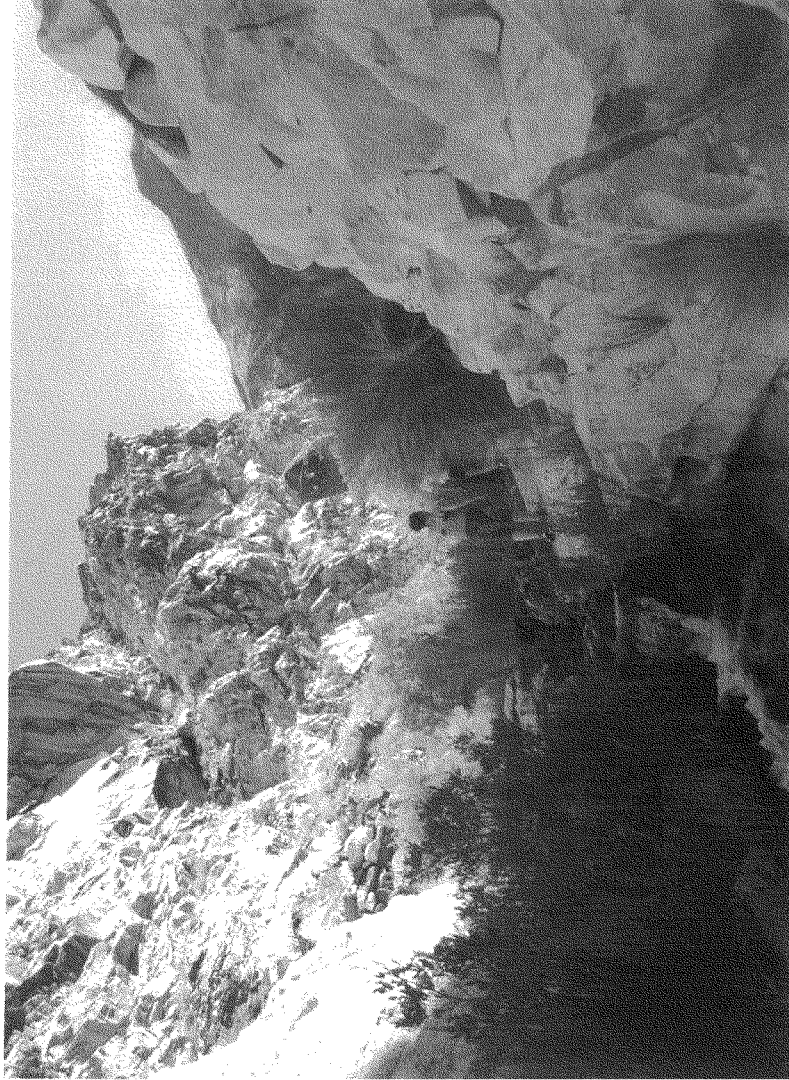
Wild and Scenic Rivers



Wild and Scenic Rivers



Wild and Scenic Rivers



Mojave Desert Wildlife



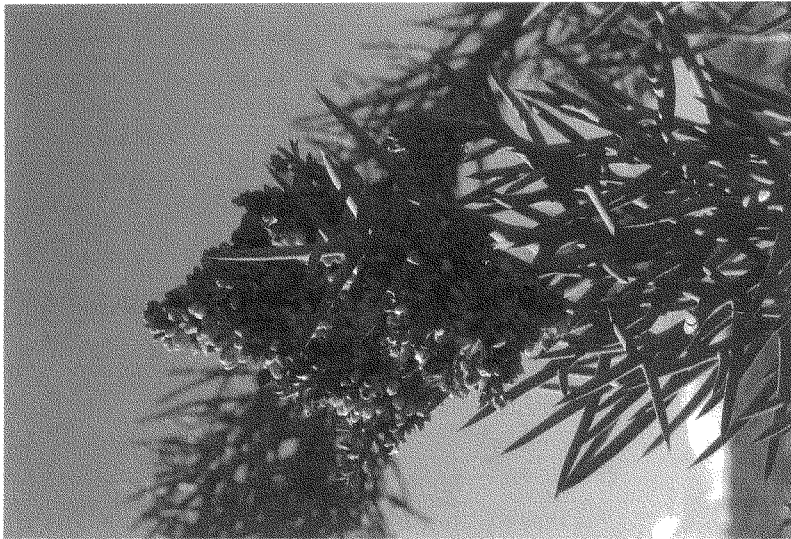
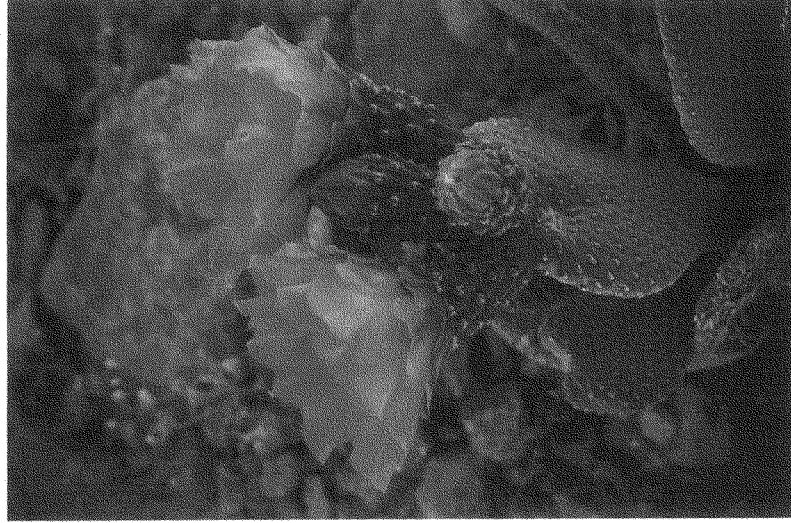
Mojave Desert Wildlife



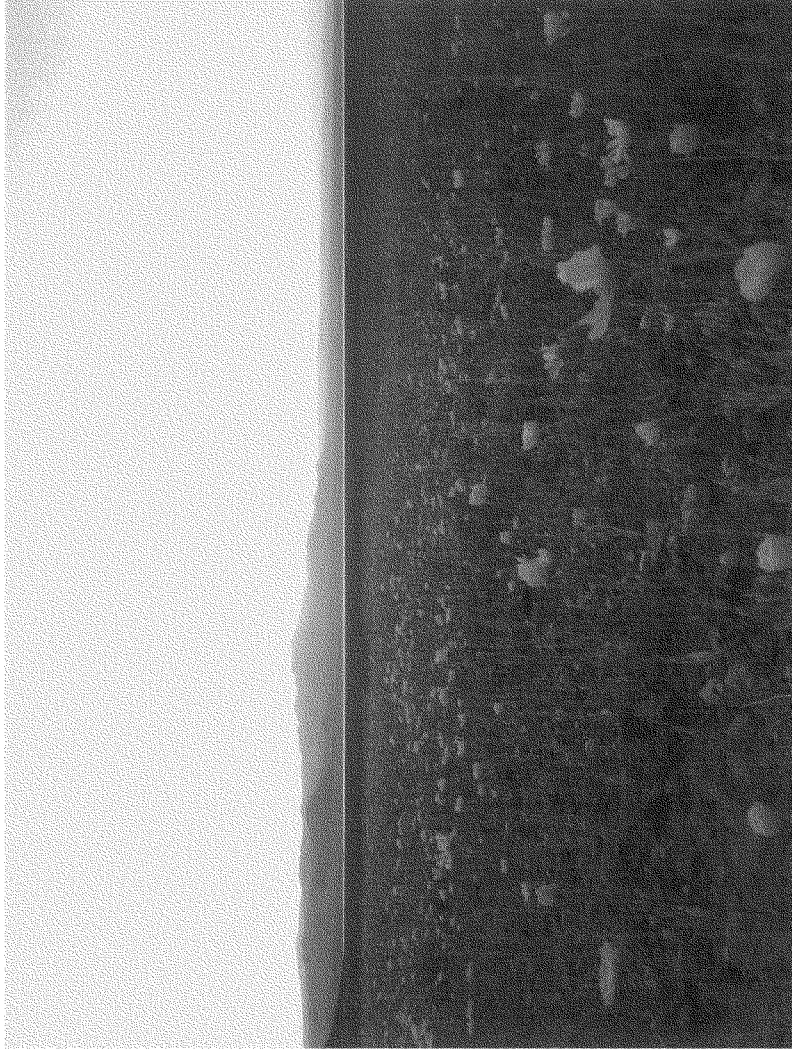
Mojave Desert Wildlife



Mojave Desert Vegetation



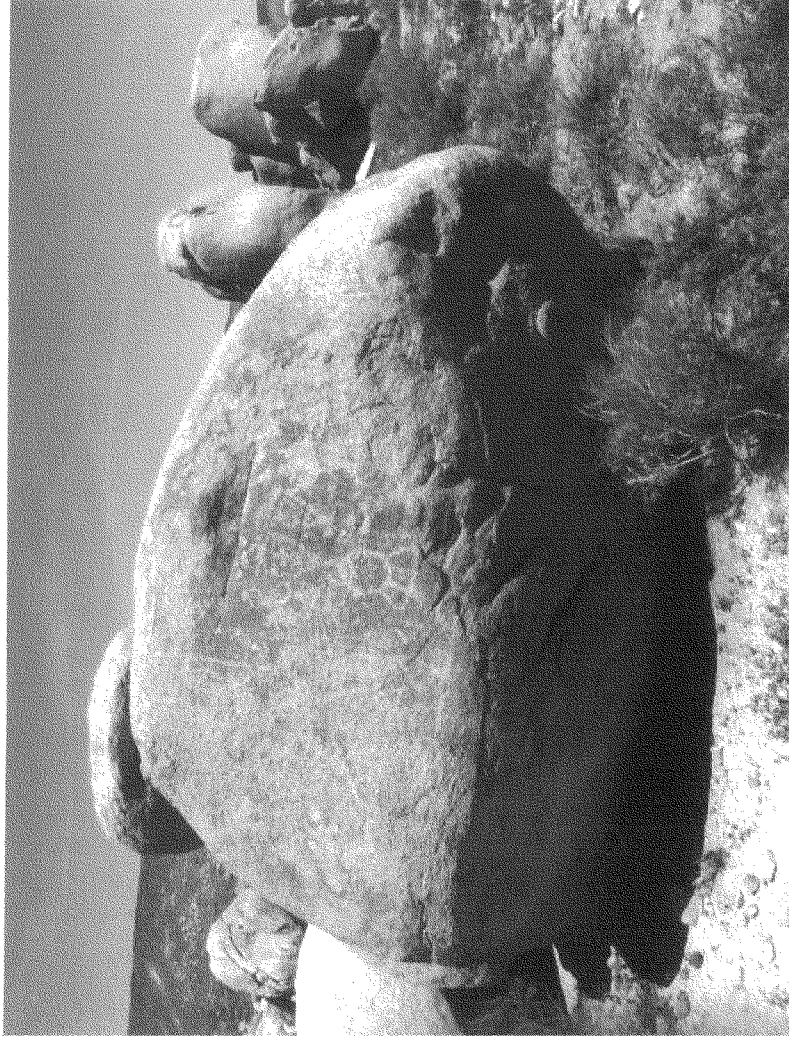
Mojave Desert Vegetation



Mojave Desert Vegetation



Petroglyphs



Petroglyphs



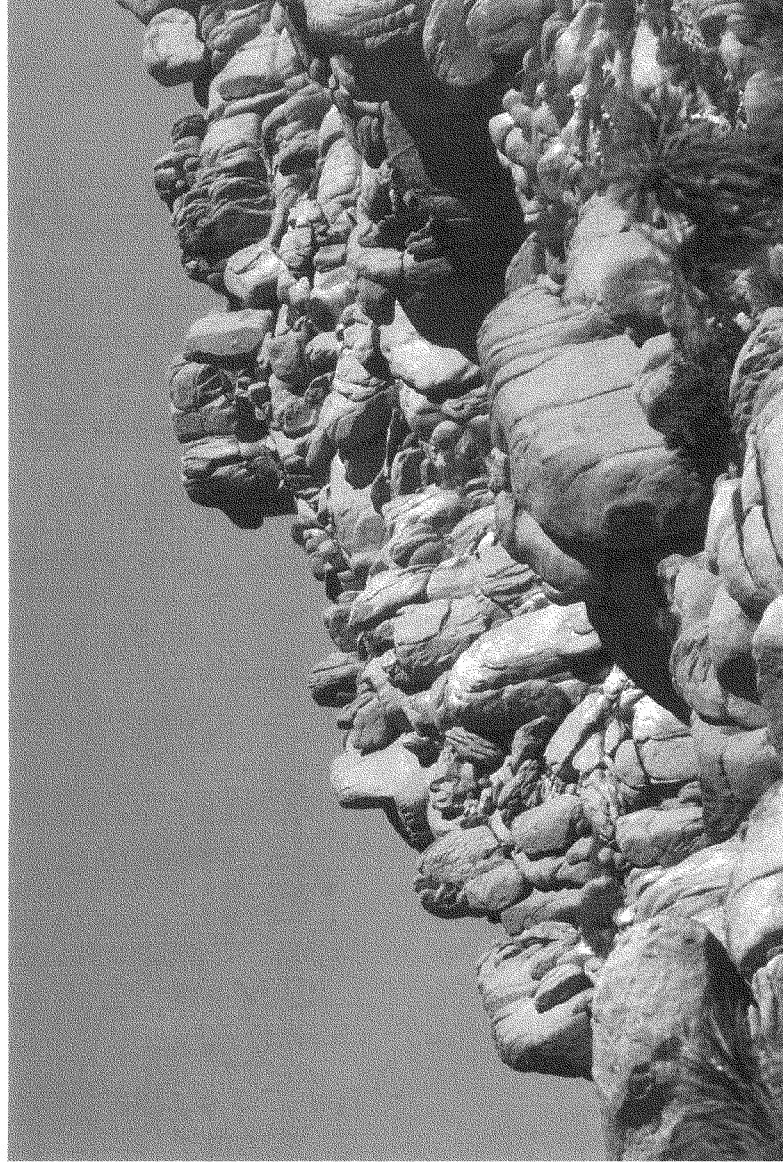
Petroglyphs



Black Lava Butte / Flat Top Mesa Area of Critical Environmental Concern



Black Lava Butte / Flat Top Mesa Area of Critical Environmental Concern



Black Lava Butte / Flat Top Mesa Area of Critical Environmental Concern



Senator FEINSTEIN. What people do not understand is that the California desert is unique. It's got flora, it's got fauna, it's got big-horn sheep, it's got mule deer, it's got desert tortoises and it's an incredible landscape.

What I have tried to do for the last 20 years, and candidly the first bill was a lot easier and faster than this bill, is to work with the communities and take only those lands which we really believe there is unity in terms of putting into this bill.

We have found we have one million off roaders in California. If you do not give off roaders some land, what happens is they go all over the place and the indentations from the wheels of the off road vehicles stay there and so it ruins. If you have desert tortoise habitat, it tears it up.

So in the first bill we did the Algodones Dunes, part of those dunes, as off road vehicles. We have worked with them. We have their support for this bill.

I think you will find that in Southern California there is very broad support for the bill. So I do not want to take any more time. I think we have got everything we need for your record, and I just want to thank you for this testimony.

Senator BARRASSO. Thank you very much, Senator Feinstein.

Senator FEINSTEIN. Thank you.

Senator BARRASSO. We have other members of the Committee that have bills on the agenda.

Senator Flake.

**STATEMENT OF HON. JEFF FLAKE,
U.S. SENATOR FROM ARIZONA**

Senator FLAKE. Thank you. Thanks for holding this hearing. I just want to say, Senator Wyden was talking about the land exchange that had been authorized six years ago. I have got one that was ten years ago, and that is what this legislation is about.

It was the Northern Arizona land exchange in the Verde River Basin Partnership Act. In 2005 it conveyed 237 acres of land in the Kaibab National Forest at fair market value for a group called, Young Life, to use as a youth camp. The problem is the conveyance said 237 acres. The map said 212, and the discrepancy there has caused the Forest Service to say that they cannot go forward with the transfer.

I wish this bill was not necessary, but it was Congress' clear intent to convey 237 acres. Secretary Vilsack wrote me a letter the other day saying that they will work with us on this. This was simply a technical issue, and hopefully this bill will clear it up.

So I appreciate the Chairman moving forward with this.

Thank you.

Senator BARRASSO. Thank you, Senator Flake.

Senator Gardner.

**STATEMENT OF HON. CORY GARDNER,
U.S. SENATOR FROM COLORADO**

Senator GARDNER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you for the opportunity for these bills to come before the Senate today.

There are three Colorado bills before the Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee this afternoon.

Senate bill 1295 which deals with the Arapaho National Forest Boundary Adjustment; Senate bill 1941 dealing with what is known as the Craggs Colorado Land Exchange Act; and finally Senate bill 1942 which is the Elkhorn Ranch and White River National Forest Conveyance Act. These all have broad, local support.

I know Mr. Casamassa will be here today talking about these bills, and he is very familiar with particularly the Arapaho National Forest and some of the work that we have been doing on these.

I certainly appreciate the opportunity and the broad bipartisan support that these bills have received. I appreciate the opportunity for them to be heard today.

Senator BARRASSO. Thank you very much, Senator Gardner.

Senator Sullivan, welcome to the Committee.

**STATEMENT OF HON. DAN SULLIVAN,
U.S. SENATOR FROM ALASKA**

Senator SULLIVAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Madam Chair. It is always good to see both of you and thank you for the opportunity to testify today.

Before I speak to my bill I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge Leo Barlow's presence to testify on Senator Murkowski's bill which is focused on Southeast Alaska's land, Landless Natives, and that is a bill that I have co-sponsored. I know he will do a great job.

My bill that we are presenting today is S. 1955, the Alaska Native Veterans Land Allotment Equity Act, which is also co-sponsored by the Chairman of this Committee. It is simply about, as the title states, equity and fairness.

Equity for the men and women who left their families and friends and their state and home to serve their nation during one of the most controversial conflicts our nation has known.

You may have heard me state this before and it is something that all Alaskans are proud of, but Alaskan Natives serve in the U.S. military at higher rates than any other ethnic group in the country. So think about that, a service that when they have come home from wars and overseas they have not always, certainly, been treated well by their own Federal Government. Yet they serve at the highest rates, very much a special kind of patriotism that we have among our Alaska Native community.

This bill aims to cure an injustice. Under the Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906 Alaska Natives were entitled to up to 160 acres of land from the Federal Government. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) passed by Congress in 1971 repealed this right and it became the deadline to apply for such an allotment in 1971. Many Alaska Natives missed this deadline and opportunity because they were out of state serving in the U.S. military. As a veteran who was deployed overseas I understand this dilemma.

We, as a nation, should honor our prior promises, especially to those who wear the uniform. This bill does exactly that. It affords those who served in the U.S. military during the Vietnam era the opportunity, their opportunity, to do what other Alaska Natives were allowed to do, apply for a Native Allotment.

Thus I find it a bit ironic that the Obama Administration has stated that they are committed to equitable treatment of Alaska Natives in their testimony, but they are opposed to this bill. Irony when the very goal of this bill is equitable treatment. It is a parity for our Alaska Native Vietnam era veterans, and I think it should be rectified.

I stand ready and willing to work with members of this Committee, Mr. Chairman, Madam Chair, to make sure that those who have served their country and were not afforded the opportunity for what other Alaskan Natives had can now have that opportunity.

This year marks the 40th anniversary of the Vietnam War. Let's make this an anniversary that also focuses on those who served in that war and to treat them fairly.

Thank you very much.

Senator BARRASSO. Thank you, Senator Sullivan.

Senator Murkowski.

**STATEMENT OF HON. LISA MURKOWSKI,
U.S. SENATOR FROM ALASKA**

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to thank my colleague for introducing this very important bill that, as he reminds us, brings about a level of equity to our Alaska Native veterans who have really been left out of this process. I thank not only him for bringing this forward, but for Congressman Young over in the House, who over the course of years the Alaska delegation has stood very firm and very consistently in trying to advance this measure and to address the inequity that we see. So thank you, Senator Sullivan.

There are two Alaska-related bills that are before the Committee here today. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to have these bills heard before the Subcommittee.

The measure that Senator Sullivan has spoken to, S. 1955, is one that I am proudly co-sponsoring. The other bill that I would like to speak to this afternoon is S. 872 which also addresses an inequity with our Alaska Natives and the inequity relates to our Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act where there were five communities, five Southeastern communities, that did not receive the same level of benefit that others did throughout the state. I would like to just give, very briefly, a little bit of the background because I think it puts in context what we are dealing with here.

Back in 1971 Congress passed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and this was to settle the aboriginal land claims of our Alaska Natives. It pioneered, really, a new method of how the United States would provide for redress to compensate Native Americans. It cleared the way for Alaska Natives to receive 44 million acres and \$962 million in compensation. The land and the money then came through 13 different regional corporations as well as 220 village and urban corporations.

The Act specifically established village corporations for any town that had 25 Native residents in 1970, and they had to meet other criteria as well. But for unexplained reasons, and believe me, we have gone back through all the legislative history out there, there were five towns in Southeastern Alaska, Ketchikan, where I was

born, Wrangell, where I spent some growing up years, Petersburg, Tenakee and Haines. These five villages were not allowed to form village or urban corporations even though there were ten other villages plus Juneau, our capital, and Sitka, a former capital, that were allowed such corporations.

So as I mentioned the history on this, I think, is somewhat complex. There is no debate as to whether or not these communities met the historic criteria as Native communities. It is pretty close to impossible to suggest that Ketchikan or Wrangell or Haines, for example, were somehow or other significantly different from Juneau or from Sitka in their Native traditions or their Native versus non-Native populations.

There has been a review, a study by the University of Alaska's Institute of Social and Economic Research. It found that village corporation shareholders in Southeast Alaska gained about \$2,900 more in dividends a year than the at-large, regional corporation shareholders and urban corporation shareholders gained about another \$240 more per year.

I think it is important because it has been argued that somehow or other the Landless Natives have not been placed at a disadvantage in terms of a financial equity because of their status at large. This is something I hope that we can get out on the record today that, in fact, there is a disparity. So it is time that we address the inequity for these roughly 3,500 Alaska Natives who were not authorized to form village corporations and have been disadvantaged effectively for about 40 years now.

What we do in this legislation, and I am pleased that Senator Sullivan is co-sponsoring this with us, is to set a framework to begin the discussions on how to address this. I think Senator Sullivan has outlined very clearly the history of the legislation that he has introduced and the need, the imperative, to ensure that those veterans, who served us so honorably, are not further disadvantaged, and that they too will be able to receive their allotments and not be kept out. Right now about 400 of the 2,800 Natives who served during the war have been able to qualify for land. That is just not right.

The legislation that he has introduced solves these inequities. It also protects the parks, the monuments and conservation units. We are not talking about taking land from the conservation units, taking lands from the parks to give to our Alaska Natives. It would allow Natives who served at any point during the war to gain their lands, acknowledging just how difficult it was for them to apply for and qualify for lands when they were serving in our military.

So what we are doing today with these two measures is to bring about, again, a level of equity and fairness to Alaska's Native people.

I have been working for a decade to try to finally bring about equity to our Sealaska shareholders, and we were able to complete that legislation last year. It is good to have that one done.

But I made a commitment and a pledge that we would not forget our Landless Natives, and we will never forget our Native veterans that have served us so honorably.

Mr. Chairman, there are two Alaska witnesses that I would like to just, very briefly, introduce and welcome to the Committee.

Mr. Leo Barlow, who is from Wrangell, is here today on behalf of the Southeast Alaska Landless Native Corporation. He has come a long way to be here to speak to us today and has been engaged and a strong representative on this issue for a long, long time. I truly appreciate him joining us.

He is also joined by another Alaskan, Mr. Buck Lindekugel. Buck has been before the Committee previously. He is an attorney with the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council. He too, has traveled a long way to be with us today.

So I welcome them both.

Senator BARRASSO. Well thank you, Madam Chairman. I would ask those two as well as the other four witnesses to please come to the witness table so we can get on to the next portion of the hearing.

At the end of the witness testimony we will begin a series of questions. Your full written testimony will be made part of the official hearing record. Please keep your statements to five minutes so that we may have time for questions. I look forward to hearing from each and every one of you.

We want to start with Mr. Glenn Casamassa, who is the Associate Deputy Chief of the United States Forest Service.

STATEMENT OF GLENN CASAMASSA, ASSOCIATE DEPUTY CHIEF, NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. CASAMASSA. Thank you, Chairman Barrasso and Senator Murkowski, members of the Subcommittee, for inviting me here today to testify on behalf of the United States Forest Service and from the Department of Agriculture.

I'm Glenn Casamassa, the Associate Deputy Chief of the National Forest System and there are seven bills that I've been asked to address. So I will keep my comments short. And I've provided written testimony for the record.

Senate bill 414, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015, would designate approximately 63,000 acres of land in the San Bernardino National Forest along with approximately 73,000 acres of land administered by the Bureau of Land Management as the Sand and Snow National Monument. The monument would be managed jointly by both agencies.

The Department supports the monument designation and welcomes the opportunity to work with the Secretary of the Interior in the co-managing of the proposed monument.

The bill would designate approximately 7,200 acres of wilderness addition on the West and South ends of the existing 96,000 acre San Geronio Wilderness and it includes 1,000 acres of private property owned by the Wildlands Conservancy.

The Department supports this wilderness addition as it would improve management efficiencies within the area. The bill would transfer administrative jurisdiction over approximately 40 acres of National Forest System land to the BLM for inclusion in the proposed Alabama Hills National Scenic area, and the Department supports the transfer of this parcel.

Overall the Department supports the bill and as noted in my written testimony we look forward to working with the Subcommittee to address some technical concerns in the bill.

S. 1295, the Arapaho National Forest Boundary Adjustment Act of 2015, would modify the boundary of the Arapaho National Forest in the State of Colorado to incorporate approximately 92½ acres of land currently outside the National Forest boundary. All Federal land within the new boundary would be included in the Bowen Gulch protection area established under Section 6 of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993. The Department supports the bill and would like to work with the Committee to clarify motorized use for administrative purposes would be allowed within the new boundary.

Senate bill 1488 to designate the Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary in the State of Oregon is within an area that's proposed for designation that represents the major spawning tributary for the Steelhead in the North Umpqua River and so is an important sanctuary for the conservation and long term persistence of this highly valued fishery. The Department supports the bill.

Senate bill 1592, a bill to clarify the description of certain Federal land under the Northern Arizona land exchange and Verde River Basin Partnership Act of 2005 to include additional land in the Kaibab National Forest.

This bill would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey an additional 25 acres to the Young Life Lost Canyon Organization Camp. The legislation map referenced by the act showed an area only of approximately 212 acres to be conveyed, instead of the approximately 237½ acres stated in the act. The area shown in the legislative map excluded a particular 25 acre parcel. And in order to ensure agreement between the acreage and the legal description the Forest Service would support and provide additional technical assistance to the Subcommittee. The Department supports the bill.

Senate bill 1941, the Craggs Colorado Land Exchange Act of 2015, would require a land exchange between the United States and the Broadmoor Hotel Incorporated. The United States would convey an 83 acre track of National Forest System lands within the Pike National Forest and a non-exclusive perpetual easement for access and exchange for a 320 acre parcel and permanent trail easement for a section of the Bar Trail owned by the hotel. The Department supports the bill but would like to work with the Committee on a few concerns with the bill.

Senate bill 1942, the Elkhorn Ranch and White River National Forest Conveyance Act of 2015, would direct the conveyance of a 148 acre parcel of National Forest System land to the Gordman-Leverich Partnership. The parcel is located within the White River National Forest. And while the Administration has some serious reservations about the use of Federal lands to compensate a private landowner, acknowledging the unusual circumstances in this specific case, the Department does not oppose the bill and the bill would resolve a long standing title issue associated with the property.

Senate bill 2069, the Mt. Hood Cooper Spur Land Exchange Clarification Act, would amend the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009 to modify provisions relating to certain land exchange

in the Mt. Hood National Forest in the State of Oregon. The Cooper Spur Land Exchange has been active since the creation of the Mt. Hood Wilderness Area through the 2009 Act and we look forward to working with the Committee and Senator Wyden's staff to resolve the existing issues that will assist our ability to complete the land exchange.

Again, we look forward to working with the Committee and all of the bill's sponsors to resolve some minor issues with the bills that we've testified on today. And this concludes my remarks. And I'd be happy to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Casamassa follows:]

**STATEMENT OF
GLENN CASAMASSA
ASSOCIATE DEPUTY CHIEF, NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM
U.S. FOREST SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

**BEFORE THE
UNITED STATES SENATE
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, FORESTS AND MINING**

October 8, 2015

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to present the views of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) regarding S. 1295, S. 1448, S. 1941, and S. 1942.

S. 1295, the “Arapaho National Forest Boundary Adjustment Act”

S. 1295 would modify the boundary of the Arapaho National Forest in the State of Colorado to incorporate approximately 92.95 acres of land currently outside the proclaimed National Forest boundary. All Federal land within the new boundary would be included in the Bowen Gulch Protection Area established under section 6 of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993. S. 1295 requires the Secretary to obtain written permission from the owners of lots to include the lots in the boundary adjustment. Private land owners have provided letters of support.

The Federal lands within the new boundary would be closed to motorized use by the public. S. 1295 allows for continued motorized access over historical routes by owners of non-Federal land within the new boundary.

The Department supports S. 1295. It would provide National Forest status for parcels previously purchased. It would also allow the Forest Service to use its existing land exchange authorities to acquire additional parcels from willing landowners within the new boundary. Completion of these acquisitions would ensure protection of the Rocky Mountain National Park view-shed and the resource values of the Bowen Gulch Protection Area. We would also like to work with the Committee to clarify that motorized use for administrative purposes within the new boundary area is allowed.

S. 1448, the “Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary Designation Act”

The Department supports S. 1448, which establishes the “Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary”. The area proposed for designation (Steamboat Creek) represents the major spawning tributary for wild steelhead in the North Umpqua River, and serves as an important sanctuary for conservation and long term persistence of this highly valued fisheries resource. Scientific studies and data indicate this area provides an important thermal refuge for wild steelhead production in the basin. Its designation and associated watershed restoration activities

will aid in promoting a resilient landscape for wild steelhead conservation into the future in the face of changing climate.

Frank Moore is a legendary fly angler, wild fish conservationist, and World War II veteran who stormed the beaches of Normandy, France in 1944 for the D-Day allied invasion. He survived and together with his wife of 70+ years, Jeanne, built and were the long-time proprietors of the world-renowned Steamboat Inn along the North Umpqua River. In 2010, Frank Moore was inducted into the Fresh Water Fishing Hall of Fame, and is also featured in the recent, critically acclaimed documentary “Mending the Line.”

This designation is a tribute to Frank Moore and his service to our country in more ways than one. In a TED Talk last year (TEDxPortland, May 15, 2014), one of the viewers commented: “Absolutely amazing... I am 19 and my generation needs role models like this man.”

S. 1941, the “Craggs, Colorado Land Exchange Act of 2015”

S. 1941 would require a land exchange between the United States and Broadmoor Hotel, Inc. (BHI). The United States would convey an 83 acre tract of National Forest System Land and a non-exclusive perpetual easement for access in exchange for a 320 acre parcel and a permanent trail easement for a section of the Barr trail owned by BHI. Both exchange parcels are located within the Pike National Forest.

The Department generally supports S. 1941 but would like to work with the committee on concerns with the bill. For example, we would like to help develop language that would ensure the northern boundary of the land conveyed is located to provide adequate space for Forest Service road maintenance and administration.

The National Forest parcel that would be conveyed in the exchange has long been encumbered with significant resort improvements managed under special use authorization. In return for this parcel, the United States would receive an isolated inholding that the Forest Service has placed a high priority on acquiring. The inholding has significant recreational values and provides additional access for the public to the National Forest.

As a result, the exchange will eliminate potentially significant development in a sensitive area in exchange for conveying Federal land where development impacts have already occurred. In addition, The United States would secure legal access on a segment of the very popular Barr trail. This trail provides an important recreational access to the Pike National Forest.

S. 1942, the “Elkhorn Ranch and White River National Forest Conveyance Act Land Exchange Act of 2015”

S. 1942 would direct the conveyance of a 148 acre parcel of National Forest System land to the Gordman-Leverich Partnership. The parcel is located within the White River National Forest.

While the Administration has serious reservations about the use of Federal lands to compensate a private landowner, acknowledging the unusual circumstances in this specific case, the

Department does not oppose S. 1942. The bill would resolve a long standing title issue associated with the property.

A dependent resurvey, which is a survey dependent upon prior surveys of record, was completed in 1949, and established a property monument approximately 2,100 feet from the corner, relied upon by the original homesteaders. This meant that this parcel of national forest land had been managed as private land. 43 U.S.C. 772, enacted in 1909, provided for such resurveys and guaranteed that the bona fide rights of landowners would be protected.

Because this land survey discrepancy only came to light within the past 15 years, and because the parcel has never been managed as National Forest, protection of the bona fide rights of the landowners is appropriate. Resolution of this title issue will end a long-standing title claim in an efficient, fair manner.

This concludes my remarks. I would be happy to answer any questions. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Senator BARRASSO. Thank you very much for your testimony. Next we will hear from Mr. Steve Ellis, who is the Deputy Director of Policy at the Bureau of Land Management.

Mr. Ellis.

STATEMENT OF STEVEN ELLIS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, OPERATIONS, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. ELLIS. Chairman Barrasso, Chairman Murkowski and Ranking Member Heinrich and members of the Subcommittee, I thank you for the opportunity to be here today.

I'm Steve Ellis. I'm the Deputy Director of Operations for BLM, and I'm here to present the views of the Department of Interior on four bills that the Subcommittee is considering today. Many of these are complex bills. They affect multiple agencies than Interior. And I'll briefly summarize our written testimony on these four bills.

The S. 414, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act would provide a comprehensive approach to the management of the California Desert Conservation Area. Senator Feinstein has worked with stakeholders in Southern California for two decades to develop this approach which addresses the conservation of iconic desert landscapes and the development of renewable energy resources and provides for recreational and public access.

The bill would establish Mojave Trails and the Sand to Snow National Monuments. The Mojave Trails area provides habitat connectivity in the Mojave Desert. It also contains the best preserved section of historic Route 66.

The sand to snow area contains a range of ecosystems stretching from the desert oasis in big Morongo Canyon to Mount Saint Gargano. The Alabama Hills Scenic Area would contain some of Southern California's most spectacular and iconic scenery. The bill also creates or expands six wilderness areas, it expands three units of the National Park System, establishes five off highway vehicle recreation areas and contains a number of other land provisions.

We support the bill, and we'd like to work with the sponsors and the Committee on the issues that are detailed in my written statement.

Senate 872 amends ANCSA, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, to authorize five Southeast Alaska Native Communities of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee and Wrangell to organize as urban corporations, entitling each to receive one township of land or approximately 23,040 acres of local areas of historic, cultural, traditional and economic importance. The bill provides that the establishment of these new urban corporations does not affect any entitlement to land of any Native Corporation established before this act can be even proposed.

Although the Department opposes Senate 872, we'd be glad to work with the sponsor and the Committee to address issues with proposed legislation as well as problems with eligible, existing ANCSA communities.

Senate 1955 would make two amendments to ANCSA in an effort to provide access to lands for individual Alaska Natives who have

not received lands from the Alaska Native Allotment Act, the Alaska Native Vietnam Veterans Allotment Act or ANCSA.

The Department shares Congress' commitment to fair and equitable treatment of Alaska Natives through the Alaska Land Conveyance program. While we oppose this version of the bill, we'd be willing to work with the sponsor and the Committee to address our shared priorities of quality and expeditiously completing the remaining entitlements under ANCSA and other applicable authorities.

California Coastal National Monument Expansion Act, S. 1971, would add six new areas to the California Coastal National Monument which stretches along the beautiful and scenic coastline of California. These six areas, Trinidad Head, Lighthouse Ranch, Lost Coast Headlands, the Coast Dairies Public Lands, Piedras Blancas Outstanding Natural Area and Orange County Rocks and Islands are all currently managed for recreation and conservation.

The BLM supports the addition of these areas to the monument and would like to work with the sponsor and the Committee on some technical issues.

Thank you again for the opportunity to be here today. We look forward to working with the Committee to address the issues discussed in our testimony, and I'd be glad to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Ellis follows:]

**Statement of
Steven A. Ellis
Deputy Director, Operations
Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior
Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, & Mining
S. 414, California Desert Conservation & Recreation Act of 2015
October 8, 2015**

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on S.414, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015. S. 414 represents a milestone in Senator Feinstein's two decades-long effort to conserve the deserts of southern California while providing for public access and recreation in support of desert communities and the economy of southern California. This bill, which amends the 1994 California Desert Protection Act (CDPA) (Public Law 103-433), provides a comprehensive approach to the future management of federal lands within the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA).

The Department of the Interior (DOI, Department) commends Senator Feinstein and her staff for their work over many years and with a broad range of stakeholders to address a wide array of resource issues and management concerns in the California Desert. The Department supports S. 414 and looks forward to working closely with Senator Feinstein, the Committee, and our federal partners on this legislation. Due to the length and complexity of the bill, my testimony will summarize the views of DOI, but we would also like the opportunity to work further with the Senator and the Committee on certain aspects of the bill that we believe would facilitate implementation and improve the manageability of the areas that would be designated by S. 414. We defer to the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense regarding provisions in the bill concerning the lands and interests they administer.

Background

The California desert has been the subject of BLM conservation efforts for nearly 40 years. The CDCA contains over 25 million acres and includes 16 million acres of public lands administered by the Department. It was singled out for special management in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). Section 601 of FLPMA recognized the unique location of the CDCA which is adjacent to the metropolitan areas of southern California and over 20 million residents. This location has always meant the management of the CDCA's fragile resources must balance the public's desire for conservation, recreational activities, public access, energy development, rights-of-way, and other uses. The CDCA Plan of 1980 and its associated amendments were vast in their scale, ambitious in their goals, and designed to accommodate a variety of uses and users.

By the early 1990s, increased development pressures on the desert and new public awareness led many to believe that further measures were necessary to adequately conserve the special places of the California desert. Through the leadership of Senator Feinstein and others, careful deliberation and an extensive public process led to the enactment of the 1994 CDPA, which protected 69 new Wilderness areas, established three new units of the National Park Service, and provided strong protections for traditional cultural uses of the area by American Indian tribes.

The areas conserved by the CDPA are some of the most beloved in the West and are invaluable resources for the people of the California desert and the nearby Los Angeles metropolitan area.

Over the past five years, Federal, state, and local partners have come together in a remarkable effort to plan for the responsible development of utility-scale renewable energy in the desert, balancing the promise of clean energy with our shared responsibility to protect the most special places and resources. As part of this effort, known as the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP), the BLM has conducted a comprehensive inventory and analysis of cultural, natural and recreation resources in the California desert, drawing on the expertise of both state and federal agencies as well as the input from local communities and the public. In the preferred alternative of the draft DRECP, new proposed conservation allocations would protect significant and intact natural habitats and cultural resources and link existing Congressionally-designated National Conservation Lands. These proposed designations are compatible with the conservation designations proposed under S. 414 and reflect the result of an extensive, multi-stakeholder public process.

Title I – California Desert Conservation & Recreation

Title I of S. 414 is the product of Senator Feinstein’s extensive collaborative efforts with various stakeholders. Her office engaged a broad cross-section of environmental organizations and others interested in the desert in dialogue, meetings, and field trips. This outreach effort achieved a significant level of consensus among participating groups— most notably, consensus regarding the bill’s conservation provisions—and it led to important compromises concerning designation boundaries, accommodations for future military expansions, allowances for renewable energy development and transmission corridors, and many other issues.

Title I establishes two new national monuments; creates three new wilderness areas and expands three existing Wilderness Areas; designates additional wilderness in Death Valley National Park, and releases portions of six Wilderness Study Areas. Title I also establishes the Vinagre Wash Special Management Area and Alabama Hills National Scenic Area; designates potential wilderness areas; expands three units of the National Park System; and establishes five Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Recreation Areas, along with other provisions.

The spectacular and diverse landscapes of the BLM’s National Conservation Lands currently include 23 National Monuments. S. 414 would add the Mojave Trails National Monument and the Sand to Snow National Monument to that list. Each of the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas (NCAs) designated by Congress and managed by the BLM is unique. However, all of these designations have certain critical elements in common, including withdrawal from the public land, mining, and mineral leasing laws; managed OHV use; and language that directs the Secretary of the Interior only allow those uses that further the purposes for which the area is established. The designations proposed in S. 414 are consistent with these principles and we support their designation.

Mojave Trails National Monument

S. 414’s proposed Mojave Trails National Monument encompasses approximately 965,500 acres of BLM-administered public lands in the Mojave Desert of southeastern California along historic Route 66 between Needles and Ludlow, California. The proposed monument connects six

existing designated BLM Wilderness Areas and lies between the Mojave National Preserve and Joshua Tree National Park. The proposed Mojave Trails National Monument would protect critical wildlife corridors between these protected areas as well as the best preserved section of the so-called “Mother Road,” historic Route 66. Within the proposed monument are over 250,000 acres of lands acquired for the BLM in the late 1990s from the Catellus Development Corporation for conservation purposes through donation by local conservation partners and through purchase with Land and Water Conservation Fund monies. The BLM currently manages much of this area to protect the desert environment through administratively-designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) and Desert Wildlife Management Areas (DWMAs) protecting the habitat of the threatened desert tortoise and many other listed and sensitive species. The proposed monument has been identified for protection under all of the action alternatives being analyzed in the DRECP.

The Department strongly supports designation of the Mojave Trails National Monument for its outstanding natural and cultural values. The bill provides for a variety of existing uses, such as rights-of-way, leases, mining claims, and a grazing lease, all of which would continue under the provisions of the bill. The Department would appreciate the opportunity to work with the sponsor on a number of issues related to these uses in the proposed Mojave Trails National Monument.

Sand to Snow National Monument

The proposed Sand to Snow National Monument includes an incredibly diverse and biologically-rich terrain spanning from the San Bernardino Mountains to the west and Joshua Tree National Park to the east. The proposed monument includes approximately 73,200 acres of BLM-administered lands and 62,200 acres of lands under the management of the U.S. Forest Service within the San Bernardino National Forest. From west to east, the proposed monument descends from the snows of the 11,000-foot Mount San Geronio through the sands of the Sonoran and Mojave deserts, extends to the unusual desert riparian oasis of Big Morongo Canyon, and finally connects to the stark beauty of Joshua Tree National Park. The DRECP includes proposed National Conservation Lands units for the proposed monument area in all the action alternatives being analyzed.

The Department strongly supports designation of the Sand to Snow National Monument for its outstanding natural values. We would like the opportunity to work with the sponsor on a number of technical issues in the Sand to Snow National Monument section of the bill, including accurate terminology, alignment with language for similar provisions in other laws, and time frames.

Wilderness

Section 1501 would designate the 88,000-acre Avawatz Mountains Wilderness, 8,000-acre Great Falls Basin Wilderness, the 80,000-acre Soda Mountains Wilderness, and the 32,500-acre Death Valley 17 Wilderness. In addition, this section would expand the existing Golden Valley Wilderness by approximately 7,500 acres, the Grass Valley Wilderness by 14,000 acres, the Kingston Range Wilderness by 53,000 acres, and Death Valley National Park Wilderness by 59,000 acres. The Department supports each of these designations. These proposed additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System will protect fragile desert ecosystems and provide

important habitat for a diversity of plant and animal life. They also serve as a unique and irreplaceable living research laboratory. The Avawatz Mountains, for example, have been identified as important for regional habitat connectivity, enabling wildlife to move across a large landscape. These proposed Wilderness Areas provide opportunities for hiking, hunting, rock climbing and horseback riding for those who wish to experience the desert solitude and an outstanding backcountry experience. We would like to work with Senator Feinstein and the Committee on some management language modifications in section 1502.

In particular, with regard to Sections 1502(a)(2)(A) and (B), NPS and BLM have collaborated in the past to address cross-boundary issues. The Department would like to work with the sponsor to ensure flexible interagency coordination moving forward.

Section 1503 proposes to release over 120,000 acres of six BLM-administered wilderness study areas (WSAs) from WSA restrictions, allowing these areas to be managed according to the existing BLM land use plans. We support this provision. These lands are small portions of WSAs that were not designated wilderness by this or previous legislation.

Vinagre Wash

Sections 1601 through 1604 create the 82,000-acre Vinagre Wash Special Management Area (SMA) and identify four future potential new Wilderness Areas or expansions of existing designated Wilderness Areas within the SMA. The Secretary is directed to preserve the character of the potential wilderness areas for eventual inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System with limited specific exceptions for military uses. Designation of the lands would occur when the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, determines that all activities on these lands are compatible with the Wilderness Act of 1964. On other lands within the SMA, the bill provides that the Secretary would permit motorized recreation on designated routes. In recognition of the importance of the lands within the SMA to the Quechan Indian Nation and other Indian tribes, this section includes special protections of cultural resources and provides for a two-year study of those resources and related needs. The Department supports the designation of this area and commends Senator Feinstein for the public outreach and coordination that led to this proposal. We would like to work with the sponsor on minor amendments to the language to ensure consistency with existing plans and laws, and on a minor boundary modification for the Buzzard's Peak Potential Wilderness.

National Park System Additions

S. 414 would expand the three California Desert units of the National Park System: Death Valley National Park, Joshua Tree National Park, and Mojave National Preserve. Altogether, a total of approximately 72,000 acres of BLM-managed lands would be transferred to the NPS, and the NPS would be given authority to acquire an additional 1,644 acres of non-federal land. In addition, the bill would establish several areas within Death Valley National Park as wilderness. These provisions would enhance opportunities for visitors seeking adventure and challenge, health and learning, and reflection and solitude in the great American desert lands of California. The Department strongly supports these additions and designations with amendments.

Within Death Valley National Park, the areas known as North Eureka Valley, Ibex, Panamint Valley, Warm Springs, and Axe Head (about 47,580 acres in total) would be designated as

wilderness. In addition, the area known as the Bowling Alley, which consists of 32,520 acres of land adjacent to Death Valley National Park, would be transferred from the BLM to the NPS and designated as wilderness. All of these areas are appropriate for wilderness designation because of their superlative scenery and wilderness qualities.

In addition to the 32,520 acres at the Bowling Alley, 6,400 acres of non-wilderness land in an area known as the Crater would be transferred from the BLM to the NPS for inclusion in Death Valley National Park.

At Joshua Tree National Park, approximately 2,879 acres of BLM land would be transferred to the NPS. The NPS would also be authorized to acquire approximately 1,639 acres from the Mojave Desert Land Trust, which plans to donate the land to the park. These lands, which are contiguous to several places along the northern boundary of the park, are located in primary wildlife corridors that link the park with other public lands in the Mojave Desert. The park would also be authorized to acquire and administer the Joshua Tree Visitor Center, currently located outside the park boundary and owned by the Joshua Tree National Park Association, enabling the park to protect this asset and provide for its continued public use.

At Mojave National Preserve, approximately 29,000 acres would be transferred from the BLM to the NPS for inclusion in the preserve. These lands include a unique plant assemblage known as the Lanfair Valley Desert Grassland. The Spirit Mountains, one of the most significant Native American Traditional Cultural Properties in the Mojave Desert, can be viewed from this area, making this a culturally significant site as well.

The Department recommends amending S. 414 with respect to the Death Valley National Park wilderness designation by removing references to the “Federal Land Management and Policy Act of 1976” and “Conservation Areas” which are applicable to BLM-managed areas, but not to areas that are part of the National Park System. We believe that the proposed new section 1501(b) should use the same language that was used for the park wilderness designation in section 601(a) of P.L. 103-433 as enacted in 1994.

We also recommend designating an approximately 1-acre area known as Mormon Peak Communication Area, which serves as a major communications hub for the Death Valley National Park community, as potential wilderness rather than wilderness, until such time that a technological alternative becomes available to the present system.

In addition, we recommend deleting the proposed new section 1701(c) requiring a memorandum of understanding between the NPS and Inyo County regarding access and use to gravel pits along Saline Valley Road within Death Valley National Park. This requirement is no longer relevant due to the fact that the NPS and the county are currently working together to find alternatives to the use of this site.

Finally, the NPS would like the opportunity to work with the sponsor on a number of technical issues in the NPS-related sections of the bill, including accurate terminology, alignment with language for similar provisions in other laws, and time frames.

Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Areas

Section 1801 designates five OHV Recreation Areas totaling about 142,000 acres. The BLM supports each of these designations as they would provide congressionally designated areas for this popular recreational activity in the California Desert. The Dumont Dunes, El Mirage, Rasor, Spangler Hills, and Stoddard Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Areas would be consistent with BLM management goals for these areas. We would appreciate the opportunity to work with Senator Feinstein and the Committee on minor and technical amendments to this section, to address management discretion for commercial uses, consistency in naming, and the requirement for additional planning activities.

Alabama Hills National Scenic Area

Title XIX would establish the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area, which would encompass about 18,610 acres of public lands and would be administered as a unit of the National Landscape Conservation System. This title also provides for the transfer of about 40 acres of U.S. Forest Service land to the BLM; directs 132 acres of Federal land be taken into trust for the benefit of the Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation; and provides for an acquisition by a private landowner to resolve an ongoing trespass issue. The Alabama Hills, which are proposed as a Special Recreation Management Area in the draft DRECP, contain unique geologic features that have attracted photographers, cinematographers, and recreationists for generations. The area provides stunning views of Mount Whitney and the Sierra Nevada Mountains and has spectacular natural arches, rolling hills, and vibrant wildflowers. The area also serves as a backdrop for iconic Hollywood movies and remains a popular location for commercial filming. This proposal is the outgrowth of a grassroots, community-based effort led by the Alabama Hills Stewardship Group, a community-based organization with which the BLM partners on public land stewardship and outdoor education projects in the Alabama Hills. The BLM supports the protection of this area as a part of the National Conservation Lands and the other provisions in this section, and would like to work with the sponsor on language to address management of utility rights-of-way, to ensure consistency with management of other units of the National Conservation Lands, and to address other minor technical issues.

Miscellaneous Provisions

Section 2001 provides for the transfer of approximately 1,000 acres of the Table Mountain Wilderness Study Area to the California Department of Parks and Recreation for administration as a unit of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. This area contains 12 active mining claims, and the transfer would occur after claims are terminated. The BLM concurs with this transfer, but would like to work with the sponsor on language to ensure clarity of the transfer process and release language of the Wilderness Study Area status prior to transfer to California State Parks. This section also provides for conveyance of approximately 3,500 acres to the Department of Transportation for expansion of Holtville Airport. It is not clear how this conveyance would impact existing geothermal leases and management activities for the flat-tailed horned lizard. We would like to work further with the sponsor to avoid disruption of existing rights and existing conservation agreements.

Section 2003 requires a study to assess the impacts of climate change on the California Desert Conservation Area within two years. The BLM believes that the analysis conducted as part of the DRECP will largely meet the requirements of this section.

Section 2004 establishes certain restrictions on the use of acquired or donated lands within the CDCA. The BLM supports most of these restrictions, but would like to work with the sponsor to ensure consistency with existing agreements and requirements, to provide for discretion and public input, and to ensure technical accuracy. Section 2005 provides for access by members of Indian tribes and requires the Secretary to develop a Tribal Cultural Resources Management Plan for the Xan Kwatchan Trail network.

Section 2006 establishes the Black Lava Butte and Flat Top Mesa Area of Critical Environmental Concern, which would include approximately 6,500 acres of BLM-managed public lands. The BLM strongly supports this provision for the protection of the remarkable cultural resources located on Black Lava Butte.

Section 2007 would transfer the federal reversionary interest in certain lands and minerals to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. The BLM supports the goal of conveying the reversionary interest. As with previous such proposals, we recommend amending the legislation to ensure the payment of fair market value for the reversionary interest and to address issues of technical clarity. The value of the reversionary interest would be established through an appraisal by the Department of the Interior's Office of Valuation Services. Upon receiving that appraisal, the District could make a decision on purchasing the reversionary interest. All costs associated with this conveyance, including the appraisal, would be the responsibility of the Metropolitan Water District.

Section 103 requires the Secretary to work with the California State Lands Commission to develop a process for exchange of state parcels within the new conservation designations. The BLM concurs with this process, but would like to work with the sponsor on minor modifications to ensure it is consistent with existing authorities.

Section 104 amends the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) by adding segments of five rivers to the National Wild and Scenic River System. Three of these, the Amargosa River, Surprise Canyon Creek and Whitewater River, cross public lands managed by the BLM and NPS. All three of these are important and rare riparian areas in the deserts of southern California providing habitat for a number of threatened, endangered and sensitive species. We support these designations and would like to work with the Committee on technical issues, including correcting what we believe is an error in the legal description.

Section 105 contains a number of conforming amendments, some of which could significantly impact management of areas designated under the bill. We would like to work with the Senator and the Committee on the language regarding avoiding establishment of buffer zones. The section pertaining to Native Groundwater Supplies would preclude the use of groundwater from certain areas for commercial or industrial purposes in quantities exceeding estimated annual recharge rates or perennial safe yields as determined by the United States Geological Survey (USGS). The USGS has developed a model to estimate recharge in the desert southwest using precipitation and air temperature data from 1970 through 2006. Rainfall, runoff, and recharge estimates for groundwater basins adjacent to Mojave National Preserve could be extracted from this model to assist in the evaluation of right-of-way applications for projects adjacent to the

Mojave National Preserve. Continued hydrologic monitoring will be necessary to avoid any significant impacts on the groundwater resource and other environmental resources supported by groundwater. The Department has no objection to this provision, which would strengthen protection of this critical resource by requiring a careful and balanced review of development proposals in this area.

Title II – Development of Renewable Energy on Public Lands

Title II of S. 414 establishes a new process for disposition of revenues received for the development of wind or solar energy on BLM-administered lands throughout the West. Under this title, 25 percent of revenues would be distributed to States, 25 percent to counties. For ten years, 15 percent of revenues would be used for the processing of renewable energy permits, while 35 percent would be deposited in a Renewable Energy Resource Conservation Fund (Fund). After ten years, the permit processing funds would also be deposited in the Fund. Currently, all such revenues from solar and wind energy authorizations on public lands go to the U.S. Treasury. We have concerns with the diversion of solar and wind energy receipts, including the potential long-term costs of such diversion. Section 202(c) provides for the establishment of the Fund to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, who may make funds available to other Federal and State agencies for five purposes: 1) protection and restoration of important wildlife habitat and corridors and water resources, 2) conducting research with Universities on restoration and protection activities, 3) securing recreational access to Federal lands, 4) carrying out activities authorized under the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and 5) establishing, operating and maintaining a trans-State desert tortoise conservation center. The Secretary is also required to establish an Advisory Board to provide recommendations and guidance on the amount of funds expended from the Fund.

Additionally, under existing authorities and regulations, the BLM currently collects full cost recovery as costs are incurred throughout the wind and solar application process. Due to the difficulty in estimating the total cost for processing an application upfront, the BLM recommends continuing its current cost recovery process.

Conclusion

The Department of the Interior appreciates Senator Feinstein's years of extensive public outreach and hard work on S. 414 and supports the bill. The Department has a number of substantive as well as minor and technical modifications to recommend, and we look forward to continuing to work with the sponsor and the Committee to address those issues as this bill moves through the legislative process.

**Statement of
Steven A. Ellis
Deputy Director, Operations
Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior
Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, & Mining
S. 872, Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities
Recognition and Compensation Act
October 8, 2015**

Thank you for the opportunity to provide the views of the Department of the Interior on S. 872, the Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act. S. 872 would amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) to authorize the five Southeast Alaska Native communities of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee, and Wrangell to organize as urban corporations, entitling each to receive land in southeastern Alaska.

The Department supports the goals of fulfilling ANCSA entitlements as soon as possible so that Alaska Native corporations may each have the full economic benefits of completed land entitlements. In recent years, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has maintained an accelerated pace in fulfilling entitlements pursuant to the ANCSA. To date, the BLM has fulfilled 96 percent of ANCSA and 95 percent of State of Alaska entitlements by interim conveyance, tentative approval, or patent. The BLM is committed to improving the Alaska land transfer process wherever opportunities exist. For example, the BLM has identified outdated and unnecessarily costly procedures required by a 42-year-old Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the State of Alaska and has developed a significantly faster, more accurate, and more cost effective method for land conveyances to the State. Using this modern approach will amount to large savings for the Federal government and fulfill the promise of the Alaska Statehood Act within the next fifteen years, a fraction of the time that would be required under the existing agreement between the state and the BLM. We have engaged the state regarding this significant opportunity and the need to revisit the 1973 MOU.

Background

ANCSA effected a final settlement of the aboriginal claims of Native Americans in Alaska through payment of \$962.5 million and conveyances of more than 44 million acres of Federal land. Although it was impossible for Congress to have effected total parity among all villages in the state, there was a distinction made in ANCSA between the villages in the southeast and those located elsewhere. Prior to the passage of ANCSA, Natives in the southeast received payments from the United States pursuant to court cases in the 1950s and late 1960s, for the taking of their aboriginal lands. Because Natives in the Sealaska region benefitted from an additional cash settlement under ANCSA, the eligible communities received less acreage than their counterparts elsewhere in Alaska. Congress specifically named the villages in the southeast that were to be recognized in ANCSA; these five communities were not among those named. Despite this, the five communities applied to receive benefits under ANCSA and were determined to be ineligible. Three of the five appealed their status and were denied.

Notwithstanding the ineligibility of some communities for corporate status under ANCSA, all Natives potentially receive benefits from the ANCSA settlement. Alaska Natives in these five communities are enrolled as at-large shareholders in the Sealaska Corporation. The enrolled members of the five communities comprise more than 20 percent of the enrolled membership of the Sealaska Corporation, and as such, have received benefits from the original ANCSA settlement.

S. 872

S. 872 would amend ANCSA to authorize the five Southeast Alaska Native communities of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee, and Wrangell to organize as urban corporations, entitling each, upon incorporation, to receive one township of land (23,040 acres) from local areas of historical, cultural, traditional and economic importance. The bill provides that establishment of these new urban corporations does not affect any entitlement to land of any Native Corporation established before this act being proposed.

Recognition of these five communities as provided in the bill, despite the history and requirements of ANCSA, risks setting a precedent for other similar communities to seek to overturn administrative finality and re-open their status determinations. Establishing this de facto new process would contravene the purposes of ANCSA and could create a continual land transfer cycle in Alaska.

The Department also has concerns with specific provisions in the bill. For example, in section 6, new ANCSA section 43 contains very open-ended selection language. The provision does not require the new urban corporations to take lands for “the township or townships in which all or part of the Native village is located,” as provided for in ANCSA. Instead, it requires only that the lands be “local areas of historical, cultural, traditional, and economic importance to Alaska Natives” from the villages. The bill also appears to require the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce and representatives from Sealaska Corporation, to select and offer lands to the new urban corporations.

Although the Department does not support S. 872, we would be glad to work with the sponsors and the Committee to address these issues as well as problems with eligible existing ANCSA communities. For instance, rather than simply addressing the perceived inequities of five communities formerly deemed to be ineligible under ANCSA, the Department would like to work with the Committee to find solutions to the existing eligible communities that have no remaining administrative remedies, such as the villages of Nagamut, Canyon Village and Kaktovik.

Conclusion

The BLM’s Alaska Land Transfer program is now in a late stage of implementation and the Department strongly supports the equitable and expeditious completion of the remaining Alaska Native entitlements under ANCSA and other applicable authorities. S. 872 would delay the Department’s goal of completing the Alaska Land Transfer Program and fulfilling land

entitlements for Alaska Natives and the State. The Department believes that the completion of the remaining land transfers under ANCSA and the Statehood Act is necessary to equitably resolve the remaining claims and realize the existing Congressional mandate.

**Statement of
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Deputy Director, Operations
Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior
Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, & Mining
S. 1955, Alaska Native Veterans Land Allotment Equity Act
October 8, 2015**

Thank you for the opportunity to provide the views of the Department of the Interior on S. 1955, the Alaska Native Veterans Land Allotment Equity Act. S. 1955 would make two amendments to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), in an effort to provide access to lands for individual Alaska Natives who have not received lands under the Alaska Native Allotment Act, the Alaska Native Vietnam Veterans Allotment Act, and ANCSA.

Background

The Alaska Native Allotment Act (1906 Act) was passed in May of 1906, and gave the Secretary of the Interior authority to convey up to 160 acres of non-mineral land to individual Alaska Natives. Over 10,000 Alaska Natives filed allotment applications.

The 1906 Allotment Act was repealed with the enactment of ANCSA in 1971, but ANCSA contained a savings provision for individual allotment claims then pending before the Department. In 1981, the vast majority of the still-pending applications were legislatively approved by Section 905 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). There remain pending, as of the date of this hearing, approximately 280 applications under the 1906 Act, most of which will require the State of Alaska to voluntarily reconvey title to the United States government before a conveyance can be made to the individual allotment claimant.

The BLM has prioritized the completion of individual allotments, and to date has completed final patent to approximately 98 percent (over 13,100 parcels) of individual Native allotments.

With respect to State land transfers, the BLM has identified a much faster, more accurate, and more cost-effective way to fulfill the promise of land conveyances called for in the Alaska Statehood Act. The BLM has proposed to use modern tools and to complete the remaining surveys and conveyances in a substantially shorter amount of time, while providing the State with higher quality data than was previously envisioned. This new approach could amount to substantial savings for the American taxpayer and will likely save the State both time and money after the land has been transferred. The BLM has presented the State of Alaska with the opportunity to jointly adopt this new approach through an update to a 1973 Memorandum of Understanding on surveying and monumenting and we are working with the State to determine a common path forward. It is our sincere hope to partner with the State of Alaska in this innovative new survey method to convey the remaining State lands out of Federal ownership and finally fulfill the promise of the Alaska Statehood Act.

The Alaska Native Vietnam Veterans Allotment Act (P.L. 105-276) was enacted in 1998 to resolve problems with the repeal of the Allotment Act when some Alaska Native veterans of the Vietnam War missed opportunities to apply for allotments as a result of service in the U.S. armed forces immediately prior to 1971. The 1998 Act authorized the Department to reopen Native allotment applications for an 18-month period ending in January 2002, for certain Alaska Native Vietnam War-era veterans who may have been prevented from filing timely applications in 1971 because they were on active military duty at the time.

Congress tightly restricted the time period for which applications were reopened in order to minimize effects on other pending applications, private property interests, and other government programs. During this time period, the BLM received applications from 740 individuals claiming a total of 1,070 parcels. Of these, about 70 percent did not meet the terms of the Act and were rejected. Certificates for 243 allotments have been issued, and just eight parcels remain pending. The Vietnam-era Veterans transfer program is nearly completed.

S. 1955

Provisions in S. 1955 apply to two distinct groups of Alaska Natives seeking allotments of Federal land in Alaska under the authority of the 1906 Allotment Act. First, for a group of Alaska Natives whose applications: 1) were pending at the Department on the date of repeal for the 1906 Act; 2) were for allotments in the Tongass or Chugach National Forests; and 3) which claimed ancestral rather than personal use and occupancy, section 2 of S. 1955 would override the 1983 Ninth Circuit decision in *Shields v. United States*. The bill would reopen and legislatively approve any application for a Native allotment in lands withdrawn for the Tongass and Chugach National Forests that was pending at the Department on December 18, 1971, the date on which ANCSA repealed the 1906 Act.

The BLM expects that enactment of S. 1955 would require reopening and approval of over 1000 scattered new inholdings within the two National Forests. Implications of S. 1955 for lands already conveyed to Native Corporations under ANCSA are uncertain.

As to the second group of Alaska Natives seeking allotments, S. 1955 would allow any Alaska Native Vietnam War-era veteran who has not yet received a Native allotment to select up to 2 parcels of Federal land totaling no more than 160 acres, and an heir may apply for an allotment on behalf of the estate of a deceased veteran. Unlike the carefully defined restrictions of the 1998 Act, S. 1955 would allow Alaska Native veterans to select any vacant Federal land in the state of Alaska that is located outside of the TransAlaska Pipeline right-of-way, a unit of the National Park System, a National Preserve, or a National Monument. Thus, under S. 1955, available lands would include wildlife refuges, national forests, wilderness areas, acquired lands, national defense withdrawn lands, and lands selected by, or conveyed to, the State of Alaska or an Alaska Native Corporation.

The bill would authorize compensatory replacement selections from appropriate Federal land, as determined by the Secretary, as a replacement for land Native corporations may voluntarily reconvey for Native veteran allotments, and would require the Secretary to publish regulations within one year. A Native veteran (or heir) would have three years after the Secretary issues

final regulations to file an allotment application. Even though potential applicants may be submitted for up to four years, all conveyances under S. 1955 are required to be completed by December 31, 2020 – an unworkable deadline to complete reopening of applications, realty and survey activities, and final patenting.

As the Department has testified previously on legislation that would similarly reopen the Alaska land entitlement process, S. 1955 would disrupt precedent under existing law and complicate settled land use arrangements under ANCSA and ANILCA, undermining the goals of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act to finalize land entitlements under ANCSA, the Statehood Act, and existing applications for individual Alaska Natives and Native veterans. In this particular case, the bill would also create inequities between Alaska Native Vietnam veterans and Alaska Natives and award land to those who did not serve in the military prior to the repeal of the Allotment Act.

The BLM's Alaska Land Conveyance program is now in a late stage of implementation and the Department strongly supports the equitable and expeditious completion of the remaining entitlements under ANCSA and other applicable authorities. However, S. 1955 raises a number of concerns: S. 1955 would re-open numerous land claims which the Department has worked hard to resolve, would allow broad selection of any vacant Federal land in the state of Alaska with few exceptions, would give rise to new issues of fairness to other Alaska Natives and other Vietnam-era veterans, and would disrupt settled land use arrangements under existing statutes. While the Department opposes this version of the bill, we would be willing to work with the Committee on this issue to address our shared priority of equitable treatment of Alaska Natives through the Alaska Land Conveyance program.

Conclusion

The title recovery provisions in this bill that amend ANCSA would delay the Department's goal of completing the Alaska Land Transfer Program, which is in its final stages. The Department believes the completion of remaining entitlements under ANCSA and the Statehood Act is necessary to equitably resolve the remaining claims and fulfill an existing Congressional mandate.

Statement of
Steven A. Ellis
Deputy Director, Operations
Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior
Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, & Mining
S. 1971, California Coastal National Monument Expansion Act
October 8, 2015

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on S.1971, the California Coastal National Monument Expansion Act. The bill would add six new areas totaling 6,320 acres to the California Coastal National Monument. The Department of the Interior supports S. 1971, and would also like to work with the sponsor and the Committee to address certain technical issues in the bill.

Background

The California coast is rugged and spectacular, representing one of the nation's most iconic and treasured landscapes. Millions of visitors travel up and down the California coast each year, stopping at coastal towns and vista points to experience breathtaking views and spectacular scenery and to observe an abundance of wildlife along the coast. In 2000, Presidential Proclamation 7264 established the California Coastal National Monument, administered by the Bureau of Land Management and comprising over 20,000 islands, rocks, and pinnacles along the 1,100 mile California coast. In 2014, Presidential Proclamation 9089 expanded the Monument by adding the Point Arena-Stornetta unit, which represented the Monument's first onshore unit, providing a mainland base for access and interpretation of the monument and enhancing the public's enjoyment, appreciation and understanding of the California Coastal National Monument.

Since the expansion of the boundary, many California coastal communities have built grassroots networks including businesses, environmental groups, members of the public, and other non-governmental organizations that support the protection of additional lands along the coast as a unit of the California Coastal National Monument. Trinidad Head, Lighthouse Ranch, the Lost Coast Headlands, the Coast Dairies Public Lands, Piedras Blancas Outstanding Natural Area, and the Orange County Rocks and Islands are valued by nearby Coastal communities for their scenic, conservation and recreation values, and each of these areas contains nationally significant historical, cultural, natural, and scientific resources.

Trinidad Head is a 60-acre rocky promontory surrounded by sea stacks in the Trinidad Harbor. The large and dominant coastal head is bordered by sheer cliffs that are often battered by strong winter storms, and the area is culturally and spiritually significant to the Native American communities of the Yurok, Tsurai, and Trinidad Rancheria. Thirteen acres on Trinidad Head, including the historic Trinidad Head Light Station, are managed by the BLM, and are used for scientific research and recreational activities. The BLM is working with community partners to develop a management plan for the area that will address public access, conservation, and recreation goals.

Lighthouse Ranch, twelve miles south of Eureka, overlooks the Eel River Delta, the South Spit of Humboldt Bay, and the Pacific Ocean, offering stunning views of the coastline. The eight-acre parcel administered by the BLM is managed for conservation and recreation, including

picnicking, hiking, and wildlife viewing. The BLM also manages 600 nearby acres under a conservation easement with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

The Lost Coast Headlands, located about 25 miles south of Eureka, comprise about 440 acres of BLM-managed public lands. These lands offer traditional grazing uses and recreational opportunities for hikers, horseback riders, cyclists, birdwatchers, and beachgoers. The headlands feature rolling hills, windswept coastal bluffs, and narrow beaches, and provide important habitat for a variety of bird, mammal and fish species.

The Coast Dairies Public Lands, located near Davenport in Santa Cruz County, represent one of the last areas in the coastal foothills that is available to the public. The BLM manages 5,840 acres of public land in the area, which includes perennial streams lined with coast redwoods and riparian corridors. The area is also home to rare fish and wildlife species such as the California red-legged frog, Coho salmon, and Central California Coast steelhead. The Cotoni-Coast Dairies area is also culturally and historically significant to many groups of Native American people who have lived here over the past several centuries. Today, these lands are managed for conservation of native coastal wildlife and habitats, the reclamation and remediation of facilities associated with a former concrete quarry, grazing, and recreational public uses.

The Piedras Blancas Outstanding Natural Area, located six miles from the historic Hearst Castle in San Luis Obispo County on State Scenic Highway One, includes 20 acres of public lands that are part of the BLM's National Conservation Lands. The Piedras Blancas Light Station, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, began operation in 1875 and is still used today to aid marine navigation. The Light Station is named for the distinctive white rocks that loom just offshore. These rocks, and the rugged shoreline, are home to seabirds, sea lions, and elephant seals. Over 70 native plant species can be found on the habitat surrounding the Light Station. In addition, the Light Station is also an important area for scientific studies of whales, seals, and sea otters; seabirds; tide pools; and seismicity. The area provides excellent opportunities for visitors to enjoy wildlife observation, hiking, picnicking, nature study, tide-pool walks, and guided tours of the Light Station.

The Orange County Rocks and Islands are designated under legislative withdrawals to the U.S. Coast Guard for lighthouse construction and navigation. Because of the withdrawals, these rocks were not incorporated as a unit of the California Coastal National Monument. Nonetheless, the rocks contain unique geologic formations and support coastal wildlife. Because the Coast Guard no longer requires the use of these rocks and small islands for navigation purposes, local stakeholders propose to have the withdrawal removed and the rocks and islands incorporated as a unit of California Coastal National Monument.

S. 1971, California Coastal National Monument Expansion Act

S. 1971 would expand the boundary of the California Coastal National Monument to include Trinidad Head, Lighthouse Ranch, the Lost Coast Headlands, the Coast Dairies Public Lands, and Piedras Blancas Outstanding Natural Area. These five areas represent a total of approximately 6,320 acres of BLM-managed public lands located along the California coast. The bill would also remove the lighthouse reservation on the Orange County Rocks and Islands and be administered as a unit of the California Coastal National Monument. The bill would authorize these units to be managed in accordance with the two Presidential Proclamations that established and expanded the Monument.

Each of the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas designated by Congress and managed by the BLM is unique. However, all of these designations have certain critical elements in common, including withdrawal from the public land, mining, and mineral leasing laws; OHV use limitations; and language that charges the Secretary of the Interior with allowing only those uses that further the purposes for which the area is established. The designations in S. 1971 are consistent with these principles and we support their designation. The addition of new units of the California Coastal National Monument will help strengthen and expand partnerships with California coastal communities, and provide opportunities for stewardship of coastal resources, interpretation, environmental education and other volunteer activities. In addition, visitors will experience and learn about the Monument and its natural and cultural resources. The proposed expansion of the Monument is consistent with the BLM's resource management goals and the purposes of the Proclamations.

Under the bill, the Secretary, through the BLM, will be required to develop or amend the Resource Management Plan (RMP) for areas to be added to the Monument. Specifically, the bill requires that the BLM develop an RMP "for the long-term protection and management of the Federal land added to the Monument" as well as to address visitation and recreation by the public, along with other permitted and public uses. The bill further provides for continuation or development of cooperative agreements with state and local governments, tribes, environmental groups, and stewardship organizations. The BLM values and appreciates working closely with partners and looks forward to continuing to work with local government agencies and organizations on the management of these important areas.

The bill will provide protection of Native American sacred sites, as well as manage access for traditional customary uses. The Monument additions will also provide for the establishment of an advisory council or the use of existing advisory bodies for each unit to provide input for development of RMP amendments. The BLM recognizes the importance of fostering positive working relationships with adjacent private landowners and other stakeholders, and we welcome the opportunity to work together with all stakeholders to effectively manage the additions to the California Coastal National Monument.

Finally, the BLM would like to work with the sponsor to address a few technical issues related to grazing, the management plan, the legal status of the Piedras Blancas Outstanding Natural Area, and the structure and sunset for advisory councils.

Conclusion

The Department of the Interior appreciates Senator Boxer's work with local communities to develop this legislation. We support the legislation and look forward to working with the sponsor and the Committee to address certain technical issues.

Senator BARRASSO. Thank you very much, Mr. Ellis.

Next we will hear from Mr. Leo Barlow, from the Southeast Alaska Landless Native Corporation. Thanks for traveling such a great distance to be with us, Mr. Barlow.

STATEMENT OF LEO BARLOW, REPRESENTATIVE, SOUTHEAST ALASKA LANDLESS CORPORATION

Mr. BARLOW. Thank you.

Good afternoon, Chairman Barrasso, Ranking Member Wyden, Senator Murkowski and members of the Subcommittee. I've traveled here today from Alaska to provide testimony regarding Senate bill 872, a bill to provide for the recognition of five communities in Southeast Alaska in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify on this important issue to several thousand Alaska Natives. And a special thank you to Chairwoman Murkowski and Senator Sullivan for introducing this much needed legislation and for taking on our cause.

My name is Leo Barlow. I have the great honor and responsibility of serving as a representative for the community of Wrangell on the Southeast Alaska Landless Corporation Board of Directors which represents Alaska Natives in a role through ANCSA to the Native villages of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee, and Wrangell. The people I represent today have suffered an injustice for more than 40 years, an injustice that led to the legislation currently before this Subcommittee to address.

In 1971 Congress enacted ANCSA to recognize and settle the aboriginal claims of Alaska Natives through their traditional homelands. ANCSA provided for the establishment of Native Corporations to receive and manage funds and lands awarded in settlement to the claims of all Alaska Natives.

While many villages throughout Alaska and Southeast Alaska were recognized and afforded the opportunity to establish village or urban corporations and secure Native land in settlement, our five communities were denied the benefits of ANCSA. We have been fighting this injustice since the passage of the Act in 1971.

Under the Act, as Alaska Natives we enrolled through one of 13 regional corporations and also to the villages where we lived or to which we had a historic, cultural or familial tie.

For example, I enrolled through the region for Southeast Alaska and also to the Village of Wrangell, my hometown where my ancestors have lived for many generations. A total of 747 Alaska Natives enrolled in the Native Village of Wrangell. Other members of our Landless Corporation enrolled through the four villages of Haines, Petersburg, Tenakee and Ketchikan.

Those of us who enrolled in these five communities during the ANCSA process did so because these are the homelands and places of our origin. Our families and clans originated in these communities and we have lived on these lands for hundreds, if not thousands, of years.

In Section 11 of ANCSA, Congress set forth a general process for determining the eligibility for each Native village in Alaska. The villages throughout the State of Alaska were listed in this section, and the Secretary of Interior was charged with making determinations as to whether the list of villages met the eligibility require-

ments. For a number of reasons, however, there was a different process created for determining eligibility of Southeast Alaska Native Villages in Section 16 of the Act.

These reasons included the previous Tlingit and Haida Indian Claims cash settlement, the existence of the Tongass National Forest and the existence of large timber contracts secured by powerful pulp companies and also the significant non-Native populations of certain communities.

I would note that at least one of our communities, Tenakee, was at one time excluded from the Tongass National Forest through an Executive Order by President Roosevelt for the purposes of an Indian settlement. Therefore the differing treatment due to the creation of the Tongass National Forest was not justified in all circumstances.

Another significant difference between Southeast and non-Southeast Alaska communities under the Act was the fact that Section 11 of ANCSA provided for an appeal right for non-Southeast communities left off the list of eligible villages while Section 16 of ANCSA failed to provide the same appeal right to Southeast villages.

Three of our coalition villages, Ketchikan, Haines and Tenakee, filed an appeal for this inequitable treatment to the Alaska Native Claims Appeal Board in the U.S. Department of the Interior through appeals in 1974 and 1997. The appeals were rejected because Section 16 made no provision for administrative reconsideration of the eligibility of villages in Southeast Alaska. Thus we must appeal directly to Congress for help. You are our only recourse.

Southeast Alaska was the first area of Alaska with significant settlement by non-Natives because of the inviting climate and abundant resources in our homelands. Although we welcome non-Natives who have chosen to live in Southeast Alaska, their presence does not make our homes any less Native than the other villages in Southeast Alaska. Nonetheless this was a significant factor in the exclusion of our five communities from the list of eligible Southeast villages. This occurred despite the clear evidence that each of these communities had historical, cultural and traditional Alaska Native characteristics.

The roughly 3,500 Natives who were originally enrolled in our Landless communities comprised over 20 percent of the shareholders of Sealaska in 1972. Over the years we've received revenue sharing distributions from Sealaska pursuant to Section 7J of the Act but have not enjoyed the social, economic and cultural benefits of owning shares in a village, urban or group corporation. Many of the village or urban corporations in our region have brought significant economic benefits to their communities not only for Native shareholders, but for all residents of those communities.

Additionally we have been deprived of the significant cultural benefit of owning an interest in lands located within and around our traditional homelands. Some opponents argue that we have already seen the benefits of the Act due to at large distribution through Section 7J and therefore have been treated fairly. These arguments clearly do not understand or comprehend the value of Native land ownership to Native people.

The connection to our land is what defines us as Native people, not distributions. Establishment of these new ANCSA corporations and conveyance of Native lands will truly provide us with the benefits of the Act that we have been deprived of for so long.

The history that I'm telling here today is not based only on opinions and conclusions made by Landless Natives. In 1993 the Congress directed the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a report examining the reasons why the unrecognized communities have been denied eligibility to form Native corporations under the Act. This report, the study of five Southeast Alaska communities, otherwise known as the ISER report, strongly supports the conclusion that requirements for villages eligible to form Native corporations were omitted by the Native villages of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee and Wrangell. The ISER report noted that with the exception of Tenakee our communities appeared on early versions of Native village lists and the subsequent omission was never clearly explained in any provision of the Act or in the accompanying conference report.

The ISER report also indicated that the population and percentages of Natives in each of our communities as well as the historic use and occupation of the lands were comparable to the Southeast Alaska communities recognized under ANCSA.

Prior to the passage of ANCSA each of the unrecognized communities have been involved in advocating for the settlement of the aboriginal claims of their communities. In short, the ISER report found no meaningful distinction between the five unrecognized villages and other communities listed in Section 14 of ANCSA. And thus, no justification for omission from that list of communities eligible to form urban or group corporations under ANCSA. The ISER report is incorporated herein by reference.

[The information referred to follows:]

A STUDY OF FIVE SOUTHEAST ALASKA COMMUNITIES

PREPARED FOR

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
and Bureau of Indian Affairs

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A Study of Five Southeast Alaska Communities

Preface

In early 1993, Congress directed the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a report examining whether Congress had inadvertently denied five communities—Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee, and Wrangell—in Southeast Alaska status as recognized villages or urban places under the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Natives from these five study communities were eligible to enroll as at-large shareholders of Sealaska, the regional corporation established for Southeast Alaska. But they were not eligible to form village or urban corporations—and therefore received no land entitlements. Land entitlements that the ten village and two urban corporations in Southeast received have proved very valuable, because they included stands of commercial timber.

The Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Land Management and Indian Affairs of the U.S. Department of the Interior contracted with the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) at the University of Alaska Anchorage to prepare a report presenting the available, factual evidence on why the five study communities were omitted from ANCSA—and how the historical circumstances and conditions of the study communities compare with those of the Southeast communities that were recognized under ANCSA.

Congress will use the historical record in this report to help determine whether the study communities were intentionally or inadvertently denied recognition under ANCSA. The legislative history in many instances is not explicit, and a judgment about Congress's omission of these study communities is complicated by the fact that from the outset Native communities throughout Southeast Alaska were treated differently under ANCSA. To shed light on Congress's intention, we compiled the available evidence from the period before the claims settlement through implementation of ANCSA provisions.

The first two chapters of the report examine Congress's broad authority to settle aboriginal land claims and the development and application of Congressional and administrative criteria for villages and urban communities recognized under ANCSA. Attorney Bart Garber wrote these two chapters. He examined in detail the history of the settlement act—including several earlier proposed settlement bills—and interviewed a number of people who were involved in the process that ultimately led to passage of ANCSA in 1971. He particularly looked for evidence of how the status of the study communities changed, and why it changed, under the different settlement bills introduced between 1967 and 1971.

Chapter 3, by anthropologist Charles Smythe, examines the Tlingit and Haida land claims settlement—Alaska's first aboriginal land claims settlement, resulting from a suit the Natives of Southeast Alaska brought against the federal government. The author compares the participation of the study communities with that of other Southeast Alaska communities in the court case and the subsequent settlement.

Chapter 4, by Lee Gorsuch, ISER's director, assesses similarities and differences in Native population characteristics of the study communities and other communities at the time ANCSA was passed. He uses two sources for those comparisons—the 1970 U.S. census, and the Alaska Native roll compiled for ANCSA in the first half of the 1970s.

PREFACE

Chapter 5 describes historical Native use and occupation of the five study communities and of ANCSA communities in Southeast Alaska. ("Use and occupation" includes historical Native stewardship and management of land.) The author, anthropologist Charles Smythe, uses a number of criteria—ranging from sites of early Native settlements to presence of government schools for Natives—to assess similarities and differences in historical use and occupation of communities that were and were not recognized under ANCSA.

Chapter 6, also by anthropologist Charles Smythe, reports how ANCSA enrollment procedures were carried out in both the study communities and the recognized villages and urban communities. For that work he consulted available documents and also spoke with community residents who took part in the enrollment process.

Chapter 7, by ISER economist Steve Colt, reports on the financial benefits that shareholders of Southeast village and urban corporations have realized over the years, as compared with benefits the at-large shareholders received. He points out that "benefits" can be defined in many ways, some of which can't be quantitatively measured. His work, based on corporate reports and other sources, looks chiefly at cash distributions and income from timber harvests.

Appendixes (bound in separate volumes) provide detailed histories of Native occupation and use in the five study communities, a legal analysis of ANCSA, and other relevant source documents as listed in the Table of Contents.

About the Authors

Steve Colt is a research economist with the Institute of Social and Economic Research. He has for several years examined the finances of the Native corporations established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA).

Bart K. Garber is an Anchorage attorney who has studied the legal history and implementation of ANCSA.

Lee Gorsuch is the director of the Institute of Social and Economic Research. He has a long-standing interest in Native land claims and the effects of ANCSA.

Charles Smythe is an anthropologist with wide experience in studying the histories of the Native peoples of Southeast Alaska.

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Note: Appendixes are bound separately.

Executive Summary: A Study of Five Southeast Alaska Villages

Introduction and Background

In early 1993, Congress told the Secretary of the Interior to examine why five communities in Southeast Alaska—Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee, and Wrangell—had been denied eligibility to form village or urban corporations under terms of the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Three federal agencies—the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs—then contracted with the Institute of Social and Economic Research at the University of Alaska Anchorage to prepare a report on that question.

This report will be presented to Congress. Congress will use it to help determine whether the five communities were intentionally or inadvertently denied eligibility to form village or urban corporations. The report presents the available evidence on the omission, and looks at how the historical circumstances and conditions of the study communities compare with those of the Southeast communities that were able to form village or urban corporations under ANCSA. Finally, it estimates some of the financial benefits the shareholders of Southeast village and urban corporations and the at-large shareholders of the study communities have received from ANCSA.

ANCSA awarded about \$1 billion and 44 million acres to Alaska's Native people and called for establishment of village and regional corporations to manage the money and land. In four larger communities, the act also allowed establishment of urban corporations instead of village corporations. All Native beneficiaries enrolled to a regional corporation, and most also enrolled to either a village or an urban corporation.

The \$1 billion in ANCSA money was divided—based on population—among the regional and the village and urban corporations. A little over half of the land entitlement went to village and urban corporations, with the regional corporations getting subsurface rights to village corporation lands. The balance of the land entitlements went to the regional corporations under a land-loss formula.

Section 11 of ANCSA listed villages—in all regions except Southeast—that would be eligible to form village corporations, once the Department of the Interior had confirmed that they met the eligibility criteria. The villages were required (as discussed more below) to have at least 25 Native residents and to have populations that were mostly Native; they also could not be "modern and urban in character." An additional provision allowed villages that were not listed in section 11 to become eligible by proving that they met the criteria. Finally, a special provision allowed four larger communities—Juneau, Sitka, Kenai, and Kodiak—that did not meet the requirements for Native villages to form urban corporations.

Provisions for Southeast Communities Under ANCSA

Native communities in Southeast Alaska were treated differently from communities in other regions—because the Tlingit and Haida Indians had received an earlier claims settlement (as discussed below). The first administrative settlement bill (one of the precursors to ANCSA) excluded Southeast communities altogether. But findings of the U.S. Court of Claims and the Indian Claims Commission supported arguments of Tlingit and Haida groups that not all their aboriginal rights had been extinguished by the earlier settlement. Subsequent settlement bills began listing Southeast villages.

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Ultimately, ANCSA included a separate section—Section 16—for Southeast villages. That section listed 10 Southeast communities that were eligible to form village corporations. But unlike earlier sections that dealt with villages in other regions, section 16 did not include a provision for unlisted villages. Two additional Southeast communities, Juneau and Sitka, were included in a special provision that allowed four communities to form urban corporations. All the village corporations in Southeast Alaska got less land than corporations elsewhere, because they had benefited under the earlier Tlingit and Haida settlement.

The Study Communities

The study communities—Haines, Ketchikan, Wrangell, Petersburg, and Tenakee—are all located in Southeast Alaska but were not listed in Section 16. So what benefits were the Native residents of the study communities granted or denied under ANCSA?

- Natives from the study communities did not have the option of establishing village corporations. They became at-large shareholders of Sealaska, the regional corporation for Southeast Alaska.
- At-large shareholders received proportionate shares of cash distributions from the ANCSA settlement fund in lieu of distributions to village corporations. They also receive, as do the village and urban shareholders, ongoing cash distributions and other benefits from Sealaska.
- Without village corporations, the study communities did not get the 23,040 acres that each of the village and urban corporations in Southeast Alaska received. Those land entitlements have proved particularly valuable in Southeast Alaska, where there are extensive stands of commercial timber.

The Alaska Claims Settlements

Congress can settle aboriginal claims almost any way it chooses, as long as the settlements reflect “Congress’s unique obligation toward Indians” and do not violate their constitutional rights. (See Cohen’s *Handbook of Federal Indian Law*, 1982 ed., at 221; Getches and Wilkinson, *Cases and Materials on Federal Indian Law*, 267-68, 1986 ed.) Alaska Natives have won two settlements of aboriginal claims, and the settlements reflect two different approaches.

The first, the Tlingit and Haida settlement, came after Congress authorized the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Southeast Alaska to take their claims before the U.S. Court of Claims. The Court of Claims decided in 1959 that the Tlingit and Haida should receive compensation, and in 1968 valued their land claims at \$7.5 million. To manage the settlement, Congress recognized a consolidated tribal body—the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska.

The second settlement was the much larger 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, under which Congress settled aboriginal claims of all Alaska Natives. In that settlement, Congress itself awarded both land and money and mandated creation of village, urban, and regional business corporations to manage the assets.

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Participation of the Study Communities in the Tlingit and Haida Settlement

Several steps led up to the Tlingit and Haida settlement: the 1935 Jurisdictional Act, allowing the Tlingit and Haida to take their claims before the U.S. Court of Claims; the subsequent establishment of the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indians; the 1959 Court of Claims decision that the Indians were entitled to compensation; the 1965 amendments to the Jurisdictional Act, broadening the function of the Central Council and the eligibility criteria for beneficiaries; and the 1968 Court of Claims award of \$7.5 million in compensation for lost Tlingit and Haida lands.

Who benefited under the settlement changed considerably from the early steps in the 1930s to the judgment in 1968. The 1935 act talked about "tribal communities," and the 1959 Court of Claims decision specifically listed Tlingit-Haida tribes and the modern communities associated with those tribes. In 1965 amendments to the Jurisdictional Act, Congress broadened eligibility for benefits under the settlement so that any group of Tlingit and Haida Indians could organize, seek membership in the Central Council, and thereby become eligible for settlement benefits.

Table 1 lists communities named in the 1959 and 1968 Court of Claims decisions in the Tlingit and Haida settlement and the Southeast communities recognized under ANCSA. How did the study communities of Haines, Ketchikan, Wrangell, Petersburg, and Tenakee take part in the activities leading up to the settlement, and how did they benefit under the settlement?

- All of the study communities took part in the early organizational meetings of the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indians. Between 1953 and 1960 Ketchikan, Wrangell, and Petersburg regularly participated in Tlingit-Haida annual conventions. Haines sometimes had its own delegates and sometimes sent a resident as part of the Klukwan delegation. Tenakee appears not to have been active in the organization in the 1950s.

Table 1. Comparison of Southeast Communities Listed in Tlingit and Haida Decision and in ANCSA

COMMUNITIES LISTED IN 1959 AND 1968 T&H COURT DECISIONS*	COMMUNITIES LISTED IN ANCSA
Angoon ^a	Angoon
Douglas ^{a,b}	Craig
Haines ^{a,b}	
Hoonah ^a	Hoonah
Hydaburg ^a	Hydaburg
Juneau ^{a,b}	Juneau
Kake ^a	Kake
	Kasaan
Ketchikan ^{a,b}	
Klawock ^a	Klawock
Klukwan ^a	Klukwan
Petersburg ^b	
Saxman ^a	Saxman
Sitka ^{a,b}	Sitka
Skagway ^b	
Wrangell ^{a,b}	
Yakutat ^a	Yakutat
Total: 16	12

^a Listed in 1959 decision as modern communities associated with tribal groups

^b Named in 1968 decision as communities where Indians should receive compensation for lost lands.

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- In its 1959 ruling, the Court of Claims listed Haines, Ketchikan, and Wrangell among the modern communities associated with Tlingit and Haida tribes. It did not list Tenakee or Petersburg.
- The court also reported that a third of the modern communities it had recognized were not located at the same sites as the original villages. These included the study communities of Haines and Ketchikan, as well as Juneau, Douglas, and Saxman.
- In a report accompanying the 1965 amendments to the Jurisdictional Act, the Senate cited "Juneau, Douglas, Ketchikan, Wrangell, and Petersburg" as larger communities that without the amendments would have received "little or no benefit" from the expected settlement.
- In its 1968 award, the Court of Claims listed the study communities of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, and Wrangell (as well as Douglas, Juneau, Sitka, and Skagway) as places where the Tlingit and Haida had lost lands when townsites were created. It did not list Tenakee.
- As of 1971, four of the five study communities—Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg and Wrangell—as well as 13 other Southeast communities and two out-of-state chapters were recognized as members of the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indians.

Eligibility Criteria for ANCSA Village and Urban Corporations

Criteria For Village Corporations Except Southeast

Under terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Native communities benefited through both regional and village corporations (and, in a few cases, through urban corporations). Communities that were judged ineligible to form village corporations were not able to select lands. The criteria for eligible communities evolved over several years and through a number of draft settlement bills.

When the claims settlement act was passed in 1971, it listed (in Section 11) the villages eligible to form village corporations and required the Secretary of the Interior to confirm that the listed villages met the eligibility criteria: that they had at least 25 Native residents as of 1970, that they were not modern and urban in character, and that a majority of their populations were Native. A separate provision of the law allowed villages that were not listed to become eligible by proving that they met the criteria.

- It is not clear where the requirement for a minimum of 25 Native residents originated. The Federal Field Committee for Development Planning, which compiled tribal lists before ANCSA was passed, consistently used a population of 25 as the standard measure of village existence. Also, in 1970 the state government generally required communities to have populations of at least 25 to organize as municipalities, and the 1970 census identified unincorporated communities, including Native villages, with populations of from 25 to 1,000.
- The requirements that eligible villages have mostly Native residents and that they not be modern and urban appear to have originated for several reasons. Powerful members of Congress insisted on present aboriginal use of claimed lands as a prerequisite for sharing in any settlement. For example, Wayne Aspinall, chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, sponsored a settlement bill that defined Native villages as those that were not "of a modern and urban character" (Hearing on HR 3100, HR 7039, HR 7432, 1971).

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The State of Alaska also objected to including communities not “primarily Native in character” (Id. at 366, testimony of Governor Hickel). And the state government had an interest in limiting the number of communities eligible to select land because at that time it was also selecting lands under its statehood entitlement. Finally, up until ANCSA was passed, all the proposed settlement bills had included some form of Native subsistence privilege that would have allowed closure of land around villages to all except local Native subsistence users—and the more eligible villages there were, the more land could have been closed (Sen. Rep. Doc. No 92-405 at 43-44). (That provision was not included in the final settlement bill.)

Criteria for Urban Corporations

Earlier proposed settlement bills had dealt in various ways with the issue of how Natives not living in small, rural Native villages could benefit from the settlement. When the final claims settlement was enacted, it had three options for Natives living in urban areas: they could enroll to village corporations in the communities they were originally from; they could enroll as at-large shareholders of their regional corporations, in lieu of a village corporation; and those Natives living outside the state could vote on whether to create a 13th regional corporation.

Aside from those general provisions, ANCSA also included a special provision for four communities—Sitka and Juneau in Southeast Alaska and Kodiak and Kenai in Southcentral Alaska. Those specific communities were authorized to form urban corporations and select one township each. ANCSA described these urban places as communities that were “originally Native villages, but [came to be] . . . composed primarily of non-Natives” [43 USC 1613(h)(3)].

- There appears to be no record of criteria or evaluation used to determine if these communities were more qualified than others. Bill Van Ness, who was at that time chief counsel for the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, said in an interview for this report that the urban corporation provision was never formally introduced in any bills leading up to the passage of ANCSA, and that no one had objected to the four communities’ gaining eligibility. Hank Eaton, who was at that time a lobbyist for Kodiak Natives, recalled in an interview that he and other representatives of the four communities lobbied congressmen in both houses. John Borbridge, who at that time was a lobbyist for the Tlingit and Haida, recalled in an interview that Alaska’s Senator Ted Stevens introduced the provision in the final bill, and that the sense of the conference committee was that no more communities would be accepted for urban corporation status.

Eligibility of Study and Other Southeast Communities

Communities throughout Southeast Alaska were, as described above, treated differently under ANCSA. A separate section—Section 16—of ANCSA listed 10 eligible villages in Southeast and restricted their land awards to one township each. Two additional Southeast communities, Juneau and Sitka, were allowed to form urban corporations.

How were the five study communities treated in early settlement bills, and what historical evidence is there about why they were not included on the list of eligible communities in the final claims settlement?

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- The study communities—except for Tenakee—did appear on some earlier versions of Native village lists but were excluded from others.
- The study communities disappeared from the list of Southeast villages at the same time as the 1970 census data became available and as the village eligibility criteria evolved to require that villages have at least 25 Natives, not be modern and urban in character, and have a majority Native population.
- The omission of the study communities is not clearly explained in any provision of ANCSA or in the accompanying conference report.

Eligibility Determinations for Unlisted Southeast Villages

ANCSA included a provision that gave unlisted villages a chance to prove to the Interior Department that they in fact met the eligibility criteria for forming village corporations. The Senate's version of the final claims settlement bill had included a similar provision for unlisted Southeast villages, but the conference committee did not adopt it in the bill that became law, nor did it explain why.

Representatives of three of the study communities—Tenakee, Ketchikan, and Haines—appealed to the Alaska Native Claims Appeal Board to try to gain eligibility to form village corporations. The board denied all three appeals and said:

- That ANCSA had "created an exclusive list of eligible villages in Southeast Alaska which cannot be added to . . ."
- That it was "apparent that Congress did not intend that unlisted Southeast villages could be made eligible for benefits under the Act," and
- That Congress's failure to provide a specific provision for unlisted Southeast villages was evidence that Congress did not intend them to have the same opportunity to become listed as unlisted villages in other regions of the state. (In Re: Appeal of Ketchikan Indian Corporation, 2 ANCAB at 171.)

Comparison of Southeast Community Populations

A comparison of the 1970 populations of the study communities and the Southeast communities that were recognized under ANCSA sheds some light on differences among and similarities between the two groups of communities.

- Total populations of the study communities were comparable to those of Southeast communities recognized under ANCSA.
- Natives made up close to the same percentage of the population in Ketchikan (15 percent) and Wrangell (19 percent) as in Juneau (20 percent). Petersburg's Native population (12 percent) was smaller as Table 2 shows.
- Natives made up 24 percent of Haines's population—similar to the proportions in Saxman (27 percent) and Kasaan (27 percent), but considerably below that of the other medium and small Southeast communities recognized under ANCSA. Natives in ANCSA communities other than Saxman and Kasaan made up a majority of the population—anywhere from 82 to 94 percent.
- In Tenakee, the U.S. census recorded six Natives making up 7 percent of the population.

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Table 2. Comparison of Native Population and Enrollments in ANCSA and Study Communities			
URBAN PLACES	PERCENT NATIVE POPULATION 1970 CENSUS	ENROLLMENT TO COMMUNITY	PERCENT OF ENROLLEES LIVING IN COMMUNITY
Juneau	20%	2,722	67%
Ketchikan	15%	1,862	64%
Sitka	23%	1,863	77%
LARGE COMMUNITIES			
Petersburg	12%	428	72%
Wrangell	19%	747	64%
MEDIUM COMMUNITIES			
Angeon	94%	629	62%
Craig	56%	317	53%
Haines	24%	321	51%
Hoonah	71%	876	63%
Hydaburg	88%	565	40%
Kake	90%	558	79%
Klawock	91%	508	46%
SMALL COMMUNITIES			
Kasaan	27%	120	39%
Klukwan	89%	253	14%
Tenakee	7%	64	0%
Saxman	27%	196	57%
Yakutat	82%	342	70%

Study communities

Comparison of Enrollment Procedures

The first step in enrolling for benefits under ANCSA was identifying a place of residence. Natives could identify the community where they were living at the time or a community where they or their families had traditionally lived. Later, the Interior Department made determinations of which villages were eligible to form village corporations. Natives who were enrolled to communities that were later determined to be ineligible became at-large shareholders of Sealaska regional corporation.

There were two enrollment periods—an initial period and a later period for those who had missed the first. The 1976 amendments to ANCSA also included a provision that would have allowed Natives who had enrolled to villages that were later declared ineligible a chance to change their enrollments. But in fact

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

that amendment was never implemented. Some communities outside Southeast Alaska instead won changes in eligibility through the 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. And, as noted below, the Interior Department ruled that the provision did not apply to Southeast communities.

Nearly 3,500 Natives—or 22 percent of total enrollment in the Sealaska region—enrolled to the study communities. Table 2 shows the number of persons who enrolled to the study communities and to the Southeast communities recognized under ANCSA. What evidence is there about how the enrollment process in the study communities compared with that in the recognized Southeast villages? And were there substantial differences in enrollment patterns among residents of the study communities and the communities listed in ANCSA?

- The policies and procedures for enrollment were uniformly applied in the study communities and in the ANCSA-recognized communities, according to available documents and interviews with community enumerators.
- Many Natives in the study communities were unaware that their villages were not listed as eligible to form village corporations, according to several enumerators interviewed for this report. And in many cases they were unaware of the significance of villages' being listed or unlisted.
- It is not clear how much enrollment to the study communities may have been affected among those who were aware that the communities were unlisted. Some enumerators interviewed for this report felt that it caused Natives to enroll elsewhere, but others felt that it had no significant effect on enrollment.
- Natives who enrolled to the study communities were declared ineligible to have their places of enrollment changed under a 1976 amendment to ANCSA. That determination came in a 1983 opinion of the Department of the Interior. Attorneys for Sealaska regional corporation and for a resident of Haines unsuccessfully challenged that opinion.

The proportion of enrollees to a community who actually lived in that community is another measure of similarities and differences among the study and the ANCSA communities. As of 1974:

- In the three large study communities and the two Southeast urban places recognized under ANCSA, the share of Native enrollees who resided in the communities where they enrolled was similar. The proportion of enrollees who lived in the communities varied from 64 to 77 percent, as Table 2 shows.
- Among the small and medium communities recognized under ANCSA, between 14 and 79 percent of enrollees lived in the communities where they enrolled. The study community of Haines fell into that range, with 51 percent of those who enrolled to Haines also living there.
- None of those who enrolled to Tenakee lived there.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Histories of Use and Occupation in Study and Other Communities

We can use a number of measures to compare the histories of Native use and occupancy in the study communities and in the listed communities in Southeast Alaska :

Traditional Native settlements (villages or camps) at sites of modern communities, before the arrival of whites

Indian occupancy of identifiable areas in the early towns

Indian land reservations or exclusions from the Tongass National Forest

Indian possessions and Native townsite lands

Federal schools for Indians

Churches or missions serving Natives

Participation in Native Organizations

Traditional Native settlements at sites of modern communities

- It was common in Southeast Alaska for modern communities to be established directly on or near areas and sites of Native settlements and camps. This was true of the five study communities and of recognized ANCSA communities. Non-Natives were drawn to these places by fish, minerals, or other resources. Indian settlement patterns were characterized by seasonal population dispersal and aggregation.
- Ketchikan and Petersburg were summer villages and fish camps before white settlers arrived, while Haines and Tenakee were winter villages. Wrangell was a summer village and then became the primary village of the Stikine kwan in 1836, after the Russians established a post there.
- Among communities recognized under ANCSA, Sitka was the site of a principal village of the Sitka kwan before the Russians established a settlement there in the early 1800s. Juneau was established at the site of a Native fish camp. Craig was established directly across from a former village on Fish Egg Island. Kasaan was a large Haida village; the site of the village was moved about 5 miles in 1901, when the manager of a mining company offered education and job opportunities to residents.

Indian Occupancy of Identifiable Areas in Early Towns

- One or more areas in all the study communities were considered to be Indian villages or Indian towns. That was also true in the ANCSA recognized communities of Juneau and Sitka and in a number of smaller ANCSA communities. However, in some of the smaller ANCSA communities like Kasaan and Craig, Native residents often lived throughout the community rather than in specific areas.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**Land reservation or exclusion from the Tongass National Forest**

- Federal land reservations were set aside for Natives at Haines and Ketchikan in the early 1900s. The Indian village at Tenakee was excluded from the Tongass National Forest under a federal land order in 1935.
- Federal land reservations were also made in the ANCSA communities of Hydaburg, Klawock, and Klukwan early in the century. The ANCSA communities of Kasaan and Craig were also excluded from the Tongass National Forest in the 1920s and 1930s.
- School reserves for federal Indian schools were also set aside in many Southeast communities, including the study communities of Petersburg, Wrangell, and Haines.

Indian Possession or Native Townsite Lands

- Haines, Ketchikan, Wrangell, and Petersburg had Indian possession lands identified when the townsites were first established. There is no record of Indian possession lands in the Tenakee townsite, since the Indian village was outside the original townsite.
- Juneau had no Indian possession lands in the original townsite, and Sitka had Indian possessions totaling less than an acre—because the Indian villages in those communities were outside the original townsites. There is no record of Indian possessions in the original townsite of Craig.
- The Bureau of Land Management made no distinction in the administration of townsite lands occupied by Natives in the study communities and in ANCSA-recognized communities.

Government Schools for Indians

- Federal Indian schools operated in Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, and Wrangell during the period between 1881 and 1948. There were also federal government schools in all 12 Southeast communities recognized under ANCSA.
- Tenakee had a territorial school, as did the ANCSA community of Craig.

Churches and Missions Serving Indians

- The first churches to organize in all the study communities were Native churches—that is, churches that were either started as missions for Natives, or churches that Native themselves established. Such activity of Native churches was common among ANCSA recognized communities as well.

Participation in Native Organizations

- All the study communities had local camps of the Alaska Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood beginning in the 1920s, as did ANCSA-recognized communities.
- Ketchikan, Petersburg, Wrangell, and Haines belonged to the Tlingit and Haida Central Council as of 1971, as did ANCSA communities as well as Metlakatla; Seattle, Washington; and Oakland, California. Tenakee was not active in the council in 1971.
- All the study communities except Tenakee formed IRA organizations in the 1930s and 1940s, as did ANCSA recognized communities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Financial Benefits from Village and Urban Corporations

The village corporations and the lands awarded them under ANCSA have benefited Alaska Natives in a number of ways—including the subsistence, cultural, and spiritual values of the land. Most observers would agree that the corporations have also provided valuable economic and social benefits through their political power and ability to nurture leadership in shareholders. But it's impossible to put a dollar figure on those kinds of values.

It is possible, however, to estimate financial benefits village and urban corporations in Southeast Alaska have provided their shareholders. Corporations in Southeast Alaska differ from village corporations elsewhere in the state in two important ways. First, Southeast corporations received only one township (23,040 acres) each, because communities in Southeast Alaska had benefited from the earlier Tlingit and Haida settlement. Village corporations elsewhere received anywhere from three to six townships each. Second, much of the land Southeast corporations selected had valuable timber. Few other villages in Alaska found themselves surrounded by such an economically valuable resource.

The estimates of financial benefits for corporation shareholders in Southeast are based on a fairly complete set of annual reports for five of the ten village corporations and both of the urban corporations. Reliable data for the other five village corporations are not available. Although our sample includes only half the village corporations, it covers nearly two-thirds of the village shareholders and 100 percent of the urban shareholders. So the data presented below represent benefits received by 82 percent of the village and urban corporation shareholders in Southeast.

Since it is not our goal to compare financial performances of individual village corporations, we present the village data in composite form, as a weighted average of the five sets of village data. The result gives us a sense of the average financial benefits.

The five study communities were not able to form village corporations and did not receive land grants. How have the financial benefits of the enrollees from the study communities—who are at-large shareholders of Sealaska—compared with those of village and urban shareholders?

- All shareholders—at-large, urban, and village—were entitled to equal per capita payments from the ANCSA settlement fund and are still entitled to equal resource revenue sharing payments required under section 7(i) of ANCSA. The difference is that at-large and urban shareholders collect those payments directly, while payments to village corporation shareholders go to the village corporations, which do not necessarily pass them directly on to shareholders. Some may have invested them well and earned good returns for shareholders, but some may have lost the money through bad investments. So even though payments are calculated on an equal per capita basis, the at-large and urban shareholders have received larger direct cash payments from these sources.
- However, cash distributions from the ANCSA fund and from resource revenue sharing have proved to be minor compared with the financial benefits Southeast village and urban shareholders have received from timber harvesting on their lands.
- On average, shareholders in the sample five village corporations had received more than \$57,000 in cash distributions as of 1992. The average per shareholder book equity—a measure of the shareholders' stake in corporate assets—of the five village corporations was more than \$117,000 as of 1992 (Table 3).

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Table 3. Shareholder Distributions and Book Equity of Five Southeast Village and Two Urban Corporations				
Fiscal Year	AVERAGE OF 5 VILLAGE CORPORATIONS		AVERAGE OF TWO URBAN CORPORATIONS	
	Total (In Thousands of Dollars)	Dollars per Shareholder	Total (In Thousands of Dollars)	Dollars per Shareholder
1977	0	0	0	0
1978	0	0	0	0
1979	\$71	\$126	0	0
1980	338	601	0	0
1981	1,453	2,580	0	0
1982	26	46	0	0
1983	234	416	0	0
1984	501	889	0	0
1984A(1)	536	952	0	0
1985	840	1,492	0	0
1986	781	1,387	0	0
1987	3,492	6,200	\$3,554	\$1,554
1988	5,081	9,021	409	179
1989	5,655	10,040	780	341
1990	5,015	8,904	728	318
1991	3,643	6,469	1,243	543
1992(2)	4,713	8,368	4,219	1,845
Total Distributions	\$32,379	\$57,491	\$10,933	\$4,780
Reported Per Shareholder Book Equity, 1992 (Includes some ANCSA Land assets)		\$117,073	\$31,83	

¹ Several corporations adjusted the start of their fiscal year during the 1980s. As a result, there are in some cases more data points than calendar years.

² Distribution Data for 1992 are incomplete. Average is computed from only 3 corporations

Source: Corporation Annual Reports

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- On average, shareholders in the two Southeast urban corporations had received about \$4,800 in cash distributions through 1992—far less than the village corporation shareholders. Urban shareholders have received less because (as Table 3 shows) their total distributions have been smaller, and they have many more shareholders—so the distribution per shareholder is much smaller. Part of the reason for the smaller distributions by the urban corporations is that their land conveyances and therefore logging were delayed a number of years. The average per shareholder book equity in the urban corporations was about \$32,000 as of 1992—again, much less than the equity of village corporation shareholders.
- The five village and two urban corporations also earned \$430 million between 1986 and 1988 by selling their net operating losses. A provision of the 1986 Tax Reform Act gave Alaska Native corporations the ability to sell their operating losses to more profitable businesses looking for tax write-offs. The Southeast corporations were able to measure those losses as the difference between the value of a log at the time the land was conveyed to the corporation and the value of the log at the time it was either cut, sold, or written off as having no value. As of 1992, much of the cash generated by sales of losses remained locked up in escrow accounts, pending IRS audits of the transactions.
- Overall, the Southeast village and urban corporations have been the most financially fortunate groups of all ANCSA corporations, as measured by financial returns per shareholder to date. There are two main reasons for their good fortune. The first is that their ANCSA lands included valuable timber, and the second is that they were able to make substantial profits from the sale of net operating losses—which were not actual cash losses but were based on the decline in the value of timber.
- Past financial performance, however, does not predict future fortunes of these or any other corporations. First, Congress ended sales of net operating losses in 1988, so those will not be a future source of income. Second, much of the commercial timber on village corporation lands has already been harvested. Those corporations with commercial timber will still have to deal with volatile world market prices for timber.

This summary has briefly reviewed our findings about the historical circumstances of the study communities and the available record about how they came to be omitted from the ANCSA list of eligible Southeast communities. We now turn to our detailed discussions.

Chapter 1. Congress and Alaska Land Claims Settlements

By BART K. GARBER

This chapter looks broadly at Congress's authority to settle aboriginal land claims and at the settlement techniques it used in the Tlingit and Haida settlement¹ and in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). These descriptions provide a broad context for the more detailed discussions, in Chapter 2, of the legislative and administrative development of criteria to determine eligibility for villages under ANCSA and specifically of how the eligibility criteria were applied to the five study communities of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee, and Wrangell.

Review of ANCSA's legislative history reveals that the five study communities were dropped from the list of eligible villages in section 16 of ANCSA by Congress and not by the Secretary of the Interior [(43 USC, 1615 (a))]. Therefore, unless the Interior Department misinterpreted the eligibility process or misapplied the criteria, then the application of the ANCSA eligibility criteria may not be all that enlightening, unless Congress reconsiders its earlier decision about which Southeast villages to include. (See *In Re: Village of Tenakee*, VE # 74-60, 2 ANCAB 173, September 9, 1974; and *In Re: Appeal of Ketchikan Indian Corporation*, ANCAB # LS 77-33, 2 ANCAB 169, December 5, 1977.) Of particular interest is whether the exclusion of the five study communities was intentional or inadvertent (HR Rep. No. 102-256, 102nd Congress, 1st Session, 42-43, 1991).

Congressional Discretion in Settling Aboriginal Claims

Congress enjoys nearly unfettered discretion in fashioning aboriginal claims settlements. (See Cohen's *Handbook of Federal Indian Law*, 3-7, 12-13, 1982 ed.) Nonetheless, some minimal standards apply. First of all, Congress and the executive branch can only deal in the area of Indian affairs (including the settlement of aboriginal claims) where the subject community is "distinctly Indian."

Of course, it is not meant by this that Congress may bring a community or body of people within the range of this power by arbitrarily calling them an Indian tribe, but only that in respect of distinctly Indian communities the questions whether, to what extent, and for what time they shall be recognized and dealt with as dependent tribes requiring the guardianship and protection of the United States are to be determined by Congress, and not by the Courts (*United States v. Sandoval*, 231 U.S. 28, 1913).

Beyond this rudimentary standard of judicial review, the form and content of aboriginal claims settlements historically have been determined by the political and moral condition of the United States at a given time and, in some instances, by the legal status of a particular tribe's claims (Cohen at 47-50).

Settlements with Indian tribes in the early years of the nation were tempered by the federal government's desire to sustain the peaceful settlement of the frontier (Cohen at 62-78). More recently, tribes have had to prove that they hold something more than bare aboriginal claims in order to successfully sue for compensation. For example, in *Tee Hit Ton Band of Indians v. United States*, (348 U.S. 272, 279; 1955), the court found that unrecognized, bare aboriginal claims to land are not

¹The term "Tlingit and Haida Settlement" refers to a group of federal laws, amendments, and court of claims judgements that resulted in the payment of over 7.5 million dollars by the United States to the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Southeast Alaska for prior takings of Alaska Native clan land and related rights. Act of June 19, 1935, 49 Stat. 388, CH. 275; Act of August 19, 1965, 79 Stat. 543; Act of July 9, 1968, 82 Stat. 307; Act of July 13, 1970, Pub. L. No. 91-335, 84 Stat. 431 (codified at 25 U.S.C. § 1211); *Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska v. United States*, 147 Ct. Cl. 315, 177 F. Supp. 452 (1959); *Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska and Harry Douglas, et al. v. United States*, 182 Ct. Cl. 130, 389 F.2d 778 (1968).

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considered permanent property rights protected by the United States Constitution. Without a legally enforceable right, Indian tribes in Alaska had to rely on moral and political persuasion to settle their aboriginal claims with the United States. (See, for example, R. Arnold, *Alaska Native Land Claims*, 117-144, 1978.)

For the most part, the Tlingit and Haida settlement and ANCSA are examples of voluntary settlements of otherwise unenforceable aboriginal claims. Congress simply failed to recognize Alaska Native tribal and community aboriginal rights of occupancy in all but a few instances.² Without constitutionally protected permanent property rights, Alaska Natives had to rely on jurisdictional statutes that waived the immunity of the United States and authorized payment for various aboriginal claims. Without a statutory right to sue, tribes relied on legislative settlements. Congress authorized the Tlingit and Haida to seek a settlement of their aboriginal claims in the Court of Claims:³

The Court of Claims would examine "[a]ll claims of whatever nature, legal or equitable, which the said Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska may have, or claim to have, against the United States, for lands or other tribal or community property rights, taken from them by the United States... (Act of June 19, 1935, 49 Stat. 388, CH. 275 § 2).

Congress and, ultimately, the Alaska Natives, elected a political settlement of the Native claims that were outstanding as of 1971:

The extent to which the Natives in Alaska could prove their claims of aboriginal title is not known... The pending bill does not purport to determine the number of acres to which the Natives might be able to prove an aboriginal title. If the test developed in the courts with respect to Indian Tribes were applied in Alaska, the probability is that the acreage could be large—but how large no one knows. A settlement on this basis, by means of litigation if a judicial forum were to be provided, would take many years, would involve great administrative expense, and would involve a Federal liability of an undeterminable amount.

It is the consensus of the Executive Branch, the Natives, and the Committee... that a legislative rather than a judicial settlement is the only practical course to follow... (H.R. Rep. No. 523, 92d Cong., 1st Sess., reprinted in 1971 *U.S. Code Cong. & Admin. News* 2194).

Congressional settlements of Indian claims will withstand judicial review so long as the legislation is "tied rationally to the fulfillment of Congress' unique obligation toward Indians" and so long as Congress conforms its legislative activity to the requirements of the Bill of Rights, including the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment (Cohen at 221; D. Getches & C. Wilkinson, *Cases and Materials on Federal Indian Law*, 267-268, 1986 ed.). Congress met this test with respect to ANCSA (*Paul v. Andrus*, 639 F. 2d 507, D.C. Cir. 1980). In any case, no one successfully challenged the constitutionality of ANCSA within the one year limitation period set out by the act (*Paul v. United States*, 687 F. 2d 231, Ct. Cl., 1982, *cert. denied*, 461 U.S. 927).

²Congress declared two statutory reservations (Metlakatla in 1891 and Klukwan in 1957) and authorized six reservations created by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act. (See Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, *Alaska Natives and The Land* 444, 1968.)

³Some Alaska Native villages and tribal groups, including the Tlingit and Haida, had filed claims pursuant to the Indian Claims Commission Act of 1946 and other federal statutes (Federal Field Committee at 445-446).

Nevertheless, Congress now wants to determine whether it “inadvertently denied village or urban corporation status” to the five study communities under ANCSA.⁴ To aid Congress in making its determination, below we compare the treatment of the study communities under two different settlement acts—the Tlingit and Haida settlement and ANCSA. The central underlying question is whether some study communities were nominally included in the Tlingit and Haida settlement but excluded under ANCSA, and, if so, do any changes in the situation of these communities or in the applied eligibility criteria help explain the denial of status under ANCSA?

The Tlingit And Haida Settlement

The Tlingit and Haida settlement and ANCSA reflect two approaches the United States can use to settle aboriginal claims. Despite its unique reliance on the corporation as a settlement mechanism and fee simple land conveyances, ANCSA achieved objectives fundamental to every settlement: Tribal land claims were extinguished in exchange for money and conveyances of smaller parcels of land. (See H.R. Rep. No. 92-523 at 2193-2194; 43 U.S.C. §§ 1603, 1605, 1611, 1613). Congress obtained earlier cessions of Indian lands by providing payments of cash, goods, services, and guarantees of federal protection for Indians remaining on the remnants of their ancestral lands or removed to other lands reserved for their use (Cohen at 62, 66-70, 121-125). In some situations, the United States merely paid tribes or their members for the lands taken from them (*Id.* at 70, 170-175).

By comparison, the Tlingit and Haida settlement was a cash settlement authorized by a jurisdictional act and quantified through litigation (Act of June 19, 1935, 49 Stat. 388). Land that Congress had taken to create the Metlakatla Indian Reservation, the Tongass National Forest, and the Glacier Bay National Monument was not returned to the village-based clans (*Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska v. United States*, 147 Ct. Cl. 315, 177 F. Supp. 452, 1959). Instead, the Court of Claims determined that the clans’ claims were worth over 7.5 million dollars (*Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska and Harry Douglas, et al. v. United States*, 182 Ct. Cl. 130, 389 F.2d 778, 1968). Congress appropriated funds for the settlement and recognized a new tribal consortium, called the Tlingit and Haida Tribes of Alaska, which would manage the settlement funds on behalf of its members⁵ (Act of August 19, 1965, 79 Stat. 543; Act of July 9, 1968, 82 Stat. 307; Act of July 13, 1970, Pub. L. No. 91-335, 84 Stat. 431, codified at 25 U.S.C. § 1211).

Congress frequently distinguishes between tribal groups which possess claims and others which it authorizes to manage settlement assets when structuring a settlement of Native claims. Cohen illustrates Congress’s authority in this regard with the example of two tribes, A and B, that combine to form tribe C and share a common reservation and common funds (Cohen at 12-13). Congress can extinguish tribe A and tribe B’s claims to their historical homelands in exchange for a reservation or funds that they hold and manage jointly as tribe C. (See, for example, *Washington v. Fishing Vessel Association*, 443 U.S. 658, 664 n.5, 1979; and *Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe*, 435 U.S. 191, 192, 1978. In those cases, “loosely related” groups of villages were combined and recognized as tribes by the United States.)

⁴This mandate and the expiration of the limitation period preclude any review of the propriety of the eligibility criteria themselves.

⁵Members had to reside in the United States or Canada and must have resided in Alaska prior to the jurisdictional Act of 1935 or been a descendant of such a person.

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Congress can later recognize tribe A or B again for the purpose of adjudicating unresolved claims, even though the two have already consolidated as tribe C. (See Act of June 28, 1898, ch. 517, § 25, 30 Stat. 504, construed in *Delaware Indians v. Cherokee Nation*, 193 U.S. 127, 1904; and Act of Feb. 25, 1889, ch. 238, 25 Stat. 694, construed in *United States v. Old Settlers*, 148 U.S. 427, 1893.)

Cohen's hypothetical example of tribes A, B, and C closely resembles the treatment experienced by the Tlingit and Haida tribes of Southeast Alaska in the Tlingit and Haida settlement and in ANCSA. The Court of Claims identified the clans (Cohen's tribes A and B) as the principal land claiming user groups among the Tlingit and Haida (*Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska v. United States*, 147 Ct. Cl. at 361-366). These clans were located in a number of Native communities, or "tribes...in the geographical sense," which the Indians called "kons" or "kwaans"⁶ (*Id.* at 361-362). The Court of Claims listed fourteen tribes located in 31 villages with at least two or more clans making up each village (*Id.* at 363-364).

Congress was much less clear, however, in designating the beneficiaries of the Tlingit and Haida settlement. The jurisdictional statute describes the beneficiaries of the Tlingit and Haida settlement, alternatively, as members of "any local community of these tribes," "each tribal community," "a Tlingit and Haida central council," and "such Indian communities" (Act of June 19, 1935, 49 Stat. 388, § 8). Congress ultimately resolved this confusion without specifically defining tribal or Indian communities, by amending the 1935 jurisdictional act to provide for a collective settlement managed by a consolidated tribal body—the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska (Act of August 19, 1965, 79 Stat. 543).

The central council's constitution identifies the council as the "general and supreme legislature and governing body of the Tribes" (Constitution of the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska, Article I). Presumably, these tribes are the ones identified by the Court of Claims (*Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska v. United States*, 147 Ct. Cl. at 361-366). However, the central council also identifies communities that, in turn, elect delegates to the council, prescribe and rule on the qualifications and status of delegates, and determine membership (Central Council Constitution, Article VI, Section 1.h). The list of member communities has fluctuated over time. All five study communities, including Tenakee, have been active members in the past. (See Chapter 3.) In 1971, 19 communities were listed as member communities.⁷ More recently, the number of member communities has expanded to 21 with the addition of Anchorage and Pelican (Case at 379 n. 70).

The story of Tlingit and Haida claims settlements might have ended with the Court of Claims judgment, except that the Tlingit and Haida settlement did not extinguish all aboriginal claims in Southeast Alaska. The Court of Claims noted that more than 2.6 million acres of land in Southeast Alaska had not been taken or extinguished by the federal government (*Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska and Harry Douglas, et al. v. United States*, 182 Ct. Cl. at 134-135). Furthermore, in 1969, the Indian Claims Commission concluded that the Tlingit and Haida had preserved claims to fishing rights by timely filing a petition under the Indian Claims Commission Act (Act of August 13, 1946, ch. 959, 60 Stat. 1049, codified as amended at 25 U.S.C. §§ 70 to 70v-3; *Tlingit and Haida Indians of*

⁶See Shinkwin, Chapter Eight, "Traditional Alaska Native Societies," in Case at 335-337.

⁷Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Wrangell, Angoon, Craig, Hoonah, Hydaburg, Juneau, Kake, Kasaan, Klawock, Klukwan, Metlakatla, Saxman, Sitka, Yakutat, Seattle, and Oakland. See Smythe, Chapter 3 of this report.

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Alaska v. United States, 20 Ind. Cl. Comm. 508, May 14, 1969). These claims laid the foundation for Tlingit and Haida participation in ANCSA.

Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement

Congress extinguished the remaining claims⁸ of the Tlingit and Haida clans (Cohen's tribes A and B), and required a new group of Native organizations to manage the ANCSA assets—in this case, regional, village, and urban corporations rather than the Tlingit and Haida Central Council (Cohen's tribe C) [(43 U.S.C. §§ 1607, 1613 (h)(3), 1615)].

As with the Tlingit and Haida settlement, Congress drew only rough correlations between the tribes purporting to possess aboriginal claims and those organizations which it required to manage ANCSA assets. Congress mandated the creation of new managing organizations for claims settlement assets. "Village corporations" organized under state law were to "hold, invest, manage and/or distribute lands, property, funds, and other rights and assets for and on behalf of ... Native village[s]," which in turn were defined as any "tribe, band, clan, group, village, community, or association in Alaska...composed of twenty-five or more Natives" [(43 U.S.C. §§ 1602 (j) and (c))]. "Group corporations" did the same for "Native groups," which were nothing more than Native villages with fewer than 25 Natives, "who comprise a majority of the residents of the locality" [(43 U.S.C. §§ 1602 (n) and (d))]. "Urban corporations" did the same for "members of an urban community of Natives" [(43 U.S.C. § 1602 (o))]. By comparison, Congress allowed one regional tribal organization to manage the Tlingit and Haida cash settlement on behalf of all the Tlingit and Haida tribes and communities.

Native individual and community eligibility under the Tlingit and Haida settlement did not automatically lead to eligibility under ANCSA. Individual Native eligibility under ANCSA was tied to a quarter blood quantum requirement or, in the absence of proof of a minimum blood quantum, acceptance by any Native village or group [(43 U.S.C. § 1602 (b))]. Tlingit and Haida Natives were enrolled on the basis of descent, without regard to blood quantum [(Act of June 19, 1935, 49 Stat. 388, ch. 275 § 7; Act of August 19, 1965, 79 Stat. 543; Central Council Constitution, Article II and Rules of Election, Rule 21 (b))]. The central council designated Tlingit and Haida communities without regard to any particular criteria beyond the residency of some Tlingit and Haida individuals and in no way limited its selection to Native communities. (See *supra*, note 7 and text at note).

The ANCSA criteria for Native communities (that is, villages and groups) are more objective or defined than the standards applied by the Central Council. However, Congress's designation of eligible urban Native communities may not have been objective or defined, except by specific identification (Interview August 26, 1993, with William Van Ness, former chief counsel, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, 1966-77). In the end, the Tlingit and Haida settlement clearly influenced the ANCSA legislative process, but could not guarantee Southeast village success in later ANCSA community eligibility decisions (In *Re: Village of Tenakee*, VE # 74-60, 2 ANCAB 173, Sept. 9, 1974; In *Re: Appeal of Ketchikan Indian Corp.*, ANCAB # LS 77-33, 2 ANCAB 169, December 5, 1977).

⁸*Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska v. United States*, 28 Ind. Cl. Comm. 169 (June 7, 1972) dismissing Southeast fishing claims due to their extinguishment as a matter of law under Section 4 of ANCSA.

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The Tlingit and Haida settlement and ANCSA demonstrate how much Congress can vary in settling aboriginal claims. Congress enjoys such broad discretion in this respect that any timely challenge of the settlements would likely have failed.⁹

The analysis now shifts, in Chapter 2, to the legislative and administrative development of criteria used to determine the status of villages and urban places under ANCSA.

⁹ The most egregious "settlements" have been found valid and constitutional even where Congress severed the relationship between a tribe and the United States and transferred management authority over the tribe's assets to a corporation organized under state law [Menominee Termination Act of June 17, 1954, ch. 303, § 9, 68 Stat. 250, 252 (repealed 1973), construed in, *Menominee Tribe v. United States*, 607 F.2d 1335, 1340-44 (Ct. Cl. 1979), *cert. denied*, 445 U.S. 950 (1980)].

Chapter 2. Review of ANCSA Eligibility Criteria

By BART K. GARBER

This chapter reviews the evolution and application of criteria for Native communities to be judged eligible to establish village or urban corporations under ANCSA. In particular, it looks at how those criteria were applied to the five study communities of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee, and Wrangell.

Benefits under ANCSA “accrue to Natives not through clans, families, or other traditional groupings, but, instead, through the modern form of business organization called a corporation” (R. Arnold, *Alaska Native Claims* 146, 1978). If a Native community qualified as an eligible Native village, Native group, or urban community of Natives, the Natives residing in the Native community could incorporate and receive various benefits under ANCSA as a “village corporation,” a “group corporation,” or an “urban corporation” [43 U.S.C. §§ 1601 (j), (n), (o)].¹ The five study communities were not included on the list of eligible Southeast villages or urban Native communities, nor were they given the opportunity to prove their qualifications for either status. The omission of the five communities was not clearly explained in any provision of ANCSA or in the accompanying conference report. Review of the legislative history of the act as it relates to the development of the concepts of and the criteria for Native villages and urban communities concepts and criteria may help explain the exclusion of the study communities.²

Historical Development of the Term “Native Village”

Native Groups Under Early Settlement Bills

Congress ultimately used the definition and criteria for a “Native village” as the baseline for determining community eligibility and entitlements under ANCSA. The act defined “Native village” as:

[A]ny tribe, band, clan, group, village, community, or association in Alaska listed in sections 1610 and 1615 of this title, or which meets the requirements of this chapter, and which the Secretary determines was, on the 1970 census enumeration date (as shown by the census or other evidence satisfactory to the Secretary, who shall make findings of fact in each instance), composed of twenty-five or more Natives [43 U.S.C. § 1602 (c)].

Native communities with fewer than twenty-five Natives were called Native groups and could organize group corporations if they constituted a majority of the people in particular localities (43 U.S.C. § 1602 (d), construed in *Chugach Alaska Corp. v. Lujan*, 915 F. 2d 454, 9th Cir. 1990). “Natives in four towns that originally were Native villages, but [came to be]... composed predominantly of non-Natives” were authorized to organize urban corporations [43 U.S.C. § 1613 (h)(3)]; Joint Statement of the Committee of Conference, Conf. Rep. No. 746, 92d Cong., 1st Sess. Report, reprinted in 1971 *U.S. Code Cong. Admin. News*, 2248 (hereafter referred to as *Conference Report*)] Native villages that met the population

¹The act also divided the state into twelve regions roughly representing the geographic areas of operations of the existing regional Native associations (43 U.S.C. § 1606). Each regional Native association appointed incorporators who organized twelve regional corporations to manage part of the settlement assets on behalf of individual Native shareholders enrolled to their region [43 U.S.C. §§ 1606 (d) - (h)]. Natives residing outside the state eventually organized a thirteenth regional corporation [43 U.S.C. § 1606 (c)].

²The study communities were only denied eligibility to form village corporations. Natives from those villages still benefited from ANCSA through Sealaska regional corporation.

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requirements and were not modern and urban in character could organize as village corporations [43 U.S.C. § 1607, 1610(b); see generally, *Village of Uyak v. Andrus*, 580 F.2d 601 (9th Cir. 1978), cert. denied, 439 U.S. 1052].³

Congress originally used the term “Native group,” not Native village, in describing Native communities eligible for benefits under proposed settlement acts. ANCSA still includes one reference to this older use of the term “Native group” in the declaration of policy: “There is an immediate need for a fair and just settlement of all claims by Natives and *Native groups*⁴ of Alaska, based upon aboriginal land claims” [(43 U.S.C. § 1601(a); emphasis added)]. The substance of the declaration of policy came from the Senate amendment, S. 35 (*Conference Report* at 2253). S. 35 defined a “native group” as “any tribe, band, clan, village, community or village association of Natives in Alaska” (S. Rep. Doc. No. 405, 92d Cong., 1st Sess. 3, 1971; hereafter referred to as S. Rep. Doc. No. 405).

Senator Gruening of Alaska introduced one of the first Native claims bills on February 1, 1968. That bill authorized Alaska “native groups” to incorporate under state or federal law, select lands, and receive royalties derived from Outer Continental Shelf development as compensation for their claims, based on aboriginal use and occupancy of Alaska lands. [See *Alaska Native Land Claims: Hearings on S. 2906*, S. 1964, S. 2690, and S. 2020 *Before the Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs*, 90th Cong., 2d Sess. 2, 4 (1968); hereafter referred to as *Alaska Native Land Claims: Hearings on S. 2906*].⁵ S. 2906 defined a “native group” as:

any tribe, band, village, community, association, or other identifiable group of Indians, Aleuts, or Eskimos of Alaska, resident in Alaska, including identifiable groups of residents of a locality which, as such a group, claims Indian title to land in Alaska by virtue of aboriginal use and occupancy at any time (Alaska Native Land Claims: Hearings on S. 2906 at 16).⁶

S. 2906 borrowed elements of its definition for “native group” from S. 1964, the first bill prepared for the first session of the 90th Congress by the Secretary of the Interior. That bill provided jurisdiction in the Court of Claims to compensate Alaska Natives for losses of aboriginal or “Indian title” lands (Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, *Comparative Analysis of Land Claim Proposals Submitted to the 90th Congress* 6-8, 1968; see also, *Alaska Native Land Claims: Hearings on S. 2906* at 96, statement of Barry W. Jackson). Congress had done the same for southern Indian tribes in the Indian

³All eligible Native villages organized as village corporations under this section regardless of their particular entitlement. Villages listed or found eligible pursuant to 43 U.S.C. § 1610(b) received between 3 and 7 townships of surface estate depending on their populations; Southeast villages listed at § 1615 received one township of land each; Villages located on former reserves could elect to receive the surface and subsurface of their former reservation lands as their village corporation entitlement, with the additional condition that their shareholders would not receive regional corporation stock [43 U.S.C. § 1618 (b)].

⁴The use of the term in this context does not refer to the definition set out in ANCSA [*cf.* 43 U.S.C. § 1602(d)].

⁵Settlement bills introduced before S. 2906 all drew more or less on the Tlingit & Haida settlement model, which used the United States Court of Claims to adjudicate Native claims. Some of these bills also proposed modest land conveyances. The Department of the Interior introduced the first bill, S. 1964, on June 15, 1967. Senator Bartlett introduced a similar bill, S. 2690.

⁶S. 2906 expanded the use of the term even further: “The term ‘group’ or ‘native group’ may, when appropriate, include not only ‘native group’ but also ‘regional native association,’ ‘regional native corporation’ and the statewide native corporation” [Sec. 516(e)].

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Claims Commission Act (25 U.S.C. §§ 70 to 70v-2, 1983). The Indian Claims Commission provided groups not generally regarded as Indian tribes an opportunity to assert their claims against the federal government. The act allowed the commission to hear claims “on behalf of any Indian tribe, band, or other identifiable group of American Indians residing within the territorial limits of the United States of Alaska” (25 U.S.C. § 70a; emphasis added). The commission later clarified its position noting that so long as a “group can be identified and it has a common claim, it is ... an ‘identifiable group of American Indians’” (*Loyal Creek Band or Group of Creek Indians*, 1 Indian Cl. Comm’n 122, 129, 1949).

Not surprisingly, the definition of “native group” first used in S. 2906 contains the same three elements required by the claims commission for asserting an Indian claim against the federal government:

Claims Commission Act Criteria

- an identifiable group of Native Americans
- residing within the territorial limits of the United States
- possessing a common claim

S. 2906 Criteria

- identifiable group of Indians, Aleuts, or Eskimos of Alaska
- residing in a locality in Alaska
- which, as such a group, claims Indian title to land in Alaska by virtue of aboriginal use and occupancy at any time

The definition in S. 2906 referred to tribes, bands, villages, communities, and associations as examples of the kinds of identifiable Native groups that could pursue common claims under the proposed law. In this respect, S. 2906 foreshadowed much of what was to come in ANCSA and in the bills that led to it: S. 2906 identified village-based groups as the principal claimants and beneficiaries of a Native claims settlement package made up of land and money for lands lost, managed by corporations organized under state law.⁷ The bill also raised a variety of issues that eventually led to the development of the more restrictive Native village criteria and, by default, the criteria for Native groups and urban communities under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971.

This analysis of the Native village definition and criteria could move forward to ANCSA from S. 2906 and the report of the Alaska Task Force, which wrote that bill.⁸ However, examining the history of federal Indian policy in Alaska also provides useful information. The federal government had developed an administrative policy to deal with Alaska Natives—a policy that would later contribute to the administrative settlement drafts and those that borrowed from them.

⁷ Earlier bills, including S. 1964, S. 2690, and S. 2020 (both referring to “claimants”) used the claims commission model for an identifiable group of Native Americans but did not specifically designate or define the term “native group” (*Alaska Native Land Claims: Hearings on S. 2906* at 16-23).

⁸ *Proposal for Settlement of the Alaska Native Land Claims, A Report of the Governor's Task Force on Native Land Claims*, Juneau, January 10-16, 1968 in *Alaska Native Land Claims: Hearings on S. 2906* at 74-78.

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Federal Indian Policy and Alaska Native Villages

From 1936 to the early 1960s, the official policy of the federal government in Alaska centered on the revival of Native social, economic, and political life at the community level, pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA), as amended (Act of May 1, 1936, 49 Stat. 1250, codified at 25 U.S.C. § 473a, 1983; see D. Case, *Alaska Natives and American Laws*, 10, 1984). The Alaska IRA amendment reads as follows:

Sections 461, 465, 467, 468, 475, 477 and 479 of this title shall after May 1, 1936 apply to the Territory of Alaska; Provided, that groups of Indians in Alaska not recognized prior to May 1, 1936, as bands or tribes, but having a common bond of occupation, or association, or residence within a well-defined neighborhood, community, or rural district, may organize to adopt constitutions and bylaws and to receive charters of incorporation and Federal loans under sections 470, 476, and 477 of this title.

Not surprisingly, IRA "communities" turned out to be predominantly Native villages. The Task Force on Alaska Native Affairs found:

Of the 69 associations established in Alaska pursuant to the 1936 Act, 57 included the following provision in their constitutions:

'To control the use by members or non-members of any reserve set aside by the Federal Government for the village, and to keep order in the reserve.'

Considering the employment of the word "village" in the above provision, it is evident that both the natives and the Bureau of Indian Affairs felt that there would be a coincidence of membership between these associations and the communities from which their members were drawn and that officials of the association would serve as governing bodies for the villages (Report to the Secretary of the Interior by the Task Force on Alaska Native Affairs 83-84, December 28, 1962).

Native villages were considered the core community among Alaska Natives, and the federal government acknowledged this fact in the IRA amendment. The Native members of the community only had to share a common bond of occupation, or association, or residence within a well-defined community. Native villages did not require any minimum population or character for a community to organize under the IRA. Of the five study communities, all except Tenakee organized IRAs in the 1930s and 1940s.

By the early 1960s, federal promotion of the IRA in Alaska began to wane. The Department of the Interior was promoting a transfer of local government authority from federally chartered local governments to municipal governments organized under state law. The Task Force on Native Affairs reported on "problem areas" in village organization:⁹

1. The need for establishing village governments consistent with the system of municipal organization found throughout the State.

Comment: Native villages vary in size and quality for incorporation as cities of different classes. A majority, however, at least fulfill the criteria for fourth class cities. The Task Force suggests that the Juneau Office discuss with those communities which already have I.R.A. constitutions the pros and cons of dissolving their village associations and incorporating under State law. At the same time, it should work with non-

⁹The second recommendation pointed out "2. The desirability of providing for State-licensed business organizations in the native communities as an alternative to the granting of Federal charters." *Report to the Secretary of the Interior by the Task Force on Alaska Native Affairs* at 87.

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I.R.A. villages to encourage them to organize in similar fashion (Report to the Secretary of the Interior by the Task Force on Alaska Native Affairs at 86).

Earlier in its report, the Task Force on Alaska Native Affairs noted that "since 1957, Alaska state has provided for the incorporation of villages containing more than 25 adult inhabitants ... denominating such communities 'fourth class cities' "(*Id.* at 86). The BIA area director at the time instructed the staff to help Native communities organize under state law—which required a minimum population of 25 in a community—rather than under the IRA, according to John Hope, who was with Tribal Operations, Juneau Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1947-55 and 1963-80 (Telephone interviews with John Hope, August 17 and November 1, 1993). At about the same time, baseline studies were being done that would later be used as source documents for settlement act proposals. [See, for example, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, *Villages in Alaska and Other Places Having a Native Population of 25 or More* (1967)].

John Hope participated in the gathering of the data that led to the Federal Field Committee village population study. Hope said no explanation was given to staff for the threshold village population of 25. The Federal Field Committee's fixation with the number 25 goes beyond listing places with more than 25 residents—"Also listed are places that are predominantly non-Native but which have a Native population of at least 25" (Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, *Villages in Alaska and Other Places Having a Native Population of 25 or More*, at i). The number 25 cannot be explained by any federal Indian policy imperative. The U.S. Bureau of the Census, however, presents unincorporated communities in the same manner as incorporated places of equal size. Since most municipalities cannot organize without a minimum population of 25, it follows that unincorporated Native villages would be recorded by this standard. The 1970 census identified unincorporated communities, including Native villages in Alaska, with populations from 25 to 1000 (U.S. Bureau of Census, *1970 Census Of Population—Number of Inhabitants, Alaska*, VI, 1971).

The same BIA staff was later asked to create lists of villages that might be eligible to participate in various Native claims settlement acts. The analysis now returns to the Governor's Task Force Report in January of 1968.

The Governor's Task Force

The Department of the Interior introduced the first draft Native claims settlement act bills in the summer of 1967, just as the Federal Field Committee was completing another village population study. None of the parties were satisfied with this first round of claims commission oriented bills. The Natives, the federal government, and the State of Alaska all agreed to make a concerted effort to find some legislative common ground that could break the historical impasse over Native claims in Alaska (*Alaska Native Land Claims: Hearings on S. 2906* at 62, statement of William L. Hensley). The testimony of Edgar Paul Boyko, the attorney general for Alaska at that time, provides the most succinct history of the events which led to a historic working session between the parties, an Alaska Task Force Report, and S. 2906:

A little more than a year ago the newly formed Alaska Federation of Natives met and caused to be drafted and introduced into Congress, legislation dealing with a proposed method of settling Alaska native land claims. A great deal of discussion ensued, and meetings and conferences were held, attended by native leaders, representatives of the State of Alaska and of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the three parties most immediately concerned with this problem. It soon developed that neither the State nor the Federal

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Government could fully accept the proposed bill as originally submitted on behalf of the Federation of Natives. Early in 1967, Governor Hickel addressed a conference of the Alaska Federation of Natives here in Anchorage, and outlined to them his imaginative concept of a proposed approach: the granting of fee title for the growth and development of native communities; of non-exclusive surface rights for the protection of the native economy and their traditional way of life; and of monetary compensation for lands to which they claim aboriginal rights, but which have been taken from them by disposal to third parties on the part of the Federal Government. Governor Hickel's concept has become the accepted standard, and while there has been a variety of approaches and proposed methods of accomplishing this end, this conceptual approach remains unaltered and accepted universally by all parties concerned.

Shortly thereafter, representatives of the U.S. Department of the Interior visited Alaska and met with the Governor and his staff. They revealed at that time that the U.S. Department of the Interior planned to sponsor legislation of its own, which in due course was disclosed and introduced, and also became the basis for serious study and discussion. It soon developed that once again neither the natives of Alaska nor the State could fully accept the proposal advanced by the Department of the Interior, although many valuable features were contained therein and have been preserved in the present draft.

Acting under the Governor's instructions, I met with the Alaska Federation of Natives at another meeting in Anchorage last October [1967]. At that time I proposed that the State develop a compromise version embodying some of the best features of the original Alaska Federation of Natives draft and the Interior Department draft, and perhaps adding some of its own. I suggested that, rather than have the State draft its own version, and then disclose it to the other interested parties as a completed piece of work—which might very well result in hardened attitudes and pride of authorship—we should strive for a cooperative effort. We invited the Alaska Federation of Natives to designate a committee to work with the Governor and me, and other officials of the State, in a joint effort to frame such proposed legislation which all parties could support. This offer was accepted, and, at the request of native leaders, the Governor created a special task force in his own office, which was largely staffed by officers and directors of the Alaska Federation of Natives and other representative leaders of the native communities and assisted by private attorneys representing native claimant groups, and the attorney general's office.

As a result of Secretary Udall's visit to Alaska to meet with representatives of the natives and the State on the native claims issue, the Secretary moreover authorized participation in these meetings by representatives of the Department of the Interior, thus creating a tripartite group and giving great impetus to the hope of reaching the kind of agreement which would make possible the kind of legislative climate in which an attempt at settling this thorny problem would have a real chance of success (*Alaska Native Land Claims: Hearings on S. 2906* at 326-327, statement of Edgar Paul Boyko).

The Task Force Report outlined the components of a proposed settlement which were ultimately incorporated into a draft bill—S. 2906 ("Proposal for Settlement of the Alaska Native Land Claims, A Report of the Governor's Task Force on Native Land Claims, Juneau, January 10-16, 1968" in *Alaska Native Land Claims: Hearings on S. 2906* at 74-78). The task force proposal consisted of: (1) a grant of 40 million acres of land in fee, or in trust, allocated on the basis of proportional enrollments of individuals to villages, regions, and a statewide organization incorporated under state business charters; (2) a federal grant of 10 percent royalty interest in Outer Continental Shelf revenues with an immediate advance payment of \$20 million to compensate for lands reserved or disposed of to third parties; (3) a state grant of 5 percent royalty interest in state selected lands, commencing upon the lifting of the land freeze¹⁰ and resumption of state land selections; and (4) a terminable license to use the surface of lands under occupancy and used by Natives for subsistence purposes. Congress spent the

¹⁰PLO 4582, 34 Fed. Reg. 1025 (January 23, 1969).

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next four years refining this model for a land claims act, by rejecting some concepts,¹¹ straying from others,¹² and bartering along the way,¹³ before eventually returning to the core concepts first outlined in the task force proposal.¹⁴

The following sections follow the traces left by the Governor's Task Force, S. 2906, and other legislative proposals that give some clues to the origin of the Native village and urban community criteria and ultimately the creation of village lists.

Native Village Beneficiaries Under S. 2906.

The Governor's Task Force settlement bill, S. 2906, called for the enrollment of every Native to one Native group (S. 2906 § 507). Each Native group determined its own membership and enrollment. Natives could enroll to the villages where they currently lived, or to the villages where they or their ancestors had come from (S. 2906 § 507). Native groups that failed to enroll at least 25 Natives would have their members enrolled to another group.

Nothing in S. 2906 or in testimony regarding the bill indicates why the 25 person population figure was used. The definition of Native group in S. 2906 did not include a population requirement. The definition only refers to "identifiable groups of residents ... which as a group...claims Indian title to land ... by virtue of aboriginal use and occupancy at any time [S. 2906 § 516 (a)]. The group could incorporate as a state business corporation or an IRA and receive land and money under the bill—and neither requires 25 members to incorporate.

¹¹For example, the idea of a statewide corporation (S. 2906 § 307) was eventually rejected. Some feared that the well-funded, statewide corporation would become a political arm of the Natives of Alaska. Ironically, this statement came from a legal representative of various Native groups [*Alaska Native Land Claims: Hearings on S. 2906* at 101 (Statement of Barry W. Jackson); see H.R. Rep. No. 523 at 2198].

¹²One deviation from the Task Force's proposal and intentions was the idea of granting settlement assets to Natives organized as municipal corporations instead of for-profit business corporations. The Task Force explained their policy choice as follows:

In order to facilitate future development, the village-as-a-municipal-corporation shall be separated from the village-as-an-incorporated-tribal-group. Among the differences between these concepts are the following: Whites may become resident members of the municipality; residence is not required for membership in the corporation; corporation membership in the course of time is to be translated into stock in a business corporation under Alaska law. A membership interest will be represented by 100 shares of stock which are not alienable by the first holder, except at death, and successor holders must be descendants of those on the original roll until 100 years have elapsed, when the shares shall be freely alienable, subject to any "close corporation" provisions in the articles and by-laws (*Alaska Native Land Claims: Hearings on 2906* at 75).

The same reasons were cited by the conference committee in rejecting the final House bill proposal for a municipal settlement vehicle at the village level (Conference Report at 2252).

¹³Later settlement proposals for Native land conveyances ran the gamut from 10 to 16 million acres before eventually returning to the 40 million acre figure. [See H.R. Rep. No. 523 at 2241-2242 ("Chronology of Interior's Proposals for Settlement of the Alaska Native Land Claims" from the dissenting view of Hon. Rep. John P. Saylor).]

¹⁴Congress eventually provided 962.5 million dollars in cash payments from the federal and state governments instead of royalties (43 U.S.C. § 1605), and offered the general regulatory protection of the federal government for Native subsistence uses on federal lands instead of a licensing system for such uses (Conference Report at 2250).

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It may be that only villages with 25 members could be "identified" by verification on the most recent tribal list (*Villages in Alaska and Other Places Having a Native Population of 25 or More*, 1967). Regardless, the Federal Field Committee consistently used the 25 person population as the standard for village existence (*Alaska Natives and the Land* at 8). The last House proposals which used the municipal corporation as the settlement vehicle had an additional rationale for the 25 resident requirement—municipal corporations required that number to incorporate under state law. (See H.R. Rep. No. 92-523 at 2197.)

Natives did not need to constitute a majority of a Native village or exhibit current aboriginal use and occupancy of land under S. 2906 to participate in its proposed settlement. Two sections of the bill proposed exceptions that persist in subsequent settlement proposals. First, villages which were relatively new or which had relocated in recorded history could still file a claim based upon aboriginal use and occupancy during such period (S. 2906 § 504). Second, Native villages which had been abandoned involuntarily or which had been absorbed by non-Native communities could also file claims based on aboriginal use and occupancy before their involuntary abandonment or absorption (S. 2906 §505). These exceptions broke from an early tendency in the claims commission bills (e.g. 1964) to tie Native group land entitlements to present use by a Native community and a traditional use or need standard.¹⁵ The official Governor's Task Force commentary explains these exceptions:

Section 504. Claims of New Villages

Native villages which have relocated or been reestablished during the last 100 years as a result of volcanic explosion, flood, loss of game, and other reasons. This section permits these villages to participate in the settlement.

Section 505. Claims of Abandoned Villages

This section provides for situations such as Kenai, where the native village has been absorbed, and villages which have been involuntarily abandoned. In the latter case, only a few native group corporations based upon abandoned villages are expected, as most members of these villages have formed or have affiliations with other groups (*Alaska Native Land Claims: Hearings on 2906* at 108).

Despite the disavowal of the requirement of present aboriginal use and occupancy and the need for a majority Native population, the exceptions tend to prove the rule—only current Native aboriginal land use (that is, subsistence lifestyles exhibited by a predominantly Native community) would assure an entitlement under the Governor's Task Force proposal. The exceptions (relocated villages and the original urban corporation provision) were tightened or eliminated in subsequent acts. More to the point, the majority Native and "not modern and urban in character" requirements were officially made the rule for Native village certification.

¹⁵ "The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to grant in trust...to...a group of natives...title to the village site or sites now occupied by such group...and ... to grant title to such additional lands within the environs of such site or sites as would contribute significantly...to the livelihood of the community, taking into account factors such as population, economic resources of the group, traditional way of life, and the nature and value of the land proposed to be granted" (S. 1964, Sec. 3, *Alaska Native Land Claims: Hearings on S. 2906* at 16).

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Not Modern and Urban in Character and A Majority of Native Residents

Powerful members of Congress insisted on present aboriginal use of claimed lands as a prerequisite to sharing in any settlement:

Aboriginal title depends on actual use and occupancy by a recognized aboriginal group. Many Alaska Natives have left the villages of their ancestors and no longer participate in present village use of land. They live in Seattle, Anchorage, Fairbanks, and in other cities. ~~The point is, these Natives no longer use the land~~ (Hearings on H.R. 3100, H.R. 7039, H.R. 7432—To Provide for the Settlement of Certain Land Claims of Alaska Natives, and for other Purposes at 79; Comments of Hon. Wayne N. Aspinall, Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; 1971).

Congressman Aspinall excluded modern and urban villages from entitlements under his proposed bill, H.R. 3100:

Many individual Natives no longer reside with a Native group that uses public lands, and those individuals have no valid claim based on present use and occupancy....

"Native village" means a Native group in Alaska that is comprised of twenty-five or more Natives, who live in a community that is not of a modern and urban character (Id. at 2-3).

Although the proposed bills at this late date purported to eliminate the relationship between value of aboriginal use and occupancy and the lands granted under legislative proposals, in H.R. 3100 Sec. 2 (g) (Id. at 2), city lifestyles (e.g., no subsistence use of land) would have disqualified a village from a group entitlement.

The governor contributed additional reasons for limiting village certification to predominantly Native villages and not those in urban environments:

The first type of circumstances which activate a State policy objection is the denomination for these purposes as "Native villages," towns, cities or villages which are not, at the present state of historical development, primarily Native in character.... For instance, the city of Kenai is non-Native in population, and its economy is integrated into the cash economy of the State, as is the surrounding territory. The City of Nome was settled by gold miners and although through migration has acquired a majority of Eskimo population, it is culturally mixed and urban in character. It is difficult to assess the precise effect of conveying all the vacant land in and around such city to a corporation controlled by a racially defined minority within it, but it may have the effect of dividing the City more than it unites it, working to the long term disadvantage of both elements in the population (Hearings on H.R. 3100, H.R. 7039, H.R. 7432 at 366, testimony of Governor Hickel).

The distinction between "cities and towns not primarily Native in character," "culturally mixed and urban in character" and communities which are a majority non-Native blurred over time. By October 1971, the Senate incorporated all three criteria into the eligibility requirements for Native villages under S. 35—at least 25 Natives had to reside in the village, the village could not be modern and urban in character, and the majority of residents could not be non-Natives (Sen. Rep. No. 92-405 at 3, 42). State land selection concerns might not have been the only reason for limiting the number of eligible Native villages. Up until the final passage of ANCSA, every bill included a Native village subsistence privilege, usually provided through a license or permit on federal lands. Under the Senate proposal, the Secretary of the Interior could close areas around Native villages to entry by all those except local residents for subsistence purposes (Sen. Rep. Doc. No. 92-405 at 43-44). The more Native villages, the more potential for subsistence closures. The dynamics of all the different legislative proposals pointed toward limiting the scope of village eligibility.

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Village Lists

Villages listed in ANCSA are presumed eligible for the benefits of the act [43 U.S.C. §§ 1610(b), 1613(a)]. The reason for the lists had everything to do with the conflicts over land selection priorities:

It is our feeling that both the listing of Native villages in the bill and a cut-off date for qualifications of 25 Native residents important to establish definite boundaries for land withdrawals. If the villages are not listed in the bill then for a certain period of time after enactment of the legislation there would be no way to determine what land would be subject to Native settlement and what would be available for State selection or other use.... Identifying the village in the bill and tying land withdrawals and patents to specifically defined areas surrounding the listed villages will avoid such future conflict (Letter from Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior, to Hon. Wayne N. Aspinall, Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Hearings on H.R. 3100, H.R. 7039, H.R. 7432—To Provide for the Settlement of Certain Land Claims of Alaska Natives, and for other Purposes at 9, 1971).

The initial lists included in the administrative bills were generated by the area director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Juneau (Telephone interview August 17, 1993, with John Hope, Tribal Operations, Juneau Area Office, 1963-1980). The length of the lists depended on the eligibility criteria in each bill. Congressman Lloyd Meeds' list, included in H.R. 7039, excluded no one. The definition of "Native village" in H.R. 7039 included Native villages "composed of twenty-five or more Natives, regardless of whether or not resident in a predominantly Native area" (Hearings on H.R. 3100, H.R. 7039, H.R. 7432 at 18). The list of villages that was finally included in sections 1611 and 1615 of ANCSA evolved from ones generated by the Secretary of the Interior after the 1970 census data became available (*Id.* at 97, 111-114).

Southeast Village Lists

From the outset, Native villages in Southeast Alaska faced an uphill struggle to participate in a legislative settlement of Alaska Native claims. The first administrative bill, S. 1964, excluded them altogether (S. 1964, Sec. 4(a), *Alaska Native Land Claims: Hearings on S. 2906* at 19). Testimony by John Borbridge made it clear that the Tlingit and Haida Indians retained claims to million of acres of land in Southeast Alaska, in addition to certain claims pending in the Court of Claims (*Id.* at 341-347). The Court of Claims noted that more than 2.6 million acres of land in Southeast Alaska had not been taken or extinguished by the federal government (*Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska and Harry Douglas, et al. v. United States*, 182 Ct. Cl. at 134-135). Furthermore, in 1969, the Indian Claims Commission concluded that the Tlingit and Haida had preserved claims to fishing rights by timely filing a petition under the Indian Claims Commission Act of August 13, 1946 (Ch. 959, 60 Stat. 1049, codified as amended at 25 U.S.C. §§ 70 to 70v-3; *Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska v. United States*, 20 Ind. Cl. Comm. 508, May 14, 1969). These claims laid the foundation for Tlingit and Haida participation in ANCSA.

From that point on, Southeast villages—including all the study communities except Tenakee—were included on Native village lists with villages throughout the state (H.R. 7039, Hearings on H.R. 3100, H.R. 7039, H.R. 7432 at 31-35; S. 1830, 91st Cong., 1st Sess. 46-56, October 2, 1969). Other lists were limited to eligible Southeast villages (H.R. 7432 and S. 1830, June 10, 1970), excluding the study communities but including Taitlek (Hearings on H.R. 3100, H.R. 7039, H.R. 7432 at 31-35, 57; S. Rep. No. 925, 91st Cong., 2d Sess. 166, 1970).

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Southeast village representatives endured constant attacks and pressure from non-Native advocates, who opposed any recognition of Southeast Native land claims in Southeast towns they considered to be historically non-Native (Hearings on H.R. 13142, H.R. 10193, and H.R. 14212, Before the Subcomm. on Indian Affairs of the House Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs, 91st Cong., 1st Sess. 581-582, 1969, statement of Leo Mark Anthony; and Hearings on H.R. 13142, H.R. 10193, and H.R. 14212 at 608-610, 1969, statement of William L. Paul). By the 1960s, Tlingits and Haidas found it difficult to overcome the strength of the non-Native communities' denial of the Native origins of most communities in Southeast Alaska (Telephone interview August 13, 1993 with Byron Mallot, former special assistant to Senator Gravel).

The study communities disappeared from the Southeast list at the same time as 1970 census data became available, and the criteria for the statewide village list shifted to a population of at least 25 Native residents, a majority Native population in the village, and communities that were not urban and modern in character¹⁶ (Hearings on H.R. 3100, H.R. 7039, H.R. 7432 at 97, 111-114). The final version of S. 35 contained an unlisted Southeast village subsection that ran parallel with the provision for unlisted villages in other parts of the state (S. Rep. Doc. No. 92-405 at 45). The provision would have allowed the Secretary to make findings with respect to the eligibility of unlisted Southeast villages much the same as with unlisted villages in section 1610(b)(3). However, the provision was not adopted by the Conference Committee (Conference Report at 2257), and Southeast villages found themselves without an appeal from a denial of Native village status (In *Re: Village of Tenakee*, VE # 74-60, 2 ANCAB 173, 177, Sept. 9, 1974; identical opinion In *Re: Village of Haines*, VE # 74-85, Sept. 9, 1974; acc'd, In *Re: Appeal of Ketchikan Indian Corp.*, 2 ANCAB 169, Dec. 5, 1977).

Historical Development of the Term "Urban Community"

Section 14 (h)(3) of ANCSA authorized the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw and convey to Natives residing in Sitka, Kenai, Juneau, and Kodiak 23,040 acres each as an entitlement for these urban corporations. "Natives in four towns that originally were Native villages, but [came to be] ... composed predominantly of non-Natives" were authorized to organize urban corporations (43 U.S.C. § 1613 (h)(3); Conference Report at 2248). The issue of urban group status can be traced to section 505 of S. 2906:

Section 505. Claims of Abandoned Villages

A native group relocated to a native village which has been abandoned involuntarily during recorded history, or which has been absorbed by a non-native community, may file a claim based upon aboriginal use and occupancy before such involuntary abandonment or absorption (*Alaska Native Land Claims: Hearings on S. 2906 at 14*).

¹⁶The respective total and Native populations for each of the landless villages were as follows in the 1967 report of the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, *Villages in Alaska and Other Places Having a Native Population of 25 or More*: Ketchikan 10855/1605; Haines 1000/300; Petersburg 1800/360; Tenakee 125/30; Wrangell 1700/500. The 1970 Census figures were reported as follows: Ketchikan 6994/1064; Haines 463/109; Petersburg 2042/242; Tenakee 86/6; Wrangell 2029/380 [ISER, *Alaska Review of Business and Economic Conditions*, Vol. X, No. 2 (Sept. 1973)].

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The Governor's Task Force commentary explains this section as follows:

This section provides for situations such as Kenai, where the native village has been absorbed, and villages which have been involuntarily abandoned. In latter cases, only a few native group corporations based upon abandoned villages are expected, as most members of these villages have formed or have affiliations with other groups.

Another section, Section 516, provides a clarification:

... Note that certain urban native groups, such as the Fairbanks Native Association, which do not as a group claim Indian Title, are not "native groups" under the act. Their members must be enrolled on the rolls of their historic villages (Id. at 108).

The ability of historic Native groups located in urban locations to participate in ANCSA was assured by some bills which would have extended benefits to Native groups "regardless of whether or not resident in a predominantly Native area" (Hearings on H.R. 3100, H.R. 7039, H.R. 7432 at 18). But this version of a settlement act did not survive. Instead, the Senate shifted to the idea of a national corporation for non-resident Natives living out-of-state, and an urban corporation for Natives living in places that were ineligible because they had so many non-Native residents (Conference Report at 2254). However, these corporations did not survive the conference committee. Instead, the conference committee included a section which authorized non-resident, out-of-state Natives to vote on creating a 13th regional corporation. In addition, in-state Native residents of urban locations could enroll as at-large shareholders in their respective regional corporations and enjoy a larger monetary distribution over time than village shareholders (43 U.S.C. §1606(j)). Finally, Natives residing in the historic villages of Sitka, Kenai, Juneau, and Kodiak were able to incorporate as urban corporations and were thereby entitled to 23,040 acres each and a modest planning grant (43 U.S.C. 1613 (h)(2)).

The ANCSA urban corporation provision was never officially introduced in any bill leading to the passage of ANCSA, according to Bill Van Ness, who was at that time chief counsel for the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (Telephone interview, August 26, 1993). Representatives from the four communities had spoken to Senator Stevens about the provision the year before, in 1970, according to John Borbridge, who was at the time a Tlingit and Haida representative (Telephone interview, October 14, 1993). Senator Stevens was favorably inclined toward the provision but did not act on it (*Id.*). The four urban villages tried again during the conference committee deliberations in late 1971. Spokesmen for each of the urban communities took turns lobbying various congressmen in both houses, according to Hank Eaton, who represented the urban community of Kodiak (Telephone interview, Sept. 23, 1993). Senator Stevens was approached about the provision again during the conference committee and introduced the provision into the final bill, according to John Borbridge.

The Federal Field Committee identified six urban places in Alaska—Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, and Sitka—and four examples of "non-Native" towns—Wrangell, Petersburg, Kenai, and Seward. The four urban corporations were organized in Juneau, Kodiak, Sitka, and Kenai (*Alaska Natives and the Land* at 6). The Field Committee reported that of the five study communities, Wrangell was located at the same place as the original village (Id. at 274). Sitka was also found to be located at the site of its original village, but Juneau was not.

Bill Van Ness recalled that the urban Native corporation provision was enacted because no one objected to these four communities' gaining eligibility (Telephone interview, August 26, 1993).

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Van Ness also said that, to his knowledge, no criteria or evaluations were used to determine if these four communities were any more qualified than others (*Id.*). John Borbridge recalled that the sense of the conference committee was that no more communities would be accepted for urban corporation status (Interview with John Borbridge, October 14, 1993). At the time, it was not clear whether Southeast villages had other options to qualify for village status under ANCSA—that would be discovered later in the village eligibility decisions regarding Tenakee, Haines, and Ketchikan (*Id.*).

Native Village Certification Under ANCSA

The Secretary was required to make eligibility determinations for more than two hundred villages within two and a half years after enactment of ANCSA [43 U.S.C. § 1610(b)]. Villages found eligible could incorporate and were entitled to the land benefits described in section 1613 of ANCSA. A list of established Native villages (“listed villages”) was set out in section 1610(b)(1), and these villages were deemed to be eligible unless the Secretary made a finding that fewer than 25 Natives resided in the village on the 1970 census enumeration date, that the village was modern or urban in character, or that the village was populated by a majority of non-Native residents [43 U.S.C. § 1610(b)(2)].

Since villages in Southeast Alaska, listed in section 1615(a), were not “listed in subsection (b)(1),” they could have been required to fulfill the eligibility criteria for unlisted villages found in section 1610(b)(3). Notwithstanding that technical distinction, Southeast villages were treated as “listed” villages under the regulations [43 C.F.R. § 2651.2 (a); see example, in *Re: Kasaan*, VE 74-17, VE 74-18, June 14, 1974: Appeal by the Forest Service and the Alaska Wildlife Federation and Sportsmen’s Council of acting area director’s decision finding Kasaan eligible for benefits under ANCSA].

Unlike listed villages, unlisted villages carried the affirmative burden of establishing that at least 25 Natives resided in the village on the census enumeration date and that the village was not modern and urban in character [U.S.C. § 1610(b)(3)]. An unlisted village would be found eligible and be added to the list, once the Secretary of the Interior had made a finding about all necessary facts required by the subsection. The Secretary later determined that Congress did not intend to allow unlisted Southeast villages an opportunity to prove their village status, the way unlisted villages in other parts of the state could (In *Re: Village of Haines*, VE 74-85, September 9, 1974; In *Re: Village of Tenakee*, 2 ANCAB 173, VE 74-60, September 9, 1974; In *Re: Appeal of Ketchikan Indian Corporation*, 2 ANCAB 169, LS 77-33, December 5, 1977).

Any Native group that failed to meet the minimum village population standards could be considered for special land entitlements, as under section 1613(h)(2).

The first proposed village eligibility regulations met with broad disapproval in the Native community (*Alaska Native Management Report*, October 24, 1972 at 2). Natives were concerned that even if the regulations were redrafted, many Native villages would be found ineligible under the “modern and urban character” standards (*Alaska Native Management Report*, March 13, 1973 at 1). This widespread dissatisfaction could have been avoided, if the local Alaska Bureau of Land Management (BLM) officials responsible for preparing regulations had consulted the Native community before the regulations were published. Final regulations were not adopted until May 30, 1973. That lack of consultation contributed to unnecessary delays and an initial poor working relationship between the BLM and the Native community.

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Almost all appeals of village certification decisions were brought by third parties who felt threatened by village corporation land selections. State municipal governments, non-Native sports hunting associations, and—in some instances—federal land management agencies used the village certification process as a way of defeating village land selections. (See, e.g., *Stratman v. Watt*, 656 F.2d 1321 (9th Cir., 1981), *cert. denied*, 102 S.Ct. 1744; and, *Alaska Native Management Report*, January 31, 1974 at 3; September 16, 1974 at 1.)

The director in the Juneau area office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) was responsible for making village eligibility determinations under regulations adopted on May 30, 1973 [43 C.F.R. § 2651.2(a), 1973)]. The area director was required to investigate and examine available records and evidence that could have a bearing on the eligibility of any listed village [*Id.* at 2651.2(a)(1)]. An authorized representative of the village was required to submit an application for determination of eligibility for unlisted villages [*Id.* at 2651.2(a)(6)]. The application had to include prima facie evidence of compliance with the requirements of eligibility under the regulations.

The village eligibility regulations expounded on the language in ANCSA as follows:

1. Twenty-five or more natives had to reside in the village on April 1, 1970, but residence was presumed if a Native was properly enrolled to the village.
2. The village had to have an actual physical location evidenced by the occupancy of at least thirteen Natives during 1970. However, no village "which is known as a traditional village" would be disqualified, if occupancy could be shown sometime during the ten years preceding 1970.
3. A village was modern and urban in character only if it possessed all of the following attributes:
 - a. Population over 600;
 - b. Centralized water and sewer system serving a majority of residents;
 - c. Five or more established businesses;
 - d. Organized police and fire protection;
 - e. Private resident medical and dental services;
 - f. Fully maintained streets and sidewalks. [*Id.* at 2651.2(b)(1),(2),and (3)].

When he finished his review, the area director published his proposed decision in the Federal Register and in local newspapers [*Id.* at 2651.2(a)(2)]. Any interested party could file a protest within thirty days [*Id.* at 2651.2(a)(3)]. Absent a valid protest, the decision was final and would be published a second time in the Federal Register [*Id.* at 2651.2(a)(2)].

The director would evaluate any protests and supporting evidence and render a decision on the eligibility of the village within thirty days of receipt of the protest [*Id.* at 2651.2(a)(4)]. The decision on appeal would be published and become final, unless appealed to the Secretary by a notice filed with the Alaska Native Claims Appeals Board (ANCAB) (*Id.*).

The Secretary of the Interior established the ANCAB, or the "ad hoc board," as it was referred to in the regulations, to hear appeals of BIA village eligibility and village land selection determinations. ANCAB operated as a fact finding board which recommended decisions for Secretarial review and approval.

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The Secretary was not bound by ANCAB's recommendations. The Secretary appointed four members, familiar with Native village life, from outside the Department of the Interior to sit on ANCAB. ANCAB, in turn, assigned Interior Office of Hearings and Appeals administrative judges to hear the appeals (See *GAO Report on Enrollment and Village Eligibility* at 10). ANCAB reviewed the record and the decision recommended by the administrative law judges, and then sent its own recommendations to the Secretary without providing an opportunity for the parties to review the administrative judges' decisions or submit exceptions.

Of the 215 villages listed in ANCSA, the BIA found 201 eligible and 14 ineligible. (See generally, *GAO Report on Enrollment and Village Eligibility* at 9-14). ANCAB received twelve appeals on the listed village determinations. All twelve appeals involved villages that the BIA had determined were eligible. Only eight of the twelve appeals proceeded to hearing before the administrative judges. The judges upheld the BIA's determination of eligibility in seven of the eight cases. ANCAB recommended reversal of two of these decisions, and the Secretary accepted ANCAB's recommendation.

Of the three listed villages that ANCAB found ineligible, one did not have an identifiable physical location evidenced by occupancy consistent with Native culture and lifestyle (Salamatoff), another failed to show proof of at least twenty-five resident Natives enrolled to the village (Pauloff Harbor), and the third failed to show an identifiable physical location and sufficient number of Native residents (Uyak). The three ineligible villages filed suit in the United States District Court challenging the Secretary's decisions (*Koniag, Inc. v. Kleppe*, 405 F. Supp. 1360, D.D.C., 1975). The District Court overruled the Secretary and reinstated the BIA's determinations that all three were eligible. The Secretary appealed the decision for all the villages except Pauloff. The District of Columbia Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed in part, reversed in part, and remanded the case for administrative determination on the grounds that the secret procedure involved in ANCAB review of the administrative judges' decisions denied due process to the parties and violated the ANCSA policy of maximum participation by Natives in matters that concern their property rights (*Koniag Inc., Village of Uyak v. Andrus*, 580 F.2d 601, 609, D.C. Cir., 1978). Salamatoff and Uyak were later legislatively confirmed as eligible villages in the 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA, Pub. L. No. 96-487 §§ 1427, 1432, 94 Stat. 2327).

Unlisted villages faced a more precarious fate when the ANCAB reviewed the BIA director's decision. [See *Report of the Secretary* 1982, § 1610(b)(3)]. Thirty-one unlisted villages submitted eligibility applications. The BIA declared that twenty-four of these villages were eligible and seven ineligible. Twenty-eight of these determinations were appealed (twenty-three eligible, five ineligible). Except for Eklutna's protest of the Knik determination, the appeals of villages found eligible were made by non-Native third parties (*Alaska Native Management Report*, January 31, 1974 at 3). Ultimately only 20 of these appeals were decided by the administrative judges and ANCAB. ANILCA also resolved most of the pending issues on eligibility regarding unlisted villages (ANILCA §§ 1427, 1432).

In summary, once final village eligibility regulations were adopted, village eligibility determinations were made expeditiously by the Secretary, but third parties forced many of the Secretary's decision into adjudication. The adjudication process was long and expensive. Ultimately, many of the disputes were resolved by legislation as part of ANILCA.

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Southeast Village Eligibility Determinations

Following the passage of ANCSA, three Southeast villages, including the study communities of Haines and Tenakee, filed timely appeals of eligibility decisions of the area director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs with the Alaska Native Claims Appeal Board. (*In Re: Village of Tenakee*, VE# 74-60, 2 ANCAB 173, 177, Sept. 9, 1974; identical Opinion *In Re: Village of Haines*, VE# 74-85, Sept. 9, 1974; *Forest Service, et. al v. Village of Kasaa*, ANCAB VE# 74-17, VE# 74-18, June 14, 1974).

Ketchikan Indian Corporation, the IRA organization in Ketchikan (another study community), filed an untimely request for determination of its village eligibility and land entitlement (*In Re: Appeal of Ketchikan Indian Corp.*, 2 ANCAB 169, 170, Dec. 5, 1977). The Ketchikan IRA appealed the area director's adverse decision. The ANCAB resisted the area director's request to dismiss the case as untimely, and instead applied the rationale of the decisions it had made on the earlier appeals by unlisted villages. It found as follows:

On August 30, 1974, this Board issued a Final Order in re Appeal of Village of Tenakee, VE# 74-60, finding the Village of Tenakee not eligible for benefits under the Act and the same was approved by then Secretary of the Interior Rogers B. Morton on September 9, 1974. The final order...developed the legislative history of the Southeast Region, discussed applicable sections of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and concluded that the designation of villages in Southeastern Alaska in §16(a) of ANCSA created an exclusive list of eligible villages of Southeast Alaska which cannot be added to, stating:

It is ... apparent from a comparison of the appropriate provisions relating to withdrawals, selections and conveyances of land that unlisted Southeast villages are not intended to receive benefits under the Act. The distinctions made between 'identified' non-Southeast villages and listed Southeast villages is consistent throughout all of the withdrawal, selection, and conveyance procedures spelled out in the Act. It is thus apparent that Congress did not intend that unlisted Southeast villages could be made eligible for benefits under the Act.

...The Appellant in the present appeal, Ketchikan Indian Corporation, is located in Southeastern Alaska and purports to be a village or community entitled to benefits under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act despite the fact it did not seek a determination of eligibility prior to the September 1, 1973, deadline ... However, just as the Village of Tenakee, the Appellant is not listed within § 16(a) of ANCSA and thus regardless of the significance of the application deadline for determination of eligibility this appeal must be controlled by the previous decision and therefore dismissed [sic] (*In Re: Appeal of Ketchikan Indian Corp.*, 2 ANCAB at 171).

In essence, the ANCAB found that the only way an unlisted Southeast village could acquire benefits under ANCSA was to be treated as a non-Southeast village and thereby conceivably acquire larger land entitlements than the listed Southeast villages and create inconsistencies in land selection reallocation formulas found in section 12(b) of the act. (*In Re: Village of Tenakee*, 2 ANCAB at 175-176). Finally, the conference committee's failure to adopt the Senate's parallel unlisted Southeast village provision cinched the case:

The provisions for the Southeast and non-Southeast villages are parallel, but distinctly different, and the failure of Congress to provide any parallel provision for the eligibility of unlisted Southeast villages is consistent with the other distinctions made by Congress in conferring land benefits upon the listed Southeast villages subject to the Tlingit-Haida Settlement, and upon the listed and unlisted villages elsewhere in Alaska (*Id.* at 177).

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The conference committee did not explain its omission of the unlisted provision (Conference Committee at 2257).¹⁷ None of the other study communities attempted to assert their eligibility during the regulatory period following the passage of ANCSA. Any attempt on their part, however, would likely have been futile, given the Secretary's decisions regarding unlisted Southeast villages.

¹⁷ Certainly, population figures and knowledge regarding the settlement patterns in Southeast Alaska were better known than in other parts of the state. However, the reasons for the committee's decision are only conjecture.

Chapter 3. The Tlingit and Haida Settlement

BY CHARLES W. SMYTHE

This chapter compares the participation of the five study communities and of the recognized ANCSA Southeast villages and urban communities in the first Native land claims settlement in Alaska—the settlement the Tlingit and Haida Indians won after bringing suit against the federal government. The chapter also discusses the form of the settlement, known as the Tlingit-Haida settlement, which was originally proposed as a community-based settlement and later was legislatively changed to a region-based settlement by recognizing the Tlingit and Haida Central Council as a regional tribal organization.

Origins of the Tlingit and Haida Settlement

The Tlingit and Haida land claims lawsuit was instituted after the Natives of Southeast Alaska secured passage of the Jurisdictional Act of June 19, 1935 (49 Stat. 388), "Authorizing the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska to bring suit in the United States Court of Claims, and conferring jurisdiction upon said court to hear, examine, adjudicate, and enter judgement upon any and all claims which said Indians may have, or claim to have, against the United States, and for other purposes." The participation of the five Southeast study communities in the events leading up to this act, and in the subsequent activities and organizations which carried the action through to the decisions granting compensation for lost property rights, including the establishment of the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska, is described below and compared with that of Southeast villages recognized in ANCSA.

The Jurisdictional Act defined the Tlingit and Haida Indians to be all those Indians of whole or mixed blood who in 1935 were living in the southeastern region of "Russian America," or the Territory of Alaska. It granted the authority for these Indians to pursue all claims "for land or other tribal or community property rights taken from them by the United States without compensation," or "which the United States appropriated to its own uses and purposes without consent of the said Indians," or "for the failure or the refusal of the United States to protect their interests in lands or other tribal or community property in Alaska, and for loss of use of the same, at the time of the purchase of... Russian America, now Alaska, from Russia, or at any time since that date and prior to the passage and approval of this Act..." It also authorized compensation for the loss "of their right, title, or interest, arising from occupancy and use, in lands or other tribal and community property, without just compensation therefor ..."

The act also authorized a community settlement. It specified that "all persons of Tlingit or Haida blood, living in or belonging to any local community of these tribes" in Southeast Alaska were entitled to share in the judgement. "Each tribal community shall prepare a roll of its tribal membership, which roll shall be submitted to a Tlingit and Haida central council for its approval. The said council shall prepare a combined roll of all communities and submit it to the Secretary of Interior for approval. Approval of the roll by the Secretary of Interior shall operate as the final proof of the right of such Indian communities to share in the benefits of this Act..." The subsequent recognition of the Central Council as the beneficiary entity of the Tlingit and Haida settlement derives from this wording.

The act did not provide any further specification of tribal community, such as a list of eligible communities, or of procedures for establishing and approving a tribal membership roll. It did say, however, that any judgement funds would be apportioned to the different Tlingit and Haida communities listed on the roll in proportion to the number of names on the roll. The act also designated that the funds would be expended "for the future economic security and stability of said Indian groups, through the acquisition or creation of productive economic instruments and resources of public benefit to such Indian communities..."

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Prior to the court's decision on the Tlingit-Haida case, the Central Council organization was modeled after the Alaska Native Brotherhood (ANB) and Alaska Native Sisterhood (ANS). Its leadership was drawn from the ANB and ANS, and it met during the annual ANB/ANS conventions. Central Council membership was comprised of Tlingit and Haida communities with active ANB/ANS camps. In the 1930s and 1940s, these included the study communities of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee, and Wrangell, as well as Angoon, Craig, Douglas, Hoonah, Hydaburg, Juneau, Kake, Kasaan, Klawock, Klukwan, Saxman, Sitka and Yakutat. Haines, Kasaan, and Tenakee were less active in the 1950s, but the participation of the other communities remained at earlier levels.

The history of the Tlingit and Haida land claims began with the ANB and ANS. The idea of pursuing claims for the loss of lands and property rights in Alaska is attributed to one of the founders of ANB, a Tsimshian named Peter Simpson, who first posed the question, "Whose land is this?" and urged the Native leaders to take action. Ironically, one of the five study communities, Haines, is recognized as the site from which attorney William L. Paul, Sr. initiated the Tlingit and Haida land claims, during the 1929 annual ANB convention in Haines.

Paul invited Judge James Wickersham to the 1929 convention in Haines. When Judge Wickersham addressed the convention, he called upon the ANB to pursue Congressional action to redress the loss of land and the timber on it. He read a list of communities that should be included, and mentioned four of the five study communities by name: Haines, Petersburg, Wrangell, Ketchikan (also named were Klukwan, Hoonah, Douglas, Juneau, Angoon, Sitka, Kake, Hydaburg, and Kasaan). Presumably, these were the communities in attendance at the meeting (Brown 1993: personal communication; Paul 1946).

At this meeting, the ANB Grand Camp passed a resolution which authorized the executive committee to expend funds from the grand treasury to pursue this course. "We began actively seeking out lawyers and solutions and bending the arms of several legislators (principally the delegates from Alaska) toward getting the legislation that we would need to actually permit us to sue the United States government" (Brown, in Hope 1982:36). Also at this meeting, the decision was made to include every Tlingit and Haida Indian, regardless of how much the individual contributed to the cause.

Wickersham drafted the legislation which was introduced in Congress and which would enable the Tlingit and Haida tribes to sue the United States for the loss of tribal property, and of its use and possession, in Alaska. Members of the ANB and ANS worked with him in introducing it, and later in keeping it in front of the body after Wickersham returned to Congress as the territorial delegate in 1930. In 1935, Wickersham's successor, Anthony Dimond, succeeded in achieving passage of the special jurisdictional act granting authority to the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska to pursue these claims.

Implementing the Jurisdictional Act: Creation of the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska

The first organizational meeting of the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska took place in Wrangell in 1935, after passage of the act. Before that assembly, the BIA required every community and village in Southeast Alaska with Tlingit and Haida residents to hold public gatherings and elect delegates to the Wrangell meeting.

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The first organizational meeting was held in Wrangell ... It was hosted by Wrangell, and our ANB and Tlingit and Haida meetings ran concurrently. We had the ANB Convention going on at the ANB Hall and we were able to get space at the Salvation Army Hall to hold our Tlingit-Haida meetings. As I recall, the first Tlingit and Haida meeting we held in the evening after the ANB business was completed at the ANB Hall. That was when we fulfilled the requirements for organizing. ...[elected officers]... At that first meeting we selected our presiding officer, secretary, and also accepted a slate of delegates from the different towns. Delegates were seated on the basis of one delegate for each one hundred Indians of each community or fraction thereof (ibid.:37).

Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, and Wrangell participated in that meeting, along with Sitka, Angoon, Klawock, Craig, Hoonah, Kake, Douglas, Juneau, Hydaburg, Saxman, Klukwan and Yakutat.

After elections, the motion was made and passed, "We go ahead with the suit under the 'Tlingit and Haida Land Bill,'" (ibid.:49). On another motion, William L. Paul, Sr., was appointed to serve as attorney to prosecute the lawsuit; he was also authorized to select an associate and submit the name to the Central Council. He notified the meeting that he would ask Judge Wickersham to be lead counsel. A committee was elected with the power to contract with an attorney. A major problem discussed at this meeting was fund-raising; the assembly decided to send fund-raising teams around to the communities and pass "the potlatch bowl" around in meetings in each community.

In 1939, the ANB passed a resolution to form an executive committee that would serve in the capacity of the Central Council, under the act of 1935, for the purpose of pursuing the land claims. The Central Council would be organized similarly to the ANB, with each local camp constituted as the "tribal community" referred to in the 1935 act. But the BIA maintained that the Central Council had to be distinct from the ANB, because the ANB membership was open to non-Natives, which was inappropriate in the present case as the Central Council was to represent only members of Tlingit and Haida tribes.

In consequence of this objection, another organizational meeting of the Central Council was held in 1941, at which delegates selected their attorney and adopted a contract. These actions took place with attendance by and approval of the BIA. At this meeting, the Central Council membership comprised 18 communities, including all five study communities: Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee, and Wrangell, as well as Angoon, Craig, Douglas, Hoonah, Hydaburg, Kake, Kasaan, Klawock, Klukwan, Juneau, Saxman, Sitka, and Yakutat. In the minutes of this meeting, there is reference to prior meetings in 1939-40 with similar membership. The group arrived at the selection of Grady Lewis, William L. Paul, Sr., and Fred Paul as attorneys.

Filing the Tlingit and Haida Lawsuit

After further delay, a BIA-approved contract was signed in 1947 between the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska and attorneys James E. Curry and Associates, selected by the Central Council to represent them in land claims before the U.S. Court of Claims. The suit was filed on October 1, 1947. In subsequent years, the Central Council continued to meet informally and follow the progress of the lawsuit. In 1950, Curry wrote to the 18 member communities and suggested they form "Tlingit and Haida Claims Committees." The mailing list used by the attorney was that of the ANB, and it included the five study communities.

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In 1951, the attorneys prepared an overall petition covering all the local groups, including the modern organizations, individual bands, and local groups. This new petition covered the individual claims of the various towns. In the list of organizations representing aboriginal tribal groups, Curry included the Wrangell Indians representing the Stikine Tribe; the Chilkat Indian Village of Klukwan and Chilkoot Indian Association of Haines, representing the Chilkat Tribe; and the Tlingit Indians of Ketchikan representing the Tongass Tribe. Tenakee was represented through Angoon, as its tribal affiliation was linked with Angoon, and Tenakee residents began to move to Angoon in this period.

In 1954, descendants of traditional Tlingit and Haida tribes, who were recognized as chiefs or active leaders of Tlingit and Haida clans, intervened as parties plaintiff in the suit. A comparable lawsuit was also filed before the Indian Claims Commission with corresponding plaintiffs, including the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska, representatives of the Tlingit and Haida Nations, representatives of the 14 Tlingit Tribes and the Haida Tribe, and the IRA governments of organized communities (in their own right and as representative of their respective tribes). The following tribes were represented: Chilkat, Auk, Taku, Hoonah, Yakutat, Lituya, Sitka, Angoon, Kake, Kuiu, Henya, Stikine, Tongass, Sanya, and Kaigani (Haida).

In the early 1950s, the lawyers' mailing list corresponded to the ANB membership list, and included all the five study communities (Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee, and Wrangell), as well as Angoon, Craig, Douglas, Hoonah, Hydaburg, Juneau, Kake, Kasaan, Klawock, Klukwan, Metlakatla, Saxman, Sitka, and Yakutat. An examination of the available minutes and attendance records of annual Tlingit and Haida conventions held between 1953 and the early 1960s indicates active and regular participation by Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, and Wrangell, together with other communities. In some years, Klukwan delegates included a Haines resident, in place of a separate Haines delegation. The available information indicates that Tenakee was not active in the 1950s. By comparison, the same records suggest that Kasaan was also inactive through this period, until about 1963. Douglas apparently affiliated with Juneau in 1959, as it no longer appeared as an independent delegation in the 1960s.

The 1959 Tlingit and Haida Claims and Aboriginal Indian Title

On October 7, 1959, the U.S. Court of Claims held that the Tlingit and Haida Indians had established aboriginal Indian title to the land in Southeast Alaska and were entitled to compensation for the uncompensated taking of their lands by the United States, and for the failure or refusal of the United States to protect the interest of the Indians in their lands or their hunting and fishing rights, pursuant to the Act of June 19, 1935. It was held that the Tlingit and Haida Indians exclusively used and occupied most of Southeast Alaska at the time of purchase of Alaska in 1867, and that the land had not been abandoned by the Indians prior to the dates of taking.

Part of the land, water, and rights used and occupied by the Indians in 1867 was subsequently lost through the failure of the United States to exempt such property rights from the operation of the general land laws in Alaska and from the failure of the government to enforce such minimum protection as was authorized in the laws (particularly section 8 of the Organic Act of Alaska). This included areas lost to mining and industrial sites, homesteads, mineral leases, and townsites established by white settlers. The court also held that other lands were taken outright by the government, including the Annette Islands reserve and various areas set aside for the Tongass National Forest and Glacier Bay National Monument [(U.S. Court of Claims (147 Ct. Cls.) 1959)].

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The U.S. Court of Claims identified the Tlingit and Haida tribes listed the principal winter villages for each of the tribes as of 1867, and identified 14 modern Tlingit and Haida tribal communities associated with these tribes (see Table 3.1). The modern communities were the following:

Angoon	Ketchikan
Douglas	Klawock
Haines	Klukwan
Hoonah	Saxman
Hydaburg	Sitka
Juneau	Wrangell
Kake	Yakutat

Three of the five study communities (Haines, Ketchikan and Wrangell) were listed in the 1959 decision, while Petersburg and Tenakee were not. In comparison, among the 12 Southeast communities recognized in ANCSA, Craig and Kasaan were not identified in the decision. Another community, Douglas, was listed in the Tlingit and Haida decision but was not recognized in ANCSA (Petersburg was included in the 1968 decision; see Table 3.2).

The court recognized that since the U.S. acquired Alaska in 1867, there had been movements of Tlingit and Haida Indians from traditional villages to larger, modern communities in the region:

At the present time, the Tlingit and Haida Indians live in a number of native villages which are almost entirely Indian, but some live in large communities in principal cities of Alaska (Finding of Fact No. 25).

The court included six of these larger towns and cities in its enumeration: Haines, Juneau, Douglas, Sitka, Wrangell, and Ketchikan. The modern villages named in the findings were Yakutat, Klukwan, Hoonah, Angoon, Kake, Klawock, Saxman, and Hydaburg. In enumerating the modern Indian communities in Southeast Alaska, the court was following a tribal orientation which was inherent in the proceedings, but which served to limit the final enumeration.

In identifying modern communities (those in existence in 1935), the court followed a tribal framework; that is, it first identified the names of Tlingit and Haida tribes and then the names of the modern communities associated with those tribes. This effort was consistent with the legal framework established in the 1935 jurisdictional act, which concerned "tribal ... property rights," as described above. But it also introduced constraints and errors regarding the identification of modern Tlingit and Haida communities. For example, some communities were in existence before 1935 (such as Petersburg, Tenakee, Craig, and Kasaan) that were not mentioned by the court, although they had tribal affiliations.

On the other hand, the Kuiu tribe was singled out as "no longer in existence as a tribe;" that is, no longer associated with its own tribal community (Finding of Fact No. 26). However, the court stated that its members had migrated to other communities including Klawock, Kake, and Wrangell. The implications of migration of other tribal members to different tribal communities was not discussed by the court, except insofar as the list of modern communities indicated a consolidation of more dispersed settlements that existed in 1867.¹ This tribal emphasis resulted in some inconsistencies in the court's list of communities.

¹ The Tongass tribe was incorrectly identified with Saxman, and likewise the Cape Fox tribe was associated with Ketchikan; the accurate modern community affiliation of these subdivisions is the reverse.

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Table 3.1. Names of Modern Communities Where the Indians of the Tlingit and Haida Tribes Live		
TRIBE	VILLAGE(S) AS OF 1867	MODERN COMMUNITY
Tlingit Tribes		
1. Yakutat	Yakutat	Yakutat
2. Chilkat-Chilkoot	Klukwan	Klukwan
	Kalwalt	Haines
	Chilkoot	
	Yandestuka	
	Diea	
3. Huna	Huna	Hoonah
	Tuxugu	
4. Auk	Aynskultu	Juneau
5. Taku-Sum-dum	Taku	Douglas
	Sum-dum	
6. Hutsnuwu	Basket Bay	Angoon
	Angoon	
	Killisnoo	
	Neltushkun	
7. Sitka	Sitka	Sitka
8. Kake	Kake Village	Kake
	Kake	
9. Kuiu	Kuiu	none
10. Stikine	Wrangell	Wrangell
11. Henya	Shakan	Klawock
	Tuxekan	
	Klawock	
12. Sanya	Yes Bay	Ketchikan
	Cape Fox	
	Loring	
13. Tongass	Tongass	Saxman
Haida Tribe		
1. Haida	Kasaan	Hydaburg
	Sukkwan	
	Hawkan	
	Klinkwan	
	Koianglas	

Source: *The Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska v. the United States*, Finding of Fact No. 25.

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In addition to associating each community with a single tribe, the court also reported which communities were and were not located at the same places as the original villages. The court held that five communities (or 33 percent of all Southeast communities recognized by the court), were not located at the sites of historic tribal villages. These were Haines, Juneau, Douglas, Ketchikan, and Saxman. The court identified Saxman with the Tongass tribe, which may have been the case at an earlier period in its history, but at the time of its establishment, and again by 1959, Saxman was identified with the Cape Fox people. The Tongass people are associated with the Native community in Ketchikan.

After the 1959 Decision: The Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indians

As described above, the 1935 jurisdictional act identified the role and function of the Central Council. The beneficiaries of the Tlingit and Haida settlement were identified as "all persons of Tlingit and Haida blood, living in or belonging to any local community of these tribes" in southeast Alaska. Each "tribal community" was authorized to prepare a roll and submit it to the Tlingit and Haida Central Council for approval. The Central Council, in turn, would prepare a combined roll and submit it to the Secretary of the Interior for final approval. The Central Council was authorized by name in the 1935 act, but as its statutory role would not be necessary until there was a favorable decision, it operated informally to follow the progress of the lawsuit through the years until 1960.

The definition of "community" was significant in the Tlingit and Haida proceedings, since distributions were to be apportioned to the different Tlingit and Haida communities according to the number of names on each community roll. This form of settlement was established in the special jurisdictional act authorizing the lawsuit, as described previously. The original version of this act called for a per capita distribution. But at the suggestion of the Department of the Interior, it was changed shortly before passage to prohibit per capita payments and to provide that judgements must be used for the future economic stability and development of Tlingit and Haida communities (Carver: 1964).² Sections 7 and 8 were added to the act to effect these goals. As will be described below, these issues were re-visited after the decision, and the form of the settlement was reshaped with the active participation and encouragement of the DOI and BIA.

After the decision, the Central Council met in Angoon in conjunction with the 1960 annual ANB convention. This gathering was regarded by the BIA as the meeting at which the Central Council would be formed and begin developing enrollment procedures, following its mandate in the 1935 act. In the meeting, the Central Council requested Tlingit and Haida communities to carry out a census of tribal members to provide an estimate of community rolls and for use in proposing amendments to the jurisdictional act. Sometime later, the Central Council distributed lists of Southeastern communities, together with their populations by race, based on the 1960 census. The lists included categories for

² The reason for this tribal and community form of settlement, as opposed to a per capita distribution, was the nature of the resources (lands) in question, which were identified as capital resources that served to maintain the entire Native population for the benefit of successive generations (see Opinion and Findings of Fact, *Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska v. United States*, pp. 15-17).

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indigenous settlements, non-indigenous towns, cities having Native communities and present-day Native villages. These lists are indicative of the kinds of concerns that existed within the council regarding community eligibility.³

The lack of any clear definition of the term "tribal community" in the jurisdictional act (or its legislative history) caused controversy over the years of the lawsuit. William L. Paul, Sr. brought up the issue in Wrangell in 1941 at the early organizational meeting of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska. In the 1950s, he and others brought suits (most notably the Teehiton case) in federal and state courts on behalf of local tribal groups, which opposed the granting of tribal recognition to members of other tribes (immigrants) living in the tribal communities. These efforts were ultimately unsuccessful.

The issue was problematic to the attorneys working for the Tlingit and Haida tribes, who were forced to file the case in the name of all the various modern organizations and groups as well as the aboriginal bands. This was necessary, in their view, because the Attorney General contended that modern groups did not have authority to represent the aboriginal tribes.⁴ Some difficulty was also evident in the 1959 opinion of the court, which made no mention of Petersburg or Tenakee, although each had a history of native occupation since well before the passage of the jurisdictional act.

In the early 1960s, the predominant view, and the position of the Central Council and the Department of the Interior, was that the term "tribal community" applied to any of the modern villages, towns, and cities in which there were communities of Tlingit and Haida Indians. The position was justified by the need to extend recognition to Tlingit and Haida communities in Anchorage as well as in the Lower 48 states, which were excluded from the settlement because the 1935 act limited payments to communities in Southeast Alaska. The opposing position maintained that since local clans were the tribal land-holding units in traditional Tlingit and Haida communities, and since the settlement was for lands lost by such groups, any award should be distributed to the matrilineal descendants of such "original" units based on the amount of land each controlled in 1867. Proponents of this view in Wrangell organized their own delegation to the Central Council, so that there were two groups claiming to represent Wrangell at the annual convention for two years in the early 1960s.

³The eligibility of existing Tlingit and Haida communities within the meaning of "tribal community" employed in the 1935 act was at issue in this time. For example, the question of Craig's status as a "tribal community" was raised by the chairman of the local Tlingit and Haida Committee in 1960. The BIA Juneau area director responded with an opinion from a Regional Solicitor that Craig would not be considered a "tribal community" because it came into existence after the construction of a cannery there, and the original residents of Craig came from Klawock, Hydaburg, and possibly other Tlingit and Haida villages. The Solicitor's opinion was that Craig residents would need to be enrolled with the Indian village group where their ancestors formerly resided (Hawkins 1960). When the question was passed to a higher authority through Alaska's Senator Bartlett, the BIA response was that Craig's status would be decided according to the rolls prepared by communities and submitted through the Central Council for approval by the Secretary of Interior under the 1935 act, which was yet to be carried out.

⁴In Curry's opinion, the parties plaintiff should include the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska, Tlingit Tribe or Nation, Haida Tribe or Nation, each of the aboriginal bands (as described by Haas), the various modern groupings suing in their own behalf, and the various modern groupings suing as representatives of the aboriginal groups and in behalf of the Tlingit Nation and Haida Nation. The list of modern organizations that represent aboriginal tribal groups included Wrangell Indians representing the Sukine Tribe, Chilkat Indian Village of Klukwan and Chilkoot Indian Association of Haines representing the Chilkat Tribe, and Tlingit Indians of Ketchikan representing the Tongass Tribe (Curry 1951).

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Within a few years of the 1959 decision, the Central Council decided to expand its role and function over that defined in the original jurisdictional act. With the approval of the BIA, the Council began to seek recognition as a formally-constituted regional organization with a substantial role in planning how the claims award would be spent. A planning committee was formed in 1963 to develop a plan for the use of the judgement award; membership was comprised of representatives of all Tlingit and Haida communities (including Ketchikan, Petersburg, and Wrangell). At annual conventions in Wrangell in 1963 and in Yakutat in 1964, the Central Council passed resolutions supporting proposed bills to modify the 1935 jurisdictional act to allow for these organizational changes and to extend membership and representation on the Central Council "to persons of Tlingit or Haida blood residing in the various local communities or areas in the United States." Members of the Central Council were dispatched to Washington, D.C. in 1963 and 1964 to lobby and speak in support of the proposed amendments. Some Juneau members also lobbied on behalf of an amendment to approve per capita distributions.

Representing the Central Council, Andrew Hope and Ted Denny testified to the historical fact that since 1867, a substantial migration and resettlement of the Tlingit and Haida Indians had taken place. Large numbers of Tlingit and Haida Indians had left their original Native villages to live in modern towns and cities in Southeast Alaska and beyond, in order to obtain employment, more advantageous educational opportunities for their children, or for other reasons. Hope used Juneau as an example of a town to which Indians migrated that was never the site of a traditional Native village. Alternatively, he presented other modern cities and towns, such as Ketchikan, Petersburg, and Sitka, which are populated "not only by descendants of the local clans which were native to the area which included the site of the particular city or town, but also by descendants of local clans which had traditional Native villages in other geographical areas." Rhetorically, he posed the question whether these (migrating) individuals were to be prohibited from participating in the act, or were expected to return to their Native village community to receive benefits (Hope 1965a and 1965b).

The amendments had strong backing from the Department of the Interior, which supported the Central Council in its efforts to re-constitute itself as a tribal self-governing organization with expanded functions and authorities. Congress passed the amendments on August 19, 1965 (P.L. 89-130), although it remained opposed to using the settlement for per capita payments. On the issue of eligible communities, the Senate report made the following statement:

The 1935 act was designed to meet conditions that existed at that time. Since the passage of the jurisdictional act, circumstances and conditions have changed considerably. Increasing numbers of Tlingits and Haidas have chosen to make their homes outside of their local villages or communities in Alaska. Numerous individuals and families moved into the large towns and cities of southeast Alaska such as Juneau, Douglas, Ketchikan, Wrangell, and Petersburg. Several hundred have resettled in the Puget Sound area, especially in Seattle, and in California. Under existing law they would receive little or no benefit from the expected judgement fund (Senate Report No. 159, 89th, 1st).

The House report adopted a similar position (House Report No. 521, 89th, 1st). The amended jurisdictional act provided a new structure for the distribution of the claims award which did not entail payments to tribal communities. The Central Council became the vehicle for the award on behalf of individual enrollees. In consequence, the community eligibility issue was resolved. Any group of Tlingit and Haida Indians who decided to organize and cooperate among themselves could seek approval of the Central Council to elect delegates to the annual conventions, and thereby gain participation in the

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decision-making process of the newly constituted organization. The Central Council became a political and administrative institution for its members, who were represented by delegates to the annual conventions. A planning committee, first formed in 1963, developed a six-point plan for using the judgment award. Approved by Congress in 1970, this plan identified program areas in educational scholarships and vocational training, services for the elderly, housing, and community development.

In May 1966, delegates from 18 communities met in annual convention and reorganized the structure of the Central Council. With the adoption of BIA-approved rules for election, the Central Council was reconstituted with authority to use and expend the settlement funds in accord with the amendments to the 1935 jurisdictional act. On June 1, 1966, the BIA published in the *Federal Register* (Vol. 31, No. 105, pp. 7744-45) amendments to existing regulations governing preparation of tribal membership rolls to implement requirements for enrollment with the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska. Eligibility was open to all persons of Tlingit or Haida blood residing in the U.S. or Canada who were Alaska residents on or prior to June 19, 1935, or were descendants of such residents of Indian blood. Each of the participating Tlingit and Haida communities adopted rules for election of delegates, constitutions, and bylaws as local community councils of the Central Council.

During the 1960s, Central Council membership was adjusted somewhat to reflect additional community groups as well as the amalgamation of others. Metlakatla was added, Douglas became affiliated with the Juneau group, and Haines had representation within the more active Klukwan group. Two out-of-state groups (Washington and California) were also formed. Ketchikan, Petersburg, and Wrangell were regular members throughout the decade. In 1971, a resolution to approve Haines as an independent Tlingit and Haida community was passed at the annual convention. Later Anchorage and Pelican were also approved for membership.

The 1968 Tlingit and Haida Land Claims Valuation of Indian Land Lost

On January 19, 1968, the U.S. Court of Claims decided that the Tlingit and Haida Indians were entitled to recover \$7,546,053.80 for the loss of their land. In this case, the court established standards of valuation for the Indian title lands and determined the acreage to which such values applied. The court valued fishing rights, townsites, mineral lands and timber lands in areas of Indian title land taken by the United States. The court disallowed compensation for the Indians' lost fishing rights, valued at \$8,388,315.

Of interest here is the recognition of Indian title lands in townsites that were established by white settlers. The decision identified those communities that, as of the date of the passage of the jurisdictional act in 1935, were owned according to principles of aboriginal title at the time the white settlers established townsites. The court held that, "Indian title land patented by the United States as townsites without the consent of and without compensation to the Indian owners, is taken as of the date the townsites were patented, and the value for the purposes of compensation should be established as of that date" [(U.S. Court of Claims (182 Ct. Cl.) 1968:130)].

The Tlingit and Haida Indians received compensation for townsite and settlement land in the following communities:

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Douglas
Juneau
Sitka
Skagway

The Tlingit and Haida Indians also received compensation for land in the town of Metlakatla, which was established on the federal Annette Island Reserve, set apart by Congress in 1891 for use of Tsimshian Indians. In the valuations, the court provided compensation for specified townsite lands, homesteads, and settlements on adjoining lands, including mineral leases and salmon canneries, that were in or near the modern communities. The total townsite value was \$778,434 (not including Metlakatla, which was valued at \$14,500). Table 3.2 provides a comparison of the communities identified in the Tlingit and Haida decisions and those recognized in ANCSA.

Table 3.2. Comparison of Southeast Communities Listed in Tlingit and Haida Decision and in ANCSA

COMMUNITIES LISTED IN T & H COURT DECISIONS	COMMUNITIES LISTED IN ANCSA
Angoon	Angoon Craig
Douglas	
Hoonah	Hoonah
Hydaburg	Hydaburg
Juneau	Juneau
Kake	Kake Kasaan
Klawock	Klawock
Klukwan	Klukwan
Saxman	Saxman
Sitka	Sitka
Skagway	
Yakutat	Yakutat
Total: 16	12

The Tlingit and Haida Central Council and ANCSA

As the Central Council grew and developed, it assumed more governmental functions on behalf of its enrollees. It also actively expanded as a political organization in the state. The Central Council was very energetic in the pursuit of land claims leading to the passage of ANCSA. The member communities were represented in these efforts by the officers and executive committee, who during the year carried out the will and desire of Central Council delegates who only met annually in convention. The council developed effective relationships with the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) and cooperated in statewide efforts in support of the claims. The leadership also pursued legislative lobbying activities on behalf of the Southeast region and local communities.

The Tlingit and Haida settlement established aboriginal Indian title to nearly all of Southeast Alaska, and determined that the land had not been abandoned at the time of taking. Although the Southeast Indians received compensation for the national forest, national park, townsite, and other lands that were taken from them, this area did not constitute all the Southeast region. There were 2,628, 207 acres still held by aboriginal Indian title by the Tlingit and Haida Indians, according to the court findings. The Central Council participated in the efforts to settle statewide land claims for these areas, with claims that were still outstanding. In 1967, for example, the Central Council was approached by the state to participate in a state-sponsored Land Claims Task Force to draft a bill that would be jointly proposed by the state and the Native people.

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The Central Council lobbied Congress for inclusion of all of its constituent communities in draft ANCSA legislation. It took the position that all of its member communities are entitled to full benefits under the act, which included Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, and Wrangell. In 1969, for example, the President of the Central Council participated in cooperative lobbying activity with the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) in Washington, D.C. President Borbridge reported, "We [Emil Notti of AFN and John Borbridge of the Central Council] have advanced our aspirations for ... our urban and rural people" (Borbridge 1969). In 1970, Borbridge reported, "The position of the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska has been to include all of our Tlingit and Haida communities in the list of villages that would receive land in a land claims settlement. Thus Juneau, Sitka, and Petersburg are included in such a list. We have made inroads to the extent that the 'Hickel Bill' and the Senate in S. 1830 recognize ten of our communities" (Borbridge 1970).

This letter also expressed Central Council concerns over the issue of processing state land selections from the Tongass National Forest near modern communities. The Central Council opposed efforts by the state commissioner of natural resources, who was pushing the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to process such selections, since those selections would affect the availability of land to the villages under the impending settlement. Specific reference was made to Ketchikan, Petersburg, Wrangell, and Sitka on this issue. The Central Council also engaged in discussions with its attorneys about filing suit over this issue.

Summary

Before 1950, all Tlingit and Haida communities participated in the land claims movement through meetings that occurred in association with annual conventions of the Alaska Native Brotherhood, as well as in key organizational meetings of the Central Council, such as that in 1941. Tenakee and Haines became less active after about 1950, but in this regard they match similar changes in activity in Kasaan and Douglas. After the Central Council was re-organized as a representative tribal organization for all of Tlingit and Haida Indians in the 1960s, following the favorable decision in the case, there was active participation of Ketchikan, Petersburg and Wrangell as local chapters of the organization (joining with 15 other Tlingit and Haida communities in Alaska, Washington, and California).

The treatment of "community" is instructive with regard to the question of community recognition under ANCSA, since in the Tlingit and Haida case it was changed through legislative action. The discussion about that change involved four of the five communities that are the topic of this study. In the 1960s, it was necessary to modify the original terms of the 1935 enabling legislation in order to acknowledge modern Tlingit and Haida communities which otherwise would have been eliminated from benefits.

In 1971, following adoption of a resolution at the annual convention to approve Haines as an independent Tlingit and Haida community, there were nineteen Tlingit and Haida communities. Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, and Wrangell were recognized, along with 13 other communities in southeast Alaska (Angoon, Craig, Hoonah, Hydaburg, Juneau, Kake, Kasaan, Klawock, Klukwan, Metlakatla, Saxman, Sitka, Yakutat), and two out-of-state chapters (Seattle, Washington, and Oakland, California). The 17 southeastern Tlingit and Haida communities included the 12 ANCSA communities (10 "villages" and two "modern and urban" communities), Metlakatla (which opted to maintain its reservation status under ANCSA), and four of the five unrecognized southeast communities (Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, and Wrangell). These four communities elected delegates and had full participation in all of the meetings, committees, actions and initiatives of the Central Council.

References Cited

References cited in this chapter appear at the end of Chapter 5.

Chapter 4. Southeast Alaska Community Populations

BY LEE GORSUCH

Introduction

This chapter examines the 1970 populations and the ANCSA enrollments of communities in Southeast Alaska. It compares the five study communities of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee, and Wrangell to those Southeast Alaska communities that were certified under ANCSA as Alaska Native villages, or were conferred special status as urban places.

The 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) defined a "Native village" as:

"...any tribe, band, clan, group, village, community, or association in Alaska listed in sections 11 and 16 of this Act, or which meets the requirements of this Act, and which the Secretary determines was, on the 1970 census enumeration date (as shown by the census or other evidence satisfactory to the Secretary, who shall make findings of fact in each instance), composed of twenty-five or more Natives." Sec. 3(c)

The only communities of Southeast Alaska referenced in the act were the ten listed in Section 16, all of which were subsequently certified by the Secretary as Native villages under the definitions of the act. None of the five study communities were expressly mentioned in the act. However, in addition to listing and defining Native villages, ANCSA, under Section 14(h)(3), authorized the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw and convey lands to Natives residing in the four urban communities of Sitka, Juneau, Kodiak, and Kenai, if they incorporated under the laws of Alaska (as did all other Native villages in order to receive the benefits of the settlement). Two of these urban communities, Sitka and Juneau, are in Southeast Alaska and became eligible to receive benefits under the act.

The central questions of this chapter thus become: how are the populations of the study communities of Ketchikan, Petersburg, and Wrangell—which are urban in character—similar to or different from the populations of Juneau and Sitka; and how are the populations of the smaller study communities of Haines and Tenakee similar to or different from those of the ten Southeast communities listed in the act and certified as Native villages?

Southeast Community Populations in 1970

Given ANCSA's specific reference to the 1970 census of population, the first point of reference in this chapter is to present and compare data on the 1970 community populations by size and by race as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Table 4.1 displays the 1970 community populations by Native and non-Native residents. It also reports the percentage of the total community population enumerated and recorded as Native.

How do the five study communities compare in size to the other recognized communities in Southeast Alaska? Table 4.1 shows that one of the study communities, Ketchikan, had a 1970 population in excess of 2,500 residents and was classified as an urban community along with Juneau and Sitka. (The population numbers reported are of the cities proper, not of their greater metropolitan areas.) Even though the two study communities of Petersburg and Wrangell were not classified as urban, they had populations of over 2,000 and were comparable in size to Sitka. Similarly, the population of Haines was in the mid-range of the medium-sized communities certified as Native villages, and Tenakee was between the size of the two Native villages of Saxman and Kasaan. In summary, the five study communities were comparable in size to the other Southeast communities recognized by the settlement act.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA COMMUNITY POPULATIONS

How was the Native composition of the study communities similar to or different from the Native composition of the recognized Southeast villages? The 1970 census reported that 15 percent of Ketchikan's population was Native, compared to Juneau's 20 percent and Sitka's 23 percent. In Petersburg and Wrangell, Natives comprised 12 percent and 19 percent of the local populations. Thus, the Native populations of both Ketchikan and Wrangell were comparable to those of Juneau and Sitka, whereas Petersburg's Native population was somewhat smaller.

Among the smaller Southeast Alaska communities which became certified Native villages under ANCSA, the Native proportions of the community populations ranged from 94 percent in Angoon to 27 percent in Kasaan and Saxman. Haines, with 24 percent of its 1990 population Native, was comparable to Kasaan and Saxman. However, on average, the census data indicates that the two study communities of Haines and Tenakee had significantly smaller proportions of their populations which were Native than did those Southeast communities that became recognized Native villages. The study community of Tenakee, where in 1970 only 7 percent of the population was Native, had a much smaller share of Natives than did Kasaan and Saxman—populations of both those ANCSA villages were 27 percent Native.

Table 4.1. 1970 Population of Southeast Alaska Communities				
URBAN PLACES	TOTAL	NON-NATIVE	NATIVE	% NATIVE
Juneau	6,050	4,819	1,231	20%
Ketchikan	6,994	5,930	1,064	15%
Sitka	3,370	2,608	762	23%
LARGE VILLAGES				
Petersburg	2,042	1,800	242	12%
Wrangell	2,029	1,649	380	19%
MEDIUM VILLAGES				
Angoon	400	23	377	94%
Craig	272	119	153	56%
Haines	463	354	109	24%
Hoonah	748	214	534	71%
Hydaburg	214	25	189	88%
Kake	448	47	401	90%
Klawock	213	19	194	91%
SMALL VILLAGES				
Kasaan	30	22	8	27%
Klukwan	103	11	92	89%
Tenakee	86	80	6	7%
Saxman	135	36	99	27%
Yakutat	190	34	156	82%

Source: 1970 Census and 2(c) Report

Study communities, not certified under ANCSA

Other Sources of Native Population Data

In a state as large, sparsely settled, and diverse as Alaska, it is quite possible that the census may have undercounted some communities. It is even more likely that it may have undercounted the Native population. The census enumerates an individual's race or ethnic status based on the respondent's own assessment. Thus, some Natives, particularly those with less than a majority of Native blood or those who, for other reasons, may not have thought of themselves as Native, may have enumerated themselves as white or other in 1970. To illustrate this likely undercounting, the census reported a total statewide Native population of 50,654 for 1970, while the Alaska Native roll—drawn up after ANCSA was enacted—contained the names of 59,771 Natives who were born on or before December 17, 1971 and resided in Alaska. Even though the census enumeration took place in 1969, and the Native roll counted all Natives born on or before December of 1971 (the enrollment process occurred during 1972-74), the differences in the numbers cannot be explained by the expected net natural increases and migration that would likely have occurred between the two reporting periods.

This likely phenomenon of underreporting becomes more evident when one turns to Table 4.2, to compare the census's Native populations for Southeast communities with those of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' official ANCSA roll of Natives, reported by Native enrollee's physical residence at the time of enrollment.

How does 1970 census data on Native populations by community compare to Native enrollments by the enrollee's place of residence? And, does Native enrollment data differentiate the five study communities from the other Southeast communities in ways in which the census did not?

Table 4.2 reports the census's Native population count by community and also shows the number of Natives enrolled under ANCSA who were living in those communities at the time they enrolled. In the implementation of the settlement act, the Secretary of the Interior defined a Native's residence as his or her permanent residence, the place considered home, irrespective of where he or she was actually living at the time. Therefore, Table 4.2 shows Native enrollment in several ways: total Natives living in a community but not necessarily regarding it as their permanent residence; the total number of Natives enrolled to each community and regarding it as their permanent residence, even though they may not have been living there at the time; and the total enrolled to a community but living elsewhere. (See Chapter 6 for a more complete discussion of the definition of Native residence for Native enrollment purposes.)

Table 4.2 reveals, for example, that the Native roll reported more than twice as many Natives living in Sitka at the time of enrollment than the census reported as residents in 1970. Both Juneau and Ketchikan had about 76 percent more enrolled Native residents than the 1970 census of Native residents showed. A similar pattern was also true for Petersburg and Wrangell. Hence, the larger and urban study communities were similar in this regard to both Sitka and Juneau.

The differences between the two data sources for the medium-sized communities were modest, with the exception of Haines, where the Native roll reported three times as many Natives living in Haines as did the census. In the smaller communities, the Native roll reported no Natives living in Tenakee and only a third as many Natives living in Klukwan as did the census. Whereas the 1970 U.S. Census reported six Natives living in Tenakee on the enumeration date (March 1969), the Alaska Native roll compiled in 1972-73 reported no Natives living in Tenakee.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA COMMUNITY POPULATIONS

Table 4.2. Comparison of 1970 Census Population to 1974 ANCSA Enrollments and Residency						
PLACES	1970 CENSUS NATIVE POP (1)	ENROLLED NATIVES, 1974				SEALASKA CORP SE VILLAGE CORP POTENTIAL ENROLLMENT (6)
		BY CURRENT RESIDENCE (2)	BY PLACE ENROLLED TO			
			TOTAL (3)	RESIDING WHERE ENROLLED (4)	RESIDING ELSEWHERE (5)	
URBAN						
Juneau	1,231	2,167	2,640	1,758	882	2,722
Ketchikan	1,064	1,781	1,831	1,174	657	1,862
Sitka	762	1,694	1,804	1,396	408	
LARGE VILLAGES						
Petersburg	242	324	417	302	115	428
Wrangell	380	526	737	476	261	747
MEDIUM VILLAGES						
Angoon	377	398	620	386	234	629
Craig	153	185	317	167	150	317
Haines	109	334	314	160	154	321
Hoonah	534	589	868	547	321	876
Hydaburg	189	236	570	230	340	565
Kake	401	453	552	437	115	558
Klawock	194	242	507	233	274	508
SMALL VILLAGES						
Kasaan	8	6	121	47	73	120
Klukwan	92	36	251	35	216	253
Tenakee	6	0	61	0	61	64
Saxman	135	147	191	109	82	196
Yakutat	156	245	334	234	100	342

Source: 1970 Census of Population and 2(c) Report

Study communities; not certified under ANCSA

Column 3 of Table 4.2 reports the total number of Natives who enrolled to each community (as their permanent residence). Column 4 shows how many of those who declared each community to be their permanent residence also lived there at the time they enrolled, and column 5 shows the number who enrolled in the community but lived elsewhere. The last column reports the Native roll for Southeast villages as of December 31, 1985. (The numbers in the last column vary from those in column 3 because of an opportunity for Natives who were originally left off the roll to be put on later or for those who may have been enrolled to a place incorrectly to correct their place of enrollment. Chapter 6 further discusses the enrollment process.)

SOUTHEAST ALASKA COMMUNITY POPULATIONS

To facilitate comparisons of the study communities (shown in shaded areas on the tables) to other Native villages and recognized urban places, Table 4.3 shows what percentage of a community's total Native enrollment was comprised of Natives who physically resided in that community at the time of enrolling (column 1). The data reveal that in all three of the urban places and in the two large communities the percent of enrolled Natives who lived in those communities at the time they enrolled varied from a low of 64 percent in both Ketchikan and Wrangell to a high of 77 percent in Sitka. Thus, in the three large study communities and the two urban communities recognized in the settlement act, there were no significant differences in the share of Native enrollees who also lived in the enrollment community. The data, expressed as percentages, imply that the balance of any community's enrollment came from Natives residing elsewhere.

Table 4.3. A Comparison of ANCSA Enrollments to Residence in Southeast Alaska Communities, 1974		
	% OF TOTAL COMMUNITY ENROLLMENT WHO RESIDED IN COMMUNITY	% OF TOTAL NATIVE RESIDENTS OF COMMUNITY WHO ENROLLED ELSEWHERE
URBAN PLACES		
Juneau	67	19
Ketchikan	64	34
Sitka	77	18
LARGE COMMUNITIES		
Petersburg	72	7
Wrangell	64	10
MEDIUM COMMUNITIES		
Angoon	62	3
Craig	53	10
Haines	51	52
Hoonah	63	7
Hydaburg	40	3
Kake	79	4
Klawock	46	4
SMALL COMMUNITIES		
Kasaan	39	NA
Klukwan	14	3
Tenakee	0	0
Saxman	57	26
Yakutat	70	4

Source: 2(c) Report

Study communities; not certified under ANCSA

SOUTHEAST ALASKA COMMUNITY POPULATIONS

In reviewing the smaller communities' percentages of Native enrollees who were also physically residing there at the time they enrolled, with the exception of Tenakee, which had none of its enrollees living there when they enrolled, the percentages ranged from a low of 14 percent in Klukwan to a high of 79 percent for Kake. This means that 86 percent of Klukwan's enrollment was comprised of Natives who did not reside in Klukwan at the time of enrollment. The study community of Haines was in the middle of this range, with 51 percent of its enrollment comprised of Natives who also physically resided there when they enrolled.

The second column of Table 4.3 shows the percentage of a community's Native population which elected not to enroll in the community in which they were residing but rather to enroll to another place they regarded as their permanent residence. Petersburg had only 7 percent and Wrangell had 10 percent of their Native resident populations enroll elsewhere, whereas Juneau and Sitka had 19 and 18 percent of their Native populations enroll elsewhere. Ketchikan had 34 percent of its Native residents enroll elsewhere. Thus, the three study communities are distinct from the two recognized urban communities in that two of them, Petersburg and Wrangell, had only half as many of their residents enroll elsewhere as did Juneau and Sitka, while twice as many Natives living in Ketchikan enrolled elsewhere.

Among the medium-sized communities, 10 percent or less of the Native residents enrolled elsewhere except for Haines, one of the study communities, in which 52 percent of the Natives residing in Haines enrolled elsewhere. The pattern among the smaller communities varied significantly, ranging from Klukwan, in which only 3 percent of its Native resident population enrolled elsewhere, to Saxman where 26 percent enrolled to another place. Tenakee had no resident Native population at the time, and data on Kasaan was not available.

The general pattern of the data suggests similarities among the larger communities, some differences between Haines and the other medium-sized communities, and a significant difference between Tenakee and the other small communities which became certified as Native villages.

Chapter 5. Comparison of Historical Native Use and Occupancy in the Study Communities and in Other Southeast Communities

BY CHARLES W. SMYTHE

This chapter compares Native historical use and occupancy in the five study communities and in the twelve Southeast communities that were recognized under ANCSA. It uses a number of specific criteria—from the character of traditional Native settlements to presence of Native cemeteries, graves, and totem poles—to assess similarities and differences between the study communities and the recognized communities.

The comparison is based on histories prepared for Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee, and Wrangell. Summaries of those histories are presented in this chapter; the entire histories are presented in Appendix A. The histories examine Native use and occupancy of the five communities from before the time of the arrival of white settlers up to about 1970. However, because there was substantially more information available for the period prior to the 1950s in regard to ethnicity, the discussions place a greater emphasis on earlier periods. We used many sources to compile these histories, including archival sources, published and unpublished materials, and personal interviews with selected community historians and representatives.

Archival sources consulted and searched included letters and annual school reports of the Bureau of Education's Indian schools, townsite records of Indian possession lands, census records, administrative records of executive land orders, Bureau of Fisheries reports, field notes and unpublished manuscripts of anthropologists, historical files at the Alaska State Historical Library, records of selected legal cases, and affidavits. Materials collected as available were from special collections such as the Curry-Weissbrodt Papers and the William Paul papers and also from community Native organizations, local historical museums, and churches. Finally, community residents generously provided us with much useful archival information.

Published sources consulted included works of anthropologists, archaeologists, explorers, historians, economists, missionaries, government officials, and church authorities.

The third principal source of information was 70 interviews and discussions with community historians, elders, tribal leaders, long-term residents, and local experts in each of the five communities. Material from those interviews appears in quotations throughout the community histories in Appendix A, informing and elucidating the discussions. However, to maintain the confidentiality of sources, individual discussants in the histories are not identified. A list of persons interviewed for this study appears in Appendix B.

Below we first present a broad overview of historical Native use and occupancy of the Southeast region and then outline our specific criteria for comparing the study communities and the ANCSA communities in Southeast. Then we profile the study communities before making our analytic comparisons.

Regional Overview

At the time of the arrival of white settlers, the Tlingit Indians were divided into fourteen tribal subdivisions, or *kwan*. From the north, these divisions are the Yakutat, Chilkat/Chilkoot, Hoonah, Auk, Taku, Sumdum, Hutsnuwu, Sitka, Kake, Kuiu, Stikine, Henya, Sanya and Tongass. Together with the Kaigani Haida, who pushed their way into the southern Tlingit area in the eighteenth century, these *kwans* used and occupied all of the southeastern region, with the exception of the steeper mountain slopes and tops, at the time of first contacts with whites. The aboriginal possession of the lands and waters of Southeast Alaska, including trade routes into the interior across the Canadian border, were recognized by the U.S. Court of Claims (discussed in Chapter 3) and mapped in a federal investigation of the possessory rights of southeastern Indians (Goldschmidt and Haas 1946).

HISTORY OF NATIVE OCCUPATION AND USE

The Tlingit kwan are geographical groupings of smaller political divisions, or clans, which lived together in a common area. Under formal Tlingit property law, the places used and occupied by the Indians were owned by the respective clans. Traditionally, members of the kwan would congregate in larger communities for the winter season. Each kwan is associated with one or more principal villages that contained large clan houses constructed of hand-hewn wooden planks. During the spring, summer and fall, community members would disperse to smaller villages and fish camps depending upon the availability of resources and clan relationships. The Indians would harvest and preserve a variety of wild and renewable resources and other materials for their consumption in other seasons and for trade and ceremonial exchanges.

Throughout the period of administration by the Russian-American Company, the Russian traders followed a policy of non-intervention in the internal political affairs of the Tlingit and Haida Indians. This practice was favorable to their trading relationships with the aboriginal inhabitants, and in consequence the Russians had little or no impact on the political control and autonomy exercised by the Indians throughout Southeast Alaska. Following the acquisition of the Alaskan territory by the United States in 1867, the military administration erected stockades at Sitka, Wrangell, and Tongass, but these were abandoned within a few years. Several instances of bombardment of Indian villages at Wrangell, Kake, and Angoon impressed upon the Indian residents the power of the military to enforce its imposition of civil authority in specific cases. But the period of military administration has been referred to as an 'era of neglect' which, at least in the first ten years after the purchase, had negligible impact on the Tlingit and Haida Indians' use and possession of Southeastern Alaska (U.S. Court of Claims 1959; Emmons 1905; Gruening 1954).

Beginning in Wrangell in the mid-1870s, the influx of white settlers into the region substantially altered the political landscape and settlement patterns by which the Indians had lived for centuries. The principal cause of this migration was economic: the availability of gold and other minerals, rich salmon stocks, and extensive timber stands brought thousands of whites into Southeastern Alaska. They established new towns and industrial sites at many locations. The rush for gold in Canada up the Stikine River brought more than a thousand miners, traders, merchants, and laborers through Wrangell in the mid-1870s, as described below. The first gold camp was established in Alaska in 1878, and in the same year, the first salmon canneries at Klawock and Sitka (Rogers 1960: 198). Two years later, the discovery of gold at Juneau resulted in the founding of the town of that name, and another discovery in 1887 across the channel led to the establishment of the city of Douglas.

The small community at Haines, which was started as a trading post and mission to the Chilkat and Chilkoot Indians in 1881, shifted among several canneries which operated in the area after 1884, and it was not until the Klondike stampede in 1897 that the town became more established. Skagway also traces its beginning to this gold rush. The white town of Ketchikan places its start with a succession of salteries and canneries that began operation at the mouth of Ketchikan Creek in 1886. The incipient town of Petersburg was constructed as a fish cannery and sawmill which opened for operation in 1900. The town of Craig was similarly initiated as the site of a commercial saltery and cannery in about 1910-11.

Although located in or near the site of Indian settlements, the towns that grew up at these locations were essentially white towns. The first land laws that applied to Alaska (acts of 1884 and 1900) provided for the protection of areas used and occupied by Native Alaskans, but did not entail the issuance of deeds of ownership to the aboriginal residents, who were not acknowledged with citizenship rights at this time. Nor did these provisions actually protect Indian-occupied areas from conveyance to non-Natives. Non-Natives were able to file for town and industrial sites and acquire ownership deeds to lands used for exploiting the mineral, fish, and timber resources, or settled as villages and towns in service to these industries. These towns were later organized formally with townsites and municipal governments, with little or no political participation by the local Indian residents.

Rogers (1960) has described these modern communities as new "non-indigenous" towns which, after their formation between 1480 and 1910, became the principal towns and cities of the region, associated with the massive growth of the non-Native population of the region. He analyzes census data to show the reorientation of Tlingit kwan to these communities from traditional villages and seasonal settlements: the Sitka Indians becoming citizens of the white town of Sitka, the Stikine moving to Wrangell, the residents of Auk settlements moving to Juneau, Taku people to Douglas, the Tongass people to Ketchikan and the Chilkat dividing themselves between Klukwan and Haines (*ibid.*:205-7). He does not detail historical Tlingit settlement at these places; instead he emphasizes the formation and development of larger, modern towns dominated by the non-indigenous population. During this period, traditional villages continued at Yakutat, Klukwan, Hoonah, Angoon, Kake, Klawock and Kasaan.

Some of the new communities were Indian settlements formed at the urging of missionaries and school authorities. In 1887, the Tsimshians moved under the direction of the missionary William Duncan in a large group (800 strong) to Annette Island from Old Metlakatla in British Columbia, and in 1891 this land was set aside by Congress as a reservation. Saxman was a new community formed through the encouragement of the Presbyterian church and territorial school authorities in 1897; it was settled initially by the Cape Fox (Sanya) kwan. The first missionary was a Tsimshian minister and discontented former adherent of William Duncan. There was a consolidation of Haida communities into the new communities at Craig, Hydaburg, and Ketchikan and a movement from Old to New Kasaan. Hydaburg was a new settlement organized specifically for the former Prince of Wales Island communities of Howkan and Klinquan by educational authorities; it was established by the Bureau of Education by 1911.

The initial movements into the new communities took place as group movements. They occurred principally for economic reasons, although in some cases they were the result of the force of missionary and school personalities and the desire to escape the constraints of tradition. There was continued population movement to the new white towns at a more gradual rate in subsequent years, but there was an acceleration of migration after 1950, prompted by the crash in the fish stocks, which many Indians depended on. Rogers (1960) considered that the future economic well-being of the Native population would be tied up with employment opportunities in the new pulp timber industry that developed in some of these towns in the 1950s. What is overlooked in Rogers and other accounts is the history of social cohesion and cultural vitality within the Indian communities in these towns.

Criteria For Comparison

The following criteria served as a basis for comparisons between the study communities and the recognized Southeast ANCSA communities:

- Traditional Native settlements (villages or camps) at sites of modern communities, before the arrival of whites
- Indian occupancy of identifiable areas in the early towns
- Indian land reservations or exclusions from the Tongass National Forest
- Indian possessions and Native townsite lands
- Federal schools for Indians
- Churches or missions serving Natives
- Alaska Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood local camps
- IRA (Indian Reorganization Act) organizations
- Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska Community Council
- Native cemeteries, graves, and totem poles

Information about each of these topics helps provide a picture of Native use and occupancy of the study areas before white settlement and in the modern communities that developed later. The discussion is concerned principally with the historic period—that is, after the appearance of non-Natives. There is little reference to extensive prehistoric and archaeological resources that exist in the areas surrounding the communities.

In most of the study communities, white businesses in the early days depended heavily on the Native trade for their livelihood. Another feature of the early economy in most of these communities was the fishing industry's reliance on Indian labor. Also apparent in the histories of these communities is the widespread discrimination against Natives that existed. Natives we interviewed reported that discrimination was a facet of everyday life and that it had a strong influence on their lives.

The activities of the Alaska Native Brotherhood, Alaska Native Sisterhood, and the Central Council are significant because they document Native institutions that formed in the five study communities and, in most cases, have been active throughout the historical period since the 1920s. The brotherhood and sisterhood developed particularly as a response to the discrimination Natives experienced in Southeast Alaska. Churches in the study communities often indicate the presence of a living Native institution. In most of these communities, one or more churches were at some time devoted principally to the local Native community and had mostly Native members.

Native cemeteries, graves, and totem poles are discussed briefly as further evidence of Native use and occupation in the communities. Native cemeteries and graves largely date from the historic period since Indian customs for disposing of the dead involved cremation (with the exception of shaman's graves). Burial of the dead started after Christian churches came into the communities. Totem poles were in use in Wrangell and Ketchikan but not in other study communities; the northern Tlingit did not adopt that custom.

Profiles of Study Communities

Haines

The Tlingit of Haines are largely Chilkoot and Chilkat Indians who trace their families back to several communities that existed in the area before the arrival of white settlers. The modern community of Haines—the site of which was selected with the approval of the Tlingit owners—began as a trading post, school, and mission established for Natives in 1881. A large village was formerly located on that site. The region's economy underwent a rapid transformation, particularly during and after the Klondike gold rush of 1897-98, and Chilkoot and Chilkat people moved into Haines from the outlying areas. The Native people came into town partly because they wanted education and jobs, but also because diseases and natural disasters had affected outlying Native communities. The Native community at Haines has been a stable component throughout the history of the modern town of Haines.

Haines Traditional Native Settlement

The principal Chilkoot village was along both banks of the Chilkoot River close to its outlet from Chilkoot Lake. The existence of a large prehistoric village, as well as historic houses, fishing platforms, fish weirs, smokehouses, cemeteries, grave sites, shamans' burials, and caves with pictographs have been documented in the area. Another large village was located on the Chilkat River about three miles from the center of the modern town of Haines. About equal numbers of Chilkoot and Chilkat Indians lived there. A third village was occupied on Chilkoot Inlet where the tank farm was later constructed in modern Haines.

Identifiable Native Area in Early Haines

The main Native community at Haines was known as "the village" and was located along the shore in Portage Cove just north of Main Street. Historical photographs from the turn of the century show a line of small, modern houses in a row, with smokehouses in front across the path of the beach. Another area of Native occupation was on mission land along Main Street. But by the 1920s, Natives had also moved to other areas of town.

Haines Indian Land Reservation or Exclusion

Between 1913 and 1918 four reservations for the use of Haines and Klukwan Indians were created under executive orders of the President. Those included land around the Klukwan village and areas along the banks of the Chilkat River, used by Natives from both communities. One of these, the Yendistucky Reserve, was three miles from Haines and covered 144 acres. The executive order establishing the Yendistucky Reserve said, "A large part of the area is secured by the claim of the Natives by long occupation for use for their subsistence. . . . Other parts contain a large number of graves of their ancestors and kindred. . . ." (Executive Order No. 2388, May 25, 1916, U.S. Survey 908).

Indian Possessions in Haines Townsite

On the original 1918 plat of the Haines townsite, there were four "Native" and three "Indian possession" tracts. Much of this land was not deeded until the 1950s.

HISTORY OF NATIVE OCCUPATION AND USE

Haines Churches or Missions Serving Natives

In 1881 the Presbyterian Church started as a mission to the Chilkoot and Chilkat Indians. It opened and closed twice between 1882 and 1891, but in 1893 the Haines Presbyterian Church was formally organized. Church records show regular addition of new Native members through 1970, although local residents report that in the 1930s the church began turning away from its former close relationship with the Native community, segregating church services and establishing a separate Sunday school for Natives.

The Salvation Army Church came to Haines after 1912. Many Native residents became members of the Haines Native Army band. The Salvation Army still serves the Native community in Haines today.

Haines Government Schools for Natives

One of the first three government schools for Natives in Alaska was established in Haines in 1883, and it remained in operation until 1948. The school went only through the sixth grade, and for many years Natives who finished the sixth grade got no more education or had to leave home for boarding schools. Beginning in the 1920s, the Alaska Native Brotherhood in Haines was able to gain admission to the local public schools for a few Natives, but there was opposition in the community.

Alaska Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood in Haines

The Haines Progressive Club, a forerunner to the Haines Alaska Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood, was organized in 1916. The brotherhood was established in the early 1920s. A former officer of the brotherhood said in an interview that the goals of the organization were to obtain equal rights for Natives in Haines, end discrimination in the schools and in the work place, gain the right to vote, and otherwise promote development of the Native community. In 1934, the brotherhood organized Native voters and a Native mayor was elected. The 1929 convention at which the Alaska Native Brotherhood decided to file land claims against the federal government was held in Haines, and the Haines brotherhood and sisterhood took part in meetings and other activities associated with the land claims in later years.

Haines IRA Council

In 1941 Natives in Haines formed the Chilkoot Indian Association—a council set up under terms of the federal Indian Reorganization Act (IRA). The association attempted to have a reservation set aside for the Haines Indian village and submitted a petition to the Department of the Interior. The department had held hearings in Klukwan for a possible reservation and acknowledged that the Klukwan and Haines Natives “still use much of the territory in common” (Warne 1948), but no Haines village reservation was established.

Tlingit and Haida Central Council in Haines

In the 1960s Haines Natives participated in activities of the Tlingit and Haida Central Council through its association with the Klukwan delegation. Concerns over a proposal for a river crossing of a new highway in the Yendistucky Reserve prompted the Haines community to organize its own chapter of the council in 1971, and the Haines community council has remained active since then.

Haines Native Cemeteries and Grave Sites

Eight historical Native cemeteries and two shamans' burials are in the Haines area.

HISTORY OF NATIVE OCCUPATION AND USE**Ketchikan**

A Native village was located in an area on both sides of Ketchikan Creek before white settlers arrived. The mouth of Ketchikan Creek was a summer village for Tlingit families who put up fish from the huge runs of pink salmon that returned to the creek each year. Those large salmon runs also attracted the first white settlers, who built a saltery and cannery by the village in the 1880s. The Native school and mission erected on Indian land in the 1890s were the first such institutions established in the small town. The development of the salmon fishing industry, together with logging, milling, and merchant businesses, helped establish Ketchikan as a commercial center after the turn of the century.

Economic growth attracted a large number of Tsimshians, and smaller numbers of Tlingit and Haida, to Ketchikan. The Tsimshians have remained the largest group in the Ketchikan Native community. A large area south of the commercial district became known as Indian town. The decline of salmon stocks in some areas of Southeast Alaska and the construction of a large pulp mill at mid-century attracted a second wave of Native migration to Ketchikan. This time the new arrivals were from Tlingit and Haida communities on Prince of Wales Island. Today Ketchikan is home to the third largest Native community in Southeast Alaska.

Ketchikan Traditional Native Settlement

Before the arrival of white settlers, the mouth of Ketchikan Creek was a summer village to which Indian family groups regularly came to dry fish. They built large smokehouses which also served as their summer homes. The creek and the land around its mouth was owned by members of the Ganaxadi clan of the Tongass Kwan.

Ketchikan Indian Land Reservation or Exclusion

In the early 1900s the area on both sides of the mouth of Ketchikan Creek was occupied mainly by Natives, and they used the tidelands in front of the village for storing boats and gear and for access to the water. In 1905 the Department of the Interior reserved the tide flats on either side of Ketchikan Creek "for the use of the Natives of Alaska for landing places for canoes and other craft used by such Natives." The reserve was ineffective in stopping commercial development along the shore and on adjacent tidelands. The DOI took some action to stop encroachment on the tidelands, but by 1932 it held that DOI's statutory authority to reserve tidelands had been clouded by recent federal legislation that called for tidelands to be held in trust for a future state government.

Early Ketchikan Native Community

Originally Native homes in Ketchikan were clustered around the mouth of Ketchikan Creek. In the 1890s and early 1900s Native people began building small frame houses and cabins to replace the large smokehouses that had doubled as houses in the early days. After the turn of the century the Native population grew and began building houses on a hill along the creek and across on the opposite shoreline, down the beach. This area became known as Indian Town. Later the Tsimshians settled on the knoll overlooking Thomas Basin. In the 1920 and 1930s more Natives moved to Ketchikan and the Native community expanded inland above the knoll, into the area known as Mahoney Heights.

HISTORY OF NATIVE OCCUPATION AND USE

Ketchikan Indian Possessions and Native Townsite Lands

When the survey of the Ketchikan townsite was approved in 1913, the townsite trustee issued deeds to all white occupants and to some persons of mixed Native-white blood. The remaining lots were not deeded, and in the subsequent administration of the townsite, the Government Land Office (GLO) treated undeeded lands as Native possessions. Later, in the late 1920s, the GLO investigated the status of Native-occupied lots, including areas near the mouth of Ketchikan Creek and lots south of the creek that were not included in the original townsite. The lots were surveyed, but no deeds had been issued to Natives as of 1939, when a new townsite trustee called for another investigation because "there is interest to dispose of remaining lots within the townsite, including Native possessions. Many of the lots involved are very valuable . . ." (Parks 1939). The Department of the Interior investigated the ownership of 33 lots in the Native possessions and in 1941 reported that about half remained in Native ownership and the rest had passed to whites. There is no further record of actions on Native possessions until 1957, when DOI began issuing deeds for another 38 lots in the Native possessions. That activity continued through the late 1960s, but by that time much of the land was no longer occupied by Natives.

Ketchikan Churches or Missions Serving Natives

Five churches—two Episcopal churches, the Presbyterian Church, the Salvation Army Church, and the Catholic Church—were established roughly between 1900 and 1920 and served the Native community in Ketchikan. The Episcopal mission opened the first church and school in Ketchikan in 1898 in the Indian community, on the shore adjacent to the Native village. Later, when the Indian members experienced segregation in church activities, the largely Tsimshian congregation formed a separate institution and built St. Elizabeth's Church in 1927. The Presbyterian Church in Ketchikan has its roots in Saxman, which was initiated as a Presbyterian mission in 1897. The church was later relocated to Ketchikan, because much of Saxman's early population moved there. It was formally organized in 1925. The Salvation Army mission was established in Ketchikan by the 1920s. That church was formed partly because the Native community was being exposed to conditions in Ketchikan's red light district, and partly because some Native members felt they were being excluded from participation in Ketchikan's older churches.

Ketchikan Government Schools for Natives

The Bureau of Education opened an Indian school in Ketchikan in 1923. The government school went only through the eighth grade, and Native students who wanted to go to high school largely attended boarding schools in Sitka and later Wrangell. The local public schools in Ketchikan were essentially closed to Natives until around 1930, when attorney William Paul won a court decision that essentially allowed Natives to attend the local public schools if they chose. However, Ketchikan residents interviewed for this report said it was not until the 1940s and 1950s that Natives began to feel better accepted in the public schools.

Alaska Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood in Ketchikan

As in most Southeast communities, the Alaska Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood in Ketchikan operated informally until the 1920s. Equal opportunity for Natives, particularly in education and employment, were long-standing goals of ANB activity in Ketchikan. The Ketchikan camp supported attorney William Paul in his 1929 court case that won Natives the right to attend Ketchikan's public schools.

HISTORY OF NATIVE OCCUPATION AND USE

Representatives of the Ketchikan camp also attended the historic 1929 ANB convention in Haines, when the ANB decided to sue the federal government over land claims. The local membership of the Ketchikan ANB declined in the 1930s and 1940s, when the ANB decided to pursue Tlingit and Haida land claims to the exclusion of the Tsimshians. The Ketchikan camp was invigorated in the 1950s by new members who had moved to Ketchikan from Prince of Wales Island.

Ketchikan IRA Government

The Native community in Ketchikan organized a government under terms of the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) in the 1930s. The constitution for the Ketchikan Indian Corporation was ratified in 1940. In the late 1930s and early 1940s the IRA helped members get loans to buy commercial fishing boats. It was inactive for a period, but was reactivated by new members in the 1950s, when more Natives moved to Ketchikan from Tlingit and Haida communities on Prince of Wales Island.

Tlingit and Haida Central Council in Ketchikan

Ketchikan representatives attended the 1929 meeting in Haines when the ANB decided to file a court suit over land claims, and Ketchikan Natives also took part in organizational meetings of the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska. After the U.S. Court of Claims decision in 1959, Ketchikan was actively involved in meetings and organizational proceedings of the Central Council. Ketchikan Natives were among the organizing officers of the Central Council and served on the council's executive committee, planning committee, and rules of elections committee in the 1960s.

Ketchikan Totem Poles and Grave Sites

Ketchikan has two principal totem poles—the Kyan and the Chief Johnson poles—dating from the turn of the century. There are also large collections of nineteenth century totem poles and grave carvings that were transferred from abandoned Tlingit and Haida villages on Tongass, Cat, Prince of Wales, and other islands. The Ketchikan Totem Heritage Center houses 39 poles, the Saxman Totem Park 25 poles, and Mud Bight Village 13 poles.

A large Native cemetery and burial site are located on Pennock Island.

Petersburg

Petersburg was a Native family fishing settlement when white settlers arrived at the turn of the century. Two homesteads acquired by the first white settler, Peter Buschmann, were located on either side of the Native fish camp on Hammer Slough. Other Native fish camps were south of town, in the Wrangell Narrows. The site of a former village was across the narrows at the mouth of Petersburg Creek. Local Natives held jobs as fishermen and cannery workers for the cannery that opened at Petersburg around 1900. More Natives moved to Petersburg in the 1920s and later, when the town began to grow and prosper as a modern fishing community with a population dominated by people of Norwegian ancestry. Today the Native community in Petersburg includes many descendants of the early Indian migrants to Petersburg.

HISTORY OF NATIVE OCCUPATION AND USE**Petersburg Traditional Native Settlement**

Two villages were once located in the immediate vicinity of Petersburg, but residents of those villages had amalgamated with people in the Wrangell community before white settlers came to the area. One village was at the mouth of Petersburg Creek and another across Frederick Sound in Thomas Bay. By the time white settlers arrived, Natives occupied seasonal camps that they had long used for drying fish, hunting, trapping, and gardening.

Indian Occupancy of an Identifiable Area in the Early Petersburg

Early in the century a cannery was opened at Petersburg. In 1902, 24 Indians fished for the cannery, and Natives continued to fish and work in the cannery in subsequent years. The early Native residents of Petersburg came from small settlements in the area and from Kake and Wrangell. Natives lived and moored their boats in an area of small cabins next to the cannery and on the north side of Hammer Slough, up the hill behind the waterfront. That latter area became the center of the Native community in Petersburg, and was known as "Indian Street" or "Indian Bridge."

Petersburg Indian Possessions and Native Townsite Lands

The Petersburg townsite survey was approved in 1919 and included three lots in Indian possessions and a Native allotment. The city of Petersburg gained ownership of two of the Indian possession lots, and a descendant of the original Indian owner deeded the third to the Petersburg Moose Club.

Churches or Missions to Serve Natives

The first organized church in Petersburg was the Salvation Army, which started activity in the Native community in 1909. A prominent Indian from Wrangell took charge of the church in 1913 and was responsible for organizing the construction—with Indian labor—of the Salvation Army Hall, which stood on Indian Street. The Salvation Army has been active continuously in Petersburg since its inception, and it has maintained its emphasis on the lower-income and Native populations.

The Petersburg Tlingit Presbyterian Church was established at the request of the Indian community in 1924. It was organized with a Tlingit governing body and congregation, and it retained that ethnic character through the 1950s. In the 1940s, when the church was without a minister, a leader of the Tlingit community was instrumental in convincing the state church to station another minister in the town. The name of the church was changed to the First Presbyterian Church in 1947, a change that reflected the church's shifting orientation to a wider segment of Petersburg's population.

Alaska Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood in Petersburg

The Petersburg camps of the Alaska Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood were formally organized in the early 1920s—about the same time as in other Southeast communities. A long-time resident interviewed for this report said that in the 1930s the Petersburg camp worked for equal access to schools and other facilities and for land claims. Petersburg was represented at the 1929 ANB meeting in Haines when the ANB decided to file suit against the federal government over land claims. A very prominent leader of the Petersburg ANS in the 1940s and 1950s was Arny Hallingstad, who was elected camp president seven times and worked for land claims, integration of the local schools, union organization of cannery workers, and the abolition of fish traps. In 1955 and in 1970 the ANB annual conventions were held in Petersburg.

HISTORY OF NATIVE OCCUPATION AND USE**Petersburg Government Schools for Natives**

A government school (through eighth grade) for Natives was open in Petersburg for most of the period from 1904 to 1937. Students who wanted to attend high schools first went to boarding schools as far away as Oregon and Washington, but later to Sheldon Jackson School in Sitka and the Wrangell Institute in Wrangell. In 1937, Native students won the right to attend local public schools in Petersburg.

IRA Organization in Petersburg

The Petersburg IRA, named the Petersburg Indian Association, was organized and approved in 1948. Initially the organization mainly helped Natives get loans to buy fishing boats.

Tlingit and Haida Central Council in Petersburg

The Petersburg Indian community participated in meetings of Tlingit and Haida Indians in the early years of the land claims action, but later (in the 1950s) it supported the land claims mainly through the Petersburg camp of the Alaska Native Sisterhood. After the 1959 decision of the U.S. Court of Claims, Petersburg formed a Tlingit and Haida community council and took part in formation of the Central Council. In 1967 Petersburg delegates were elected to the executive committee of the Central Council, and Petersburg remains a listed community of the central committee.

Petersburg Native Cemeteries and Grave Sites

A cemetery with Native graves dating from 1911 to about 1930 is across the narrows from Petersburg, behind Sasby Island. The site is included as a Native cemetery site in Sealaska regional corporation's compilation of Native historical and cemetery sites in Southeast Alaska.

Tenakee

A Tlingit village was located at the Tenakee hot springs when white settlers arrived around 1900. The village and the surrounding area, including Tenakee Inlet, were owned and occupied by members of the Wooshkeetan clan. The development of a small commercial fishing industry at Tenakee attracted more Tlingit families to the area in the 1920s and 1930s.

Early in the century the federal government had established the Tongass National Forest throughout much of Southeast Alaska, including the area around Tenakee. In 1935, the federal government issued an executive land order that recognized the Native community at Tenakee as "an Indian settlement" and excluded it from the national forest. The Native population at Tenakee declined in the 1940s and 1950s with the decline in the commercial fisheries. Some Natives also moved to other places where their children could have a chance to go to high school.

Tenakee Traditional Native Settlement

The village of Tenakee, or Tenakee Springs, is situated at a hot springs that was the location of a Tlingit village before the whites arrived. The Tlingit village at that location was recognized in the 1891 U.S. Coast Pilot, which reported "a small Native village" and said that Tenakee Inlet was "constantly used by

HISTORY OF NATIVE OCCUPATION AND USE

the Indians in their journeys from Chatham Strait to Port Frederick." The village was also reported by the operator of a saltery in the area in 1901. The operator described the actions of the local clan leader, who asserted ownership of fishing sites in Tenakee Inlet.

Occupancy of Identifiable Area in Early Tenakee

Several Tlingit families lived in Tenakee at the turn of the century. Some lived in the area known as Indian village, which was near the modern boat harbor, and some remained in the original location near the hot springs. In the 1920s and 1930s the Native population grew as more Natives moved in from nearby communities to take advantage of jobs with the two canneries at Tenakee. Some of those new Native residents moved into the Indian village.

Tenakee Indian Land Reservation or Exclusion

The Indian village at Tenakee was recognized as an "Indian settlement" in an executive order of President Franklin Roosevelt in 1935. That order excluded the village from the Tongass National Forest. Native rights to the village tract were reaffirmed in 1965, when the BLM turned down a non-Native application for a trade and manufacturing site there, noting that "possessory rights to this tract are claimed and that the lands have been used and occupied by these Indian people for many years" (Peters 1965).

Tenakee Churches or Missions Serving Natives

Native residents built their own church in Tenakee in the 1920s or 1930s. Local residents credit Charlie Walters, an old-time Native resident, with starting the church by donating land for a building and urging local residents to build a church. Community members began meeting in the hall, which later became a Salvation Army Hall. Nearly all Native families in Tenakee belonged to the Salvation Army Church in the 1940s and the church was active there until 1950, when the Salvation Army Hall burned. It did not reopen because about that time the local economy went into decline and Natives began moving to other communities.

Alaska Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood in Tenakee

Tenakee had an active ANB camp from the 1920s to about 1950. Tenakee ANB members attended the 1929 meeting in Haines, where the ANB decided to sue the federal government over land claims, and the 1941 meeting of the Tlingit and Haida Indians in Wrangell, at which the group approved a contract with attorneys to pursue the land claims case. After the 1940s ANB membership declined as residents left Tenakee to look for jobs elsewhere. Lawyers pursuing the land claims case included Tenakee on their mailing list through the early 1950s.

Tenakee Native Cemeteries and Grave Sites

Opposite the Indian village at Tenakee is a small island the Native community uses as its principal burial area. A second, smaller cemetery is near the town of Tenakee on Chichagof Island. There is another burial site across the inlet on a small island north of Kadashan Bay.

HISTORY OF NATIVE OCCUPATION AND USE**Wrangell**

Before white settlers and traders came to the area, Wrangell was the site of a summer village of the Stikine kwan, the largest and most powerful of the southern Tlingit tribal groups. In the 1830s and 1840s, when the first white settlement was established at Wrangell, the Tlingit population was estimated to be several thousand. Except for Sitka, Wrangell has the longest history of contact with non-Natives in Southeast Alaska. In the nineteenth century, Wrangell was an important trading center for Natives from Alaska and Canada and a transit point to gold fields in the interior. Over the years, Wrangell developed as a predominantly white town. Natives from other Tlingit and Haida communities in the region moved to Wrangell to take advantage of jobs and schools there. As a result, the Native community in Wrangell today has diverse origins.

Wrangell Traditional Village Site

In the nineteenth century the Stikine Tlingit occupied many villages and camps in a large area around what is now Wrangell. Wrangell was a summer village owned and occupied by the Naanyaa.aayi clan of the Stikine Kwan. A leading member of the clan gave the Russian permission to establish the first trading post in Wrangell.

Occupancy of Identifiable Area in Early Wrangell

The ten Stikine clans lived in separate areas along the south shore surrounding the modern-day harbor in Wrangell. This large village area was described by the early American military authorities and missionaries in the 1860s and 1870s. The 1906 subdivisional survey of the Wrangell townsite identified Indian possessions in this area. Another expanse of Indian occupation has existed since the 1870s. Located north of town and separated from the Stikine settlements by the white settlement, this was the home of numerous Indian migrants to Wrangell. It became known in the local Indian community as the "foreign" town, and was the locus of trade and settlement for members of other kwan who came to Wrangell. Native people from Craig, Klawock, Hydaburg, Kake, Ketchikan, Sitka, Haines, and other villages—and from cannery sites in the area—established residence in Wrangell.

Wrangell Indian Possessions and Native Townsite Lands

The map of the original Wrangell townsite from 1906 identifies Native possessions in twelve townsite blocks, including areas around Wrangell Harbor, on the northern and southern peninsulas of the harbor, all of Shakes Island, and extending northward along Front Street. In 1926 the Wrangell townsite trustee was authorized to subdivide the Indian Village and issue deeds to Native occupants. The village was subdivided into 104 lots. In 1931, the trustee issued 23 deeds to Natives, eight deeds to others who were not local Natives, and decided that whites had gained legal possession of 20 lots. The remaining lots were held in trust for future settlement by Natives. By 1958, townsite records indicate that Indians held about 53 percent of the Native possession lots, non-Natives another 44 percent, and 3 percent remained undeeded.

Wrangell Churches or Missions Serving Natives

The Presbyterians organized the first church and school in Wrangell in 1877, with its primary mission to the Native community. Later, after some white residents asked for segregated services, some Native members left that church and built their own. That church ultimately became St. Elizabeth's Episcopal Church. It provided activities for Native youth and started a high school for Native boys. Church records

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indicate the congregation was largely Native through the 1950s. Native residents also organized a corps of the Salvation Army in Wrangell before the turn of the century, and Wrangell was the army's headquarters for Alaska, the Yukon, and part of British Columbia until 1939.

Wrangell Government Schools for Natives

The Bureau of Education (BOE) opened Wrangell's first public school in 1885. At first mostly Native but also some non-Native children attended; the BOE opened a separate school for white children in 1901. The BOE and its successor, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, operated an elementary school for Natives in Wrangell until 1932. The BIA opened the Wrangell Institute in 1932. The institute was a boarding high school for Native students and operated until 1975.

Alaska Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood in Wrangell

Wrangell Natives began organizing a camp of the Alaska Native Brotherhood in 1913, and Wrangell was formally recognized as an ANB camp in 1921. In 1922, the Wrangell ANB and ANS took up a collection to support attorney William Paul in a test case for Native voting rights. Paul was representing a Wrangell Native who had been denied the right to vote and who had been arrested when he challenged authorities at the polls. Paul's client was found not guilty, and the right of Indians to vote in Alaska was accepted in practice. The ANB hall became the social center for the Indian community in Wrangell. In 1935, Wrangell hosted the organizational meeting of delegates establishing the Tlingit and Haida Central Council, which was formed to help advance the land claims suit against the federal government.

IRA Organization in Wrangell

Wrangell formed an IRA organization, the Wrangell Cooperative Association, in 1948. The organization helped Native fishermen get loans to buy boats, and at least one Native received a loan to finance a shop.

Tlingit and Haida Central Council in Wrangell

Wrangell participated in all the meetings involving tribal communities and representatives involved in the Tlingit and Haida land claims suit against the federal government. As noted above, it hosted the organizational meeting of delegates establishing the Tlingit and Haida Central Council in 1935, and in 1941 it hosted the meeting at which the Tlingit and Haida Indians approved a contract with attorneys pursuing the land claims. After the favorable decision in the case in 1959, two competing groups in Wrangell established community councils to represent Wrangell in the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska; after several years one group prevailed.

Wrangell Totem Poles, Indian Cemeteries, and Grave Sites

The use of totem poles was well established among the Stikine Tlingit by the early nineteenth century, and many important poles originated in Wrangell. These include the Shakes totems, associated with the Shakes family (including a succession of Chief Shakes); the Kadashan poles (in honor of a prominent Haida peacemaker from Wrangell); the Kiksadi pole (commissioned in memory of a Kiksadi chief in Wrangell); and the Shustak pole (originally erected on Shustak Point to honor a dead chief).

One large and several smaller burial and cemetery sites in Wrangell attest to Tlingit occupancy of the area, and to the influence of the missionaries, from the 1880s. The largest is south of the old village.

Comparison of Communities

We now turn to a comparison of the five study communities described above and the Southeast communities that were recognized under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Section 16 of ANCSA listed ten Southeastern villages that had participated in the Tlingit and Haida claims settlement and that were also considered eligible to form village corporations: Angoon, Craig, Hoonah, Hydaburg, Kake, Kasaan, Klawock, Klukwan, Saxman, and Yakutat. Section 14(h)3 provided special consideration for two more Southeastern communities, Juneau and Sitka, that were classified as "modern and urban" communities. Juneau and Sitka were also entitled to form corporations and select land under the act, but their benefits differed from those of village corporations.

For this comparison of the recognized communities and the study communities we present comparative information for communities of similar size, ethnicity, and history. For the most part, we compare the five study communities with four recognized ANCSA communities: Juneau, Sitka, Craig, and Kasaan. We compare Haines, Ketchikan, and Wrangell principally with Juneau and Sitka. Petersburg can be contrasted with Craig, and to a lesser extent with Juneau and Sitka. Tenakee can be assessed relative to Kasaan. Where significant and useful differences exist between the study communities and other recognized ANCSA communities in Southeast, we note those differences.

The aim of this discussion is to present salient facts indicating similarities and differences among communities, based on the criteria listed earlier. We do not attempt to reach a conclusion for each topic or category of information presented. Instead, we consider the picture that emerges from all the criteria taken together. These comparisons indicate significant historical similarities between the five study communities and various other Southeast communities, based on the above described criteria of historical use and occupancy.

Indian Settlements At Sites of Modern Communities

All five of the study communities are located on sites of Tlingit settlements that were present before white settlers came to the area. Three were summer villages and fish camps, while two (Haines and Tenakee) were winter villages.

The recognized communities of Juneau, Sitka, Craig, and Kasaan had similar settlement patterns before the arrival of non-Natives. Sitka was the site of a principal village of the Sitka kwan when the Russians erected a fort next to the Tlingit village in 1801. The Russians settled there with the permission of the Tlingit owners, according to one report (Krause 1956:30). The Sitkans destroyed the fort later in the year, but the Russians returned with gunships and re-established the settlement in a new location nearby in 1804. The Sitka Native community has had the longest continuous contact with non-Natives in Southeast Alaska.

The town of Juneau was established on the site of a fish camp owned by a clan of the Auk kwan at the mouth of "Flounder Creek," which today is known as Gold Creek. The "discovery" of Juneau was described by the late Austin Hammond, a tribal leader of the Chilkoot Lukaax̂adi clan. He said the area was rich in natural resources, which is why Native people lived there. Two white men arrived, looking for gold. They were hungry and asked for food, and they were fed by the Auk Indians living at the mouth of Flounder Creek. While they were in the Indians' house, they noticed a box containing some gold and learned that

HISTORY OF NATIVE OCCUPATION AND USE

it was from the river (Flounder Creek). They prospected in the river and soon made a strike. Juneau thus began as a gold rush town in 1880. It grew rapidly and soon replaced Sitka as the seat of the territorial government. The Tlingit name for Juneau is Tsa'ntik'i-hin (Swanton 1908:397).

The Haida community at Craig was founded in about 1910 when a white man named Craig Millar built a saltery and cold storage plant there. By 1912, a cannery had been erected on the site, which is named "Shaan-Seet" in Tlingit (Langdon 1977:152). The new town was established directly across from a small former village on Fish Egg Island, and it was called by that name ("Fish Egg") in the early school reports. Located six miles from Klawock, the community was first settled by Haida and Tlingit from nearby communities, and it has been associated with the Haida tribe since its beginning. Natives were in the minority in the early years.

Kasaan was one of the first Haida communities to be established in Alaska and was perhaps the second largest Haida village—after Howkan—in the immediate pre-contact period (Langdon 1977:119-20). The only Haida village on the eastern coast of Prince of Wales Island, Kasaan appears in early historical photographs that show houses of traditional and modern construction styles, as well as totem poles. In 1901, the manager of a mining company encouraged residents of the village to move about five miles to the site of a new village. The manager offered to help lay out a new village, provide permanent annual employment, and construct a school and a church. He also said he would prevent saloons from locating in the vicinity (Jackson 1908). After conferring with Bureau of Education officials and the territorial governor, who promised to establish a school there, villagers moved to the place which was originally known as "New Kasaan," but is now referred to as Kasaan.

What is common to all these communities—the study communities and the recognized Southeast communities—is that modern communities were established directly on, or in close proximity to, areas and sites in use as Native settlements and camps. Non-Natives were drawn to these places by minerals, fish, timber, and other resources. Indian settlement patterns were characterized by seasonal population dispersal and aggregation. The comparative information indicates that the actual sites of Southeastern villages and larger towns were often determined by the location of non-Native commercial activities or because of the active encouragement of school and church authorities, or both.¹

A notable example is the ANCSA-recognized community of Hydaburg, which was established in 1911 through the substantial influence and involvement of the Bureau of Education (BOE). This community, modeled on the Christian community at Metlakatla, came into being through BOE's efforts to consolidate the traditional communities of Howkan and Klinquan on western Prince of Wales Island, and to provide opportunities to the younger residents there to adopt western ways unencumbered by opposition from elders and traditionalists. In return for leaving their traditional communities, the BOE provided new residents with assistance in moving and constructing the new village, with efforts to establish a reservation, and with financial assistance for the development of commercial enterprises (a cannery and sawmill).

¹ The influence of these factors on village location is not limited to the Southeastern region. Similar outcomes occurred in all regions of the state.

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Indian Occupancy of Identifiable Areas in the Early Towns

In all five of the study communities, there were one or more areas local residents considered to be "Indian villages" or "Indian towns." Often these places corresponded with actual or proposed reservations, and with the locations of Indian possessions in the townsite.

In Juneau and Sitka, the Indian community was similarly identified with geographic areas of town. Tlingits occupied a large area on the beach in front of the early town of Juneau. Within a year of the gold strike in Juneau, a large influx of miners and prospectors and an even larger influx of Natives took place. In 1881 there were already 150 whites and 450 Indians in Juneau. (See Smythe 1989b for more information on the early history of Juneau.)

The area around Gold Creek, or "Flounder Creek" as it was known to the Tlingits, was associated with the Indian community and particularly with the Auk kwan throughout the history of Juneau. Although most residents of the "Auk village" district, now largely a business and office district close to downtown, have been displaced by subsequent developments, the area is still associated with the Auk kwan. Indian families live there today.

In Sitka, two areas were occupied by Indians. The "Indian village" was the original Sitka kwan settlement, a large area along the beach. In 1914, Judge Wickersham wrote that "This Indian village has existed where it now stands for more than a century. It was laid out under the eye of Baranof, the first Russian Governor of Alaska, and has been kept up and occupied by the Sitka Indians and their children from that day to the present."

The other area of Native occupancy in Sitka was known as "the Cottages." It was associated with the Sheldon Jackson School. Graduates were given plots of land, encouraged to erect single-family structures and to live apart from the traditional influence of "the village." The mission school authorities taught that smaller, modern-style houses were free from disease and more progressive than the "communal" homes that were common in the village. The missionaries believed the communal houses had a "back-pulling influence" on the young graduates (Annual School Reports, 1917-18).

The villages of Craig and Kasaan had more dispersed and mixed settlement patterns. Initially (1920), Natives were in the minority in Craig, but they became the majority by 1930 and Craig has remained predominantly Native through subsequent years. There were Native homes throughout the community. Native residents in Kasaan were likewise dispersed throughout the village. This more integrated residence pattern contrasted with that in the larger towns, in which the early Native communities were geographically—as well as economically, socially, and culturally—segregated from the non-Native areas.

Land Reservation or Exclusion from the Tongass National Forest

In the early decades of the century the Bureau of Education began establishing land reservations for Natives. These reservations were to protect the Indian communities from encroachment on and appropriation of Indian-owned land by non-Natives and to provide Natives an opportunity to develop businesses free from competition with whites, who were more experienced in business. Federal land reservations were made by Executive Order in the study communities of Haines and Ketchikan, as described earlier. Additional land reservations were made in the ANCSA-recognized villages of Hydaburg (1912), Klawock (1914) and Klukwan (1915).

HISTORY OF NATIVE OCCUPATION AND USE

The tidelands reserve to protect Ketchikan Natives' use of and access to the tidelands was described earlier. There were similar concerns over the protection of tidelands in front of the Auk Village in Juneau, although a reserve was not created there. In 1916, for example, some of the Indian residents protested against encroachments on their waterfront. A local attorney wrote the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (DOI) about their concerns: the electric company had built a pipeline on pilings which ran out in front of the village; white residents had put up houses on pilings which went over onto village tidelands; and a road had been built on pilings in front of the village, creating an obstacle to the beach and preventing all but small boats from reaching the shore. The attorney wrote, "The beach and waterfront has been the landing place and harbor for the Indians for more than thirty years" (Folsom 1916).

The matter of tidelands protection was referred to the attorney general. In 1918 he replied that the regional attorney general had established two lines at either end of the village, extending out to deep water, and ordered that no obstructions or structures be erected between them (Kearful 1918). The tidelands in the Juneau Indian village were still under federal protection in 1960, according to George W. Abbott, a DOI solicitor. He issued an opinion pertaining to proposed development of the area, and found that title to the ten acres of tidelands in the village "must be retained by the federal government" instead of being transferred to the state under the statehood act, as had been expected (*Alaska Daily Empire* 12/29/60).

As described earlier, the Indian village in the study community of Tenakee was excluded from the Tongass National Forest under a federal land order in 1935. This exclusion prevented outsiders from subsequently entering on the land and using it for commercial or other purposes that were allowed in the national forest. The Indian village at the ANCSA-recognized community of Kasaan was likewise eliminated from the national forest in the 1930s because it was a Haida community dating from the turn of the century. However, the original parcel was patented to the miner who acquired the tract as a trade and manufacturing site. The ANCSA-recognized town of Craig was at first included within the Tongass National Forest, but in 1922 the townsite was eliminated from the national forest to enable townspeople to apply for ownership deeds. Previously, residents had leased their lots from the Forest Service (Langdon 1977:156).

School reserves for government Indian schools were also made in most communities in Southeast Alaska, including the study communities of Petersburg, Wrangell, and Haines, as well as Sitka, Juneau, Douglas, Kake, Chilkat, Killisnoo, Tee Harbor, Klukwan, Shakan, Klawock, Kasaan, Saxman, Klinquan, and Howkan (Warne 1948b).

Indian Possessions and Native Townsite Lands

The study communities of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, and Wrangell had Indian possession lands identified when the townsites were first established. Haines, Ketchikan, and Wrangell had the largest areas that were defined in this way, while Petersburg had only a few lots. There is no record of Indian possessions in the Tenakee townsite, but an area outside the townsite was excluded from the Tongass National Forest because it was occupied as an Indian village.

In comparison, the original townsite of the ANCSA-recognized community of Juneau had no areas recognized as Indian possessions, while Sitka had only three such tracts totaling less than one acre. This is explained by the fact that the Indian villages were located outside the original townsite surveys. In both communities, later surveys subdivided the Indian villages and awarded deeds to the Native owners.

HISTORY OF NATIVE OCCUPATION AND USE

The Sitka Indian village was first surveyed in 1941, but the survey was not completed until 1957, when a supplemental survey of areas left out of the initial survey was approved. Deeds were still being issued in the 1960s, in both restricted and unrestricted form. In Juneau, a special act of Congress (P.L. 88-34) passed on May 29, 1963 (77 Stat. 52) authorized the survey and establishment of a townsite for the Juneau Indian village, which was partially located on filled-in tidelands. The village, which covered 3.5 acres, was surveyed in 1963 or 1964, and deeds were awarded beginning in 1965.

Under the laws and regulations governing the administration of townsite lands occupied by Natives, there was no difference between the study communities of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg and Wrangell, on the one hand, and Sitka, Juneau, or any village that was classified as an Indian townsite, such as Kasaan. With regard to the administration of Indian possessions, in this case in Ketchikan, BLM officials repeatedly stated that the administrative procedures of Native townsites were held to "automatically apply" (Parks 1939; Stegner 1958; Gustafson 1972). "The Natives of Ketchikan are considered the same as any 'normal' townsite such as the Natives of Sitka, Juneau or Barrow. The same rules and regulations apply" (Gustafson 1972).

However, the townsites of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, and Wrangell were established by non-Natives and patented before the 1926 Native townsite law was enacted and before citizenship (and voting) rights were granted to Natives in 1924.² Townsite trustees sometimes (as described in the community histories) transferred Indian possession lands within the townsites to non-Natives, and local governments sometimes seized Indian possession lands for tax delinquency.³ In Juneau and Sitka, as well as in the study community of Tenakee, the Indian villages were afforded better protection because they were outside the townsites.

Craig was very similar to Petersburg in the recognition of Indian possessions in the original townsite. The town of Craig was incorporated in 1922 by the mostly white residents, and by 1931 all townsite lots had been disposed of. The administrative records of the townsite make no mention of Indian residents, nor are any Indian possessions identified. Similarly, in Petersburg there were only three lots identified as Indian possessions, and there was no Native participation in incorporation. In Craig, Petersburg, and Wrangell, all unclaimed lots were treated according to procedures followed in non-Native towns: public sale of unclaimed lots and subsequent transfer to the municipality of any that remained. In describing the early development of Craig, Langdon (1977:158) made the point that "Craig's founding and early settlement clearly made it a white man's town." The subsequent history of Craig differed from that of Petersburg, however, since the Native population of Craig became the majority, while Petersburg continued to be a "white man's town."

² In this period, Indians did not have the right to vote unless they had a certificate of citizenship. (This remedy was available if the Native met the requirements of a 1915 territorial act which provided a mechanism to acquire citizenship).

³ DOI regulations in 1908 provided that Indian or Native Alaskan possessions shall not be assessed or conveyed by the trustee pending future legislation contemplated for this purpose in the Organic Act of 1891 (which authorized the establishment of townsites). Hence, Native tracts within townsites were designated as Indian possessions and were excluded from patent to the townsite trustee, with title remaining with the government. The authority to convey title to such land was provided in the Act of 1926, which ordered the survey and disposal of Indian or Eskimo possessions (and the issuing of a patent to the townsite trustee for the Native townsite if not already in place). Indian possessions in Southeastern communities were deeded under this legislation, as long as a chain of occupancy back to the date of the survey could be demonstrated.

HISTORY OF NATIVE OCCUPATION AND USE

Like the Indian village in Tenakee, the Kasaan Indian Village was eliminated from the Tongass National Forest (U.S. Survey 1896, accepted in 1939). By this time, the economic mainstay of Kasaan was fishing. Townsite records show that the Pacific American Fisheries operated a cannery in Kasaan on the trade and manufacturing site that was originally awarded to the Kasaan Mining Company in 1902. After 1939, the Kasaan Indian village (townsite) was subdivided into 5 blocks containing 45 lots.

That subdivision in the Kasaan Indian village took place shortly after the Tenakee village was eliminated from the national forest. However, elimination from the national forest by itself did not confer townsite status or provide a means for the owners to acquire formal title. Residents had to make further application to the BLM for the establishment and administration of a townsite. There is no information in the Tenakee townsite file which suggests that an addition was made—or that a separate application was filed—to include the Indian village elimination in the original Tenakee townsite. The area at Tenakee remained in use as an Indian village, with its land held by the federal government.

As occurred in Tenakee, the fishing economy in Kasaan declined in the early 1950s, and many Indian residents moved to other communities, particularly Ketchikan. According to an OEDP report, "With the closure of the cannery in 1953, the population dwindled to just a handful of people." But the inhabitants returned to Kasaan after it was recognized as a village in ANCSA. The report continues, "In 1971 Kasaan was declared a village under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, eligible to receive benefits on behalf of its shareholders. With confidence restored in the community, people began moving back. The corporate headquarters of Kavilco, Inc., the village corporation for Kasaan, was located there in 1974. Then in February 1976 the community was organized under State law as a second-class city, electing seven council members, with the mayor elected by the council" (Kasaan 1977). Later (in 1981) the one remaining tract in the village townsite was subdivided into 26 lots.

Government Schools for Indians

There were Indian schools (run first by the Bureau of Education and later by the Bureau of Indian Affairs) in the study communities of Haines (1881-1948), Ketchikan (1923-48), Petersburg (1904-37), and Wrangell (1885-32) (Barnhardt 1985). Those federal agencies also operated Indian schools in all twelve of the Southeast communities recognized by ANCSA. In addition, the BOE and later the BIA operated Indian schools in thirteen other villages and towns in Southeast Alaska. Indian schools in ANCSA-recognized and in other communities included:

ANCSA Communities	Other Communities	
Angoon	Haines	Metlakatla
Craig	Ketchikan	Treadwell
Hoonah	Petersburg	Tee Harbor
Hydaburg	Wrangell	Shakan
Juneau	Chilkoot	Skagway
Kake	Douglas	
Kasaan	Dyea	
Klawock	Howkan	
Klukwan	Killisnoo	
Saxman	Klinquan	
Sitka	Loring	
Yakutat	Louden	

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Tenakee Indians were served by a territorial school. Tenakee is similar to Craig in its school history. There was a BOE school in Craig for three years (1910-13), but it was also served by a territorial school from 1905-35. The school was transferred to the city school district after 1935 (*ibid.*).

The Wrangell Institute, a BIA boarding high school, operated in Wrangell from 1935 until 1975. There was one other boarding high school for Natives in Southeast Alaska—the Sheldon Jackson School in Sitka. However, that was a private institution operated by the Presbyterian Church. The Sheldon Jackson high school remained open until 1975; the institution continues today as a college.

Churches and Missions Serving Indians

In all of the five communities investigated in this study, the first church to organize in the town was a Native church, in the sense that the institution was either started as a mission to the Natives or established by the Natives themselves. In three of the communities, the church mission also established the first school in the emerging towns and those schools were specifically for Native children. In four of the five study communities, Natives contributed their own scarce cash and provided labor to help erect church buildings.

The establishment of the first American schools in Southeast Alaska is associated with missionary activity in the region. Sheldon Jackson was placed in charge of the Presbyterian efforts in Alaska in 1877, after which schools were opened. The first Protestant mission in Alaska was opened in Wrangell in 1877 by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. Its purpose was to serve the Native community, and a school was an integral part of the mission. The next school to open was in Sitka, also under the Presbyterians. In 1881, a school was opened in Haines by Mrs. Dickenson, an educated Tongass woman from the Wrangell mission, who taught there until a missionary (Mrs. Willard) relieved her. Another school was established in 1881 in Hoonah, also by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. By 1882, there were six Presbyterian mission schools and one of another denomination in the Southeast region (Drucker 1958:12-3).

The Presbyterian mission activity was modeled on the Metlakatla community, which combined Christian teaching with education, put a value on individual effort, and directly opposed Native language and customs. "In the gestation period of Presbyterian missions, from 1877 to 1885, Jackson and his lieutenants often identified Duncan's success as a model of what Americans might likewise achieve north of 54° 40'" (Hinckley 1961:198). In 1885, when he was appointed federal General Agent for Education in Alaska, Jackson opened government schools in Juneau, Sitka, Wrangell, Howkan, Hoonah, and Haines, and continued with the subsequent BOE efforts described above. The Jackson orientation toward a Christian education is evident in annual reports of school teachers from many communities well into this century.

Other denominations also started schools for Natives as a component of their missionary activity. The first school in Ketchikan was opened by the Episcopalians and later, in the 1920s, the church started a high school for Native boys in Wrangell. The Russian Orthodox church also established early schools for Natives in Juneau, Sitka, and Yakutat. In Yakutat, an American school was started by the Swedish Evangelical Church, which later contracted for the BOE school. In at least eight Southeastern communities, then, the first schools were those operated by church missionary organizations for the benefit of the Native community. Some of these denominations, as well as others, established themselves in communities but were not associated with schools.

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The presence of the Salvation Army Church was also felt in Southeast communities. This church depended almost completely on the local parishioners for its economic support in the community, and often the ministry was comprised of Native preachers. In many communities, the Salvation Army was identified closely with the Native community, in part because its activity was focused on the lower socioeconomic segment of the population. The encouragement of music as an expression of Christian sentiment met with an enthusiastic response in the Native community, and local Native residents joined the Salvation Army bands in significant numbers in the early years of this century. The first Salvation Army church in Alaska derived from the Klondike area in about 1897 or 1899, when it spread to Skagway. Active Salvation Army posts were subsequently established in each of the five study communities, as well as in Juneau, Sitka, Kake, Angoon, and other villages.

The Alaska Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood

The Alaska Native Brotherhood (ANB) was formed in 1912 by Tlingit and Tsimshian Indians from Sitka, Juneau, Wrangell, Angoon, and Klawock. The Bureau of Education encouraged its inception, and the first organizational meeting was held in Juneau in the office of the Alaska BOE superintendent, W.G. Beattie (formerly superintendent of the Sheldon Jackson School). The founders were strongly influenced by the Presbyterian missionaries at the Sheldon Jackson School and the Russian Orthodox priests from the Russian orphanage for Indian children in Sitka (Hope III 1975). The ANB's original purposes were to encourage the assimilation of the Alaska Native into the "cultivated" society represented by the missionaries and school authorities, to oppose discrimination and racial prejudice, and to assist in the development of Alaska. Shortly after the establishment of the ANB, a parallel organization, the Alaska Native Sisterhood, formed among Native women as an auxiliary organization which assisted substantially with fund-raising and other efforts.

After 1920, under the influence of William and Louis Paul, the objectives of the organization changed to be more principally concerned with ending discrimination, including the abolition of the dual school system, recognition of citizenship and voting rights, and pursuit of property rights in land and fisheries. ANB brought test cases to court on these issues, funded by donations from the local community ANB camps. William L. Paul, Sr., a Tlingit attorney practicing in Wrangell and later in Ketchikan, was active in the early actions. Several of the foremost cases originated from the five study communities. As described above, Paul brought a voting rights case out of Wrangell in 1922, and subsequently pursued the right to an equal opportunity for local education in white schools in a case in Ketchikan. He was also instrumental in persuading delegates at the 1929 ANB annual convention in Haines to pursue land claims against the federal government.

Sitka, Juneau, and Douglas were the first communities to form local ANB chapters, called camps. Other communities joined slowly at first, but by the early 1920s nearly every Indian community in Southeast Alaska had local camps of both the men's and women's organizations (Drucker 1958:21; see Drucker for a more extended discussion of the ANB and its formation). All five of the communities in this study were members and attended the historical 1929 convention in Haines, as described above. In his speech encouraging the assembly to take action on land claims, Judge Wickersham named the following communities: Angoon, Douglas, Haines, Hoonah, Hydaburg, Juneau, Kake, Kasaan, Ketchikan, Klukwan, Petersburg, Sitka, Wrangell, and Yakutat.

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By the 1950s, nearly all the local camps had their own meeting halls in the communities. Attorneys pursuing the Tlingit-Haida land claims included all five study communities on their mailing list. The complete mailing list of Southeast ANB/ANS communities in the early 1950s, which is the best available information on community membership in the organization, is the following:

Angoon	Klawock
Craig	Klukwan
Douglas	Metlakatla
Haines	Petersburg
Hoonah	Saxman
Hydaburg	Sitka
Juneau	Tenakee
Kake	Wrangell
Kasaan	Yakutat
Ketchikan	

IRA Government Organization

Nearly all Southeast Indian communities formed IRA organizations, including IRA village councils and corporations, after the Indian Reorganization Act provisions were extended to Alaska in 1936. Adequate employment and income among local Indian residents was a major concern in this period, and communities were interested in taking advantage of opportunities under the legislation to obtain loans for Native owned and operated businesses. Such loans were not available to them from conventional sources. The BIA encouraged the formation of chartered corporations which were entitled to receive such loans on behalf of the Indian membership. In many communities, the interest in the local government functions of the IRA did not develop until later.

Among the five study communities, Tenakee did not organize under the IRA, but the remaining four did. The following Indian communities formed IRA government and corporation organizations (the date of BIA approval of government constitution and corporate charter is also indicated):

Angoon	(1939)	Ketchikan	(1940)
Craig	(1938)	Klawock	(1938)
Douglas	(1941)	Klukwan	(1941)
Haines	(1941)	Metlakatla	(1944)
Hoonah	(1939)	Petersburg	(1948)
Hydaburg	(1938)	Saxman	(1941)
Kake	(1948)	Sitka	(1938)
Kasaan	(1938)	Wrangell	(1947)

Summary Comparisons

Table 5.1 shows a summary comparison, under the criteria discussed throughout this chapter, of the five study communities and the Southeast communities recognized under ANCSA.

Table 5.1. Summary Comparisons of Study Communities and ANCSA Communities									
	Haines	Ketchikan	Wrangell	Juneau	Sitka	Petersburg	Craig	Tenakee	Kasaan
Settled Prior to Arrival of Whites	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupancy of Area in Early Town	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Land Reservation or Exclusion	X	X					X	X	X
Indian Possessions in Townsite	X	X	X		X	X			
BOE Government Indian School	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Church or Mission Serving Natives	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Alaska Native Brotherhood/Sisterhood	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
IRA Government Organization	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Tlingit and Haida Central Council Chapter	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Native Cemeteries, Graves or Totems	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Identified in Tlingit and Haida Settlement	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Identified in ANCSA				X	X		X		X

Study communities; not recognized under ANCSA

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Tlingit and Haida Central Council Community Council

Communities of Tlingit and Haida Indians participate in the Central Council by forming local community councils and electing delegates to the annual conventions. The opportunity to form a community council and elect delegates is open to any group of Tlingit and Haida Indians living in a community that decides to organize. This membership structure operated informally during the years leading up to the favorable decision in the Tlingit and Haida settlement. Following the amendments to the 1935 jurisdictional act, they were codified in a constitution and rules for election by which the Central Council was formally organized and reconstituted as a representative tribal organization.

The participation of the five study communities in the Tlingit and Haida Central Council since its formal organization in 1941 was described earlier. At that time, the participation of communities was identical to that of the ANB and ANS organizations (see above). During the 1950s, Haines, Tenakee, and Kasaan became inactive as individual communities. Members of those communities participated through other communities. In the early 1960s, after the favorable claims decision and when the Central Council began to take steps to reorganize itself, the list of Tlingit and Haida communities was adjusted slightly. In 1964, for example, Douglas was no longer identified separately, while Kasaan, Metlakatla, Oakland, California and Seattle, Washington were added.

Events concerning the Yendistucky Reservation, and other developments within the community of Haines, led that community to seek approval to form a Tlingit and Haida Community Council in 1971. As of 1971, nineteen communities of Tlingit and Haida Indians belonged to the Central Council. They were the following:

Angoon	Klukwan
Craig	Metlakatla
Haines	Oakland
Hoonah	Petersburg
Hydaburg	Saxman
Juneau	Seattle
Kake	Sitka
Kasaan	Wrangell
Ketchikan	Yakutat
Klawock	

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Chapter 6. Enrollment

BY CHARLES W. SMYTHE

This chapter describes the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) enrollment process as it was applied to the five study communities and identifies the cumulative enrollments for the communities during both the original and a subsequent open enrollment period. The study communities were not listed in ANCSA and were not certified as being eligible to form village corporations and receive land entitlements. But Natives from these communities enrolled under terms of ANCSA and became at-large shareholders of Sealaska regional corporation.

The enrollment figures for the five communities provide an estimate of potential enrollment, should they be certified to form village corporations. Based on interviews with individuals involved in the enrollment process, the author found that the enrollment policies and procedures were the same for the five study communities as for the twelve Southeast communities that were recognized. However, respondents reported that the unlisted status of the five communities was a factor in decisions of some shareholders during the enrollment process, and probably resulted in lower overall enrollment figures for the unlisted communities. Also, provisions of the 1976 amendments to ANCSA—which allowed for re-determining the place of enrollment for Natives who originally enrolled to places that were later found to be ineligible—were denied to members of the five study communities under a 1983 opinion issued by the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior. Therefore, the original enrollment certifications of Natives to the five study communities are the only certain basis for projecting potential enrollments, if those communities were authorized to form village corporations.

Overview of Procedures

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 93-203), enacted on December 18, 1971, required that persons eligible to receive benefits under the act enroll within two years. On March 27, 1972, the Department of the Interior (DOI) issued regulations governing application for enrollment and preparation of the Alaska Native Roll. Enrollment was opened from April 1, 1972, until March 30, 1973. ANCSA assigned responsibility for preparing the roll to the DOI, which delegated this function to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The BIA established an enrollment coordinating office in Anchorage, but due to a hiring freeze and a shortage of funds, the agency decided to contract enrollment to regional Native organizations (ESG 1984; GAO 1974).

In Southeast Alaska, the BIA contracted with the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indians to conduct the enrollment. The central council hired an enrollment coordinator for the region and hired and trained enumerators in all Southeastern communities. The number of enumerators in each community varied according to population. Haines and Petersburg each had one enumerator, for example, while Wrangell had at least two, and Ketchikan had six to eight. Enumerators received training at three-day workshops conducted in Juneau by the BIA enrollment coordinator and the Southeast enrollment coordinator.

The enumerators helped local residents complete enrollment applications, which were in the form of a survey questionnaire. The form requested such information as the applicant's name, address, date and place of birth, names of parents, degree of Native ancestry, permanent residence as of April 1, 1970, and family tree. The BIA enrollment coordinator determined the region and village of enrollment based on the set of residence questions in the application. The BIA allowed applicants to change their applications, including the place of their permanent residence, until May 9, 1973. Decisions about granting changes rested with the Alaska regional solicitor of the Department of the Interior. An appeal process for enrollment decisions was established through the regional solicitor, and it was in force through August 15, 1973 (GAO 1974; ESG 1984:III-7).

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Changes in the declared place of permanent residence became an issue in the enrollment process. Because questions of village eligibility or village land entitlements were based on the number of Native residents, DOI allowed changes in the places to which Natives enrolled. In part that provision was to enable applicants to make more informed choices based on final village eligibility determinations, which were not scheduled to be finalized until after the issuance of land selection regulations. ANCSA set June 18, 1974, as the deadline for DOI village eligibility determinations, but not all determinations had been made by that date (ESG 1984:III-14). Controversy over the complications and delays which resulted was one reason enrollment was re-opened in 1976. Native enrollees of the five unlisted Southeast communities were ultimately determined to be ineligible to apply for changes in their places of enrollment.

Amendments to ANCSA enacted on January 2, 1976 reopened enrollment for one year. Concern over the number of Natives (estimated to be 2,000 worldwide) who were effectively excluded from the Native roll because they had not been informed in sufficient time, or did not fully understand the enrollment process, was a principal consideration in this action (ibid.: III-7). The amendments also afforded Natives an opportunity to change their enrollment applications under two special circumstances. One such circumstance of interest here was that DOI was authorized to redetermine the place of residence for those Natives who had enrolled as residents of places which had been accepted as eligible Native villages or groups during enrollment, but which were subsequently determined ineligible "on grounds which include a lack of sufficient number of residents..."

Pursuant to the amendments, more Natives applied for enrollment to the five Southeast communities, and some who had already enrolled requested redetermination of their places of residence. However, the only adjustment DOI made in the rolls of the five communities was to add newly recognized ANCSA beneficiaries. These new enrollments are reported in Table 6.1. Although the language in the amended bill led Sealaska regional corporation and residents of some of the five Southeast communities to believe that their places of enrollment could be changed, a 1983 opinion of a DOI solicitor held that the provision for redetermination of residence did not apply to the five unlisted Southeast communities. As a consequence, the BIA denied requests from enrollees in the five study communities to redetermine their places of enrollment under this provision.

Proposed Enrollment to the Five Southeast Communities

Based on 1985 enrollment data acquired from the BIA, we found that 3,342 Natives enrolled to the five unlisted communities during the initial application period ending March 30, 1973. That constituted 22 percent of the region's total enrollment. Following the addition of new enrollees at the close of the re-opened enrollment period in January of 1977, an additional 80 enrollees were added to the total, comprising a final enrollment of 3,422 Sealaska shareholders for the five communities. A listing of the potential enrollment for the five communities, together with a complete listing of the enrollments from the two periods in the Sealaska region, is provided in Table 6.1.

The data in the table show the number of Alaska Natives enrolled pursuant to both the original act and the 1976 amendments. These are the official numbers of Natives in the Alaska Native Enrollment certified and maintained by the BIA. They provide a useful estimate for proposed enrollment to the five communities. Since they are based on *original* numbers of shareholders, there is direct comparability with other village and community corporations' enrollments and with Sealaska's total enrollment.

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Table 6.1. Community Enrollments in the Sealaska Region			
Sealaska Corporation—Region 12 By Village/Corporation Name	Public Law 92-203	Public Law 92-204	Totals As Of 12-31-85
020 Angoon — Kootznoowoo, Inc.	628	1	629
108 Craig — Shaan-Seet, Inc.	317	0	317
128 Douglas	19	0	19
186 Haines	319	2	321
198 Hoonah — Huna Totem Corporation	867	9	876
211 Hydaburg — Haida Corporation	552	13	565
212 Hyder	1	0	1
228 Juneau — Goldbelt, Inc.	2,655	67	2,722
229 Kake — Kake Tribal Corporation	551	7	558
238 Kasaan — Kavlico, Inc.	120	0	120
248 Ketchikan	1,801	61	1,862
257 Klawock — Klawock Heenya Corporation	507	1	508
259 Klukwan — Klukwan, Inc.	251	2	253
311 Metlakatla — Annette	17	16	33
377 Pelican	56	2	58
380 Petersburg	423	5	428
393 Port Alexander	5	0	5
427 Saxman — Cape Fox Corporation	196	0	196
442 Sitka — Shee-Atika, Inc.	1,809	54	1,863
443 Skagway	15	0	15
481 Tenakee	62	2	64
532 Wrangell	737	10	747
533 Yakutat — Yak-Tat Kwaan, Inc.	340	2	342
537 Kuiu Island	6	0	6
538 Thorne Bay	3	0	3
539 Auke Bay	10	2	12
551 At Large — Sealaska	3,020	183	3,203
552 M I Point	1	0	1
559 Washington Bay	1	0	1
596 Hidden Inlet	23	0	23
617 Loring	1	0	1
619 Funtier Bay	1	0	1
621 Excursion Inlet	10	0	10
639 Dotys Cove	1	0	1
642 Klinkwan	1	0	1
645 Halibut Bay	6	0	6
648 Portland Canal	1	0	1
661 Dyea	3	0	3
800 Knight Island	0	7	7
9** Region 12 — Totals	15,336	446	15,782

Study communities; not certified under ANCSA

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These figures do not show the current distribution of Sealaska shares. Initially, each enrollee received 100 shares of stock of a regional corporation and an additional 100 shares of stock in a village corporation, or—for those enrolled to villages that were not certified to form village corporations—100 shares of stock as at-large shareholders of a regional corporation. However, over the years since the initial distribution, the actual numbers of shareholders have become larger than the initial enrollments, because the original blocks of stock have been divided among more persons through inheritance and other transfers. So the number of shareholders has increased while the average number of shares held by each shareholder has declined. Estimating actual numbers of shareholders, and accounting for individual differences in the numbers of shares held, would introduce a level of complexity beyond the scope of this study.

Using the original enrollment figures as measures of potential enrollment requires assuming that those who enrolled to the five study communities were not influenced by ANCSA's failure to recognize those communities. It also assumes that the enrollment process for the five study communities proceeded in the same way as it did in communities that were ultimately certified.

Because these assumptions about enrollment are so important, we interviewed seven persons who had been involved in the enumeration process in the Southeast region. Six of the persons we interviewed had been community enumerators (in Klukwan, Haines, Ketchikan, Wrangell, and Sitka), and one had been the regional enrollment coordinator. We also held several discussions with individual shareholders about how they made decisions during enrollment.

The enumerators reported that in the five study communities some applicants were aware that their communities were not eligible for certification, and that knowledge influenced where they enrolled. Others were aware of the issue, but chose to ignore it. For yet another group of shareholders, community eligibility was not an issue, largely because they did not know anything about it. Based on the limited number of interviews we conducted, those who were unaware of the community eligibility issue appear to have been the largest group. The enumerators told us that many enrollees did not understand the nature of the settlement and its future results—that corporations would be formed, land selections made, and money distributed. The enumerators we interviewed said they believed that many enrollees did not appreciate the significance of enrolling to an unlisted community until after the enrollment process had been completed.

According to the region's enrollment coordinator, the application process entailed a lot of discussion and explanation about the complexity of the settlement and particularly about corporations, because most applicants were unfamiliar with corporations. "We tried to be as up front as possible, saying you know if you registered to a village corporation they have assets and they have timber. The question would come up, well, if we have the timber why don't we own the land, how come Sealaska owns the subsurface rights? I mean there was a lot of that, and there was a lot of anger over that. And then while we have the biggest, richest region why should we have to share it with those Eskimos up there? And you try to answer that question. There were a lot of things. There were so many things...." Another enumerator put it succinctly, "People had no idea they were going to get a corporation, money, or land."

The regional enrollment coordinator was from Wrangell, and his description of the questions and concerns about enrollment in that community illustrates the potential effects on enrollment to villages not recognized under ANCSA. He said Wrangell residents had questions about the procedure for enrolling through the local community. "Well, there was a lot of hesitation. I mean, they didn't fully understand what the impact would be." He said many people in Wrangell asked him whether they should enroll in Wrangell

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or in a recognized village. In reply, he would tell them, "If you have relatives in the village, it is your choice," and then try to explain the advantages and disadvantages of either course of action. The coordinator said that some people chose to enroll back to a village, believing that the recognized villages would receive more money at the start.

Others considered enrolling back to a village, but rejected that option, the regional coordinator remembered. "So a lot of them took their chances with the regional corporation, rather than the village corporation, because they didn't know whether the villages had people that were trained to handle it. And in a lot of cases there weren't, there weren't people there." Some others saw that they would get larger cash distributions from Sealaska as at-large shareholders and took that option, and in so doing took a chance on future distributions which were uncertain.

The coordinator believes that enrollment was lower in Wrangell than it would have been, had it been an eligible community. He reported that some local residents who would have enrolled to Wrangell enrolled to recognized ANCSA villages instead, believing that it would be more advantageous to be shareholders in village corporations. (However, Table 4.2 in Chapter 4 shows that only 10 percent of the enrolled Natives living in Wrangell chose to enroll elsewhere. Twice the percentage of Natives living in Juneau and Sitka chose to enroll elsewhere.) The coordinator also believes that Natives living in other communities, who might have enrolled back to Wrangell, did not. "But that question came up all over, [in] villages and in Ketchikan. There was people in Ketchikan that would have registered back here, if it was a village corporation, but couldn't. But that question was asked quite often, and it was very difficult to explain, the money part of it. Because we didn't know how much money the villages were going to hold back, no one knew that."

In contrast to the coordinator's view, two of the enumerators from Wrangell said that enrollment to Wrangell was not considered different from enrollment to any other community. Village eligibility had not been brought up in their training, and they had not been aware of a list of eligible villages. While one enumerator confirmed that there were always some enrollees who knew about the issue of village eligibility, she also said that people in her circle, the people she was associated with, "did not ever talk about it." She also said they did not care, believing the issue had already been decided for them: "They don't want you to have it, so they don't want you to have it."

Interviews in other communities confirmed that, as in Wrangell, there were people in Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, and Tenakee who saw the significance of communities being unlisted, and there were representatives from Haines, Petersburg, and Tenakee who actively encouraged Natives to enroll to those villages. In some cases, this was a deliberate effort to attain a sufficient number of enrollees for the unlisted villages to gain recognition. Others believed that participation through ancestral villages was outmoded, and that it was better to enroll as at-large shareholders.

Those who did not know of or understand the significance of village eligibility at the time are illustrated by a Petersburg enrollee who stated, "It was never explained what a difference it would make, whether I was signed up to Kake or Petersburg." Ketchikan residents were not aware of being unlisted until later, after enrollment closed, according to a local enumerator. "It wasn't brought to our attention that they [Ketchikan] would be at-large, not receive land. Even as an enumerator I didn't know. ... It was quite some time after that they began to have meetings in Ketchikan. That was when my husband and I found out they did not receive land; they were at-large." In Haines, some residents did not ask about Haines' eligibility, because

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they did not believe it was in doubt. This was expressed by a relative of an enrollee, who said, "No one really understood: [my husband] just took it for granted Haines was a village—it always was. There was an Indian school, Haines ANB—always."

Enumerators interviewed pointed out that enrollment was a process that not all residents accepted right away. For example, in some communities enumerators "couldn't get people to sit down and fill out the forms. They all wanted to be chief; they wanted someone to ask them to do it." This was a problem in Haines and Wrangell, according to one report. In the words of one enumerator, "A lot of people didn't make it in the first enrollment because they didn't take it seriously, didn't think it would amount to anything."

In the larger communities where Natives were in the minority—including Sitka, Juneau, Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, and Wrangell—there was an additional difficulty that grew out of the history of prejudice and discrimination against Natives. Enumerators interviewed reported that some Natives who previously had identified themselves as non-Natives were afraid of coming forward and openly filing their applications. As one enumerator put it, "My phone rang off the hook with non-Natives who wanted to be Native. They were afraid because they always had identified themselves as non-Native. They were members of the Moose and Elk and all. They didn't want to come down to the office, in case they might be seen, or be seen with the application forms. ... In Sitka, some people didn't want to be seen coming into my office to pick up an application form. My office was across from the Pioneer Bar. These people were in social circles that they didn't want to know they were Native. I kept a list of who sent their kids down to pick up the forms. All I required was that they sign it in front of me."

There was a similar report from an enumerator in Juneau: "And I had people come in like 10 o'clock at night. I thought we were going to clean out the Elk's Club at Juneau, you know, they'd come sneaking down there at 10 o'clock at night and register their kids and stuff, you know. There were a lot of things like that"

The Natives' long experience of racism and discrimination—as well as of assimilation—was combined with strong and overt opposition to ANCSA among many non-Native interests and businesses in most of these larger communities. This combination of forces influenced the enrollment process in at least four of the five study communities, according to persons we interviewed, and made it different from that in the villages. These experiences contributed to potential applicants' initial reluctance to enroll and to their lack of concern about community eligibility. Some people also wanted to turn away from the village solution and embrace the "modern" vehicle of settlement embodied in the regional corporation. In Petersburg, for example, one respondent reported that an influential leader encouraged local residents to enroll at-large, "We were told not to enroll to our roots in Kake. Amy Hallingstad said this, so I enrolled to Petersburg. Those (Natives) married to Norwegians were like this."

Enumerators were also asked about any potential bias that might have been introduced into the application process because of policies or procedures that may have treated enrollment to the five communities differently from enrollment to recognized communities. Respondents reported there was no evidence of such bias, either in the training of enumerators or in the procedures they followed. The goal of the process was to accomplish the enrollment as fully and completely as possible within the allotted time. One enumerator said, "The door closed after a while; if you dragged your feet, you lost out." Another said, "The push was to get everybody signed up—that's all. The main objective was to get your name and family on this application in time. Congress mandated that this be done in a short time, and that was all there was to it."

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The distinction between eligible and ineligible communities did not appear on the application form or on the accompanying instructions. Nor did the materials discuss the significance of community enrollment. The form included the following general explanatory language:

Purpose: To prepare a roll of Alaska Natives who are eligible for cash settlement under the conditions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Use: This application will be used to determine eligibility for cash settlement under the conditions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

The BIA's procedure was to enroll Natives to where they resided on April 1, 1970. Applicants were asked to specify a permanent place of residence as of that date, and the form stated that the answer would be used to determine whether the applicant was a resident or non-resident of the state of Alaska. The instructions for this question declared that the answer would affect where the applicant may be enrolled, but said no more about enrollment.

Applicants were also given a copy of regulations that defined "permanent residence" for the purpose of enrollment. A Native did not have to be physically living in his permanent residence on April 1, 1970, as long as he "continued to intend" to make his home at that place:

"Permanent residence" means the place of domicile on April 1, 1970, which is the location of the permanent place of abode intended by the applicant to be his actual home. It is the center of the Native family life of the applicant to which he has the intent to return when absent from that place. A region or village may be the permanent residence of the applicant on April 1, 1970, even though he was not actually living there on that date, if he continued to intend that place to be his home (25 CFR 43h. 1(k)).

The application also included a series of questions about previous residence and ancestral ties. The form did not make reference to any place or site in these questions; it was left to the applicant to fill in the blanks.

When asked about their training, enumerators reported they were handed the application form and given instructions about how to fill it out. They were expected to follow the form as if it were a survey, asking the questions and helping the applicants to complete it. Several enumerators pointed out that the application had multiple objectives. Among those were establishing that the applicant was of at least one-quarter Native ancestry and a resident of the state of Alaska, and providing sufficient identifying personal information. For example, one enumerator explained, "The purpose of the family tree was to show you were Native." It does not appear that residence questions were singled out for any kind of special treatment during training.

One enumerator described his job in this way: "We asked, where were you from, which village do you wish to be enrolled to, who are your parents, maybe grandparents." Regarding training, he said there was "...no influencing answers: they give us this form and told us how to fill it out." Another enumerator said, "T and H [Tlingit and Haida Central Council] had no policy regarding the five communities. T and H never raised the question or brought it to our attention. We weren't even aware of a list of eligible villages." A third reported that there was "no different treatment given to [those in the five communities], compared to others. In fact, no one was much aware of that issue—it was ignored in training. It didn't make any difference for the five communities. In signing up, all it was was your family history: your tribe, Indian blood, grandmother's name, etc.—like a survey."

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Applicants were expected to fill out the forms according to their own choices and preferences, and enumerators were trained to communicate that freedom of choice and to aid the process. On the issue of residence, enumerators reported they were instructed to give applicants the opportunity to express their preference. Some enumerators believed that where an individual lived often determined where he enrolled, but they all said that applicants had a choice—usually between where they resided and where they came from.

Another indication that the five communities were not treated differently in enrollment procedures is that the communities were involved in reviewing and approving the community enrollments, as recognized communities did. People interviewed in Haines and Petersburg recalled that it was up to the village to approve or reject people for enrollment. "In Haines, we had to turn names in to the village." In Petersburg, the local Tlingit and Haida council did the approvals because the IRA council was not active in those years (1974 or 1975). About 11 Petersburg Tlingit and Haida members met to do the enrollment reviews. One who took part said, "Print-outs were sent here, and we spent 8 to 10 hours a day on the names. Sometimes we didn't know names, so we would ask who they were. Later, we found people who weren't on the list were enrolled." In villages and communities authorized to form corporations under the act, such review lists were sent to the local corporation.¹

Although Sealaska regional corporation had no formal role in the enrollment process, toward the end of the enrollment period it initiated a public information campaign to explain enrollment to potential stockholders. In January 1973, it distributed a report that notified "future shareholders" of the application amendment process, gave a detailed explanation of enrollment procedures, and described the different outcomes from enrolling to the ten recognized villages, to Juneau and Sitka, to "cities such as Petersburg, Wrangell, Haines or Ketchikan," and to communities outside the region or the state. The report focused on enrollment options available to non-resident Natives interested in enrolling to the Southeast region, and included other announcements and information of relevance to the corporation (Sealaska Corporation 1973).

With regard to the five study communities, the Sealaska report clearly stated that for the four "cities" (Petersburg, Wrangell, Haines, and Ketchikan), no village or local corporation would be organized and no village or local land grants were provided for under ANCSA. Persons enrolled to these places "will for practical purposes be enrolled in the Southeast Region at large...the same as a non-resident Native who regards some place outside of Alaska as his real home..." Sealaska also explained that the ten villages and the two communities of Juneau and Sitka would presumably organize corporations, and it described the differences between the village corporations and the "community corporations" the act established for Juneau and Sitka.

Nothing in the report expressed a preference among the alternatives for enrollment in the region. Moreover, the specific description of the four communities (Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, and Wrangell) reflected Sealaska's acceptance of the ANCSA eligibility determinations. The principal concern of Sealaska at that time was the possible creation of a thirteenth regional corporation, since Sealaska stood to gain or lose shareholders depending on how Natives living outside the region or the state filed. Sealaska explained

¹ However, this process was not executed consistently in every community; according to one study, not all village corporations reported they were involved in the approval process (GAO 1974). Several enumerators spoken with in the course of this study did not recall the approval process in their own communities.

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the advantages and disadvantages of being a stockholder in a thirteenth regional corporation and in Sealaska or one of the other regional corporations. In September 1973, Sealaska announced the appointment of an enrollment consultant to organize Sealaska's efforts to help prepare appeals for potential stockholders who had been rejected by the BIA's enrollment office.

Reopening of the Roll

After the initial enrollment process was completed, several issues arose before a final roll could be prepared. Approximately 1,000 applications were filed between the March 30, 1973, deadline and the final cut-off date of December 18, 1973—indicating that the enrollment period had not been sufficient. The BIA denied these "late" applications. The Department of the Interior (DOI) estimated that as many as 2,000 eligible persons had not filed by the March deadline. In 1975, DOI itself questioned the accuracy of the roll and proposed procedures to remove individuals.

The short time allowed for amending applications and appealing enrollment decisions—and the perceived incomplete information and misapprehensions about amending or appealing—together with the concerns of individuals who had enrolled to villages that were later determined ineligible constituted issues to be addressed before the roll could be finalized (ESG 1984:III-7).

In 1975, ANCSA amendments to rectify some of these problems were proposed. Sealaska was one of the sponsors of the legislation and testified in support of several amendments, including one that authorized enrollment for qualified Natives who had failed to submit applications by the March 30 deadline. In 1975 testimony, Sealaska's President Borbridge stated, "Most of the problems the Natives have experienced in connection with implementation of the act did not result from its provisions but from administrative actions and constructions that sometimes have been patently incompatible with the plain language of the law, not to mention its spirit" (Borbridge 1975). This was a position Sealaska was also to take later, in dealings with DOI over redetermining place of residence for those enrolled to the five study communities.

In an act referred to as the "Omnibus Bill," ANCSA was amended on January 2, 1976 (P.L. 94-204). The amendments addressed several issues, some of which are relevant to this study. They authorized re-opening of the Native roll for one year, to allow enrollment of those who had missed the March 1973 deadline. They allowed redetermination of the place of residence for Natives who had enrolled to villages or groups later found to be ineligible. They gave Natives who resided on the lands of—but were not members of—village corporations that had taken title to their former reserves a choice of enrolling to those corporations or being "at-large" stockholders of regional corporations.

The BIA carried out the second enrollment through its enrollment office, which still operated in Anchorage. It contracted with a private consulting firm, Kish Tu, Inc., to publicize the second enrollment period. Publicity efforts included sending advertisements to 500 newspapers and magazines, radio spots to 226 radio stations, and video tape dubs to approximately 185 television stations. Kish Tu also mailed 6,000 posters, issued monthly news releases, and arranged speaking engagements for Alaska Native leaders (Ruddy and Rowan 1976).

Sealaska notified its shareholders of the renewed opportunity to enroll, informed them about other amendments, and explained that they must apply to the BIA, not to Sealaska, for enrollment (Sealaska Corporation 1976). According to one former Sealaska official, the re-enrollment was successful, but still

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did not result in a complete enrollment. "There were people who didn't sign up [originally] because they wanted no part in it—then after seeing the benefits of enrollment, they signed up in the re-enrollment period. Some people didn't even do it then."

The BIA received many more applications than were ultimately certified. Of 12,362 applications, 1,905 were determined eligible. The remaining were determined ineligible (6,036) or were duplicates (4,421). Within the Southeast region, 446 new shareholders were added; 80 (18 percent) of these were from the five study communities.

Redetermination of Place of Residence

The 1976 amendments also included a provision for redetermining residency for shareholders who originally enrolled to places later found to be ineligible in determinations of village or group eligibility. This amendment addressed differences between communities recognized for enrollment purposes and communities subsequently recognized in village eligibility determinations. Since enrollment was approved before village eligibility was determined, some enrolled Natives found themselves enrolled to places that did not meet the criteria for village or group eligibility as determined by the BIA or on appeal by ANCAB.²

When the amendments first passed, Sealaska regional corporation informed its shareholders that redetermination of residency would be available to Southeast communities. "The Omnibus Bill also directs the Secretary of Interior to identify the places of residence of Natives whose communities were declared ineligible as a Native village or group. Because of this, some of those enrolled to Haines or Tenakee may have an option to change their residence or enrollment" (Sealaska Corporation 1976:4). After Tenakee and Haines were denied recognition as eligible communities in 1978, a number of enrollees from both places requested that the BIA authorize a change in their community enrollment under the 1976 amendment. In 1979, Sealaska again notified shareholders from these communities about the applicability of the provision and referred them to the BIA's enrollment office, which was responsible for making the decisions in such cases.

The BIA did not act rapidly on this particular amendment. Unlike the provision re-opening enrollment, the provision for re-determining eligibility had no deadline attached. Significant village and group eligibility questions, which were decided in specific proceedings, still remained unresolved for some years after the ANCSA amendments were passed. The eligibility of Haines and Tenakee were among these. Following those eligibility determinations, Sealaska was informed that the BIA had not started to make residence redeterminations, but would begin the process in early 1979. In April 1979, a Haines enrollee wrote to Alaska's Senator Ted Stevens to ask for his help in initiating the process, since the BIA had still not taken any action. Sometime later, the BIA sent the files of all applicants under this provision to the Federal Records Center in Seattle for storage.

The Department of the Interior (DOI) began to act in 1982, when the Assistant Solicitor for Indian Affairs prepared a draft memorandum on the scope of the Secretary of the Interior's responsibility under the provision. DOI adopted an interpretation of the provision's language and intent such that it did

² In village eligibility determinations, other evidence such as testimony of witnesses, census and voter registration data were also considered, in addition to enrollment information. Decisions were based on a preponderance of the evidence (Vollmann 1983).

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not apply to Haines, Tenakee, and the other study communities. An attorney for Sealaska and an attorney representing a Haines enrollee (Mr. Donnelly) submitted objections to that interpretation. The DOI's final opinion, issued on June 23, 1983, maintained the original interpretation (Vollmann 1983). As a consequence, enrollees to the five study communities were not eligible to have their places of residence redetermined, and the enrollment in these communities remained unchanged.

The Solicitor's opinion turned on the specific conditions under which the subsection of the redetermination amendment is activated. It states:

In those instances where, on the roll prepared under section 5 of the Settlement Act, there were enrolled as residents of a place on April 1, 1970, a sufficient number of Natives required for a Native village or Native group, as the case may be, and it is subsequently and finally determined that such a place is not eligible for land benefits under the act on grounds which include a lack of sufficient number of residents, the Secretary shall, in accordance with the criteria for residence applied in the final determination of eligibility, redetermine the place of residence on April 1, 1970, of each Native enrolled to such a place, ... (Subsection 1(c) of the Act of January 2, 1976, 89 Stat. 1145, 43 U.S.C. 1604; emphasis added).

In the Solicitor's opinion, which referred to the subsection's grammar and punctuation, the provision *mandated* that lack of sufficient numbers of residents be a condition of the final eligibility determination. That is, the provision limited the statute's application to those communities in which an insufficient number of residents was a cause for ineligibility. The Solicitor also cited Congressional intent as indicated by legislative history. That history referred to nine places in Koniag regional corporation's area where 25 Natives had enrolled but which during eligibility proceeding had been found to lack 25 Native residents. The Solicitor also noted that the amendment had been proposed by the president of Koniag regional corporation.

The attorneys for Sealaska and for Mr. Donnelly of Haines argued that the provision could also be read to signify that the lack of sufficient numbers of residents was one among several grounds for ineligibility, and that any one of those grounds would qualify enrollees for a residence redetermination under the amendment. In their view, people enrolled to communities that were disqualified for any reason—for example, because Natives were not in the majority, as was the case in Haines—should also receive the benefits of the amendment. Indeed, they claimed that Congress intentionally chose the broader language and further, indicated by example one type of situation to which this section was directed: “Congress intended that residents in all villages deemed ineligible have redetermination rights so that they may be able to protect their entitled benefits” to land selection. Under this argument, Haines and all similarly situated Southeast villages would fall within the scope of the amendment.

Mr. Donnelly's attorney, Richard B. Brown, also contended that Haines would qualify for redetermination even under DOI's interpretation of the amendment, since Haines' disqualification turned on a lack of sufficient number of residents. Haines had been found to be ineligible because it did not meet the condition that required the majority of the community's population to be Native. Thus, Brown argued, the finding of ineligibility was based on an insufficient number of Natives, and Haines was classified as “modern and urban in character.” Brown argued that Haines enrollees qualified for a redetermination of residence because they had been “subjected to a disqualification based on a lack of sufficient number of residents” (Brown 1983:7).

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In responding to commenters (the attorneys mentioned above were the only two), the Solicitor's opinion cited in support of its position a letter from DOI that was part of the legislative history of the provision. In the letter, DOI opposed the proposed ANCSA amendment before it was enacted and objected to *any* redetermination of residence. DOI held that the Natives affected by the provision "theoretically designated their residence properly," and it would not be fair to "authorize forum shopping to give these Natives a chance to circumvent the consequences of their original choice," which also would give them a disproportionate share of ANCSA benefits at the expense of those Natives "who enrolled properly in the beginning" (in Vollman 1983).

In listing reasons for opposition, the Solicitor wrote that the provision discriminated in favor of at-large shareholders enrolled to a place found to have an insufficient number of residents who "get a second chance," while those at-large shareholders who enrolled to a location found ineligible as a village on other grounds, do not. This result is inequitable." The letter also states that "section 1(c) is unclear as to whether the section applies only to those Natives enrolled to villages found ineligible because of insufficient number of residents, or to villages also found ineligible on other grounds" (ibid.:8).

Under DOI's implementation of the "redetermination" amendment, the nine Koniag region communities would have been eligible for redetermination. However, seven of these cases, as well as two others, were dealt with legislatively through provisions (subsection 1427 (e) and section 1432) of the 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands and Conservation Act. At the time the Solicitor's opinion was issued in 1983, final determinations of group eligibility had not been made. According to the current BIA administrator in charge of maintaining the roll, the 1983 opinion is still in effect, and no redeterminations have ever been carried out.

Summary

We can summarize several findings about the enrollment process in the study communities, based on source documents and interviews with seven persons who took part in the enrollment process. The policies and procedures for enrollment were uniformly applied to the study communities and to the ANCSA-certified communities in Southeast Alaska. However, perceptions of the persons we interviewed differed on how much enrollment to the study communities was affected by the fact that they were unlisted. A 1976 amendment to ANCSA offered some enrollees the opportunity to change their places of enrollment, but a 1983 opinion of the solicitor of the Department of the Interior held that the amendment did not apply to those enrolled to the five study communities. Attorneys for Sealaska and for a resident of Haines challenged that opinion, but it still stands.

References

References cited in this chapter are included in the References Cited Section at the end of Chapter 5.

Chapter 7. Financial Benefits Generated by Southeast Village Corporations

BY STEVE COLT

Introduction

This chapter reviews the actual financial benefits which shareholders of village and urban ANCSA corporations in Southeast Alaska received, but which at-large shareholders of the Sealaska regional corporation did not receive. Sealaska's at-large shareholders include all those who enrolled to the five study communities, as well as several thousand others, mostly living outside Alaska.

Out of necessity and the need for objectivity, the analysis that follows concentrates on financial benefits, including cash distributions and employment opportunities. At the outset, however, it is critical to recognize that the subsistence, social, cultural, and spiritual values derived from the ownership of one's ancestral lands are very real and quite substantial. Most economists would agree that these values should count in a complete assessment of economic benefits, because we take the term "economic benefit" to mean anything that increases a person's well-being. But most people would also agree that it would be pointless and perhaps insulting to attempt to place dollar figures on these values.

Most observers would also agree that the corporations have provided valuable economic and social benefits through their political power, skills, and ability to nurture leadership qualities among shareholders. It seems to be a political fact that land ownership and economic power increase political effectiveness. But, as with cultural and spiritual values, it is not the goal of this chapter to place dollar values on the political effectiveness of the village and urban corporations.

There are ten village corporations and two urban corporations certified under ANCSA in Southeast Alaska. Table 7.1 presents basic data on their size and landholdings. Southeast Alaska village corporations differ from village corporations throughout the rest of the state in two important ways. First, the Southeast corporations each received only one township (23,040 acres), while most other villages each received between three and six townships, depending on their populations. They received less land because of the earlier Tlingit-Haida cash payment, which ANCSA section 16(c) deemed to be "in lieu of the additional acreage" conveyed to other villages by ANCSA section 11. Second, much of the land selected by the Southeast corporations contained valuable standing timber resources. Very few other villages in Alaska found themselves surrounded by such an economically valuable resource.

Taken together, these two unique features fairly guaranteed that all twelve Southeast village corporations would become heavily involved in timber harvesting. As we discuss below, this involvement produced great economic benefits for many Southeast urban and village corporation shareholders. However, at-large shareholders did not share in these benefits, because they owned only a relatively small amount of timber per person, through Sealaska.

Table 7.1: Southeast Alaska Village and Urban Corporations

Corporation	Village or City	Number of share-holders	ANCSA Land Entitlement	Actual Land Conveyances (a)			
				Before 1979	1979-1981	1980-1991	Total thru 1991
Cape Fox Corporation	Saxman	230	23,040	3,763	14,019	3,793	21,575
Haida Corporation (b)	Hydaburg	563	23,040		20,810	(5,204)	15,606
Huna Totem Corporation	Hoonah	876	23,040		21,326	1,269	22,594
Kake Tribal Corporation	Kake	551	23,040		21,711	794	22,505
Kavilco, Inc.	Kasaan	119	23,040		23,053	14	23,067
Klawock-Heenya Corporation	Klawock	508	23,040		19,792	2,539	22,331
Klukwan, Inc.	Klukwan	253	23,040	892	21,349	1,489	23,730
Kootznoowoo, Inc. (c)	Angoon	628	34,000		7,710	18,120	25,830
Shaan-Seet, Inc.	Craig	317	23,040		20,857	1,710	22,567
Yak-Tat-Kwaan, Inc.	Yakutat	392	23,040	1	20,103	2,901	23,005
Subtotal 10 Village Corporations		4,437	241,360	4,656	190,729	27,424	222,810
Shee-Atika, Inc. (d)	Sitka	1,853	26,070		26,263		26,356
Goldbelt, Inc. (d)	Juneau	2,722	31,316		30,736		30,881
Subtotal 2 Urban Corporations		4,575	57,386	0	56,999	0	57,237
Total Village and Urban Corporations (excludes Sealaska)		9,012	298,746	4,656	247,728	27,424	280,047
Percentage of Land Entitlement Conveyed				2%	83%	9%	94%

(a) Table shows conveyances of surface estate only.

(b) The Haida Exchange Act of 1986 resulted in a reduction in entitlement of about 5,000 acres.

(c) Section 506(a)(3-6), ANILCA granted additional acres to Kootznoowoo, some with restrictive covenants

(d) Shee Atika and Goldbelt were entitled to 23,040 acres through ANCSA; subsequent negotiations and land trades resulted in additional entitlements in exchange for giving up claims to Admiralty Island lands.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 10, Native Land Selections Statistics as of July 19, 1991; Village Corporation Reports; Hoffman (1987)

File: VREPORTS.WK3

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Some Economic Benefits Were and Are the Same for All Shareholders—Village, Urban, and At-Large

ANCSA required all eligible Alaska Natives to enroll in a regional corporation. In addition, every ANCSA enrollee is also a village corporation shareholder within that region *or* an urban corporation shareholder *or* an “at-large” shareholder—a shareholder (like all of those enrolled to the five study communities) who has no village or urban corporation.

There are two categories of financial benefits from ANCSA which village and urban shareholders and at-large shareholders received in equal amounts but in different ways. Payments from the Alaska Native Fund were disbursed on what was essentially an “equal payments per capita” basis. First of all, every ANCSA shareholder received about \$1,000 in cash from the fund. These payments totalled about 8 percent of the total cash settlement. Next, regional corporations received about 46 percent of the total cash, allocated according to the number of shareholders enrolled to each region. On average, each regional corporation received about \$6,000 per shareholder as start-up capital. The remaining 46 percent of the cash was distributed at the rate of about \$6,000 per ANCSA enrollee among the village corporations and the urban and at-large shareholders.

The same general distribution scheme was mandated by ANCSA section 7(i) for the sharing of net natural resource revenues earned by regional corporations. Section 7(i) requires that 70 percent of all such resource revenues (from subsurface resources and timber) be put into a pool which is shared equally among all ANCSA shareholders. As with Alaska Native Fund payments, half of the pool is distributed to all twelve in-state regional corporations (including the corporation generating the revenues). The other half of the pool is distributed to village corporations and directly to urban and at-large shareholders. The payments are distributed as equal amounts per person.

The village corporations typically treat their 7(i) receipts as part of their general revenue stream, so the immediate disposition of these payments depends on how the corporations choose to distribute or invest the funds for their shareholders' benefit. It is likely that some corporations invested their ANCSA cash and 7(i) payments to earn higher returns than those received by at-large shareholders who got their cash directly. Some corporations may have squandered these payments on bad investments. We don't know because we can't trace individual dollars once they become general corporation revenues. In any event, we show below that both of these cash payment streams have proven to be of minor importance when compared with the financial benefits produced from timber harvesting on corporate lands.

In summary, then, every ANCSA shareholder had and still has an equal claim to both initial ANCSA cash payments and section 7(i) resource revenue payments. Regional corporations collect half of these payments. The other half is collected either by a village corporation *or* by the individual urban or at-large shareholder. Because of the way these Alaska Native Fund payments and section 7(i) resource revenue payments are equally distributed among all shareholders, regardless of status, we do not consider these payments further.

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Land Selections of Southeast Village and Urban Corporations

Section 16(b) of ANCSA required village corporations to select lands that included the villages themselves. However, the land selection process in Southeast Alaska has been particularly complex and arduous and has resulted in five village selections a considerable distance from the villages. As Knapp (1991) notes:

This is due in part to restrictions within ANCSA on where selections could take place and in part to later provision of alternative selection areas off of Admiralty Island to resolve disputes. In addition, several land trades have taken place between the Forest Service and Native village corporations after the original conveyances. (p. III-1)

The written record is poor on what criteria villages used in selecting lands. The limited evidence—and the final outcome—suggests that many lands were selected primarily for their timber values. Such a strategy would be economically rational, particularly if it was not possible to select lands surrounding the village. In these cases, there would be no conflict between local subsistence and aesthetic values and timber harvest goals.

The urban corporations, for their part, certainly could not select land containing the cities of Juneau and Sitka. They were required by the implementing regulations of ANCSA to propose four townships within 50 miles of their cities. Goldbelt, the Juneau corporation, was explicit about the economic basis for its selections:

The basis for evaluation [of proposed withdrawals] were long-run net-dollar returns from the land with consideration given to the special needs and values of Native shareholders. (Goldbelt 1975 Annual Report).

Using these criteria, Goldbelt selected lands on western Admiralty Island. These selections, as well as Admiralty selections by Shee Atika (Sitka's urban corporation) and Kootznoowoo (Angoon's village corporation), caused a major dispute with environmental groups. The dispute was resolved through negotiated land trades, additional legislation in the 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), and—in Shee Atika's case—through a protracted court battle. The end result was that land conveyances were delayed until 1981 and, for Shee Atika, logging was further delayed until 1986.

These outcomes are not atypical of the overall land selection process. As Table 7.1 shows, only two percent of Southeast's village and urban land entitlements were conveyed prior to 1979. With the exception of Kootznoowoo, the corporations received most of their land between 1979 and 1981. By 1991, about 94 percent of the total entitlement for Southeast corporations had been conveyed.

The Amount of Timberland Per Shareholder Varied Widely

Overall, the many constraints on the land selection process resulted in substantial disparities in the value of timberlands conveyed to the corporations. An additional—and perhaps more important—source of the difference between the amount of economic benefits received *per shareholder* by at-large, urban, and village shareholders is the simple fact that several fixed pools of the key economic resource—timber—were divided among widely varying numbers of people. Thus, although Goldbelt (an urban corporation) gained title to slightly more timberland than Klukwan (due to a land trade), Goldbelt had more than ten times the number of shareholders among which to divide the benefits of any timber harvest.

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Of even greater significance is the difference between the amount of timberland "owned" by the average at-large Sealaska shareholder, and the average village or urban corporation shareholder. The data in Table 7.1 and in Knapp (1991, p. II-5) can be used to show that the average Sealaska shareholder "owns" about 17 acres of timberland conveyed to Sealaska. However, section 7(i) resource sharing obligations reduce the effective amount owned to only 8 acres per Sealaska shareholder.¹ This is all the timberland that is available to generate timber revenue for an at-large shareholder. However, the average urban corporation shareholder "owns" an additional 13 acres of land, for a total of 21 acres. The average village corporation shareholder "owns" an additional 54 acres of land, for a total of 62 acres. And a shareholder of Kavalco Corporation—Kasaan's village corporation, which has the smallest number of shareholders—owns an additional 194 acres, for a total of 202 acres per shareholder.

Finally, in considering these differences, it is important to remember that while ANCSA section 7(i) was designed to share the economic benefits of unequally distributed resources by requiring that *regional* corporations share 70 percent of their net revenues from natural resource development, the act required no such redistribution of village corporation timber revenues.

Direct Financial Benefits from Village Corporations

With this background established, we now consider the direct financial benefits which urban and village corporation shareholders received but at-large shareholders did not receive. Of course, financial benefits are only one type of benefit received by shareholders of the land-owning corporations. Nevertheless, they seem to be important to many shareholders, judging from the repeated calls made on corporate management for faster and greater cash distributions. In addition, the financial results are one of the few outcomes which can be measured objectively.

The financial data available for this study are limited to a fairly complete set of annual reports from five village corporations and both of the urban corporations.² Since it is not our goal to compare and contrast the financial performance of individual village corporations, we present the village data in composite form, as a weighted average of the five sets of village data. The result gives a sense of what the "average shareholder" of these five corporations received.

Legitimate concerns have been raised by reviewers regarding the extent to which the "sample" of five village corporations adequately represents the total population of ten village corporations. (This is not an issue for the two urban corporations, both of which provided data). The five villages for which we present data are a "non-random" sample because four of the five have more than 500 shareholders, while only five of the ten villages in the population have more than 500 shareholders. As a result, the average number of shareholders used to compute per capita figures for the sample is 563, while the average number of

¹ Section 7(i) receipts data compiled in Colt (1991) suggest that for every dollar of net resource revenue generated by Sealaska, 45 cents is ultimately retained within the Sealaska region by Sealaska, the village corporations, and the urban and at-large shareholders. 45 percent of 17 equals 8.

² We asked all twelve corporations for their annual reports, but the majority declined to provide them. We thus relied mainly on the publicly available data at the State of Alaska division of securities. These data cover only the corporations with more than 500 shareholders. Smaller corporations are not required to file the data.

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shareholders for the population is only 444. This size bias means that, if the average corporate income generated by the five sample corporations is equal to the average for all ten, then the per capita figures reported below are an understatement of the average per capita figures for the entire population.

Since village corporations received essentially equal amounts of timberland, it seems reasonable to assume that large size is not correlated with higher cash profits. This assumption is supported by the fact that two of the smallest corporations (Kavilco and Klukwan) are widely recognized to be among the most profitable of all ten village corporations, while the two "large" urban corporations distributed substantially less cash than the five village corporations in our sample. Therefore, we can be fairly confident that per capita results presented here for five village corporations are a slight understatement of the population averages.

Finally, while the sample only covers five of ten village corporations, it covers almost two-thirds (64 percent) of the village shareholders. With 100 percent of the 4,575 urban shareholders covered, the data presented in this chapter reflects the actual benefits received by 82 percent of the affected village and urban shareholder population.

Table 7.2 presents a summary of the financial benefits received by the shareholders of the five corporations in our sample. The table focuses on three things: appraised timber value, cash distributions, and reported book equity in 1992. We report the data as totals and as amounts per shareholder. In addition to the weighted average values, we show the maximum and minimum values for each data item for each year. These minimum and maximum numbers are a mixture of data from various corporations, and *do not* represent the complete set of values from two particular corporations.

Appraised Value of Timberland

The table shows that these five village corporations received timberlands with a final appraised value that ranged from about \$100 million to \$300 million. These values translate into an appraised resource wealth which averaged over \$330,000 per shareholder. These appraised value numbers do not, of course, equate to money in the bank for village corporations or their shareholders. There are two reasons for this. First, these final appraised values represent the result of several re-appraisals undertaken to establish the basis for computing taxable net operating losses (NOLs). The corporations had a strong incentive to maximize the value of these appraisals. Second, the appraised value was computed as of the time of conveyance, when timber prices were high (Knapp 1992, p. 23). In spite of these limitations, the data provide general support for the conclusion that the timber endowments of the village corporations were quite substantial when compared to any other available measure of ANCSA-related wealth.

Cash Distributions to Shareholders

Table 7.2 next presents the average, maximum, and minimum annual cash distributions to village shareholders. The maximum and minimum values are expressed only as dollars per shareholder. The table shows that there were minimal distributions before 1980. Average distributions increased steadily through the early 1980s, as the village corporations made money selling timber. There was a dramatic acceleration in 1987, when the first proceeds from the sales of net operating losses (NOLs) were received. The average distribution peaked at \$10,040 per shareholder in 1989, at the height of the NOL sales wave. Since then, high distributions have been largely funded from the interest generated from invested NOL sales proceeds.

Table 7.2: Direct Financial Benefits from Five Southeast Village Corporations

	Average of 5 Village Corporations		Range of Values (1)	
	Total	Dollars per Shareholder	Maximum Total Value	Minimum Total Value
Original Shareholders	563		876	253
Land Entitlement (acres)	25,232		34,000	23,040
Final estimate of value of timber at time of conveyance	186,107	330,446	309,569	107,730
Shareholder Distributions				
Fiscal Year	Total (\$000)	Dollars per Shareholder	Maximum \$ per Shareholder	Minimum \$ per Shareholder
1977	0	0	0	0
1978	0	0	0	0
1979	71	126	700	0
1980	338	601	2,000	0
1981	1,453	2,580	9,100	175
1982	26	46	255	0
1983	234	416	1,058	0
1984	501	889	5,100	0
1984A (2)	536	952	10,600	0
1985	840	1,492	9,500	0
1986	781	1,387	10,000	0
1987	3,492	6,200	20,000	300
1988	5,081	9,021	19,010	1,200
1989	5,655	10,040	30,000	1,000
1990	5,015	8,904	36,000	1,200
1991	3,643	6,469	28,000	1,003
1992 (3)	4,713	8,368	34,364	0
Total Distributions (4):	32,379	57,491	195,964	7,446
Reported Book Equity, 1992 (includes some ANCSA land assets)	65,936	117,073	423,813	41,866

Notes:

- (1) The range of values is calculated separately for each item or year. Therefore, each column is a mixture of values from different corporations, and the maximum value for Total Distributions is not equal to the sum of each year's maximum values, etc.
- (2) Several corporations adjusted the start of their fiscal year during the 1980s. As a result, there are in some cases more data points than calendar years.
- (3) Distribution Data for 1992 are incomplete. Average is computed from only 3 corporations.
- (4) The maximum and minimum values for total distributions are reported here. These are not the same as the sum of the maximums or minimums for particular years. Therefore, the maximum and minimum totals do not equal the sum of the values in those columns.

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The amount of cash distributed to village corporation shareholders largely speaks for itself. While not enough to render the shareholders millionaires, the distributions are very large compared to any other financial benefits received by shareholders of other ANCSA corporations around Alaska. For example, Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) is the wealthiest regional corporation in the state, with substantial endowments of oil and gas resources. Through 1990, CIRI had paid cumulative total dividends of about \$10,000 per shareholder (Colt, 1991) or only one sixth the average payments shown in Table 7.2.

Reported Book Equity at 1992

The final measure of financial benefit shown in Table 7.2 is the reported shareholder equity on the corporation's books as of 1992. Shareholder equity represents the portion of the corporation's assets which are owned "free and clear" by the shareholders. It is perhaps the best available objective indication of how much wealth the corporation currently holds on the shareholders' behalf. The use of book equity to describe the status of an ANCSA corporation is problematic for several reasons, all of which stem from the fact that the shares have never been available for selling or buying in the open market. But the practical effect of these problems is small for the Southeast village corporations. This is because the vast majority of the village corporations' assets are now in the form of financial securities—stocks and bonds—which do have market values.

Table 7.2 shows that the average book equity per shareholder was \$117,000 for our sample of five village corporations. This can be compared to the highest level of regional corporation book equity in 1990—CIRI's \$54,000 per shareholder. To make a truly fair comparison, however, one must remember that these equity numbers include the effect of the initial \$6,000 per shareholder used as start-up monies by the corporations. If an at-large shareholder had invested the \$6,000 which he or she received directly from the Alaska Native Fund in the stock market, that shareholder might have had a personal "equity" of perhaps \$10,000 available by 1992.

Finally, it must be remembered that shareholder equity is not in and of itself a direct financial benefit to shareholders unless they can sell their stock at will. Such sales are currently prohibited. The level of equity can only be used to give a rough indication of the potential future earning power of the corporation. If the equity can be used to earn a "normal" three to five percent return over and above inflation, then the average equity level of \$117,000 could support annual inflation-proofed distributions of between \$3,500 and \$5,800 per shareholder. The minimum equity amount, about \$42,000, could support distributions of between \$1,200 and \$2,000 per shareholder.

Direct Financial Benefits from Urban Corporations

Table 7.3 presents the same financial data just discussed for the two urban corporations, Goldbelt and Shee Atika. All of the caveats mentioned above about interpreting the data also apply to these numbers.

There are three main messages from the data in Table 7.3. First, the total appraised timber values are well within the range of the village corporation values, but because of the large number of shareholders, they translate into lower levels of appraised timber wealth per shareholder—only about one quarter of the average village corporation level. Second, the total per capita distributions from the urban corporations has been far less than the total from the five village corporations reported in Table 7.2. The average total per capita distribution of \$10,933 from the urban corporations is only about one quarter of the minimum

Table 7.3: Direct Financial Benefits from Two Southeast Urban Corporations

		Average of Two Urban Corporations		Goldbelt		Shee Atika	
Original Shareholders		2,288		2,722		1,853	
Land Entitlement (acres)		28,693		31,316		26,070	
Final estimate of value of timber at time of conveyance		Total (\$000)	Dollars per Shareholder	Total (\$000)	Dollars per Shareholder	Total (\$000)	Dollars per Shareholder
		203,275	88,864	229,041	84,144	177,510	95,796
Distributions to Shareholders	Fiscal Year	Total (\$000)	Dollars per Shareholder	Total (\$000)	Dollars per Shareholder	Total (\$000)	Dollars per Shareholder
	1977	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1978	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1979	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1980	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1981	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1982	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1983	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1984	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1985	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1986	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1987	3,554	1,554	3,403	1,250	3,706	2,000
	1988	409	179	817	300	2	1
	1989	780	341	817	300	742	401
	1990	728	318	953	350	503	271
	1991	1,243	543	953	350	1,533	827
	1992	4,219	1,845	953	350	7,486	4,040
Total Distributions:		10,933	4,780	7,894	2,900	13,972	7,540
Reported Book Equity, 1992 (includes some ANCSA land assets)		72,820	31,834	96,921	35,607	48,719	26,292

Source: Corporation Annual Reports

FINANCIAL BENEFITS

amount in the village corporation sample. This is partly because land conveyances and logging were delayed for many years.

The third message is that because of their large numbers of shareholders, the urban corporations will not be able to maintain more than modest levels of future distributions, at least compared to the village corporations. This fact was recognized by Goldbelt's president as early as 1988:

The past years have brought significant funds to Goldbelt, but they are not enough to make more than a small, one-time difference in the way of life for our shareholders... Goldbelt now has a solid economic basis to provide modest (as to real needs of our shareholders) cash dividends and to focus some of its energy on the legitimate concerns of our shareholders in such areas as education (Goldbelt 1988, p. 3).

In summary, the urban corporations have generated direct financial benefits on par with the most successful regional corporation and far in excess of those received by at-large shareholders of Sealaska. However, because of land conveyance delays, other business problems, and—most important—their larger number of shareholders, these two corporations have produced far less direct financial wealth than the village corporations, on a per-shareholder basis.

Sources and Uses of Financial Wealth

The data shown in Tables 7.2 and 7.3 conceal a rich and diverse history of the business operations and political struggles of the village and urban corporations. A detailed examination of that history is well beyond the scope of this study. However, it is important to be aware of the general features of this operating history.

Early Timber Harvests

In a nutshell, the village and urban corporations were largely dormant as large-scale business operators until they received conveyance of their timberlands. This occurred between 1979 and 1981 for most corporations. Timber prices at that time were at a historical high, but proceeded to slide rapidly during the next five years. Knapp reports:

Prices for Alaska export logs were at historically high levels in 1980 when large-scale timber harvests were beginning on Native lands. By 1983, with world timber markets in a deep depression, export log prices had fallen sharply. In 1987 and 1988, export log prices rebounded, and by 1989 markets were at or above 1980 levels.

Cape Fox Corporation (1983) reports that average timber prices received by the corporation declined from \$750/MBF in 1980 to \$375/MBF in 1982. With rising log production costs, the return to the corporation from trees sold dropped 45 percent in only a two-year span (Knapp, 1992, p. 23).

As indicated in the quotation above, the declines in the export price of timber are magnified when translated into the "netback" value of the timber itself. This occurs for two reasons. The first is that logging costs, which must be recovered out of export prices, do not drop when the export price drops. The full brunt of the export price decline is felt in the "residual" or "netback" price of the standing timber. The second reason is that when the export price drops, the quantity of timber which is economic to harvest at all drops—more trees must be left standing because they cost more to cut than they are worth.

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For both these reasons, the value of standing timber and hence the return to logging operations declined sharply after 1980. Unfortunately, however, many corporations were trapped by heavy debt loads and forced to actually accelerate their harvests to meet these debt payments (Knapp, 1992, p. 32). As a result, several corporations made very little money from actually selling timber and logging during the 1980-1986 period, even when their ANCSA timber conveyances were treated as a free input to the business.

NOL Sales

In 1986, a provision of the Tax Reform Act made Alaska Native corporations the only legal sellers of accumulated tax net operating losses (NOLs). The legislation dramatically increased the corporations' bargaining power, and the village and urban corporations had significant accumulated losses to sell. The tax laws allowed them to compute losses as the difference between the value of a given log at the time of conveyance, and the value of that log when cut, sold, or written off as having no value. All seven of the corporations in our sample undertook at least one and in some cases several reappraisals of the value of their timber at the date of conveyance. These resulted in dramatic increases in the appraised value of timber for tax purposes.

Between 1986 and 1988, when Congress prohibited further sales, the seven corporations in our sample of Southeast village and urban corporations earned over \$430 million by selling NOLs to other U.S. corporations. To do this, they claimed losses of about \$1.2 billion. While some of these losses stemmed from timber which had already been cut or sold during the period 1981 through 1985, a significant number were generated in a flurry of last-minute transactions generated by the strong incentives of the tax law and the soundly-based fear that these opportunities might soon disappear.

As of 1992, much of the cash generated by NOL sales remained locked up in escrow accounts pending IRS audits of the transactions. The record to date suggests that, at least among other regional corporations, most of the NOL revenues for which examinations are complete have eventually been released. However, in the current proceedings related to timber transactions, the IRS has taken an aggressive posture, and it is clearly impossible to predict the outcomes. In the meantime, investment income from these funds generally belongs to the corporation.

Overall Financial Effect of Logging and NOL Sales

By 1991, almost all the village and urban corporation timber had been cut.³ The overall financial effects of this decade of timber harvest and NOL sales are summarized in Tables 7.4 and 7.5. These tables provide a concise financial history of the five Southeast village corporations and two urban corporations in our sample for the period from inception through 1992. To focus on actual cash returns, the tables exclude the values assigned to ANCSA timber conveyances and the associated depletion expenses.

³The residual economic values of harvested lands could vary widely. Knapp (1991, p. IV-22) notes that such values could range from as high as several thousand dollars per acre to as low as \$100 per acre depending primarily on access, property characteristics, and potential timber productivity. However, Knapp also notes that there is currently no stated interest by any village corporation in selling any of its harvested lands (p. 1-2).

Table 7.4: Condensed Balance Sheet for 5 Southeast Village Corporations
(Average Values, Excluding Timber Valuations and Depletion Expenses)

Cumulative Flows of Wealth from 1973–1992	Average Total Amount (\$ 000)	Average Dollars per Shareholder
Initial Cash from Alaska Native Fund	3,400	6,038
plus: Cumulative Cash Net Income Excluding NOL Sales	30,149	53,531
plus: Cumulative NOL Sales Income and interest thereon	54,496	96,761
equals: Total Sources of Wealth	88,045	156,329
less: Cumulative Distributions to Shareholders (1)	30,494	54,144
equals: 1992 Shareholder Equity (excluding valuations of ANCSA lands)	57,551	102,185
Total Uses of Wealth	88,045	156,329

Notes:

- (1) Cumulative distributions differ slightly from those shown in Table 2, due to a different averaging process required for this balance sheet format.

Table 7.5: Condensed Balance Sheet for 2 Southeast Urban Corporations
(Average Values, Excluding Timber Valuations and Depletion Expenses)

Cumulative Flows of Wealth from 1973–1992	Average Total Amount (\$ 000)	Average Dollars per Shareholder
Initial Cash from Alaska Native Fund	250	109
plus: Cumulative Cash Net Income Excluding NOL Sales	(6,937)	(3,032)
plus: Cumulative NOL Sales Income and interest thereon	79,019	34,544
equals: Total Sources of Wealth	72,332	31,620
less: Cumulative Distributions to Shareholders	10,933	4,780
equals: 1992 Shareholder Equity (excluding valuations of ANCSA lands)	61,399	26,841
Total Uses of Wealth	72,332	31,620

Sources for Tables 4 and 5: Calculated from Corporation Annual Reports

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Table 7.4 shows the village corporation summary. It can be thought of as the condensed balance sheet for a "composite" village corporation created by averaging the results for the five corporations in our sample. On average, these corporations received initial start-up cash of \$3.4 million. They earned an average of about \$30 million in net income from all business operations, but the vast majority came from timber operations. (In fact, many of the non-timber ventures lost money, so this total may understate timber income). The village corporations earned an average of \$54 million in NOL sales and the subsequent interest income from these invested funds.

From this total of \$88 million in accumulated wealth, about \$30 million was distributed to shareholders. The remaining \$57 million is held by the corporations in the form of assets other than lands. Much of these assets are in the form of various restricted funds intended to provide long-term distributions to shareholders. At least one village corporation has even approved a highly restrictive settlement trust fund, as allowed by the 1987 amendments to ANCSA.

Table 7.5 shows broadly similar results for the two urban corporations. They received only a token \$250,000 cash infusion for start-up costs. Excluding NOL sales, they had an average net loss of \$7 million. This average reflects a small overall profit by Goldbelt and a large loss by Shee Atika, partly due to litigation costs and hotel construction costs. NOL sales proceeds averaged almost \$89 million—cancelling the loss from other activities and bringing accumulated wealth up to \$72 million. Total shareholder distributions averaging \$11 million leave the urban corporations with an average \$61 million in equity held as assets other than lands.

Other Economic Benefits of Village and Urban Corporations

Employment

Providing jobs to shareholders is clearly one of the most significant economic benefits from village and urban corporations. Only scattered data are available on employment, and it is not possible to calculate a defensible estimate of total employment by corporations over the past decade. Nonetheless, the available studies and anecdotal evidence clearly shows that the village and urban corporations have been a very important and effective source of jobs for shareholders. This evidence includes the following:

- A comprehensive study prepared for Sealaska estimated that the direct employment of all the village and regional corporations in 1985 was 633 persons. This total includes 450 people employed in the timber industry using Native lands (McDowell Group, 1986). Unfortunately, this study does not separate village corporations from Sealaska, does not break out shareholders, and is only available for a single year.
- One village corporation reported that during actual timber harvesting between 1982 and 1987, "up to 40 shareholders were employed by the logging contractor, up to 6 were employed in the [corporate] office..., and a full longshoring crew...were employed" (Personal communication, corporation name withheld by request, July 1993).

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- Klukwan, one of the more financially successful village corporations during the 1980s, reported in 1983 that 29 shareholders were employed. By 1986 they reported "currently over 20 percent of the original [253] shareholders are employed by Klukwan, Inc., and subsidiaries" (Klukwan, Inc., 1986 and 1983 *Annual Reports*).
- Kake Tribal Corporation reported 1988 shareholder employment in their logging operations of more than 40 shareholders (KTC 1988 *Annual Report*). Kake Tribal recently re-opened its cold-storage fish facility, generating more than 45 jobs (*Tundra Times*, June 30, 1993, p. 8).

In evaluating this scattered evidence, it should be remembered that the data for both the years 1983 and 1985 reflect poor years for the timber industry, and thus are likely to understate the employment generated during the later part of the decade.

Scholarships and Charitable Giving

All the corporations in our sample of seven have established some form of scholarship program or charitable heritage foundation. These foundations have made substantial contributions to shareholders' educational needs. As one example, the Shee Atika foundation had by 1992 made over 395 grants totaling more than \$234,000 (Shee Atika 1992 *Annual Report*).

Other Benefits

The village and regional corporations have provided other economic benefits which are undoubtedly important to individual shareholders. These include, for example, the provision of a group life insurance plan by Kake Tribal Corporation and a \$1,500 death benefit for Shaan-Seet shareholders. Similar programs were under study by the Kootznوو board in 1987. But at least one corporation prefers to maintain a more narrow focus on profits, leaving the responsibility for social programs to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and other sources of public funding (Hoffman, 1987 p.15).

Possible Extrapolation of Results

It is clear that the Southeast Alaska village and urban corporations have been the most financially fortunate group of all ANCSA corporations on the basis of financial returns per shareholder to date. This comparison includes all the regional corporations. The data presented above show that there are two reasons for this financial performance. The first is the endowment of valuable timberlands conveyed to the corporations. The second was the opportunity to sell non-cash losses—NOLs from declines in the value of timber—for cash. Tables 7.4 and 7.5 above suggest that the NOL sales generated significantly more income than actual timber harvests for the village corporations as a group, and provided substantially all of the net income for the two urban corporations.

Does this mean that the financial fortune of these corporations is solely the result of the one-time ability to sell NOLs? The answer is a qualified no. Had there been no NOL sales opportunities, the corporations could have delayed their timber harvests until the late 1980s, when prices rebounded to 1980 levels.

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If the financial results presented in this chapter are to be used for any sort of prediction of possible future performance, four important points must be kept in mind. First, the opportunity to generate large amounts of cash through NOL sales will not be available in the future. Second, the experience of several village corporations shows that it is possible to generate large economic benefits for shareholders through timber harvesting alone, without depending on NOL sales. Third, the future income of any timber-based corporation will be based to a great extent on world market timber prices, which have proven to be quite volatile in the past.

Finally, the days of timber harvesting on their own lands are largely over for most of the village corporations.⁴ They are entering a new era in which financial investments and diversified business operations will play the major role in determining their success.

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⁴The seven corporations in our sample had combined net timber assets of about \$65 million in 1992. This is only 5 percent of their total appraised gross timber assets of \$1.2 billion. While some of the difference between gross and net value is due to price changes, the vast majority of this accumulated depletions stems from actual harvest or sale of the trees.

Mr. BARLOW. Based on the history set forth above, it is clear that those of us who enrolled to the five unrecognized communities and our heirs have been unjustly denied the financial and cultural benefits of enrollment in a village, urban or group corporation. The legislation before this Subcommittee today proposes simply to correct a 44 year wrong and grant rights that we, the Landless community, should have been given in 1971.

In summary, we are Southeast Alaska Natives. These villages identified in Senate bill 872 are our traditional homelands. All we are asking is that the Congress recognize that fact and provide us with what we deserve under the law and equity, a chance to form ANCSA corporations for our people and for future generations with ties to our traditional communities.

Sadly, many of the original shareholders who enrolled to these five communities have passed on and will never see this injustice resolved. I hope that you will help those of us original shareholders and our descendants finally secure recognition under ANCSA. It's long overdue.

In closing Chairman Barrasso, Ranking Member Wyden and members of the Subcommittee, on behalf of the Southeast Alaska villages of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee and Wrangell, I want to once again express our extreme gratitude for your consideration of this important legislation. We urge you to support our efforts to be included in the benefits that ANCSA has brought to other Alaska Natives.

I hope that this Subcommittee and the Senate will act quickly to ensure that we finally receive the recognition, long overdue, that we have deserved. And in our language, Gunalcheesh—Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Barlow follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
LEO BARLOW
REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE
SOUTHEAST ALASKA LANDLESS CORPORATION

Before the

SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, FORESTS AND MINING

Regarding S. 872
The Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities
Recognition and Compensation Act

October 8, 2015

Good afternoon Chairman Barrasso, Ranking Member Wyden, Senator Murkowski, and Members of the Subcommittee. I have traveled here today from Alaska to provide testimony regarding S. 872, a bill to provide for the recognition of five communities in Southeast Alaska in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Thank you for this opportunity to testify on this important issue to several thousand Alaska Natives; and a special thank you to Chairwoman Murkowski and Senator Sullivan for introducing this much needed legislation, and for taking on our worthy cause.

My name is Leo Barlow, and I have the great honor and responsibility of serving as a representative for the community of Wrangell on the Southeast Alaska Landless Corporation (SALC), which represents Alaska Natives enrolled through ANCSA to the Native villages of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee and Wrangell. The people I represent today have suffered an injustice for more than 40 years; an injustice the legislation currently before this Subcommittee would address.

In 1971, Congress enacted ANCSA to recognize and settle the aboriginal claims of Alaska Natives to their traditional homelands. ANCSA provided for establishment of Native Corporations to receive and manage funds and lands awarded in settlement of the claims of all Alaska Natives. While many villages throughout Alaska and Southeast Alaska were recognized and afforded the opportunity to establish Village or Urban Corporations and secure a Native land settlement, our five communities were denied these benefits of ANCSA. We have been fighting this injustice since ANCSA's passage.

Under ANCSA, as Alaska Natives we enrolled to one of thirteen Regional Corporations and also to the villages where we lived or to which we had a

historic, cultural and familial tie. For example, I enrolled to the region for Southeast Alaska, and also to the village of Wrangell, my home town, where my ancestors have lived for many generations. A total of 747 Alaska Natives enrolled to the Native village of Wrangell. Other members of our Landless Corporation enrolled to the four villages of Haines, Petersburg, Tenakee and Ketchikan. Those of us who enrolled to these five communities during the ANCSA process did so because these are our homelands and places of origin. Our families and clans originated in these communities.

In section 11 of ANCSA, Congress set forth a general process for determining eligibility for each "Native village" in Alaska. Native villages throughout the State of Alaska were listed in this section, and the Secretary of the Interior was charged with making determinations as to whether the listed villages met the eligibility requirements. For a number of reasons, however, there was a different process created for determining eligibility of Southeast Alaska Native villages in section 16 of ANCSA. These reasons included the previous Tlingit and Haida Indian Claims cash settlement, the existence of the Tongass National Forest, the existence of large timber contracts secured by powerful pulp companies, and the significant non-Native populations of certain communities. I would note that at least one of our communities – Tenakee – was at one time excluded from the Tongass National Forest through an Executive Order by President Roosevelt for purposes of an Indian Settlement. Therefore, the differing treatment due to creation of the Tongass National Forest was not justified in all circumstances.

Another significant difference between Southeast and non-Southeast Alaska communities in ANCSA was the fact that Section 11 of ANCSA provided an appeal right for non-Southeast communities left off of the list of eligible villages, while Section 16 of ANCSA failed to provide the same appeal right to Southeast villages. Three of our Coalition's villages (Ketchikan, Haines and Tenakee) brought protests against this inequitable treatment to the Alaska Native Claims Appeal Board of the U.S. Department of the Interior through appeals in 1974 and 1977. The Appeals were rejected because Section 16 made no provision for administrative reconsideration of the eligibility of villages in Southeast Alaska. Thus, we must appeal directly to Congress for help. You are our only recourse.

Southeast Alaska was the first area of Alaska with significant settlement by non-Natives because of the inviting climate and abundant resources in our homelands. Although we welcome non-Natives who have chosen to live in Southeast Alaska, their presence does not make our homes any less "Native" than other villages in Southeast Alaska. Nonetheless, this was a significant factor in the exclusion of our five communities from the list of eligible Southeast Native villages in ANCSA. This occurred despite the clear evidence that each of these Communities has historic, cultural, and traditional Alaska Native characteristics.

The 3,425 Natives who originally enrolled to Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee, and Wrangell comprised over 20 percent of the shareholders of Sealaska Corporation -- our Regional Corporation for Southeast Alaska -- in 1972. Over the years we have received revenue-sharing distributions from Sealaska pursuant to section 7(j) of ANCSA, but have not enjoyed the social, economic and cultural benefits of owning shares in a Village, Urban, or Group Corporation. Many of the Village or Urban Corporations in our Region have brought significant economic benefits to their communities. Additionally, we have been deprived of the significant cultural benefit of owning an interest in lands located within and around our traditional homelands.

Some opponents argue that we have already seen the benefits of ANCSA due to "at-large" distributions through section 7(j) of ANCSA, and, therefore, have been treated fairly in ANCSA. These arguments clearly do not understand or comprehend the value of Native land ownership to our Native people. The connection to our land is what defines us as Native people -- not the distributions. Establishment of these new ANCSA Corporations and conveyance of Native lands will truly provide us with the benefits of ANCSA that we have been deprived of for so long.

The history I am telling today is not based only on the opinions and conclusions made by Landless Natives. In 1993, Congress directed the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a report examining the reasons why the Unrecognized Communities had been denied eligibility to form Native Corporations under the Act. This report -- A Study of Five Southeast Alaska Communities (the ISER Report) -- strongly supports the conclusion that requirements for villages eligible to form Native Corporations were met by the Native villages of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee and Wrangell. The ISER Report noted that, with the exception of Tenakee, our communities appeared on early versions of Native village lists, and the subsequent omission was never clearly explained in any provision of ANCSA or in the accompanying conference report.

The ISER Report also indicated that the populations and percentage of Natives in each of our communities, as well as the historic use and occupation of the lands, were comparable to those Southeast Alaska communities recognized under ANCSA's original language. Prior to passage of ANCSA, each of the Unrecognized Communities had been involved in advocating for the settlement of the aboriginal claims of that community.

In short, the ISER Report found no meaningful distinction between the Native communities of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee and Wrangell and other communities listed in sections 14 or 16 of ANCSA, and thus no

justification for omission from the list of communities eligible to form Urban or Group Corporations under ANCSA.

Based on the history set forth above, it is clear that those of us who enrolled to the five Unrecognized Communities -- and our heirs -- have been unjustly denied the financial and cultural benefits of enrollment in a Village, Urban or Group Corporation. The legislation before this Subcommittee today proposes simply to correct a forty-four year wrong, and grant rights that we, the Native communities of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee and Wrangell, should have been given in 1971.

In summary, we are Southeast Alaska Natives. These villages identified in S. 872 are our traditional homelands. All we are asking is that Congress recognize that fact and provide us with what we deserve under law and equity: a chance to form ANCSA Corporations for our people and for future generation with ties to our traditional communities. Sadly, many of the original shareholders enrolled to these five communities have passed on and will never see this injustice resolved. I hope that you will help those of us original landless shareholders and our descendants finally secure recognition under ANCSA. It is long overdue.

In closing, Chairman Barrasso, Ranking Member Wyden, and Members of the Subcommittee, on behalf of the Southeast Alaska villages of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee and Wrangell, I want to once again express our extreme gratitude for your consideration of this important legislation and we urge you to support our efforts to be included in the benefits that ANCSA has brought to other Alaska Natives. I hope that this Subcommittee and the Senate will act quickly to ensure that we finally receive the recognition we have deserved for more than forty-four years.

Gunalcheesh (Thank You).

Senator BARRASSO. Thank you very much, Mr. Barlow.

Next we will hear from Mr. Buck Lindekugel, who is the Grassroots Attorney for the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council. Thanks for joining us.

**STATEMENT OF BUCK LINDEKUGEL, GRASSROOTS ATTORNEY,
SOUTHEAST ALASKA CONSERVATION COUNCIL**

Mr. LINDEKUGEL. Thank you, Mr. Chair and Madam Chair.

Thank you for inviting the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council (SEACC) to testify at today's hearing. My name is Buck Lindekugel. I've been the SEACC's Grassroots Attorney since 1990. Founded in 1970 SEACC is dedicated to preserving the integrity of Southeast Alaska's unsurpassed natural environment while providing for balanced sustainable use of our region's resources.

We recognize the significant economic value that Tongass old growth has and the invaluable contribution it makes to the region's thriving fishing and tourism based economic sectors, as well as the customary traditional practices so important to local communities.

SEACC appreciates the histories and traditions of the Native peoples of Ketchikan, Wrangell, Petersburg, Tenakee and Haines. We also recognize the immense cultural benefit associated with maintaining customary and traditional use of the lands, waters, animals and plants of the region, uses that remain critical to maintaining the cherished way of life in this, the 21st century. Our highest goal remains to work with all our neighbors to protect the land, the waters, that support strong communities and vibrant cultures and to maintain resiliency and integrity of the Tongass.

For these reasons we do not support reopening the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act once again, this time to grant a chunk of the Tongass to five new, for profit, urban corporations.

As our written testimony made clear we object to the behind closed doors process provided in the bill with the Secretary of Interior consulting with representatives of the five communities and Sealaska Corporation on possible selections. We are gravely concerned that, as drafted, the bill does not explicitly and plainly make off limits the special lands on the Tongass previously safeguarded by Congress in the 1980 Alaska Lands Act and 1990 Tongass Timber Reform Act, lands as national monuments, wilderness, unlegislated, roadless wildlands.

The Natives from these five communities are enrolled as at large shareholders of Sealaska Corporation, the largest private landowner in Southeast Alaska. And consequently they've already received fair and substantial benefits under the Native Claims Settlement Act.

This bill as written causes more problems than it resolves. We urge the withdrawal of this bill and the start of dialogue in public beginning with hearings in the affected communities and their neighbors in Southeast Alaska next year.

Our hope moving forward is to communicate honestly and openly and compassionately with the members of the five communities to find a solution that works for all Southeast Alaskans.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today, and I'd be happy to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Lindekugel follows:]



Southeast Alaska Conservation Council

224 Gold Street Juneau, Alaska 99801 (907) 586-6942 Fax (907) 463-3312

October 6, 2015

The Honorable Jon Barrasso
Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Forests & Mining

Committee on Energy & Natural Resources
U.S. Senate
366 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Ron Wyden
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Forests & Mining

Committee on Energy & Natural Resources
U.S. Senate
366 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515

Re: Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and
Compensation Act (S.872)

Dear Chairman Barrasso and Ranking Member Wyden:

Please accept this testimony on behalf of the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council (SEACC) on S.872. Founded in 1970, SEACC is a grassroots conservation organization with members who live across Southeast Alaska, from Craig on Prince of Wales Island to Yakutat. SEACC's individual members include commercial fishermen, Native Alaskans, small timber operators and value-added wood manufacturers, tourism and recreation business owners, hunters and guides, and Alaskans from all walks of life. SEACC is dedicated to preserving the integrity of Southeast Alaska's unsurpassed natural environment while providing for balanced, sustainable use of our region's resources. We recognize that Southeast Alaska's greatest economic opportunities now lie in preserving Tongass old-growth rainforest, and the invaluable contribution it makes to the region's thriving fishing and tourism-based economy, as well as customary and traditional practices of local communities.

SEACC appreciates the histories and traditions of the Native peoples from Ketchikan, Wrangell, Petersburg, Tenakee Springs, and Haines. Given our long history of working with local Native people to maintain and protect abundant customary and traditional resources and uses, we further recognize the immense cultural benefit associated with continuing those uses of lands, waters, animals and plants that support their way of life. Most recently, large-scale mining development upstream in British Columbia threaten the long-term health of the waters, salmon, herring and hooligan resources of the Taku, Unuk, Nass and Stikine Rivers, as do operations by Canadian mining companies operating in Alaska, such as the one threatening the productive Chilkat River. To safeguard our shared interests, SEACC has cooperated tirelessly with Tribes across

Southeast Alaska, including tribal leaders from Wrangell, Ketchikan, Haines and Petersburg. We are also assisting several Tribes in the development of robust Tribal monitoring and management programs for the waters, lands, and resources they are so connected to. We remain committed to these efforts.

Late last year, seven years of controversy and debate ended when Congress finalized the Southeast Alaska's Native land entitlement issue by enacting section 3002 of Public Law No. 113-291 (Dec. 19, 2014), the Southeast Alaska Native Land Entitlement and Jobs Protection Act. This bill was the product of a long and strenuous process in which SEACC participated in good faith. As Senator Murkowski explained when she obtained final Senate passage of this bill on December 13, 2014:

It has taken seven years, but I'm proud to say that we finally completed the land conveyance for Southeast Alaska's nearly 20,000 Native shareholders

. . . .
Some 43 years after passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the federal government will finally finish paying the debt we owe Natives for the settlement of their aboriginal land claims

See Press Release, Murkowski Applauds Final Passage of Sealaska Lands Bill (Dec. 12, 2014).¹

Since all the Native people which S. 872 seeks to compensate are also Sealaska Corporation shareholders, it is unclear what new circumstance led Senator Murkowski to introduce this bill on March 25, 2015, and again seek to reopen the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. We don't understand why additional public lands need to be conveyed from the Tongass National Forest to resolve claims from Sealaska Corporation shareholders beyond 2014's full and final installment of Sealaska's land entitlement. We are concerned that as drafted, instead of resolving long-standing claims, the open-ended scope of the 115,000 acres of lands that could be selected and conveyed to these new "urban" corporations under the proposed bill will only generate more controversy and discord across Southeast Alaska.

Proceeding with this legislation could also create additional inequities because Alaska Natives from Ketchikan, Wrangell, Haines, Tenakee, and Petersburg are considered Sealaska's "at-large" shareholders and as such already receive bigger Sealaska dividends than village shareholders. However, we recognize the deep cultural and spiritual ties that Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshian peoples have long had with the land itself and understand their desire to possess at least a portion of their traditional ancestral territory. Fortunately, a mechanism for granting land to these five communities already exists. Congress set aside 2 million acres to be available for selection by one of the 12 Regional Corporations after all other claims were resolved. Lands conveyed to the two urban corporations of Juneau and Sitka came from this pool of lands. *See* 43 U.S.C. § 1613(h)(3)(2013). If these 5 communities want lands, they should go where Congress intended – to Sealaska Corporation, the Regional Corporation for Southeast Alaska.

¹ Available at <http://www.energy.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/2014/12/sen-murkowski-applauds-final-passage-of-sealaska-lands-bill>

We wish to highlight a couple of salient points in our testimony:

- Section 2 of S.872's misrepresents findings made by the University of Alaska's Institute of Social and Economic Research in its 1994 congressionally-directed study. Those researchers:
 - Did not find that Congress had "inadvertently" omitted any of these groups; and
 - Did not recommend that Congress should now award them land.²
- Section 6 of S.872 would grant each of these 5 "Urban" Native Corporations 23,040 acres of high value "local" public lands, which could come from anywhere, including:
 - Lands on Admiralty Island and in the Misty Fjords designated as National Monuments by Presidential Proclamation in 1978 to protect their superlative scientific, cultural, and historic features, and Congressional designation in the 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA);
 - Wilderness Areas designated by Congress on the Tongass in the Alaska Lands Act of 1980 and 1990 Tongass Timber Reform Act (TTRA), including the Stikine, Karta, Chuck River, and South Etolin Island Wilderness Areas;
 - Lands designated by Congress in the 1990 TTRA and the 2014 Sealaska Corporation Lands Bill for perpetual management as roadless wildlands, also referred to a Legislated LUD II Areas, such as Kadashan, Trap Bay, Mud Bay, Anan, the Naha, Nutkwa, or the Honker Divide.
 - National Parks designated or expanded in ANILCA, including Glacier Bay National Park and Wrangell Saint Elias.

Previous acts of Congress protected all of these special lands and they all should be made clearly off-limits to any and all possible selections/conveyances, without delay.
- Creates new inequities where none currently exist.
 - All Natives in Southeast Alaska received a beneficial interest in the lands conveyed to Sealaska Corporation, the largest private landholder in Southeast.
 - Sealaska's "at-large" shareholders, which include Alaska Natives from Ketchikan, Wrangell, Haines, Tenakee, and Petersburg, already receive bigger Sealaska dividends than village corporation shareholders.

As pointed out above, Congress intended urban corporations created in Southeast Alaska to receive lands from the Regional Corporation for Southeast Alaska, Sealaska Corporation. We encourage Congress and the five communities to consider new and innovative forms of land ownership and management. The "maximizing short-term profit" model of

² For the record, we submit a December 7, 1993 letter from then-ISER Director Lee Gorsuch to Amy Miller, Alaska Public Radio Network with our testimony.

clearcut and export logging followed by ANCSA corporations in Southeast Alaska has not resulted in long-term sustainable dividends for shareholders. In virtually every case, timber-first management compromised salmon streams and wildlife habitat on lands that have supported customary and traditional uses for millennia.

Today, there are a number of innovative models for managing forest lands that do a better job of balancing forest values. For example, SEACC collaborated with the people of Hoonah and Kake, two predominantly Alaska Native communities, to craft Community Forest Plans that emphasized sustainable, community-based economic diversification. More recently, the Prince of Wales Tribal Conservation District, a project of the Alaska Tribal Conservation Alliance, is applying local and traditional knowledge to the management of natural resources in order to promote healthy people and healthy environments on Prince of Wales Island. This legislation is not in-line with the new vision of land management that is currently being crafted by the tribes themselves.

We urge Senator Murkowski to withdraw this legislation and schedule field hearings in Southeast Alaska next year to discuss this matter with all the affected Alaska Native communities and their neighbors. The current bill creates more conflict in Southeast Alaska instead of resolving it.

Thank you for including SEACC's testimony (with attachment) into the hearing record for S.872.

Best Regards,



Buck Lindekugel
Grassroots Attorney



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SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS



INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC RESEARCH
(907) 786-7710 FAX (907) 786-7739

December 7, 1993

Amy Miller,
Alaska Public Radio Network, Petersburg
Fax number 772-9290

Dear Ms. Miller:

While driving to work this morning and listening to KSKA, I was surprised to hear your story on the draft report, *A Study of Five Southeast Alaska Communities*, that we wrote for the U.S. Forest Service and other federal agencies. The story was inaccurate and disappointing. No one here at ISER was contacted for the story. If you had called me or Steve Colt, we could have pointed out several things that would have improved the accuracy of the story.

First, the report is still a draft and not a final report. It's not unheard of for draft reports to receive news coverage, but we prepare drafts so knowledgeable reviewers can help us find any omissions or mistakes or other shortcomings before we reach the final version. But the fact that the document is a draft is less important than the fact that you reported the substance of the report inaccurately.

We were asked, as we reported in the preface to the report, to examine two broad issues: (1) what is the available factual evidence on why Congress denied the five study communities the authority to form village or urban corporations under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA); and (2) how does historical use and occupancy in the five study communities compare with use and occupancy in other Southeast communities that received land under ANCSA. Because they were denied the authority to form village or urban corporations, the five study communities received no land entitlements. The study villages were not, however (as you reported), denied all benefits under ANCSA. Qualified residents of those villages received cash payments, and they are at-large members of Sealaska regional corporation.

We did not, as you reported, make a finding that Congress had inadvertently omitted the study villages from land benefits, nor did we recommend that Congress should now award them land. We did not, as you implied, say that the study villages were entitled to the same economic benefits as Southeast communities with village or urban corporations have received. We did estimate what those benefits had totaled to date, but that is a much different thing from making a recommendation.

This report will be presented to Congress. Congress will decide what if any changes to make in the status of the five study villages, based on this report and other sources. It was not in our scope of work to make recommendations—just to present factual information.

We're always glad to receive news coverage of our work, and we have in the past felt that the Alaska Public Radio Network provided fair and accurate coverage. We would like you to set the record straight by airing a correction of this story. If you have any questions I'll be glad to talk to you.

Lee Gorsuch
Director, ISER
786-7710

Senator BARRASSO. Thank you very much for your testimony.

Next we will hear from Mr. Robert Lovingood, who is the 1st District Supervisor, San Bernardino County, California.

Mr. Lovingood.

**STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT LOVINGOOD, FIRST DISTRICT
SUPERVISOR, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Mr. LOVINGOOD. Mr. Chair and Madam Chair, thank you both. I'd like to testify today on the California Conservation Recreation Act of 2015.

The legislation proposed a variety of designations throughout the California desert. The majority of the affects in designation exist within San Bernardino County. I appear before you in my capacity of San Bernardino Supervisor in the First District and Vice Chair.

San Bernardino County is geographically the largest county in the contiguous United States with more than 20,000 square miles. The First District, which I represent, is 15,100 square miles. I represent approximately 450,000 constituents.

Public lands are a major asset in San Bernardino County providing a number of the economic and recreational opportunities. In San Bernardino County more than 80 percent of the land is under Federal estate and jurisdiction of the BLM, U.S. Forest Service, Department of Defense. We have three military bases and three national parks on our lands. The Federal Government actively manages and protects these lands for conservation values and other uses.

Before I begin I'd like to acknowledge and thank Senator Feinstein for her inclusive approach in developing the current legislation proposal allowing the county to comment during the drafting of the proposal. The Senator and her staff consulted with a number of local government and interest groups. This type of shareholder input is imperative to ensure any proposed designation provides a positive benefit for the variety of interests in the use of the desert that's critical of multiple activities. While the final outcome may not garner full support by all, at least a variety of uses and values and concerns were considered.

The centerpiece of the proposed legislation is the designation of two national monuments which would withdraw mining activities and other forms of mineral use from public lands. The proposed monuments are wholly or partially within San Bernardino County and spanned over one million acres.

The mining concerns and economic development are paramount to us. When we look at this in San Bernardino County, one of our most significant economic drivers is the mineral industry. The county regulates over 100 mines which provide a variety of materials necessary for infrastructure, economic growth, national defense and countless consumer products.

The proposed national monument status withdraws from public from mineral entry. This prevents the extraction of important minerals such as aggregates, basic commodities and rare Earths. The diminished access to the aggregates will increase the haul distance for road maintenance and material inhibiting disaster recovery, increasing the cost to taxpayer, fuel consumption, greenhouse gases,

traffic congestion and accelerated wear and tear on infrastructure that's already aging and in dire need of repair.

There's a number of active mines within the proposed boundary including Castle Mountain. This area was not included in the 1994 Desert Protection Act because it was an active gold mine. The Castle Mountain mine is still active and their permits allow them to continue mining through 2025.

When Castle Mountain scales up in full production in the next phase the county anticipates the operation will become the second largest gold mine in California. It will provide over 300 jobs and over \$225 million of tax benefits to the county. I understand the discussions with Castle Mountain are ongoing and appreciate the Senator's interest in resolving.

Senate bill 414 should include reasonable and practical assets to the actual areas being impacted. Currently within the Park Service there is no mechanism to guarantee access to landholders or mining activities within the proposed boundaries.

Off road vehicle designations, while I have concerns with the bill, I appreciate the Senator's efforts to include designated off road recreational area provisions for the local revenue sharing, not only that, also with renewable energy. San Bernardino provides the largest thermal solar energy within the state and also it's PV production is growing daily. The designation at the renewables and the provisions included in the bill would ensure local governments receive compensation for utility scale renewable project on public land. This funding will allow the county to enhance public services to address impacts of these large projects in our regions.

We also have to address the National Trails Route 66 Highway. It's a highway that mirrors Interstate 40 and is used on a standard basis during emergency services. Any natural disaster that shuts down or impedes traffic on the 40 is rerouted to Highway 66. We have trestle bridges there that are over 80 years old. Anytime there has been impact with recent storms, travel is not permitted. We have to address those issues and the concerns of our communities. That will come at a major cost. We've also, over the years, lost PILT funding in the region with our lands which impacts us and doesn't allow us to address the needs for public safety within our communities.

In closing I would like to thank the Committee for their attention and also request the consideration of provisions in the legislation recently introduced in the House which strikes a reasonable compromise among recreational activity, environmental and by establishing a special management area. The measure would allow us protection of existing mining and reasonable mining expansion. I believe this proposal is a balanced approach for protecting, managing and using our desert areas in San Bernardino County.

I appreciate the Chairman, your leadership and this Committee for careful deliberation on extremely important issue to the 450,000 constituents we have. And if we look at this as an additional 15,000 square miles, the 1994 Act took over 11,000 square miles. So to give you an idea of the first Act, three states here within and this is bigger than Rhode Island. So we just ask for your consideration and appreciate it today.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Lovingood follows:]



Statement of Robert Lovingood
 County of San Bernardino Supervisor, First District
 Before the
 Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
 Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining
 October 8, 2015

Chairman Barrasso, Ranking Member Wyden, and members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to testify before you on S. 414, *the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015*. This legislation proposes a variety of designations throughout the California Desert, the majority of the effects and designations exist within San Bernardino County.

I appear before you in my capacity as County Supervisor in the First District of San Bernardino County, California. San Bernardino County is geographically the largest county in the contiguous United States at more than 20,000 square miles. I represent approximately 450,000 constituents and my district encompasses over 15,000 square miles. Public lands are a major asset in San Bernardino County, providing a number of economic and recreational opportunities.

In San Bernardino County, more than 80 percent of the land area is in the federal estate, under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service and the Department of Defense. The federal government actively manages and protects those lands for conservation values and for other uses.

Before I begin, I would like to acknowledge and thank Senator Feinstein for her inclusive approach in developing the current legislative proposal and allowing the County to comment during the drafting of the proposal. The Senator and her staff consulted with a number of local governments and interest groups. This type of stakeholder input is imperative to ensure any proposed designation creates a net positive benefit for the variety of interests that use the desert and that critical multiple use activities are preserved. While the final outcome may not fully garner support by all, at least a variety of uses, values and concerns were considered.

The centerpiece of Senator Feinstein's proposed legislation is the designation of two National Monuments, which would withdraw mining activities and other forms of mineral use from public lands, except for existing operations. The proposed national monuments are wholly or partially within San Bernardino County, and span well over 1 million acres.

Mining and Economic Development

Concerns remain in regards to the proposed legislation and the potential negative impacts to mining, economic development and jobs in our County. In San Bernardino County, one of our most significant economic drivers is the minerals industry. The County regulates approximately 100 mines, which provide a wide variety of materials necessary for infrastructure, economic growth, national defense, and countless consumer products. The proposed national monument status withdraws public lands from mineral entry; this prevents the extraction of important mineral materials, such as aggregates, which are the basic materials necessary for maintaining roads, bridges and local infrastructure.

Diminished access to aggregate will increase the haul distances for road maintenance materials, inhibiting disaster recovery, increasing costs to the taxpayer, fuel consumption, Greenhouse Gases, traffic congestion and accelerate wear-and-tear on our aging roads and bridges.

There are a number of active mines within the proposed boundaries, including Castle Mountain mine. This area was not included in the 1994 California Desert Protection Act because it was an active gold mine. The Castle Mountain mine is still active and their permit allows them to continue mining and reclamation until December 2025. When Castle Mountain scales up to full production in the next phase, the County anticipates the operation will become the second-largest gold mine in California, creating approximately 300 full-time positions with a direct tax benefit in excess of \$225 million to the County. I understand discussions with Castle Mountain are ongoing and we appreciate the Senator's interest in resolving their concerns. S. 414 should include reasonable and practical access and the potential expansion of existing mining operations and a process for permitting. We do not see a mechanism for Park Service to issue mining permits in the proposed legislation.

Off-Highway Vehicle Designations

While I have concerns with the bill, I appreciate the Senator's efforts to include designated off-highway vehicle (OHV) recreational areas and provisions for local revenue sharing from renewable energy development. OHV recreation has an economic impact of at least \$70 million to the County and supports numerous small and rural businesses in my County. The designation of multiple OHV recreation areas in the bill acknowledges that sustainable multiple uses on public lands should be preserved.

Renewable Energy Development

San Bernardino County has some of the largest solar energy projects in the world operating or under construction within our boundaries. Provisions included in the bill would ensure local governments receive compensation for utility-scale renewable energy projects on public lands. This funding will allow the County to enhance public services to address impacts from these large projects, especially in the remote desert communities.

National Trails Highway/Route 66

Revenues may be used to help offset much-needed repairs for National Trails Highway, Route 66, a historic and iconic highway, which is the centerpiece of the proposed Mojave Trails National Monument. The highway serves as the only alternative route to Interstate 40 during emergencies and is a popular route of travel for American and international tourists. Several of the bridges were damaged during the storms this summer, requiring emergency closure of some sections. The County faces the daunting task of replacing these bridges, which require individual environmental clearances. This is a major cost and can take years to obtain. Additional provisions could be included in this bill to provide some regulatory relief to address needed repairs, enhancing public safety, and the experience for Route 66 travelers.

In closing, I would like to thank the Committee for their attention and also request their consideration of provisions included in legislation recently introduced in the House, which strikes a responsible compromise among recreational activities and environmental preservation by establishing a special management area. The measure allows for protection of existing mining and reasonable future mining exploration. I believe this proposal is a balanced approach to protecting, managing, and using our desert areas in San Bernardino County.

I appreciate, Mr. Chairman, your leadership and that of this Committee in your careful deliberation of this important issue. Thank you for the opportunity to testify before your committee, I welcome the chance to respond to any questions you may have.

Senator BARRASSO. Thank you very much, Mr. Lovingood.

Next we will hear from Mr. Frazier Haney, who is the Conservation Director of the Mojave Desert Land Trust. Thanks for joining us.

**STATEMENT OF FRAZIER HANEY, CONSERVATION DIRECTOR,
MOJAVE DESERT LAND TRUST**

Mr. HANEY. Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to testify. My name is Frazier Haney, and I'm the Conservation Director for the Mojave Desert Land Trust and a volunteer board member for the Wildlands Conservancy.

The Mojave Desert Land Trust is my home or the Mojave Desert is my home. Like others who are fortunate enough to live there or visit there, we cherish the rugged public lands that surround our rural communities. That's why I'm pleased to be here today to express my strong support for S. 414, Senator Feinstein's California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act.

This important legislation permanently protects California's beautiful desert landscapes, but it also ensures public lands are available to meet the needs of all those who live, work and recreate in the desert. The centerpiece of the bill is the creation of two national monuments, Mojave Trails and Sand to Snow.

Mojave Trails includes broad sweeping valleys and majestic mountain views, the kind of landscape that defines the American West. Making the lands more valuable is the rich, cultural and historic resources found there.

For example, the Creation Trail, sacred to the tribes along the Colorado River, connects the Fort Mojave, Chemehuevi, Crit, Quechan and other tribes to their ancestors. These lands also contain the second transcontinental railroad and the longest, intact stretch of Route 66 made famous through songs and stories like John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*.

The Mojave Trails also contain several camps and hundreds of square miles used by General Patton during World War II, known as the Desert Training Center, the remnants of which are still scattered across the landscape.

Jeep trails off of Route 66 provide public access throughout the area for exploring, rock hounding and isolated camping, making Mojave Trails an outstanding recreation area.

In 1999 the Catellus Development Corporation listed over 600,000 acres of former railroad lands for sale in a checkerboard pattern spread out across hundreds of square miles of public lands. The Wildlands Conservancy answered the nation's call by raising \$45 million in private funds, coupled with \$18 million in Land and Water Conservation Funds, to acquire, restore and protect these lands.

The establishment of the Mojave Trails National Monument would fulfill the Federal Government's commitment to protect these lands, honoring the spirit of the agreement that led Wildlands and its supporters to acquire and donate the land. This is roughly 20 percent of the proposed monument area. This would be for the permanent use and enjoyment by the American people.

The proposed Sand to Snow National Monument would protect one of the most biologically diverse mountain ranges in the United States and benefit surrounding rural communities that have built a thriving tourism economy. Within its boundary is 25 miles of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail as well as one of the premier locations in the United States for bird watching at Big Morongo Canyon Preserve. Because of the existing strong public/private partnerships in the monuments, thousands of volunteer hours and in-kind donations help agencies operate visitor facilities, run education programs and maintain trails.

In addition to creating these three monuments, S. 414 would designate five wilderness study areas as permanent wilderness like the Avawatz and Soda Mountains, Buzzards Peak and the Great Falls Basin. These lands contain beautiful painted mountains and are important wildlife habitat.

One hundred twenty-six thousand acres of wilderness study area in the California would be released under the S. 414. There are also national park additions like the Castle Mountains addition in Mojave National Preserve. And this remarkable landscape, steep rocky peaks, overlooks a high desert grassland where Golden Eagles forage and Pronghorn Antelope can soon be reintroduced.

By enacting this legislation five existing off highway vehicle areas in San Bernardino County would be given permanent status covering approximately 135,000 acres. This designation will further secure these areas from loss of access by riders and protect the economic benefits they bring to local communities. Great care was taken to avoid conflict around conservation areas with off road vehicle interests. This bill ensures OHV enthusiasts that the places that they ride will remain available despite other potential uses for the public land.

Because planning efforts like the Department of the Interior's Western solar plan and the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation plan, this legislation has no conflict with renewable energy.

Additionally, the boundaries of the conservation areas were vetted, carefully drawn to exclude existing mining operations and to the greatest extent possible, current mineral claims are left intact. Casual surface use and rock hounding is still allowed.

I applaud Senator Feinstein's unique and far ranging legislation. Rarely in the past would one find conservation and environmental groups joining arms with energy companies and off road recreation groups to advocate for the same legislation. But with its balanced approach to the use of public lands, this legislation has created a spirit of cooperation.

It's an honor to testify in support of the hard work of so many individuals and organizations have done to craft this legislation in the California desert.

This concludes my testimony, and I'd be happy to answer questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Haney follows:]

Testimony by Frazier Haney
Conservation Director, Mojave Desert Land Trust
Board Member, The Wildlands Conservancy
Regarding S. 414, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act
U.S. Senate Public Lands, Forests, Mining Subcommittee
October 8th, 2015

Good afternoon, Chairman Barrasso, Ladies and Gentlemen. Thank you for the opportunity to testify on behalf of the S 414, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act, introduced in the Senate February 9th, 2015. My name is Frazier Haney, and I am Conservation Director for the Mojave Desert Land Trust, as well as a volunteer Board member for The Wildlands Conservancy.

Senate Bill 414 protects the values that people who live in and visit the California Desert love about the area. Our desert is a spectacular place, and only becomes more important as we study and understand it further. S 414 is the product of years of careful compromise between stakeholders, and enjoys wide support from environmentalists, businesses, elected officials, off-road groups, civic groups, and residents. Every effort has been made by the groups working on the bill to include those who have an interest in the areas the bill would affect and protect existing uses of the land. It includes protections for natural and cultural resources, tribal interests, military training interests, designations to maintain off-road vehicle trails and use areas, facilitates common sense land transfers, and helps us plan for renewable energy.

I strongly support permanent protection for the ecosystem, and the scientific, historical, scenic, archaeological resources the lands in this legislation contain.

National Monuments

The centerpiece of the bill is the creation of two National Monuments - Mojave Trails and Sand to Snow. The 965,000 acre Mojave Trails National Monument encompasses many layers of human history in the West, protecting spectacular country that constitutes the heart of the Mojave Desert. It includes the Creation Trail sacred to Mojave Desert and Colorado River Tribes, along with a number of important sites for different Tribes. The second transcontinental railroad was constructed through the area in 1881, and still operates along the same line today. The ghost towns along this stretch of the railroad still bear witness to the people who lived here during this time, with old structures, cemeteries, and artifacts scattered throughout the area. This rail corridor made a logical path to follow through this long dry stretch in the 1920's when Route 66 connected Chicago to Los Angeles, the first paved road to facilitate automobile travel across the United States. Made famous through songs and stories like John Steinbeck's *the Grapes of Wrath*, it has been dubbed "The Mother Road." It is on The World Monuments Fund's Watch List of endangered sites since 2008, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation included its motels on a list of "America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places" in 2007. Mojave Trails contains the longest intact stretch of Route 66 left in the United States. Mojave Trails also contains several camps and hundreds of square miles used by General Patton in World War 2 known as the Desert Training Center. Remnants of this military training operation are written on the landscape, from tank tracks to abandoned campsites and old airstrips.

More than a thousand miles of four wheel drive roads provide public access throughout the area for exploring, sight-seeing, rock-hounding, and isolated camping. Opportunities for hiking in places like

Bonanza Spring, the Cadiz Sand Dunes, and the Pisgah Lava Flow make Mojave Trails an outstanding outdoor recreation area. Mojave Trails contains at least 25 rare plant species, three of which are so newly discovered they haven't been named and catalogued. The proposed Monument encompasses bighorn sheep migration corridors, foraging and nesting ground for golden eagles, and connects three of the six desert tortoise recovery units in California.

The proposed Monument includes 196,000 acres of land acquired for conservation purposes. In 1999, the Catellus Development Corporation listed over 600,000 acres of former railroad land for sale in a "checkerboard" spread across National Parks, Wilderness areas, Critical Habitat, and public lands. These lands had been vetted by the minerals department of Santa Fe Pacific Railroad, and were found to have little or no economic mineral value. The Wildlands Conservancy donated \$45 million in privately raised funds to the U.S. Department of the Interior to acquire, restore, and protect these lands. Then Vice President Gore called these lands "some of the most pristine and scenic desert lands in the world" and stated "These stunning California Desert lands are being preserved for future generations through a true public - private partnership . . ." The Mojave Trails National Monument would ratify this protection.

Sand to Snow National Monument protects one of the most biologically diverse mountain ranges in the United States, and serves as a scenic backdrop for communities that are built around eco-tourism and a rural lifestyle. The Monument allows hundreds of thousands of people each year to get away from the nearby urban areas to enjoy camping in the mountains, picnicking near desert streams, and hiking to the highest point in Southern California, the 11,500 foot high Mount San Geronio. It contains 25 miles of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, as well as one of the premier location in the Southwestern United States for bird watching at Big Morongo Canyon Preserve. At least 66 rare plant species are found in the proposed Monument, as well as a great number of rare or endangered birds, reptiles, and insects. Designation as a National Monument would bring increased coordination between various land management agencies. This area is blessed with a strong public-private partnership between the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, San Geronio Wilderness Association, Friends of the Big Morongo Preserve, and the Wildlands Conservancy. Thousands of volunteer hours and in-kind donations help agencies operate visitor facilities, education programs, and maintain trails. This collaboration helps ensure these well-used lands will be maintained and advocated for into the future.

Wilderness

S 414 would designate five new wilderness areas and add to existing wilderness on public lands under management by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The bill will also expand Death Valley National Park, Joshua Tree National Park, and the Mojave National Preserve. Altogether, the new desert protection bill would protect over 420,000 acres forever by designating them as wilderness or park additions. These designations will formalize designations for lands studied since 1980 for their wilderness quality. Additionally, the bill releases 126,000 acres of Wilderness Study Areas from the Cady and Soda Mountains, releases intended to accommodate renewable energy development, allow for potential transmission needs and address local government wishes for WSA release. Generations to come will be able to experience the beautiful solitude of the California desert and link to past generations through these lands. Wildlife will be able to use corridors that have become increasingly important with climate change, and, rare and endangered plant and animal species will benefit by protecting their habitat.

Senator BARRASSO. Thank you, Mr. Haney.
We'll start with a round of questions.

Senator Murkowski.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Ellis, let me begin with you regarding S. 872. You have indicated that the Administration opposes this legislation but that you are willing to work with us, which I appreciate. I also appreciate the willingness to work with us on some of the existing eligible communities that do not have administrative remedy. So we have some work to do there.

You do indicate in your written testimony that you seem to be concerned that given what we are doing with processing the conveyances owed to Alaska Natives and the State of Alaska under several Federal acts, that, we have a lot yet to do. Believe me, I know how much we have to do because it was my 2004 legislation that tried to speed this up and we are not moving at a rate I would like. But I am concerned that you would think that with the limited conveyances that we are talking about here that somehow or other this derails your process. It would add to your workload, I do not disagree, but I cannot believe that it is going to considerably delay.

The question that I want to ask you, specifically, is your concern that somehow allowing for the five Landless communities, risks creating a precedent? You use the words, "it would create a continual land transfer cycle in Alaska." I do not understand this because you acknowledge that it is only Southeast communities that were denied an appeals process to challenge corporation authorization decisions, and there are no other communities in Southeast in 1970 that were considered for inclusion in the claims settlement. So I just do not see, possibly, how passage of a bill like this could possibly set a precedent for other native towns to seek to reopen status determinations.

How do you think that this somehow risks creating a precedent or that it is a continual land transfer cycle?

Mr. ELLIS. Madam Chair, thank you for the question.

In the first part of your comment as far as the timeframe really for our BLM people in Alaska, these would be the same people that would be working on both sales.

The CHAIRMAN. Right, I understand.

Mr. ELLIS. The more people select it would mean that they would have to focus time on this.

And so, you know, this—

The CHAIRMAN. But I will just say that the Landless in Southeast have been waiting some 44 years. So they would like to get in the queue.

Mr. ELLIS. We feel that the best way this ANCSA National Claims Settlement Act, as you're aware, it was all encompassing. It was all encompassing, and completing it is the best way to be fair.

These five communities, it's my understanding, they did go through the—three of them, I guess, went through an appeal process that they were turned down that appeal. Congress did not originally include these five communities.

My experience also, in my career has been, you know, they're always other people looking over the fence, right? They're always looking at what you're doing. And we are concerned about opening this issue back up without bringing this other piece to closure.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you have not answered the question about this being precedent setting and that you are now going to open this up so that you have more asks, if you will.

Let me address a concern that Mr. Lindekugel raised and that is that this bill would result in our parks, our monuments, other Congressionally-protected lands being given to our Native peoples. What will happen here is the Secretary would ultimately make the decision as to what lands to offer these new Native corporations and not in a back room, in some kind of secret consultation.

But I think it begs the question why the Secretary would pick parks or monuments or any kind of protected lands to convey to new corporations when there is more than ten million acres in the National Forest that lie outside of any conservation units. So it seems that the fear, and I think it is an unmerited, unjustified fear, that somehow or other if we allow these five communities, five communities that were left out, access to lands that it is going to come from protected areas and it will, again, open up this continuing ask for additional claims.

It seems to me that the arguments that are being made are somewhat specious. I am trying to determine whether or not the Administration actually feels that the Secretary would make available lands that are in protected status when there is no reason to.

Can you address that concern?

Mr. ELLIS. I would, Madam Chairman, prefer not to speculate on these areas on the Forest Service on the Tongass National Forest. I would defer to the Forest Service on that.

The CHAIRMAN. But I think that we can agree that there is considerable land, considerable land, more than ten million acres, that lie outside of any conservation units. So for the suggestion to be made that somehow or other if you give this land to these five communities to allow for possible development, that somehow we are snatching it out of parks or conservation units, it just—I think it is wrong to suggest that.

Mr. Barlow, I wanted to ask you about the issues as they relate to the benefits because it has been suggested here in testimony today that the Natives in the five communities have received their benefit because you are considered at large members of the Sealaska Regional Corporation. To use the words from Mr. Lindekugel, he says, "You have already received adequate compensation."

Can you speak to that? You suggested that there is cultural benefit to owning your land, the value of Native land ownership.

I mentioned in my remarks that there is also financial remuneration that leads to benefit differences. But can you just speak to whether or not, coming from the Wrangell community, whether there is a concern as to whether or not there has been a level of equity or fairness in terms of what the other communities have been able to receive and the Landless communities have not been beneficiary of?

Mr. BARLOW. Thank you, Madam Chair, for the question.

Certainly we have not been on par with those that did achieve a settlement and have been granted lands. Those corporations have been able to engage in business practices. They've developed an economic generator, in some cases, to produce significant economic benefits to their shareholders that we can't because we don't have a land base to work with.

Some of the things they've done besides enter into everyday business operations are engage in things like cultural tourism, ecotourism. They've developed several benefit programs for their shareholders such as scholarships, in some cases, burial assistance and have been able to provide additional dividends from their village corporation that we don't derive. And those benefits are in addition to what Sealaska Corporation does provide them as Sealaska shareholders.

So we have been handicapped and literally denied 44 years of opportunity that others have been able to take advantage of. So that's why we feel this is an inequity and it needs to be adjusted.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I thank you for that.

Mr. Lindekugel, let me ask you. You stated very clearly that you recognize the cultural benefit and that you, and I do not want to put words in your mouth, I am looking at the notes that I wrote down as you were speaking. But that you recognize the benefit to the Native people of these five communities in trying to find some level of equity here.

You have also suggested in your testimony that this bill would create land inequities where none currently exist. What I am trying to figure out is how a statement like that can be made when we have some 3,500 Natives within the Southeast region that did not gain any surface estate through the creation of an urban or a village corporation and the other Native villages, similarly situated in neighboring towns and villages, were able to receive this benefit. We have just heard Mr. Barlow say that there is a distinction.

It seems to me that is where the inequity is. It is not in allowing for these five that were kept out of the original agreements. It seems that the only way to make it equitable is to allow for them to have that same access to benefit which is their land, as the other villages and towns were able to when the Act first came into being.

I am trying to understand why you are saying that this bill would create inequities where none currently exist. It seems to me we definitely have an inequity here, and it is represented in these five communities, and we are trying to correct that.

Can you clarify what you intended?

Mr. LINDEKUGEL. I'll try, Madam Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. Okay.

Mr. LINDEKUGEL. That isn't based on my analysis. That was based on analysis from the Department of Interior in 1997 when they submitted information to your father, Senator Murkowski, relating to an earlier version of this bill. It was one of the concerns that they raised, and we think it needs to be addressed in this process as well. They are landowners.

The CHAIRMAN. Who are?

Mr. LINDEKUGEL. The Landless do have a beneficial interest in Sealaska Corporation's lands. So—

The CHAIRMAN. But there is a difference, we agree, between the surface and the subsurface, and this is where the Landless have not been able to access that benefit.

Mr. LINDEKUGEL. Well, Sealaska also has surface lands, as you know, from last year's bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mr. LINDEKUGEL. The contentious there but and this doesn't change the subsurface issue. Sealaska would get the subsurface for all the lands that these communities would ultimately get.

So, you know, that doesn't, you know, our fundamental concern is maintaining the integrity of the Tongass. And I appreciate your intent not to include lands that are, been recognized and protected as in the national interest; however, deferring to a Secretary of Interior at some later point to make good decisions is a concern to us. We remember, conservation interest, remember Secretary James Watt and some of the proposals he made in the early 80s that were of great concern to conservation interests about protected lands and their continued protections.

The CHAIRMAN. But——

Mr. LINDEKUGEL. So the idea that a Secretary of Interior would not take action that would be inconsistent with protecting these lands is——

The CHAIRMAN. I guess the question that is bottom line for me is making sure that those who were effectively disenfranchised, these five communities, that there is some way that we can provide for equity to them. That is what I am seeking to do.

So do you, recognizing that you are speaking for SEACC here, does SEACC oppose giving any land to capitalize these five communities?

Mr. LINDEKUGEL. We do not believe that giving lands to for profit corporations, whether they are Native or non-Native from the Tongass, is in the best interest of the region and the existing sectors of the economy that depend upon——

The CHAIRMAN. So when——

Mr. LINDEKUGEL [continuing]. Those resources.

The CHAIRMAN. When Juneau and Sitka were able to receive this benefit you did not think that they should receive it either?

Mr. LINDEKUGEL. We were not involved in that decision.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, and this is where I am trying to get. You have a limited number of communities in Southeast, all there in the Tongass. For whatever reason you had five of them, five of them, that all with the exception of Tenakee met the criteria in terms of Native, non-Native, composition, the other criteria that were there, and they were excluded. Forty-four years later we are trying to figure out how we make sure that they are not left out. I think it is really difficult to argue that we cannot touch the Tongass. We have to keep the Tongass intact.

These are the people who have been living in the Tongass, raising their families in the Tongass, educating their children in the Tongass, for time immemorial. So when I think about keeping the Tongass intact, I also remember the people of the Tongass and making sure that they have that access and that claim to their lands, their cultural heritage lands.

I get a little passionate about this because I go to Wrangell and I see Lovey and Lovey tells me, "Lisa, you better not forget the Landless." I go to Haines and hear it in Ketchikan and I hear it in Petersburg. Why were we left out?

Then when I hear from organizations such as SEACC that says, by gosh, we've got to keep the Tongass intact, we cannot let the people have their land. That really disturbs me. We were not there early enough to object to it, and this was the same battle that we fought with the Sealaska Lands bill.

Do you support the legislation that Senator Sullivan and I have introduced that would allow for our Native veterans to receive their allotments? Is that something that SEACC is supportive of?

Mr. LINDEKUGEL. Madam Chair, I'm not aware of the specifics of that legislation. I understood that that was addressed during the Clinton Administration back in 1998 with your father and Congressman Young, I'm not certain of the issues involved or the proposed solutions to those.

So we haven't—

The CHAIRMAN. Well it is an interesting issue because we have a situation, again, where the Southeast Alaska residents were treated differently than Natives in other parts of the state. I am going to be asking the Department for their suggestions as to how do we address that. But effectively it is going to be the same situation. What we are going to be seeking to do is to provide for a level of equity for our Native veterans, and that equity will be in the form of land.

And so, if again, SEACC comes back and says, well we don't think our Alaska Native veterans should be able to receive from the Tongass because we want to keep the Tongass intact, we are just going round and round in circles here.

We must be working together. You suggest that we need to engage in public dialogue and I would welcome that. I know that the people of these five communities have been engaged in very public, very open dialogue because I have been the beneficiary of much of that.

So we need to find some resolution, and 40 years is a long time. We waited a long time with the Sealaska bill, and I want to make sure that other residents in Southeast whether they be veterans or individuals in our five Landless communities have the equity that they have been seeking for so long.

Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that I have gone over my time, but you can tell these are issues that I care about a great deal. I thank those who have traveled a long way to be here today.

Senator BARRASSO. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mr. Ellis, you know, it has been reported the President has been asked to use the Antiquities Act to designate the Mojave Trails National Monument and the Sand to Snow National Monument, the two monuments that are included in the bill, S. 414.

A Presidential Proclamation would not address the other uses of the land that this legislation balances including off road vehicle recreation. The Antiquities Act of 1906 authorizes the President to proclaim national monuments on Federal lands that contain, as it says, "historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest."

Are there objects that need to be protected here by the President that really cannot wait for the legislative process? And if so, what are they?

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Chairman, you know, I'm not in a position to speculate on any decision that the President might make on this or really any other proposal. I do know that I can tell you that the Secretary has said, Secretary Jewell, said that she's open to working with anyone seeking balanced solutions to conservation issues in the West. This would be no exception to that, that spirit, you know, she has made it clear that she prefers legislative solution to these conservation challenges such as this. And the Administration supports this.

Senator BARRASSO. Okay.

Mr. Lovingood, the Administration officials are traveling to California next week to consider creating the Mojave Trails National Monument and the Sand to Snow National Monument. Do you support unilateral action by the President to create these national monuments which total over a million acres?

Mr. LOVINGOOD. Not in this current form. There needs, in my opinion, to go through the legislative process. That's the opportunity.

The meetings next week will be well attended. And I think if we view those and see the outreach by the public, you know, this is the furthest Southeastern corner of the impacted area. When we look across the board there has been great inclusive rapport, I mean, in support of this. There's been great outreach.

But if you look at the most impacted areas the constituents that are being impacted, you know, four out of the five cities have supported this. So, I mean, have not supported this. Only one city out of the five have. So you have a 20 percent direct support.

The county has made clear its position with the standpoint of economic access to mineral resources. They're critical. We look at the loss of the revenue. We just need to have, within, there's not even clear language within the current bill to address the Park Service in providing the mechanism for access to restricted lands and these are critical issues for our community.

Senator BARRASSO. Because the Antiquities Act actually directs the President to reserve as it quoted, "the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected," the smallest area.

So what do you think the smallest area would be that would need to be reserved? Is this really a million plus acres or just you are thinking more specific?

Mr. LOVINGOOD. No, I think if we, and I say that's been a moving conversation that we have that it could be encompassing 765,000 acres. There's certain areas—we certainly see value in the Snow to Sand and some of the corridors. But then we look, this is also fractioned, fractional in the standpoint that it takes areas that are isolated and it also takes areas that are active within their mining rights and then removes them. And we don't see that as being possible, amenable.

Senator BARRASSO. Because you did share a number of the concerns in your testimony regarding the impacts of these two monument designations on San Bernardino County.

Could you just elaborate a little bit on the concerns with the Castle Mountain mine, in particular, and do you have suggestions to how we can address those concerns?

Mr. LOVINGOOD. Well I think the fact of going back to what was originally agreed upon with, I say that, to allow Castle Mountain to move forward. Their position has been at the completion or finishing their processes, their mine itself. At the end of its life it's going to be returned and then included and give them back. So that would be a starting point that I see.

I think focusing, again, on the Snow to Sand would be—also some of the off road areas, I think, would need to be expanded, expanded from where there they are today. But those I could come back with direct comments as far as—

Senator BARRASSO. I would like to turn attention to Mr. Haney because you personally, your organization, has spent years working with other stakeholders in the development of this legislation. According to your testimony it is a balanced approach to the uses of our public lands with wide-ranging support.

Can you tell us what is more important to you in your organization? Is it presidentially proclaimed monuments or the balanced approach and the uses that you talked about in your testimony that are only achievable through passage of this legislation?

Mr. HANEY. I think the legislative boundaries are very well vetted. The process has been inclusive of many interests, and the conservation communities interested in the permanent protection of both the natural resources, but also the archeological and cultural resources that are on the land and the ecosystem values that are there.

Senator BARRASSO. So if the President were to actually establish these monuments through Presidential Proclamation, in your opinion, would that unravel the rest of the bill that has been carefully crafted and compromised that you found?

Mr. HANEY. In my opinion I think that there's a great opportunity either way that the monuments would be enacted whether through legislation or through an Administrative action to follow through on the entire legislative package. That's the commitment that groups like mine have made that we want to see the entire bill passed.

And it's the—it speaks to the dual track approach that Senator Feinstein is taking right now by asking the Administration to, at least, examine the two monument areas and at the same time work on continuing to push the legislation along.

Senator BARRASSO. Thank you.

Mr. Casamassa, in reading your written testimony on S. 414–48, the Wyden bill, I was surprised that you did not offer any real testimony about the management implications of the sanctuary and all the prescription in the bill about motorized vehicles, road management. In fact, the testimony does not even identify the number of Forest Service acres that the sanctuary would include. Instead, in your testimony you touched on fisheries resource and then moved on to Frank Moore's distinguished life and you offer commentary about Mr. Moore in a Ted talk last year.

Do you agree that this bill does more than just name the area and now share with the Public Lands Subcommittee agency testi-

mony addressing the management implications and the number of public acres impacted by the bill?

Mr. CASAMASSA. Chairman Barrasso, thank you very much for the question.

We certainly recognize that Steamboat Creek and the North Umpqua River area is a significant resource area, fisheries resource area, and it is managed as such within the context of the direction provided in the Umpqua Forest plan and amended by the Northwest Forest plan.

Clearly when and if the legislation would be enacted then we would look at the, say a cross section of what is in our existing management framework and the way we would manage that and make adjustments accordingly in the event that the bill would be enacted.

So overall, yes, the area is very special. It is a recognized, clearly, a recognized, significant fisheries area. And it is being managed as such right now under the guise of the Umpqua Forest plan.

Senator BARRASSO. My confusion, I think, had to do with the bill creating the sanctuary. It seems to create a new land designation, a sanctuary, and I could not really find a good definition for that.

So could you talk a little bit about what the land designation means? Did you support adding yet another land designation to the mix of all the other land designations that are currently managed by the Forest Service?

Mr. CASAMASSA. Well, Chairman Barrasso, that the special emphasis that would be placed on the term sanctuary or protection area or special emphasis area is such that it does warrant, perhaps, additional management that reflects the spirit and intent of what the intent of that naming is.

And we believe that right now, as it relates to the Umpqua Forest plan as well as the Northwest Forest plan that there are ample protections there that do meet the spirit and intent of what the sanctuary would be as outlined in the bill. And we would continue to work towards, perhaps, modifying that in the event that the legislation would be enacted.

Senator BARRASSO. Okay.

Mr. Ellis, Title II of S. 414 would set up a revenue sharing regime for renewable energy development on all the lands administered by the BLM based in part on the premise that renewable energy needs to be mitigated.

If solar and wind energies, is it so damaging to BLM lands that you need to simultaneously set up a fund to mitigate the impacts of solar and wind energy?

Mr. ELLIS. We, currently all the receipts that we have for solar energy go to the Treasury. We collect bonds on solar energy to recover the cost of Reclamation, if the person who has that, say they are unwilling or do not want to, you know, clean this area up.

As far as damaging to the resources, we have not yet had any solar or wind energy developments on the BLM lands that I'm aware of, where we have had to go and do this.

As you probably know we are doing some planning in the West. An example is the DRECP planning process. We're going through California. We're trying to identify those areas that are more suitable for wind and solar energy and those areas that may be more

ripe for development from the standpoint of minimizing the resource impacts in those areas that they don't want to stay—that we want them to stay away from. And these, of course, are helping these companies in choosing these areas where they might make applications and to minimize those environmental impacts.

Senator BARRASSO. I mean, in a similar vein in terms of how this all works, there are several mines, including the Castle Mountain mine, within the proposed boundaries of the Sand to Snow National Monument and the Mojave Trails National Monument.

What effect would the monument designation in S. 414 have on the expansion or the permitting or even the general operations of these mines?

Mr. ELLIS. Generally, when we have these designations we honor valid existing rights at the time that occurs.

Senator BARRASSO. Okay. So in terms of expansion, general operation and permitting there may be an issue with regard to expansion, but you just honor what is currently there?

Mr. ELLIS. What we do, Mr. Chairman, is when areas are designated we generally go through a planning process where we include our publics in that planning process for such special designations. And existing right-of-ways, we honor existing right-of-ways. And any actions that we take then are in compliance with existing laws and policies. And then the decision is on that land just planned that we go through.

Senator BARRASSO. I just wanted to finish up with the proposed wilderness designation in S. 414 because this area borders on some military installations. Areas proposed for the wilderness designation in Golden Valley and Grass Valley have also been proposed for conveyance to the naval air weapons station at China Lake in other bills.

So has the BLM engaged the military in any way to ensure that there is no conflict between military operations and then those proposed by wilderness areas?

Mr. ELLIS. Well, Mr. Chairman, of course we work with the military all over the West in public lands. They have a lot of activities in the West. We have a lot of land in the West.

In this particular area, it's my understanding, that there have—there will be discussions with DOD to look at the uses that DOD has in those areas. And then at the time, you know, there may be a time when they, DOD, no longer needs to use those areas for military purposes and look at it then.

Senator BARRASSO. Well that is the concern if there is an affect from designating these areas as wilderness if it had an impact on our military training areas.

Well thank you. I appreciate all of you being here.

Some of the members may want to submit to each of you written questions. We would ask that you try to respond to them quickly. The hearing record will be open for the next two weeks.

Thanks so much for being here today.

This hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 4:03 p.m. the hearing was adjourned.]

APPENDIX MATERIAL SUBMITTED

**U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests and Mining
October 8, 2015 Hearing: Pending Legislation**

**Questions for the Record Submitted to Mr. Glenn Casamassa
from Senator Ron Wyden**

Question 1: There were three land exchanges in the Mt. Hood Wilderness bill that passed in 2009. Two of those have been completed, but the Cooper Spur land exchange has been dragging out for six years. I know you are well-versed in this particular land exchange, and I want to ask a few questions about the details of the land exchange to see how we can get the exchange done in a timely manner.

I know there are several steps that need to happen here – there needs to be a contracting process to secure an appraiser, there needs to be an appraisal, a valuation, and there needs to be an environmental review. Can you lay out for me, realistically, how long each of these steps will take given all of the progress and groundwork that the Forest Service has made over the past six years?

Answer: The requirement to complete the exchange within one year of enactment of this legislation is not tenable. The following items constitute the critical steps that affect the progress and timetable of completing this land exchange.

- The Forest Service estimates that the appraisal and valuation will take 12 to 18 months to complete due to special circumstances (limited comparable market data, significant personal property inventory, intensive development on both the Federal and Non-Federal lands to be conveyed, possible supplemental analysis to determine final appraised value, and Federal contracting and appraisal review regulations), with additional time possible for any valuation disputes.
- Requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other environmental review statutes must also be met, which the Forest Service estimates may take 18 to 24 months, not including the time needed to address any objections or litigation arising from the analyses.
- A 30 month total timeframe is suggested to complete the Appraisal, meet environmental review requirements, and complete the exchange in its entirety.

Question 2: I understand the importance of going through each of those steps and I know they're all needed to ensure that the land exchange is done in an open and transparent way, and in a way that ensures accountability. But ultimately, the land exchange needs to get done. Without skimping on environmental reviews, is there a way to sort of speed up the contracting, appraisals, valuation, or other processes to ensure that this can get done in the next year? Given all the hard work you've put into this already, can you use that progress to help speed things along?

Answer: The Agency is committed to completing this land exchange and will continue to work towards completion as soon as practicable. The Agency is also complying with statutory requirements for all activities associated with the exchange. The total

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timeframe indicated is as aggressive as we can get and still comply with applicable law. It also assumes no delays from challenges or disagreements.

Question 3: And, what else can we do to simplify the process and ensure that you meet this deadline?

Answer: We have done what is possible to simplify the process. Thank you for helping us coordinate with our project proponent to align efforts. This is a complicated project, but it can be successfully completed within the confines of existing law.

Question 4: Getting into some of the specifics about the bill, it will require the Forest Service to reserve a 24-foot wide trail easement on existing trails located on the transfer lands so that the agency can continue to maintain these trails. But I'm hearing from the Forest Service that 24 feet is not enough, and I'm hearing from other parties that 24 feet is more than enough. Can you help clear this up for me? What is the standard trail width for a Forest Service trail, consistent with the trails we're talking about here, and is 24 feet sufficient to allow the Forest Service to do the trail maintenance work it needs to do?

Answer: This trail exists because of community involvement. The trail plan around Government Camp was driven by the Government Camp community. This included the existing design criteria elements. Tax increment financing through Clackamas County paid for much of the trail planning and construction. Reducing the trail width to 24 feet, from the 32-foot minimum width needed to maintain the trail, will impact the efforts the local community has invested into this trail.

A 24-foot trail right-of-way clearing width is too narrow to accommodate safe use and economical maintenance of the 20-foot-wide groomed running surface for multiple winter recreation uses, such as cross-country skiers, snowshoers, and walkers on the trail. The trails are designed to keep the skiers traveling surface separate from the snowshoers and walkers' surface. This is common in the snow sports industry unless separate parallel trails are developed (which requires more space).

Tree canopy is another reason the trail needs to be so wide. A wide winter travel path (groomed running surface) of approximately 20 feet with reduced canopy cover over the trail is needed. The canopy catches the snow and prevents a percentage of it from hitting the ground. This is critical in low snow depth years when every inch of snow that hits the ground is needed. Additionally, snow that is held in the canopy eventually melts onto the trail below creating undesirable, icy conditions. The less canopy over the trail, the better the snow conditions. Hence, a reasonably wide open trail is needed.

Snow grooming equipment is getting wider. A 17-foot wide tiller or compactor bar on the back of a snow cat is typical in the ski industry. Operators of this equipment need more width when the trail winds and turns, hence the 20-foot clearing limit.

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A wider trail is also necessary to manage vegetation along its edges. Hazard trees need to be removed as needed when identified. A minimum of 6 feet on each side of the trail beyond the 20-foot winter trail running surface is necessary for this purpose.

The Forest Service supports the Amendment language that would provide for a 32-foot wide trail easement. This will allow for continuance of the current safe and economical multi-user winter sport trail. It will provide the necessary width for construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of the trail surface during the non-winter months and it will allow for an adequate vegetation buffer that will help maintain privacy for the anticipated residential development and maintain a quality experience for the trail user.

Wide trails are common in the Nordic ski industry. The links below show images and videos of wide ski trails.

- Mount Hood Meadows Nordic trails:
<http://www.statesmanjournal.com/videos/travel/outdoors/2014/04/23/7856363/>
- Gunstock Cross Country (Laconia, NH):
<http://www.concordmonitor.com/sports/3617901-95/nordic-com-center-cross>

Question 5: What steps HAS the Forest Service taken so far with regards to progress on the land exchange? What has been started? What has been completed? And what of these steps will help the exchange proceed from here?

Answer: The complexity of this exchange is uncommon in comparison to most land exchanges entered into by the FS. Many of the complications surfaced only after field work began in earnest. The Forest Service, in cooperation with Mt. Hood Meadows, has completed a significant amount of work towards completing the land exchange. Some of the specific items completed include:

- Forest Plan Compliance Review and Public Benefits Summary
- Land records search and title insurance commitment
- Boundary management review, including legal description and acreage verification
- Federal Lands Status Report
- Water rights analysis
- Valuation Consultation
- Agreement to Initiate
- Serialization/segregation of the public domain lands
- Notification of key stakeholders, including State and local governments, tribal governments, other Federal agencies, affected holders of special use authorizations on the Federal lands, landowners whose property adjoins the Federal lands
- Public Scoping consistent with NEPA
- Mineral Potential Report
- Physical inspection of the Federal and non-Federal lands

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- Comprehensive property condition assessment in order to evaluate and disclose the future disposition of the improvements and personal property associated with the non-Federal land, including identification of the potential funding source for future maintenance or plans for disposal (At the Cooper Spur Ski Area, the FS will acquire a day lodge, first-aid station, instructor's hut, several multi-purpose buildings, pump house, chair lift, rope tow, tube tows, and significant personal property such as skis, ski poles, boots, food service equipment and supplies, etc. At the Inn at Cooper Spur, the FS will acquire the main lodge building, a restaurant, shop, cabins, log home, spa, tennis courts, associated water well facilities, and significant personal property such as furnishings, food service equipment and supplies, maintenance equipment, etc.).
- State Historic Preservation Office consultation and concurrence on a cultural site
- Legislated trail easement
- Legislated reserved conservation easement to protect existing wetland delineated by Oregon Department of State Lands
- Draft right-of-way easements for federal and non-federal parcels
- Remedied multiple title deficiencies on the non-federal estate in order to meet the U.S. Department of Justice standards for title acceptability, including:
 - insufficient or non-existent utility authorizations for which easements had to be negotiated/drafted;
 - a contested water right that was adjudicated in State court and a final judgment entered in December 2013;
 - infrastructure at the Inn not in conformance with local zoning, necessitating consultations and resolution with the County; and
 - clouded title on a local road passing through the parcel.
- Resolved several encumbrances and encroachments affecting the Federal estate, including:
 - private landowners with personal property on National Forest System land;
 - Forest Service special use authorizations for water, sewer, telephone and cable utilities that needed to be converted to easements;
 - two entities (a ski patrol and fire department) currently under special use authorizations requiring long-term leases negotiated with MHM and FS;
 - existing trails and trailheads that had to be surveyed and legally described for easement exhibits; and
- Environmental site assessments in compliance with EPA regulations regarding contamination
- Pre-development meeting with Clackamas County, given the intensive development under consideration at Government Camp, to determine the most appropriate means for legal and physical access and what impact that access would have on development potential for appraisal purposes

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- Agreement on the terms and conditions of the Conservation Easement that will be reserved by the Forest Service in the lands conveyed to Mount Hood Meadows. This was one of the critical pieces to completing the land exchange.

Question 6: One of the more contentious issues in recent years has been the conservation easement for the wetlands on the Government Camp parcels. As you know, my bill removes that requirement and lets applicable federal, state, and local environmental and property laws govern the future of the wetlands. With this requirement removed, how does that simplify and speed up the process?

Answer: The Agency reached an agreement with Mount Hood Meadows regarding the Conservation Easement language on September 30, 2015. With the requirement removed, the Agency will not be responsible for additional survey work required to demarcate the wetland boundary. The Forest Service will not have to administer the terms and conditions of a Conservation Easement, and it may result in long-term management efficiencies for both parties after consummation of the land exchange.

Question 7: Now switching to my other bill, the Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary – This is a really special place, named after a very special person. How, based on the bill, will the Forest Service manage this area in a way that’s consistent with the purposes of the designation?

Answer: The Northwest Forest Plan identifies Steamboat Creek, the area proposed for the Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary, as a Tier 1 Key Watershed – designated as such to protect the water quality and important, high value fishery resources by addressing all Forest Service management activities within the watershed as a whole. The specific management guidelines outlined in the Northwest Forest Plan provide a high level of protection for water quality and fishery resources, determined to be sufficient to protect fish habitat and wild steelhead to meet the purposes of the Act. Additionally, Middle and Upper Steamboat Creek watersheds are identified as priority watersheds under the National Watershed Condition Framework, thereby focusing restoration activities to move the overall watershed toward improved conditions. The Forest Service believes the Umpqua National Forest’s Land and Resource Management Plan, as amended by the Northwest Forest Plan, provides all of the necessary protections that do meet the spirit and intent of the sanctuary as outlined in the bill. The Forest Service would work with the Committee on how the sanctuary is managed based on the final legislation, if enacted.

**Statement by the Record by U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer
Before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
S.1971, the California Coastal National Monument Expansion Act
Thursday, October 8, 2015**

I want to thank Chairman Murkowski, Ranking Member Cantwell and the members of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee for holding today's hearing. I am pleased the *California Coastal National Monument Expansion Act*, which I introduced with Senator Dianne Feinstein, is on today's agenda.

This bill would expand the current National Monument to include about 6,200 acres of public lands in four California counties. This legislation is the product of a grassroots effort by Californians who want to see their public lands protected and has strong support from a broad coalition of local governments, elected officials, business owners, landowners, farmers, private individuals and many conservation and outdoor industry groups.

The California Coastal National Monument, created by President Clinton in 2000, stretches the entire 1,100 miles of California's coastline and protects more than 20,000 small islands, rocks and exposed reefs between Mexico and Oregon. It also protects the habitat for a variety of wildlife including seabirds, sea otters, sea lions, and other marine mammals.

These are some of the most magnificent lands in the country, and we have a responsibility to protect them for current and future generations. That is why expanding the California Coastal National Monument is so critical.

In 2012, I introduced legislation with Senator Feinstein and Congressman Mike Thompson to expand the Monument to include the Point Arena-Stornetta Public Lands in Mendocino County. At our urging, President Obama established these lands as the first onshore addition to the Monument in 2014.

This new bill would expand the California Coastal National Monument again to include five more onshore sites, creating a network of federal coastal properties. This would allow the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to share administrative and financial resources and work closely with local government agencies and stakeholders to ensure every voice is heard. The measure would also help improve recreation and visitor services and highlight the unique qualities and histories that make these individual sites so special. It would also raise the Monument's profile, bringing new business opportunities to the local economies.

These five sites are some of the most beautiful spots along California's rugged coastline, and each should be protected so current and future generations can enjoy the majestic views and fascinating history:

- In Humboldt County, one of my state's northern most counties, this legislation would protect **Trinidad Head** – 13 acres of rocky shoreline which give visitors breathtaking views of offshore sea stacks and the City of Trinidad, the oldest town on the northern California coast. The land is also home to the historic Trinidad Head lighthouse, which dates back to 1871 when it helped guide vessels carrying lumber up and down the Redwood Coast.

The Lost Coast Headlands, also in Humboldt County, are comprised of 440 acres of some of the most beautiful scenery in northern California, and are near the historic Victorian village of Ferndale. From alpine forests and rolling mountains, to coastal bluffs south of the mouth of the Eel River, this area offers spectacular opportunities for hiking, bird watching, or beachcombing. These lands also played an important role during the Cold War when the U.S. Navy operated a post on the premises to monitor Soviet submarines.

About 11 miles south of Eureka, the seat of Humboldt County, is **Lighthouse Ranch**, which sits on eight acres of a former U.S. Coast Guard station once used as a Christian commune. Today, it offers breathtaking, panoramic views of the Eel River Delta, Humboldt Bay and the Pacific Ocean.

In Santa Cruz County, near the town of Davenport, the legislation would also add the **Cotoni-Coast Dairies** – 5,780 acres of former dairy and cement plant lands into the California Coastal National Monument. Its name is a nod to the Cotoni Indians, who lived there for thousands of years and the Swiss dairy farmers who ran the land as a farm and ranch for much of the 20th century. The rugged landscape includes redwoods, coastal grasslands, foothills and watersheds that flow directly into the northern Monterey Bay.

This bill would protect **Piedras Blancas** – 20 acres with 425 state-owned acres cooperatively managed by BLM in Big Sur. Named for three white rocks just off the end of the point, the area is well-known for its historic 19th century lighthouse and is also an important ecological research area. Tourists come to catch a glimpse of a beautiful landscape untouched by development and see wildlife like Elephant Seals, sea lions and sea birds.

A group of small rocks and islands off the coast of Orange County are also included in the bill. It was thought at one time that the U.S. Coast Guard might use the rocks and islands for lighthouses in the 1930s, but they have now confirmed that they no longer need the lands and have consented for their release into BLM's stewardship. This legislation makes sure the rocks and islands are also protected from development as part of the Monument.

The new designation for these lands would strengthen existing protections from development, ensure stronger protections for a diverse array of wildlife, many of which are endangered, and would help restore habitats and protect water quality.

Expanding the Monument to include these additional properties would not only support preservation and conservation efforts – it would also support local priorities.

As my staff and I reached out to local communities near these lands, we heard about a variety of issues that each community felt was important with regard to the management of each site. This bill requires BLM to focus on local priorities, such as: increasing public safety and emergency services, enhancing traffic flow and parking, increasing resources for facilities maintenance and visitor services and prioritizing public access. This bill also ensures that local voices are heard by creating advisory councils for each area to advise BLM on how their local National Monument units should be managed.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill to expand the California Coastal National Monument and help protect these spectacular lands for our children and grandchildren.

I would also like to note that Senator Feinstein's bill, the *California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act*, is also on today's hearing agenda. I am a cosponsor of this legislation and support Senator Feinstein's efforts to bring greater protections to California's magnificent desert. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, as well.

Thank you for your consideration for these two bills that would greatly benefit California's beautiful landscapes and protect them for current and future generations to enjoy.

###

Senator John Barrasso
Chairman
Public Lands, Forests and Mining Subcommittee
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Washington, DC 20510

Luke A'Bear
1105B Halibut Point Rd
Sitka, Alaska, 99835

Senator Ron Wyden
Ranking Member
Public Lands, Forests and Mining Subcommittee
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairman Barrasso and Ranking Member Wyden:

I am aware that you are a members of a subcommittee due to debate the merits of Senate Bill 872, the *Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act*. As a resident of Sitka, Alaska situated within the heart of the Tongass National Forest, I urge you not to support this bill.

Native land claims have been recently finalized with the passing of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) last year, transferring the remaining 70,000 acres originally outlined in the act. It has taken over 40 years for this piece of legislation to be finalized and as such should be laid to rest. The Tongass is owned by all Americans. It is managed to represent a wide variety of values and allows free and open access for hunting and recreation for everyone. Therefore, if this land transfer occurs we will see more public land lost to private hands. These areas produce salmon, deer, timber and recreation opportunities for everyone. If privatized, we will see these beautiful areas no longer managed for a wide range of values and people, but instead managed for the short term economic gains of the few.

Public lands have better and more stringent regulations regarding their management than state and thus private lands do. If this new land claim goes through, I fear rampant logging will occur along our vital salmon streams. Salmon is the lifeblood of Southeast Alaska contributing \$1 billion a year to the regional economy. Federal timber regulations offer greater protection to salmon streams, so any privatization jeopardizes the real backbone of our economy.

With the finalizing of ANCSA, we have already seen significant portions of the most commercially valuable land on the Tongass transferred to the regional Native Corporation, Sealaska. Of which, all the native members of the five communities listed in this new bill are a part of and have been receiving benefits from since the corporation was established. This then makes me question the motives behind transferring more land, I do not believe we should be privatizing more areas of the Tongass to make up for the social and political mistakes of our fledgling state. All Native Americans deserve reparations for their treatment since European Colonization, but I do not believe the answer lies in the form of more land swaps and the establishment of further corporations. Surely a more reasonable reparation would be in the form of fishing or hunting quotas, a far more sustainable option providing more long term economic security.

The beauty of our National Forests is that they are owned by and managed for all Americans, regardless of their race, color or creed. Please do not privatize anymore of this beautiful land, let it remain free and for all Americans for generations to come.

Thank you.



Alaska Federation of Natives
2015 Legislative & Litigation Committee
Resolution 15-7

- TITLE:** SUPPORT OF THE UNRECOGNIZED SOUTHEAST ALASKA NATIVE COMMUNITIES SEEKING LEGISLATION TO ALLOW THEM TO FORM ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT (ANCSA) CORPORATIONS AND RECEIVE ANCSA BENEFITS
- WHEREAS:** The Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) is the largest statewide Native organization in Alaska having upwards of 300 members, including 165 federally recognized tribes, 146 village for-profit corporations, 12 regional for-profit corporations, and 12 regional not-for-profit and tribal consortiums that contract and compact to run federal and state programs; and
- WHEREAS:** The mission of AFN is to enhance and promote the cultural, economic, and political platform of the entire Alaska Native community through staunch advocacy before the United States Congress and other federal, state, and local forums; and
- WHEREAS:** In 1971, the United States Congress enacted ANCSA to recognize and settle the aboriginal claims of Alaska Natives to their traditional homeland by authorizing the establishment of Alaska Native corporations to receive and manage lands and funds awarded in the settlement of ANCSA; and
- WHEREAS:** ANCSA was passed to provide for a fair and just settlement of all claims by Natives and Native groups of Alaska and was to be accomplished rapidly, with certainty, in conformity with the real economic and social needs of Alaska Natives; and
- WHEREAS:** The Alaska Native communities of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee and Wrangell (known as the "landless" communities of Southeast Alaska) were not listed as communities eligible to form Native village or urban corporations under ANCSA, despite the fact these communities comprised greater than 20% of the shareholders of Sealaska; and
- WHEREAS:** The reason for this exclusion is not explained in the statutory or report language of ANCSA, and an appeal of this exclusion was not authorized in ANCSA; and
- WHEREAS:** A Congressional report commissioned in 1993 to examine the reasons why the five communities were denied ANCSA eligibility indicates the communities do not differ significantly from the southeast communities that were allowed ANCSA eligibility; and

WHEREAS: These five landless communities have sought full eligibility for ANCSA benefits for four decades.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED the Alaska Federation of Natives requests the United States Congress to recognize the eligibility of the southeast landless communities to form Alaska Native Corporations, receive land selection rights, and compensation under ANCSA.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution shall be the policy of AFN until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution.

Passed on July 21, 2015



Julie Kitka
President



**Alaska Native Brotherhood & Alaska Native
Sisterhood
Grand Camp**



RESOLUTION No. 14-08

Title: Support all Southeast Alaska Native Communities and their Descendants from the failures of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) to include Land Selection Rights and Compensation.

WHEREAS, in 1971 the United States Congress enacted the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) to recognize and settle the aboriginal claims of Alaska Natives to their traditional homelands by authorizing the establishment of Alaska Native Corporations to receive and manage lands and funds awarded in settlement of the claims of Alaska Natives; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of ANCSA was to settle the land claims of the Alaska Native; and to provide them with the means to pursue economic development for the benefit of Alaska's Native people; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska Native communities of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee and Wrangell and possibly others were not listed as communities eligible to form Native village or urban corporations under ANCSA, despite the fact that these communities comprised greater than 20% of the Shareholders of Sealaska; and

WHEREAS, a significant number of these individuals have passed since the passage of ANCSA without receiving their inherent land right; and

WHEREAS, a Congressional report commissioned in 1993 to examine the reasons five of these communities were denied ANCSA eligibility indicates that the communities do not differ significantly from the Southeast communities that were allowed ANCSA eligibility; and

WHEREAS, these communities and their descendants are seeking an act of Congress or the courts to seek relief in the form of land selection rights and appropriate compensation;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Alaska Native Brotherhood and Alaska Native Sisterhood assembled in Petersburg, Alaska on October 8 through 11, 2014, whose theme was Haa Aani, Haa Shuka – Our Land, Our Future urge Congressional action to bring relief to these communities and their descendants and to take all

necessary action to prevent damage to or further takings of Native lands available for settlement purposes (e.g. 17 acres at boat harbor by City of Tenakee Springs, gravesites, home sites and allotments in the communities of Haines, Douglas, etc.).



William E. Martin
ANB Grand President



Freda M. Westman
ANS Grand President

ATTEST: I certify that this resolution was adopted by the ANB/ANS Grand Camp in convention at Petersburg, Alaska, during the week of October 8 through October 11, 2014.



Colette Buchanan
ANB Grand Secretary

**Alaska Wilderness League * Defenders of Wildlife * Environmental Protection Information Center
Klamath Forest Alliance * National Audubon Society * Sierra Club * The Wilderness Society**

The Honorable John A. Barrasso
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Forests & Mining
Committee on Energy & Natural Resources
United States Senate
366 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Ron Wyden
Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Public
Lands, Forests & Mining
Committee on Energy & Natural Resources
United States Senate
366 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

October 7, 2015

Dear Chairman Barrasso and Ranking Member Wyden:

We are writing to express our opposition to S. 872, the Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act and S. 1955, the Alaska Native Veterans Land Allotment Equity Act. S. 872 would establish five new village corporations in Southeast Alaska and give away over 115,000 acres of public lands in the Tongass National Forest to these newly-created private entities, while S. 1955 would reopen the process of transferring more than 1,000 scattered private inholdings of up to 160 acres each throughout the Tongass. The Tongass National Forest is a national treasure and the engine of the region's economy - transferring these valuable lands into private ownership endangers the region's wildlife and sustainable economy, as well sets a precedent to reopen lands claims settled through previous law.

Encompassing some of the largest remaining tracts of coastal temperate rainforest left on earth, the Tongass is a wealth of wildlife and scenic beauty. It provides valuable habitat for an array of fish and wildlife, including black and grizzly bears, the Alexander Archipelago Wolf and the greatest concentration of bald eagles in the world. More than 5,000 salmon streams host five species of Pacific salmon that sustain wildlife, communities, and the economy. The extraordinary natural beauty and bounty of the Tongass support thousands of jobs in the tourism, recreation, and fishing industries in southeast Alaska. These sustainable industries generate around \$2 billion annually. Transferring pristine old-growth forest to private interests could limit access to currently public lands or lead to development that threatens the regional economy.

When the "Sealaska" legislation was enacted last year—conveying more than 70,000 acres of the Tongass to the Sealaska Corporation—the Alaska delegation touted it as finally settling Alaska Native land claims under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA). However, S. 872 would circumvent ANCSA for five communities (Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee, and Wrangell) that did not meet criteria for village corporation status when the act was passed and grant them additional public lands beyond the cap negotiated in that act. Since these communities were not eligible to form village corporations through ANCSA, community members were granted extra at-large shares of the regional Sealaska Corporation and thus benefitted from the passage of the Sealaska legislation last year. In addition to privatizing more than 115,000 acres of the Tongass National Forest, likely opening it up to

clearcutting, passage of this bill would raise new issues of fairness for the more than 80 other communities that did not qualify for village corporation status under ANCSA.

S. 1955 also makes significant and potentially precedent-setting changes to previously settled land claims by reopening the process for Alaska Native Veterans of Vietnam to apply for parcels of land currently owned by the federal government. In 1998 and 2000, legislation was passed to allow Alaska Native veterans of Vietnam and their descendants who may have missed their opportunity to apply for land transfers due to active duty, and the Bureau of Land Management conducted a rapid assessment and land transfer process. This bill seeks to reopen the process and broaden the lands that are eligible for withdrawal to include vulnerable public lands such as wildlife refuges, national forests, wilderness areas, national defense withdrawn lands, and lands selected by, or conveyed to, the State of Alaska or an Alaska Native Corporation – creating issues of fairness to other Vietnam veterans and Alaska Natives and widely and needlessly disrupting settled or nearly-settled land claims. There is also significant concern that granting additional scattered private inholdings on public lands would limit public access to the surrounding public domain.

If enacted, S. 872 and S. 1955 would transfer a significant amount of land out of the public trust and into private hands, putting Southeast Alaska's remaining pristine old-growth forest, wildlife, and sustainable economy in jeopardy. The bills would create new conflicts over land ownership in our largest national forest, as well as pose new management challenges for the agencies that administer the Tongass and other public lands. We strongly ask that you OPPOSE both of these bills if they come to a vote.

Sincerely,

Alaska Wilderness League

Defenders of Wildlife

Environmental Protection Information Center

Klamath Forest Alliance

National Audubon Society

Sierra Club

The Wilderness Society

Senator John Barrasso
Chairman
Public Lands, Forests and Mining Subcommittee
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Washington, DC 20510

Senator Ron Wyden
Ranking Member
Public Lands, Forests and Mining Subcommittee
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Washington, DC 20510

Members of the Subcommittee

Honorable Barrasso and Wyden and members of the subcommittee:

I have been living in the heart of the Tongass since 1979. It is my home, a source of food, of visual, spiritual and physical importance and I try to live as one small part of its ecosystem, its amazing community of living entities. I am writing out of a grave concern about S872.

Settlement with SE Tribes before ANSCA, for the first time, was in the 1930s. Again in the 1950s and 1960s a settlement was made with Tlingit and Haida representing SE tribes. Because there had already been settlements, SE tribes weren't originally included in ANSCA. They were added later because they hadn't been duly compensated earlier. ANSCA was passed as the FINAL solution to Native claims in Alaska. (And after the latest taking of some of our public land to give to a private corporation, Sealaska, Senator Murkowski said, "Some 43 years after passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the federal government will finally finish paying the debt we owe Natives for the settlement of their aboriginal land claims"

ANSCA was a final compensation. The communities included had to meet certain criteria to be listed and Ketchikan, Wrangel, Petersburg, Tenakee and Haines did not meet that criteria. They received a large financial distribution as unaffiliated with any village or urban corporation and are members of the regional organization, Sealaska, so receive dividends from them. In 1959 Haines, Wrangel and Ketchikan were listed as associated with Tlingit and Haida, the organization that was recognized as representing SE tribes. Petersburg and Tenakee were not recognized. Tenakee has never had more than one or two Natives living in it in the 36 years that I have lived in SE. Petersburg is not a traditional Native village site. It was settled as a community by Norwegians around the turn of the 20th century. Based on information from descendants of original settlers, there was no Native village there and no evidence has been found to suggest that it was a traditional village site. In addition, in 1992, Congress authorized research by the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks to address the claim that the Landless had been inadvertently left out of ANSCA. That research concluded that there had been a method that was deliberate and thorough, though not perfect, and that the five communities did not meet the qualifications to be

include in ANCSA. The point of this information is that there was a process and these communities did not qualify to be a part of the settlement. In fact, individual Natives in these communities have had more financial compensation than the Natives in village and urban corporations. The other point is that ANCSA was a final solution, and with the addendum of the bill giving Sealaska more of the rest of the best timber land, Senator Murkowski herself called that the final solution.

The final point I want to make is that, if this were a case being brought to the Supreme Court, the Court would refuse to hear it. If Natives in the five communities (of course there are none in Tenakee) feel they have not been given an equal distribution, it is an internal Sealaska issue not one for Congress to deal with. The process involved in ANCSA defined eligibility. S872 would take away land from the American public to resolve an internal private corporation problem. ANCSA was a final solution. The Sealaska Bill recently passed was the final solution. There are no grounds for a third final solution. As it now stands the Tongass is managed for multiple purposes with an emphasis on subsistence rights for all and with higher environmental standards, which are money in the bank in this rapidly changing high carbon emissions world we live in, than any state or private land in Alaska. American taxpayers should not pay for an internal corporate problem.

Thank you for listening.

Sincerely,

Marian Allen
829 Pherson St.
Sitka, AK 99835
907 738-1970



October 07, 2015

The Honorable John Barrasso, Chairman
 The Honorable Ron Wyden, Ranking Member
 U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
 Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining
 304 Dirksen Senate Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Chairman Barrasso and Ranking Member Wyden,

On behalf of American Rivers and our more than 100,000 members and supporters from across the country, I am writing to support and honor an American war veteran and legendary steward of the North Umpqua River – Frank Moore. Nothing could be more fitting than to recognize this great American's accomplishments by protecting his home waters on the North Umpqua River as proposed in proposed in S. 1448, the Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary (FMWSS) Designation Act.

The designation of approximately 100,000 acres of some of the best remaining wild steelhead spawning areas in the Pacific Northwest pairs a legendary river – treasured by Oregonians and frequented by thousands of foreign visitors yearly – with an inspirational patriot and river guardian, Frank Moore.

We join the outpouring of support by neighbors, outdoor enthusiasts, and recreational businesses (including anglers, rafters, hoteliers, hikers and others) to forever protect this special place while honoring an American hero.

The legislation identifies and protects approximately 100,000 acres of high conservation value lands and waters in the Steamboat Creek watershed. The watershed consistently is identified as one of the most important ecological areas in the Pacific Northwest, providing over 50 river and stream miles of high quality habitat for summer and winter steelhead, Chinook, Coho, rainbow trout and other native species. The waters feeding the North Umpqua consistently rank among the most important wild salmon spawning and rearing grounds in the state.

Steamboat Creek is recognized as a "Tier 1 Key Watershed" under the Northwest Forest Plan, selected for high water quality for drinking water and aquatic life. Forests in the area are designated "Late Successional Reserves" under the Northwest Forest Plan, managed to protect and enhance conditions of late-successional and old-growth forest ecosystems and high quality aquatic habitat. Further, the area is recognized in Oregon's statewide Conservation Strategy as a priority "Conservation Opportunity Area" and its rivers and tributaries are ranked in the highest

category as “crucial aquatic habitat” by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. The public-private, science-driven partnership convened under the auspices of the North American Salmon Stronghold Partnership recognized the North Umpqua, including the proposed FMWSS as a “wild Salmon Stronghold” in the Pacific Northwest.

Together, the transitional moist and dry forest zone in the Umpqua National Forest is home to a great diversity of plant and animal species. Its flora and fauna is unique, boasting moist and dry forest components with several endemic and rare species. Habitat conditions continue to improve in the proposed Sanctuary, providing an array of vital ecosystem services to absorb, filter and release cold, clean water, nurture a thriving sport fishing economy downriver, and provide numerous recreational opportunities. The area also is highly valued for its Native American heritage sites and rugged recreational hiking and backcountry offerings

As early as 1959, the importance of the extraordinary wild fish habitat was recognized by the U.S. Forest Service and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife as mining and fishing restrictions were set in place on Steamboat Creek. Later, in 1976, mineral withdrawal was extended to portions of 15 tributaries to Steamboat Creek.

Today, the extraordinary fish habitat, late-successional and old growth forests, rich array of rare and unique botanical assemblages and boundless recreational opportunities draws outdoor enthusiasts from all over the world to experience what Zane Grey considered one of the finest rivers in the world. Yet, despite recognition of the proposed sanctuary’s ecological and economic importance, the proposed sanctuary only enjoys administrative protections and lacks the stability and profile of a designated national treasure. Senator Wyden’s proposed legislation would remedy this lack of stability by elevating the Sanctuary and providing guidance and hopefully resources to the U.S. Forest Service concerning the management priorities and directives of the area, in addition to enhancing opportunities for educational and interpretive opportunities and citizen stewardship.

For these reasons, we urge you to support S. 1448. Please contact me if you have any questions at dmoryc@amrivers.org or (503) 827-8648.

Sincerely,



David Moryc
Senior Director of River Protection

CC: U.S. Senator Jeff Merkley



Wrangell Cooperative Association

PO Box 2021
Wrangell, AK 99929
907.874.4304
wcatribe@gmail.com

September 30, 2015

The Honorable Congressman Don Young
Chairman of Subcommittee on Natural Resources
1324 Longworth House Office Bldg.
Washington, DC, 20515

The Honorable Raul Ruiz, Ranking Member
Chairman of Subcommittee on Natural Resources
1324 Longworth House Office Bldg.
Washington, DC, 20515

Dear Chairman Young and Ranking Member Ruiz,

I am writing this letter in support of S. 872, *Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act*, on behalf of the Wrangell Cooperative Association (WCA). The WCA is a federally recognized tribe located in the City of Wrangell, one of the five "landless" communities, along with Ketchikan, Haines, Petersburg and Tenakee.

Despite the fact that our five communities made up nearly a quarter of all Sealaska shareholders, we were not included in the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and an explanation for our exclusion was never given. Congressional reports conducted decades later concluded that Wrangell, and the other landless communities, were ANCSA eligible and their exclusion was not justified.

For more than forty years, Wrangell has been fighting the battle to be recognized. Our community has not seen the additional benefits that other ANCSA communities have seen, and continue to see, after being granted 23,000 acres and afforded the opportunity to form village corporations. Many WCA tribal elders have passed away, spending years supporting the landless effort, never imagining that their blood, sweat and tears would ever lead to resolution. We hope that S. 872 can bring some closure to this issue, and some comfort to the five communities that could use the recognition.

The Tongass National Forest is the largest national forest in the U.S. at about 17 million acres. If ANCSA were to settle with the five tribes, the amount of land distributed would be a drop in the bucket compared to the vast size of the Tongass. Wrangell Island, the Stikine River watershed, and surrounding areas, have been managed and protected by our people for thousands of years. WCA's mission is to protect the cultural, ceremonial and subsistence lifestyle for all Alaskans, and to promote the safe use and availability of a healthy environment for present and future generations. We will continue to steward the Tongass for thousands of years to come.

Thank you for your time,



Aaron Angerman
Tribal Administrator
Wrangell Cooperative Association

Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)

From: Yaya Bradley <verybadly@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, October 14, 2015 6:35 PM
To: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
Subject: S. 872

My names Harry W. Bradley, I am one of Landless from Wrangell, Alaska. My Father Allan N. Bradley, Sr was born and raised in Wrangell, AK, he passed away 2005. My Grandfather and Grandmother were born and raised there, as were their parents. We know from stories that we as a people have been there 10,000 years or longer. My Father never gave hope that the United States Government would some day correct what they did in 1971 with ANSCA and leaving our people out. He didn't get see this happen and as I get older, I'm concerned I may not get to see this injustice corrected and I'm more concerned that my kids will not see it happen.

My children and I have been to Wrangell many times and continue to go there to support the Culture activities, we feel a connection to the land and know it is ours but in this day age, we have to ask you to give back something that is rightfully ours.

Please do the right thing and restore our lands to us.

Thank you. Harry W, Bradley

Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)

From: john.brainard <john.brainard@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, October 16, 2015 8:12 AM
To: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
Subject: Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act (S.872)

Re: Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act (S.872)

Land and names are important.

I am a landless Tlingit and my family is from Wrangell, Alaska.

Growing up I learned about Sealaska and I wondered what "landless" was. As I got older I learned what happened with ANCSA and how it was implemented, and learned how unfair it was to the certain people that became "the landless". You have a chance to correct this.

I struggled to pay for college. Then I learned that my cousins just north of Wrangell were able to get more scholarships than I did.

I struggled to get a job after I graduated college. Then I learned that one of my cousins from north of Wrangell had gotten a job with his village corporation. He's working all around the country, I've seen him post pictures on Facebook from when he was working in Las Vegas, NV and Fredericksburg, VA. I recently heard that he's now working in Pennsylvania.

I currently live just west of Richmond, VA, in Powhatan county. It's about two hours south of Washington DC, as the raven flies. Maybe up to 4 to 5 hours as the frustrated commuter drives. Powhatan county is an old county, it was one of the first counties in this country to not be named after something old in England. They thought it was a tribute to name a county after an important Virginia Indian tribe. You know the Powhatan tribe, all those stories about Pocahontas, her dad was the Powhatan chief. They lived nowhere near Powhatan county. The Monacan tribe used to live in what is now Powhatan county. The Powhatan fought with the Monacan frequently. You may not have heard of them. The Monacan have lost their land, and they are slowly losing their name.

We have been in what the Russians called Wrangell for thousands of years. I hope you get a chance to visit Alaska, and Wrangell in particular. There is a place called Petroglyph Beach just outside the city of Wrangell. Our art on rocks, carved thousands of years ago. I remember when I was young my mother took me to see these rocks, it's quite the history lesson for a kid.

Please support this bill to correct the mistakes of the past and get the full implementation of ANCSA. It supports our name and gives us our land, again. Sure, it just creates a few more corporations in the world, like we need more of those. These corporations however will be for the Tlingit and Haida of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee and Wrangell. These corporations will help the Tlingits and Haida in the Southeast and give them a name and land. The corporations will help communities and scholarships can help kids go to college.

I was happy when I learned that this bill was getting a hearing in the subcommittee, but I was dumbstruck when

I heard there was organized opposition to this bill. I am used to the standard cries of not giving anything to "the indians", but I was disappointed to hear that organizations like Trout Unlimited were against this. There is very little room for reasoning with someone against giving anything to "the indians". However, if you are concerned about issues brought up by Trout Unlimited, let me assure you that Tlingits and Haidas can be green and responsible for the environment too. We've lived on the land for thousands of years, remember? As a future shareholder of a Wrangell corporation I promise that I will voice my opinion about sustainable environment management any time I can. The original regional and village corporations that came out of ANCSA were started in the 1970s, just as the green environmental movements were starting. Just think what a corporation starting in the 2010's can do.

Please help us keep our land and our name.

Thank you for your support of this bill.

John Brainard
john.brainard@gmail.com
 landless Wrangell Tlingit
 3475 Woods Way
 Powhatan, VA 23139



**CALIFORNIA
WILDERNESS
COALITION**

The Voice for Wild California

Testimony of Monica Argandoña, Southern California Conservation Director, California Wilderness Coalition, on S.414, The California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

October 8, 2015

Chairwoman Murkowski and members of the committee, thank you for scheduling this hearing on this important bill regarding conservation of the California Desert.

The California Wilderness Coalition (CalWild) is a non-profit conservation organization founded in 1976. Our mission is to protect the natural landscapes that make California unique, providing clean air and water, a home to wildlife, and a place for recreation and spiritual renewal. CalWild is the only statewide organization dedicated to protecting California's wild places and native biodiversity.

I would like to start by expressing our deep appreciation to Senator Feinstein, not only for her work with diverse stakeholders in order to craft a balanced bill, but also for her incredible work in championing the preservation of our beautiful California desert.

For the past eight years, CalWild, along with local partners, have been working on the ground in San Bernardino, Inyo, Riverside, and Imperial Counties to garner support for this desert legislation. We live in or close to these communities and through our advocacy for Senator Feinstein's bill, we have built relationships and trust among stakeholders that frankly did not exist before the work began to put this bill together. Senator Feinstein rightfully challenged us and other conservation groups to help her craft a balanced bill that would have not only our support, but also off-roaders, veterans, local government, utilities, business, tribes, the military and others. S.414 accomplishes that objective. It is consistent with her pragmatism and decades-long commitment to work "across the aisle" to get things done.

From its iconic Joshua trees to its spectacular wildflower blooms, the California desert is one of the harshest landscapes in America while at the same time one of the most fragile and beautiful. It is a place of serenity, solitude, wonderment, and adventure. Its biodiversity rivals the redwood forests, and its cultural resources date back 10,000 years ago from Native American rock art and sacred sites to the more recent relics of General Patton's training camps. The California desert is also enjoyed and used by people from all walks of life who experience it in vastly different ways. From nature photographers to astronomers, from hunters to hikers, from off-roaders to researchers, this place has something for everyone.

This legislation encompasses unique, undeveloped, ecologically and geologically significant, culturally important, and scenic areas of public land in the California desert. Specifically it will:

- Establish the 941,413-acre Mojave Trails National Monument in eastern San Bernardino County along the longest undeveloped stretch of historic Route 66;
- Designate the 133,524-acre Sand to Snow National Monument that stretches between Joshua Tree National Park on the east and the high country of the San Gorgonio Wilderness in the San Bernardino National Forest to the west;
- Add three areas encompassing 173,861 acres to the National Wilderness Preservation System, including the Avawatz Mountains Wilderness (86,614 acres), Great Falls Basin Wilderness (7,871 acres) and Soda Mountains Wilderness (79,376 acres);
- Enlarge four existing wilderness areas by 172,247 acres, including the Death Valley National Park Wilderness (90,152 acres), Golden Valley Wilderness (21,633 acres), Kingston Range Wilderness (53,321 acres) and San Gorgonio Wilderness (7,141 acres);
- Establish the 75,575-acre Vinagre Wash Special Management Area in Imperial County where many ecologically and culturally sensitive areas would be protected from development and vehicle use, including 48,699 acres that would essentially be managed as wilderness;
- Enlarge Death Valley National Park by 40,740 acres, Mojave National Preserve by 29,246 acres and Joshua Tree National Park by 2,904 acres;
- Add 77 miles (22,400 acres) of stream to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System along the Amargosa River, Deep Creek, Surprise Canyon and the Whitewater River;
- Designate the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area
- Designate the Black Lava Butte/Flat Top Mesa Area of Critical Environmental Concern
- Revenue Sharing with State/Counties from Renewable Energy Rents/Royalties
- Permanently prohibit the staking of new mining claims on approximately 10,000 acres of land sacred to the Quechan Tribe in Imperial County;
- Mandate the study and protection of a cultural trail and the features associated with it along the Colorado River that is sacred to several tribes;
- Make it more difficult for developers to exploit groundwater in or near the Mojave National Preserve;
- Transfer a 994-acre Bureau of Land Management holding in San Diego County to Anza-Borrego Desert State Park and require the state to manage the land as wilderness;
- Protect land from development that has been donated to or acquired by the federal government for conservation purposes; and
- Require the Department of the Interior to study the future impacts of climate change on the

California desert, to mitigate these impacts and to identify and protect important wildlife migration corridors in the region.

- Facilitate the transfer of isolated parcels of state-owned land that are surrounded by desert wilderness areas and parks in exchange for federal assets, potentially including parcels of federal land;
- Designate five off-highway vehicle (OHV) recreation areas into legislatively-designated OHV areas;
- Require the Secretary of the Interior to study the possibility of expanding these OHV areas; and
- Allow for the expansion of a small airport in Imperial County.

Additionally, the proposed designations will contribute to our region's superior desert and mountain vistas, air quality, water quality, peaceful soundscapes, and dark night skies. Protected public lands will provide local residents and visitors with opportunities for many recreational activities and generate much needed tax revenue through tourism. By protecting these places, we ensure that future generations can enjoy them tomorrow as we do today.

CalWild urges the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee to pass S.414 as soon as possible.

LOIS CAPPS
24TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

2731 BAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0524
(202) 225-3601
www.capps.house.gov

COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND COMMERCE



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

DISTRICT OFFICES
☐ 1411 MARSH STREET, SUITE 205
SAN LUIS OBISPO, CA 93401
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☐ 301 EAST CARRILLO STREET, SUITE A
SANTA BARBARA, CA 93101
(805) 730-1710

☐ 1101 SOUTH BROADWAY, SUITE A
SANTA MARIA, CA 93454
(805) 349-3832

October 7, 2015

Chairwoman Lisa Murkowski
Ranking Member Maria Cantwell
Committee on Energy & Natural Resources
304 Dirksen Senate Building
Washington, DC 20510

RE: S. 1971, the California Coastal National Monument Expansion Act

Dear Chairwoman Murkowski and Ranking Member Cantwell:

I write to express my support for S. 1971, the California Coastal National Monument Expansion Act. This bill, introduced by Senators Barbara Boxer and Dianne Feinstein, would provide for the expansion of the California Coastal National Monument (CCNM) to include several new inland parcels and several small offshore rocks and islands along the coast, enhance accessibility of the CCNM for visitors throughout the state, and establish protections to ensure that these nationally significant areas are available for the enjoyment and benefit of current and future generations. As you may know, I have introduced companion legislation to S. 1971 in the House (H.R. 3565) with my colleagues Reps. Anna Eshoo and Jared Huffman.

While this bill is important for the CCNM across the entire state, it is particularly important to my constituents along California's Central Coast in that it elevates the Piedras Blancas Light Station Outstanding Natural Area (Piedras Blancas) to national monument status. First illuminated in 1875 to provide navigational assistance to all sailors off the coast, Piedras Blancas is an important historical landmark in the 24th Congressional district of California. The areas surrounding the Light Station also provide important habitat for sea birds, sea lions, and elephant seals, as well as over 70 native plant species. Recognizing the site's historical, natural, cultural, scientific, educational, scenic, and recreation values, Congress designated Piedras Blancas as an Outstanding Natural Area in 2008. Including the Light Station in the CCNM has strong support from local advocates and stakeholders because it would provide additional protection to the site, provide greater access to the CCNM, boost local tourism, and reaffirm the importance of this site to both California and the entire nation.

This bill would also expand the CCNM to include onshore sites in Humboldt and Santa Cruz Counties, further improving access to the CCNM for visitors throughout the state. In addition to

the existing CCNM Gateway Communities, these sites would enhance visitors' opportunity to spend time in and physically interact with the CCNM while also promoting the historic and natural importance of these sites. Gaining national monument status would not only permanently protect each of these areas and secure their national importance, but it would protect the diverse array of wildlife that calls these areas home, many of which are endangered. It would also help restore habitats and protect water quality by placing these properties under one management plan to allow for better coordination of available resources.

The California Coastal National Monument provides protection for the entire California coast and highlights the historic and natural importance of this incomparable treasure. This bill would both improve accessibility to the CCNM and ensure that these lands are protected for all to enjoy. I appreciate your leadership in holding a hearing on this important legislation, and I hope that S. 1971 will advance quickly through your committee. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lois Capps".

LOIS CAPPS
Member of Congress

GREENPEACE Cascadia Wildlands
we like it wild.

October 22, 2015

Senate Energy & Natural Resource Committee

TO: darla_ripchensky@energy.senate.govdavid_brooks@energy.senate.gov

RE: S. 1955, S. 872

Please consider these brief comments on behalf of Cascadia Wildlands and Greenpeace, regarding two pieces of pending legislation that were subjects of a hearing of the committee on October 7: S. 872, which would transfer federal lands to five new village corporations in Southeast Alaska, and S. 1955, which would transfer federal lands to individual Alaska Native Vietnam veterans.

We are non-profit, grassroots environmental organizations with members who live, work and play in impacted areas. We have devoted significant attention to the issues involved with these pieces of legislation, and thank the Committee for this opportunity to share what we have learned. Our primary interest here is the retention and multiple use of public lands, including continuation of the conservation of the natural resources that underpin the subsistence way of life, support the commercial fishing industry, and provide the unique intangible benefits of wildlands that lead people to call this place home.

Let's be clear. The purpose of these two bills is concealed by the Alaska senators' craftily constructed camouflage of supposed equity and Native rights. The history of similar bills introduced by Alaska's past and present congressional delegations shows what the ploy really is. The ploy is to wrest, by any legislative means possible, vast quantities lands in Southeast Alaska from federal ownership, where the public has the right to a voice in management and where thoughtful management is a matter of established policy. The ploy is to find any excuse to put those lands in state or private hands that are administered under laws in which the public has very little, if any, say in management, and which are blind to the negative environmental impacts that have accumulated in the region's forests over the past 60 years. The ploy is contrary to wise use of resources. It is, in two words, a "land grab." Bills attempting to execute this same ploy have appeared in many forms over the past few decades: trying unsuccessfully to give land to the University of Alaska, the State of Alaska, or various Native entities. The only time this ploy has worked was last December, when a rider to the National Defense Appropriations Act allowed Sealaska Corporation to select lands it was owed from places other than those established for the purpose by ANCSA. We urge the committee — please let that be the last time.

Attached to these comments are photos taken by Greenpeace local staff on Oct. 5, 2015; two of recent, typical logging by a Native corporation, and others of Alaska Mental Health Trust land that was logged. This logging was entirely or almost entirely for the export of unprocessed logs. Although we have concerns about the timber program on the Tongass National Forest, the destructiveness of logging on non-federal lands in Southeast Alaska is far worse. The Alaska Forest Practices and

Resources Act – which governs all non-federal logging – provides no enforceable protection for wildlife habitat whatsoever, and no consideration of cumulative impacts across the landscape. Buffers on fish-bearing streams are far narrower under state than federal law. Logging plans can (and have been) drawn up effectively on the back of the proverbial napkin. “Enforcement” at the State level is limited to a shrinking force of drastically overworked employees. For example, the State currently does not even have any attorney to handle criminal enforcement of environmental laws. There is no justification for committing any additional lands to this kind of management. Federal lands must remain federal.

S. 872

S. 872 is characterized by its proponents as a remedy to what they claim is an historical inequity between residents of the the five villages and towns, and residents of the other Southeast communities. In our view, this legislation is a cynical attempt to use the power Congress has over Indian affairs, and a banner of historical injustice against Alaska Natives, to set up and lock-in a massive exploitation of Alaska’s natural resources, no matter the impacts.

This legislation also sets a very dangerous precedent by implying, contrary to ANSCA and ANILCA, that those pieces of legislation did not resolve Alaska Native land claims. If S.872 passes, any community that feels slighted by ANCSA could complain of inequity. The floodgates would be open to a huge range of challenges and complaints over ANCSA.

The 1994 study by I.S.E.R. into this issue found that the omission of these five communities was a function of the complex history of Alaska Native land claims. That is a long and complicated history, and it is dishonest to simplistically claim that these five communities were somehow just forgotten.

Too much is being made of the importance of land-owning village corporations. The actual benefits provided to Alaska Natives from ANCSA corporations have not lived up to their promise. Access to subsistence resources, for example, is more commonly and more effectively provided by public lands, such as the Tongass National Forest, and by tribal councils, than it is by village corporations. In Southeast Alaska in particular, the ordinary consequence of transferring traditional lands to an ANCSA corporation has been the rapid liquidation of the land’s resources, and their transformation into cash. The real purpose of this legislation and this old-growth forest liquidation that it effectively gives the go-ahead is to prolong the unsustainable factions of the timber industry, no matter that this would be by even more of this egregious, unsustainable clearcut logging. This outcome would sting even more because the timber would be largely if not entirely exported to Asia as unprocessed round logs.

At the hearing, Senator Murkowski intimated her intent is that this destruction would never happen, but her confidence is misplaced. Surely, past will be prolog and forestland with the most valuable timber – and correspondingly and not surprisingly high wildlife value – will be selected and wiped clean.

The reality on the ground is crystal clear. ANCSA corporations, operating under weak State forestry laws, are forced into a situation where they must maximize profit for shareholders, causing forest to

be liquidated. There is nothing special about Alaska Native corporations that makes them any more or less selfish or careless than any other corporation. In terms of the practical realities on the ground, you may as well transfer these lands to the Weyerhaeuser corporation.

S. 1955

This legislation is similarly a cynical attempt to privatize and develop several hundred thousand acres of public lands currently being conserved in Southeast Alaska, masquerading as an attempt to provide racial justice to Alaska Native Vietnam veterans. As Rep. George Miller pointed out in a 2002 House of Representatives report, *"While cloaked in a veil of sympathetic beneficiaries, this legislation is fraught with substantive problems,"* which he then explained. (House report 107-744, 2002).

It is not clear to us that there is any inequity here that needs to be resolved. Our understanding is that legislation in 1998 (through a rider to Public Law 105-276) and in 2000 (through Public Law 106-559) already provided the Native allotment opportunities that may have been missed out on by those who were serving overseas at the time.

The practical consequence of this legislation would be that any possible benefits to the individuals would be overwhelmed by the undermining the social and ecological integrity of Southeast that would result. It is simply not the case that individuals who want a little plot of land to own and live on can't get one. If there were such a demand, the ANCSA corporations could (and some do) offer homesites and long-term leases to shareholders. The difference made by this legislation would be that they could select sites located on federal lands and in conservation units. The size of the allotments is very large—160 acres.

The negative effects of inholdings on conservation can be profound, and the bill would allow several hundred of them in Southeast and a few thousand across Alaska. Comprehensive, collaborative, ecosystem-based management becomes impossible when the best interests of the community have to accommodate private property interests, and particularly ones that would be established willy-nilly through this bill. This "wrench-in-the-gears" effect of inholdings is, we suspect, part of the real motivation of this legislation. Unwilling to meaningfully engage with Forest Service policy on the Tongass, our Senators are reduced to attempts like this one to sabotage effective, multiple-use forest management.

Thank you for considering these comments.

Sincerely,

Gabriel Scott
Alaska Legal Director
Cascadia Wildlands
POB 853 (612 Fourth St.)
Cordova AK 99574
gscott@cascwild.org
(907) 491-0856

Larry Edwards
Greenpeace
POB 6484
Sitka, AK 99835
ledwards@greenpeace.org

Attachments



Figure 1: Recent Sealaska cut on Cleveland Peninsula



Figure 2: Sealaska cut this year on it's new land at North Election Creek, Prince of Wales Island. Formerly this was an important Old Growth Reserve under the Tongass Forest Plan.

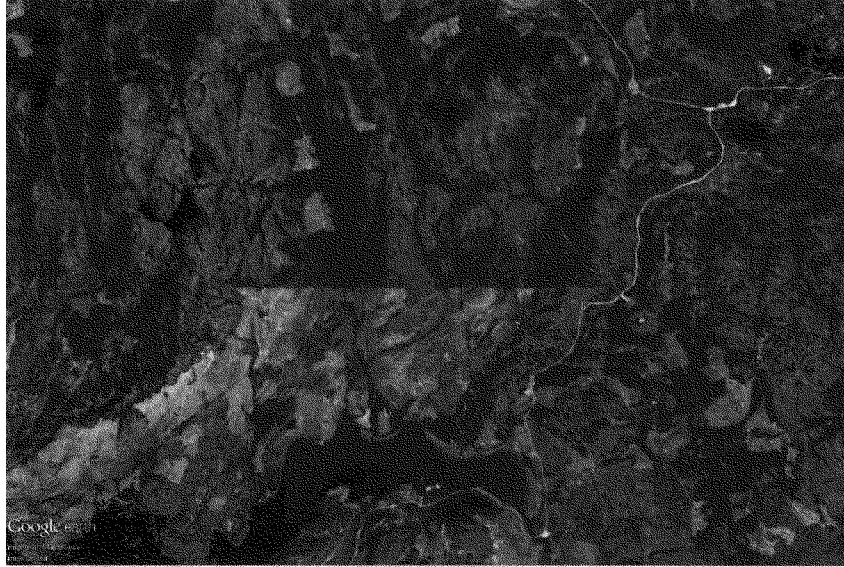


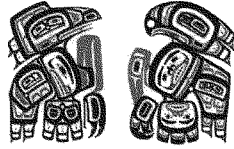
Figure 3: Google Earth Image dated 2003, showing Fig. 2, above, as it existed at the time. Previous Sealaska clearcuts are shown to the south of the new cutting.



Figure 4: Alcan logging on Alaska Mental Health Trust's Leask Lakes parcel. On Revilla Island, at the head of George Inlet.



Figure 5: Alcan logging on Alaska Mental Health Trust Leask Lakes parcel, Revilla Island.



CENTRAL COUNCIL
Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
 9097 Glacier Highway • Juneau, Alaska 99801

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TLINGIT AND HAIDA INDIAN TRIBES OF ALASKA
 Eightieth Annual Tribal Assembly
 April 15-17, 2015
 Juneau, Alaska

Resolution TA/ 15-19

Title: Support of the Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Seeking Legislation to Allow Them to Form Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) Corporations and Receive ANCSA Benefits

By: Seattle Tlingit and Haida Community Council

WHEREAS, Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (Central Council) is a federally recognized tribe with nearly 30,000 tribal citizens; and

WHEREAS, Central Council exercises its power to address land and resource allocation issues and uses in the Tongass National Forest; and

WHEREAS, in 1971, the United States Congress enacted the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) to recognize and settle the aboriginal claims of Alaska Natives to their traditional homelands by authorizing the establishment of Alaska Native Corporations to receive and manage lands and funds awarded in settlement of the claims of Alaska Natives; and

WHEREAS, ANCSA was passed to provide for a fair and just settlement of all claims by Natives and Native groups of Alaska and was to be accomplished rapidly, with certainty, in conformity with the real economic and social needs of Natives; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska Native communities of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee and Wrangell (known as "Landless" communities of Southeast Alaska) were not listed as communities eligible to form Native village or urban corporations under ANCSA, despite the fact that these communities comprised greater than 20% of the shareholders of Sealaska; and

WHEREAS, the reason for this exclusion is not explained in the statutory or report language of ANCSA, and an appeal of this exclusion was not authorized in ANCSA; and

WHEREAS, a Congressional report commissioned in 1993 to examine the reasons why the five communities were denied ANCSA eligibility indicates that the communities do not differ significantly from the southeast communities that were allowed ANCSA eligibility; and

WHEREAS, these five Landless communities have sought full eligibility for ANCSA benefits for four decades.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Eightieth Tribal Assembly of Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska convened in Juneau, Alaska on April 15-17, 2015, hereby agrees that the Landless communities should be eligible to form Alaska Native Corporations and to receive land selection rights and compensation under ANCSA.

ADOPTED this 16th day of April 2015, by the Eightieth Tribal Assembly of Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska.

CERTIFY



President Richard J. Peterson

ATTEST



for: Tribal Secretary Jolene Edenshaw

Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)

From: sandra churchill <slcalaska@hotmail.com>
Sent: Monday, October 12, 2015 1:46 AM
To: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
Subject: Re: Bill 872 Landless

On Oct 11, 2015, at 9:32 PM, sandra churchill <slcalaska@hotmail.com> wrote:

Subject: Bill 872, Landless

Dear Senators,

I have heard for the last 44 years that we are going to get our land settlement. It completely baffles me why Wrangell was left out. My father, Edward P. Churchill, fought for ANCSA back in the late 60's and early 70's in Washington DC, he was a tribal councilman and a Native leader. It was his hope to see the 5 left outs get their land, but he couldn't wait and like many of our Native Elders, he passed away before his dream came true.

I'm a grandmother now, and soon to become an Elder myself. I tell my children that someday we are going to get our land settlement and not be landless anymore. There is something positive that has to come out of this, please hear us out and vote to pass Bill 872 Landless :)

Gunalcheesh-Hawaa-Thank You,

Sandra L. Churchill
 PO Box 73
 Wrangell, Alaska 99929
 907-874-2082
slcalaska@hotmail.com

Sent from my iPad

From: Diane <marcele7@aol.com>
Sent: Wednesday, October 14, 2015 6:53 PM
To:
Subject: Fwd: Wrangell, Alaska's Landless Tlingit Natives

From: Diane <marcele7@aol.com>
Date: October 13, 2015 at 10:23:49 PM PDT
To: "Darla_Ripchenski@energy.senate.gov" <Darla_Ripchenski@energy.senate.gov>
Subject: Wrangell, Alaska's Landless Tlingit Natives

Darla Ripchenski
Chief Clerk
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
304 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

We are in full support of our Landless for the Wrangell Tlingit Natives, and need you to understand our voice in support of our cause. Senator Lisa Murkowski is a dear friend of my mom, Ethel Lund, & we trust that she said all that needed to be said on our behalf.

It is a situation we hope to resolve during the life of my mom, who is now 84, since this has been ongoing since 1971. It has been too long. We would like to see it resolved for my future grandchildren, and is something that should have been resolved within those first few years, quite honestly. It is now over forty-four (44!) years later.

Please do all that you can, & help us with this matter, that is so important to our Tlingit & Haida people.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Diane Comer & Family
w/Richard Comer Bradshaw

Sent from my iPad

PIEDRAS BLANCAS LIGHT STATION ASSOCIATION
 15950 CABRILLO HIGHWAY
 PO BOX 127
 SAN SIMEON, CA 93452-0127



October 6, 2015

The Honorable Lisa Murkowski
 Chair, Energy and Natural Resources Committee
 United States Senate
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Murkowski,

I am writing in support of Senator Boxer's bill, *S. 1971, the California Coastal National Monument Expansion Act* that is scheduled for a hearing before your Subcommittee on Public Lands on Thursday, October 8, 2015.

I am a member of the Board of Directors of the Piedras Blancas Light Station Association (PBLSA). I chaired the Board when the PBLSA, along with another local nonprofit—Friends of the Elephant Seal (FES)—co-sponsored a citizen's initiative in August 2014 to elevate the status of the Piedras Blancas Outstanding Natural Area to a National Monument. PBLSA supports the conservation, restoration and education efforts of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) at the 20 acre historic light station. We also continue to actively support the Piedras Blancas California Coastal National Monument Initiative.

The Coastal National Monument Expansion Act will greatly enhance management and resources to restore the Piedras Blancas Light Station to a period in history, the early 1900s, when the site played a significant role in the protection of central California maritime activities. In addition, the Act will bolster efforts to preserve and protect the natural, historical and cultural resources of the site while providing more opportunities for compatible scientific, cultural, social and interpretive activities for the benefit of present and future generations.

Four of the structures on the 20 acre federally owned and managed site—the lighthouse (1875), fog signal building (1906), fuel/oil house (1907) and a storage building (1876)—are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The site supports habitat for over 60 native plant species. The increased abundance of native plant life has given rise to greater terrestrial animal diversity, including bobcats, raccoons, deer, skunks, rabbits, grey fox, coyotes, weasels, squirrels and a variety of birds and reptiles. Habitat includes endangered species such as the snowy plover and red-legged frog.

The near-shore marine environment is even more dynamic—rich in species diversity and minimally impacted by humans. Kelp is abundant in the surrounding water, supporting a healthy population of southern sea otters.

Point Piedras Blancas is situated near the cultural interface of two Native American groups: the Northern Chumash and the Salinan. Archeological evidence indicates both groups spent time in the area during the past 3,300 years.

The California Coastal Monument Expansion Act will help ensure that the Piedras Blancas Light Station will continue to flourish as a site where visitors and researchers can explore the cultural history of the area, the abundant marine and terrestrial life, and the botanical habitat that form a true sanctuary, a jewel in the crown of California's Central Coast.

We are pleased that *S. 1971* includes provisions to continue joint management of adjacent federal and state land to ensure the highest level of protection for all of Piedras Blancas' natural and cultural treasures.

We ask for your leadership and support to pass *S. 1971, the California Coastal National Monument Expansion Act*.

Sincerely,

David D. Cooper, Ph.D.

Cc: Senator Cantwell



Campaign for
**Cotoni-Coast Dairies
National Monument**

October 6, 2015

Senator Lisa Murkowski, Chairman
Senator Maria Cantwell, Ranking Member
Energy and Natural Resources Committee Office
304 Dirksen Senate Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairman Murkowski and Ranking Member Cantwell:

The Campaign on behalf of **Cotoni - Coast Dairies National Monument** is pleased to submit this letter in support of Senator Boxer's Senate Bill 1971, the California Coastal National Monument Expansion Act this is on the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee's Subcommittee on Public Lands agenda for Thursday, October 8, 2015.

This community-based campaign was formed one year ago to coalesce community and regional support to establish the Cotoni - Coast Dairies National Monument (note: Cotoni is pronounced "Cha-toni"). The campaign announced its formation at a public event in Santa Cruz attended by more than 1500 local residents. Those who attended, heard from former Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt, from local opinion leaders, from a Native American Tribal leader, the Bureau of Land Management, conservation leaders, and 200 school kids who sang "This Land is Your Land." The kick-off event propelled the community campaign farther and faster than we imagined.

Over the course of this past year, the Campaign reached out to every segment of the Santa Cruz-Monterey County region. We hosted informational meetings, Town Halls, and made presentations before clubs, groups, associations and local governments. We assembled information about the Coast Dairies property that we were trying to protect, preserve, enhance and make accessible on a comprehensive website for all to review and learn from. And, we reached out directly to local residents, visitors, schools, businesses, houses of worship, veterans, Native Americans, and community leaders.

Our mission was to provide you with a comprehensive 'Sentiment of Community Support', for your consideration as you continue your legislative deliberations. In summary, here are illustrations of how much our residents and area visitors want your support and help to establish the Cotoni - Coast Dairies National Monument:

- More than 14,500 local and regional residents have signed our petition in support of Cotoni - Coast Dairies National Monument. We explicitly asked parents to talk to their children about the proposed Monument, and indicated that we wanted kids to sign the petition too. These were "teachable moments" for kids to hear from their parents about community-participation, citizen leadership, local-state-federal governments, and conservation. We are very proud of this accomplishment.


Cotoni-Coast Dairies National Monument Campaign, c/o Sempervirens Fund
419 South San Antonio Rd., Suite 211, Los Altos, CA 94022-3640
www.cotonicoastdairies.org

- More than 100 local businesses, business associations, schools and school districts, and local governments have "Endorsed" the establishment of the proposed Cotoni - Coast Dairies National Monument.
- A Citizens Campaign Advisory Committee was formed, to provide both insight and outreach, and these leaders were Ambassadors on behalf of the community Monument campaign.
- Every local, state and Federal elected leader endorsed and supported this effort:
 - County Supervisor Ryan Coonerty, and the entire Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors.
 - State Assemblyman Mark Stone
 - State Senator Bill Monning
 - State Secretary of Natural Resources John Laird
 - California Governor Jerry Brown
 - Rep. Anna Eshoo
 - Rep. Sam Farr
 - U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein
 - U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer
 - And, the City of Capitola, the City of Watsonville, the City of Scotts Valley, and the City of Santa Cruz.
- An independent, professional public opinion poll (margin of error: +/- 4.3% / 95% confidence rating) illustrated deep, broad support for establishing the Monument:
 - 84% of those polled, county-wide supported the Monument!
 - Support was 80% + in each City, as well as the unincorporated area of the County.
 - Support was 70% + within every ethnicity polled.
 - Support was 80% + within each economic strata.
 - Support was 75% + in each age and gender group, and among each political affiliation.

This breathtaking land, some 5800 acres of coast terrace and mountain range has been closed to the public for almost 100 years. Our community, and its leadership very much appreciates the hard work and long views being taken by local, state and federal leaders to protect and preserve this property and its vast resources. More importantly, the community wants to work alongside our Federal partners to plan for, and sustainably accommodate opening the Coast Dairies property for passive day-use recreation and education. This Monument will spotlight good conservation and stewardship practices, Native American cultural assets, protect the six watersheds that help provide Santa Cruz with clean drinking water and water for coastal-dependent agriculture. The Monument will provide sweeping views of both the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, as well as the California Coastal National Monument. We will, and our nation will cherish this Monument, and this opportunity for generations to come.

On behalf of the hundreds of community leaders, residents, kids and visitors who call the Monterey Bay Area their home, we urge your favorable consideration and support of the California Coastal National Monument Expansion Act, and the establishment of the Cotoni - Coast Dairies National Monument.

Thank you for your consideration, and your support.



Stephen M. Reed
Campaign Manager
Cotoni - Coast Dairies National Monument

Cotoni-Coast Dairies National Monument Campaign, c/o Sempervirens Fund
419 South San Antonio Rd., Suite 211, Los Altos, CA 94022-3640
www.cotonicoastdairies.org

Yes, I support the creation of the Cotoni-Coast Dairies National Monument and the permanent federal protection of the land, its cultural resources, watersheds, views and vistas, redwoods, and the diverse plants and animals it supports. I agree to allow my name to be listed as a supporter.

Note: This is the latest spreadsheet of signers as of 10/6/15. There are still physical signatures to be entered, merged/perged and the petition is ongoing. Petition available online via www.cotonicoastdairies.org

First Name	Last Name	City/Community
1 Mike	Kahn	San Bruno
2 Shelley	Ratay	Palo Alto
3 Janal	Hilow	santa cruz
4 Traci	Hukill	Felton
5 Dan	Haifley	Santa Cruz
6 Rachel Anne	Goodman	Bonny Doon, CA
7 Sara	Swenson	Santa Cruz
8 Susie	Barber	Santa Cruz
9 Fred	Keeley	Santa Cruz
10 Kevin	Flynn	LOS GATOS
11 Phil	Wightman	Santa Cruz
12 Elizabeth	Wightman	Santa Cruz
13 Sheri	Billings	Santa Cruz
14 Chris	Campbell	Pacheco
15 William	Carlson	Austin, Texas
16 Stephen	Slade	Aptos
17 Amanda	Krauss	Woodside, CA
18 Duy	Nguyen	Woodside, CA
19 Clark	Guinan	Berkeley, CA
20 Ann	Blanchard	San Jose
21 Sally Jane	Weed	Healdsburg , CA
22 QT	Luong	San Jose, CA
23 Maura	McNamara	Boulder Creek
24 Ruskin	Hartley	Albany, CA
25 Carol	Witter	Santa Cruz
26 Dorothy	Kennedy	Portola Valley
27 Wendy	Macias	Boulder Creek
28 Nicolette	Lee	Santa Cruz
29 Joe	Miller	Santa Cruz
30 Robert	Lamar	Santa Cruz
31 tony	mamone	palo alto
32 Maria	Heredia	Watsonville
33 Kelly	Lisanti	Earth
34 Herman	Kalfen	Santa Cruz
35 Katharine	Minott	Aptos
36 Heloise	Schaser	Prunedale
37 Walton	scott	San Diego
38 Jeremiah	Anderson	Castro Valley

39 Daniel	Smith	San Jose
40 Carolyn	Shimek	Prunedale, CA
41 Spike	Alper	Bonny Doon
42 Lynne	Alper	Bonny Doon
43 Arielle	Patton	Mountain View
44 Craig	Neyman	Mountain View
45 Sophia	Romero	Los Angeles
46 Juanita	De Luna	Ventura
47 Gunther	Korshak	El Cerrito
48 Tai	Moses	Santa Cruz
49 Jeffrey	Dubinsky	Greenwell Springs
50 Jessica	Laufer	Scotts Valley
51 Stephen	Williams	Scotts Valley
52 Babs	Fahrney	Santa Cruz
53 J	Easter	Santa Cruz, CA
54 Kyle	Magnuson	Los Angeles
55 Jeremy	Verinsky	Scotts Valley
56 Leslie	Kaplan	ARROYO GRANDE
57 Elissa	kline	Santa Cruz
58 Jason	Segers	Felton
59 Dan	Quinn	Portola Valley
60 Liz	Broughton	Felton
61 Ben	Pope	Cupertino
62 Ben	Bravo	Modesto
63 Amanda	Robinson	Felton
64 Andrew	Passell	Pacific Grove
65 Cathy	Hardymon	Garden Grove, Ca
66 Gail	McNulty	Santa Cruz
67 Robert	Traller	Redwood City, CA
68 Don	Lane	Santa Cruz
69 Dannah	Rosales	Santa Cruz
70 Patrick	Leal	Los Gatos
71 Emmanuelle	Pancaldi-Flynn	Los Gatos
72 Kelly	Moore	Santa Cruz
73 Jonathan	Clark Esq.	El Dorado Hills, CA
74 Francis	Patnesky	Lawrence, PA
75 Elizabeth	Guimarin	Campbell / San Jose
76 John	Beviacqua	San Bruno
77 Liam	carey-rand	Arcata
78 Eric	Behne	Santa Cruz
79 Deborah	Osterberg	Santa Cruz
80 Robert	Miyashiro	Davis
81 Deanna	Wulff	California
82 Miles	Standish	Santa Cruz
83 Ethan	Oates	Santa Cruz
84 Joanna	Jacobson	Ben Lomond
85 Neil	Hickman	Santa Cruz
86 Jim	Coffis	Ben Lomond
87 Angela	Jensen	Ben Lomond, CA
88 Michael	Barnes	Boulder Creek
89 Lauralee	McDonald	Scotts Valley
90 Brendan	Leach	Benicia, CA
91 Mark	Kaercher	Palo Alto, CA
92 Evanne	Harrison	Boulder Creek
93 Michael	Dominick	Mountain View, CA

94 Shelley	Ratay	Palo Alto, CA
95 Lucy	Mamone	Palo Alto, CA
96 Milo	Mamone	Palo Alto, CA
97 Tina	ansbro	santa cruz
98 Bob	Gonzales	Milpitas, ca
99 Terra	Wahl	Fremont
100 Jennifer	Wright	San Francisco
101 Connor	Reed	Santa Cruz
102 Brooks	Reed	Santa Cruz
103 Jen	Long	San Francisco
104 Jen	Long	San Francisco
105 Michael	Kowalski	Scotts Valley
106 Carroll	Harrington	Capitola
107 Cassandra	Sprenger	Boulder Creek
108 sarah	mueller	seaside ca
109 JoAnne	Ask	Monterey
110 Laurie	Kiguchi	Santa Cruz
111 michael	willingham	santa cruz
112 Samantha	Olden	Aptos
113 Tanya	Horlick	Southern Humboldt
114 Kelli	Van Wandelen	Ben Lomond
115 Frank	Jahn	Fremont, CA
116 Jeff	LeFevre	Santa Cruz
117 Artemiza	chavez	aromas ca.
118 peter	wildberger	ben lomond
119 theresa	purpuri	ben lomond
120 David	Liotta	Santa Cruz
121 George	Malhiot	Whittier
122 Luke	Bailey	San Jose
123 EJ	Armstrong	Boulder Creek
124 Nancy	Owens	Boulder Creek
125 Michael	Schultz	San Jose / cottle area
126 Cynthia	Jolley	Boulder Creek
127 David	Kelley	Boulder Creek
128 lynda	Lewit	soquel
129 ms.	moonsong	santa cruz
130 Janice	Villemaire	Santa Cruz Mountains
131 Tamara	Doan	Soquel
132 Sharon	Marquedtsen	Santa Cruz
133 Jeffrey	Ringold	Santa Cruz
134 Richard	Smith	Sacramento
135 Bruce	Mitchell	Santa Cruz
136 Steve	Kurtagh	Soquel, CA
137 Andrew	Wright	Denver, CO
138 jake	wellington	Mountain View/Santa Clara County
139 Michael	Marsh	Salinas, CA
140 Josine	Smits	Los Gatos
141 Dirk	Smits	Los Gatos
142 Julie	graef	santa cruz
143 Jennifer	Lynch	San Mateo
144 Tracy	Corral	San Jose
145 Adam	Warren	Seattle WA
146 susan	elliott	santa cruz
147 carey	carroll	contra costa county, CA

148 Emily	Ramos	Fremont
149 Jeffrey	Cardenas	San Jose
150 Alex	Wara	San Jose
151 James	Uomini	San Francisco
152 Lee	Myers	Santa Cruz
153 David	Branley	San Jose
154 Randall	Smith	San Francisco
155 dustin	innocenti	santa cruz
156 Nicolas	Landais	Felton
157 Randy	Butera	Palo Alto
158 Max	Haptonstahl	San Francisco
159 Amy	Ihde	San Carlos
160 Walt	scott	san Diego
161 Robin	Meadows	Fairfield, CA
162 Faith	Zack	Santa Cruz
163 Bill	Richter	Santa Cruz
164 Brian	Corser	Santa Cruz
165 Jessica	Lansing	Santa Cruz
166 Ayse	saygin	san diego
167 Amanda	Francis	Los gatos
168 Jeffrey	Ringold	Santa Cruz
169 James	Stolp	San Jose, CA
170 John	Rex	Tualatin OR
171 Adam	Steckley	Santa Cruz
172 Megan	Freitas	San Diego
173 Shea	McElroy	Davenport
174 Mary Ann	Pohl	former resident of Pacific Grove and Coast Walks volunteer
175 Dorothy	Morton	Hillsboro, OR
176 Paul	Edwards	Mountain View
177 Justin	Schuster	San Mateo
178 Arleen	Hess	NYC
179 Ryab	Jones	Los Gatos
180 Andra	Erdei	Los Gatos
181 Linda	Dillon	Palo Alto
182 Jon	Sandstrom	San Mateo
183 Nils	Tikkanen	Santa Cruz
184 Josh	Sonnenfeld	Oakland
185 Gabrielle	Feldman	San Jose
186 Jeffrey	Schaffzin	Mountain View
187 Linda	Fawcett	Ben Lomond
188 Joe	Griffin	Ben Lomond
189 Rose	White	Santa Cruz
190 Chelsea	Cooper	Santa Cruz
191 carmen	lukes	boulder creek
192 Matthew	Gonzalez	Santa Cruz
193 matthew	hairfield	san francisco
194 Sarah	McCaleb	Oakland
195 Debra	von Hoyningen-Huene	Santa Clara, CA
196 Ron	Goodman	Santa Cruz
197 Martin	Wetterhorn	Boulder Creek
198 Marni	Fylling	Hoboken, NJ
199 Rowan	Ellison	Hoboken, NJ
200 Jacqueline	Wender	Menlo Park

201 Sierra	Hill Leahy	Santa Cruz
202 Randy	Helms	SUISUN CITY
203 Amanda	Cook	Grass Valley
204 Kathy	Mayeda	San Martin, CA
205 Jaime	McEwen	San Jose
206 Taj	Leahy	Santa Cruz
207 Marianne	Poblenz	Los Altos
208 christine	johanson	san jose
209 Mary	Salazar	santa Cruz
210 Bonnie	Dankert	La Selva Beach
211 Sandy	Henn	Aptos
212 Lindsay	Dillon	Palo Alto
213 Pat	Mcdonald	Santa cruz
214 sandra	sublett	paradise park
215 Matthew	Bahls	Menlo Park
216 Stephen	Slade	Aptos
217 Sara	Timby	San Carlos
218 Andrea	Speraw	San Francisco
219 Natalie	Hanneman	Santa Cruz
220 Tricia	Suvari	Portola Valley, CA
221 David	Smernoff	Portola Valley
222 Jennifer	Mo	San Jose
223 Lois	Olmstead	Lafayette, CA
224 Lois	Olmstead	Lafayette, CA
225 Donald	Olmstead	Lafayette
226 Thomas	McNellis	Bothell
227 Charlotte	Orr	San Jose
228 Eric	Behne	Santa Cruz
229 Jillian	Zumberge	Los Gatos Mtns
230 John	Blakney	Little Rock, AR
231 Catherine	Dennis-Leigh	Felton
232 Philip	Parker	Los Gatos
233 Connie	DeWitt	San Jose
234 Eliane	Dahlhauser	Freedom
235 marguerite	stevens	Portola vsalley
236 Herbert	van den Bergh	Los Altos
237 Larry	Wendell	Santa Cruz
238 Elena	Capella	Santa Cruz
239 Jennifer	Parks	Boulder Creek, CA
240 Roberta	landers	redwood city
241 Mardi	Karin	Los Gatos
242 Sandra	Kinsler	Fallbrook
243 Karin	Wilhelm-Safian	San Jose
244 Claudia	Chern	Mountain View, CA
245 Paula	Bertucci	Burlingame
246 Todd	Karin	Seattle, WA
247 Carrie	Adler	Santa Cruz, CA
248 Mary	Gallagher	Grandview, hug a treet dot org
249 justin	kania	greenville
250 justin	kania	greenville
251 Kurt	Angersbach	Billings, MT
252 beth	kagel	columbus
253 Beth	Thurman	Santa Cruz
254 Barbara	Hanson	Felton

255 Barbara	Spencer	Santa Cruz
256 arnie	passman	berkeley
257 arnie	passman	berkeley
258 Laura	Livingston	Santa Cruz
259 Jeb	Bishop	Santa Cruz
260 Morgan	Stryker	Santa Cruz
261 Todd	Bredehoff	Ben Lomond
262 Isabel	Gloeg	Santa Cruz
263 Nils	Tikkanen	Santa Cruz
264 Tri	Nguyen	San Jose
265 Lee	Gillis	Tucson, AZ
266 Jeremy	Barousse	San Jose
267 Noveed	Safipour	San Mateo
268 Melissa	Stevens	Santa Cruz
269 David	Feune	San Carlos
270 Shane	Wittig	San Jose
271 James	Laske	Santa Cruz
272 crescent	smith	Santa Cruz
273 Liz	DeFrancesco	Santa Cruz
274 Anthony	Lucas	Sacramento
275 Kevin	Flynn	Los Gatos, CA
276 Sherry	Pruden	Hayward CA
277 Rose	Filicetti	Capitola
278 Stephen	Reed	Santa Cruz
279 Srihari	Yamanoor	San Jose
280 Ami	Ebright	Santa Cruz
281 Lisa	Murphy	Santa Cruz
282 Veronica	Wilson	Gilroy
283 Jonna	Quinn	Scotts Valley, CA
284 Lora Lee	Martin	Santa Cruz
285 Bonnie Joy	Kastan	Sonoma
286 Tawny	lucas	kailua
287 sue	kirkpatrick	scotts valley,ca
288 Jennifer	Lord	Scotts Valley
289 Terry	Lord	Scotts Valley
290 Jack	Lord	Scotts Valley
291 Sarah	Silverman	Santa Cruz, CA
292 Sara	McClellan	Sacramento
293 Bryon	Gustafson	Sacramento
294 lishwara	Ryanu	San Rafael
295 Hope	Migliaccio	Sacramento
296 Nancy	Martinez	San Jose
297 Joan	Parrish	Santa Cruz
298 Todd	Migliaccio	Sacramento
299 Morgan	Koch	Santa Cruz
300 Greg	Iarson	Santa Cruz
301 Christine	Estolano	San Antonio
302 Marc	zammit	county Santa Cruz
303 Patricia	Holbert	Soquel
304 Susan	Walton	Capitola
305 Laura	Parks	Bonny Doon
		Brooklyn, NY (previously, Santa Cruz, CA)
306 Kathryn	Paultre	
307 Lurlie	Edgecomb	Long Beach, CA
308 Glenn	Rennels	Palo Alto

309 Leonard	Kurz	Oakland, CA & Piermont, NY
310 Leonard	Kurz	Oakland, CA & Piermont, NY
311 Robert	Maule	Poulsbo
312 Mike	Kellogg	San Jose
313 Sandy	D'Annunzio	Piedmont, CA
314 Greg	Fowler	Mountain View
315 paul	perret	menlo park, ca
316 Georgia	Ramirez	Delano
317 Bradley	Zlotnick	San Diego, CA
318 Earl	Stutes	San Jose
319 Mary	Mourkas	Palo Alto
320 Rebecca	Abraham	Felton
321 Shannar	Abraham	Felton
322 Bill	Bushnell	Sunnyvale, CA
323 Mary	Scheller	Santa Cruz
324 Michael	Josselyn	San Rafael
325 Barbara	Bullock-Wilson	Carmel Valley
326 Ellen	Trescott	Sacramento
327 Mark	Levy	Boulder Creek
328 Montel	Beeson	Oakland, CA
329 Audrey	Rust	San Jose
330 Michael	Kutilek	San Jose
331 Michael	Kutilek	San Jose
332 Chuck	Striplen	Cotati
333 Bryant	Mairs	Santa Cruz
334 Peter	LaTourrette	Los Altos
335 pat	mcguire	Portola Valley
336 Eunice	Childs	San Francisco
337 Jonathan	Davis	Mountain View
338 Karen	Christian	Vail, AZ
339 Neva	Healer	Santa Cruz
340 Shannon	Healer	Santa Cruz
341 Rikke	Cox	San Francisco
342 Lisa	Covey	San Francisco
343 Jody	McCalmont	Los Gatos
344 Robert	Zeien	Menlo Park, CA
345 John	Warren	Santa Cruz
346 Rebecca	Singh	San Jose, CA
347 Jill	Jacobs	Santa Cruz, California
348 Rene	Kunz	Mountain View, CA
349 Ekazhrd	Mahl	San Rafael
350 Ken	Foot	Cupertino, CA
351 Marc	Franklin	Santa Cruz
352 Yelena	Bruder	Los Gatos
353 Arthur	McClellan	Jackson, CA
354 Marcela	Graudins	San Francisco
355 Lisa	Robinson	Boulder Creek
356 John	Bergren	Boulder Creek
357 Mary	Bernstein	Palo Alto, CA
358 Dale	Keedy	La Verne
359 Daniel	Shields	Santa Cruz
360 Niconia	Keesaw	Boulder Creek
361 Patricia	Grillone	San Jose
362 Lew	Bornmann	Redding, CA
363 carol	ruth	Stanford

364 Phyllis	Cole	Watsonville
365 Lee	Yamada	Watsonville
366 Kent	Putnam	Woodside
367 Fred	Mc Pherson	Boulder Creek, CA
368 JENNIFER	BERMAN	CAPITOLA
369 Jennifer	Parks	Boulder Creek, CA
370 Michael	Parks	Boulder Creek, CA
371 Anthony	Beere	Prescott Valley, Az.
372 Darwin	Poulos	Los Altos, CA
373 Patricia	Del Gavio	Woodside
374 Margaret	Beebe	Lompoc
375 Chris	Lynch	Santa Cruz
376 Molly	Hanson	Santa Cruz
377 Peter	Bradshaw	Sunnyvale
378 Jean	Bradshaw	Sunnyvale
379 Scott	Gillies	Redwood City
380 Kasia	Markham	Felton
381 Astrid	Holberg	Monterey, California
382 David	Awerbuck	Monterey, California
383 Mara	Awerbuck	Monterey, California
384 Eleanor	McCalla	Lincoln, CA
385 Melinda	Vahradian	Santa Cruz
386 Craig	Adams	Woodside
387 laura	godfrey	Corralitos
388 Kiersten	Elzy-Loving	Santa Cruz
389 Walter	Hays	Palo Alto, CA
390 Kermit	Cuff	Mountain View
391 Linda	Apperson	Sunnyvale
392 Karen	Kessinger	Santa Cruz
393 Gary	Bailey	Sunnyvale
394 Debra	Cross	Costa Mesa, CA
395 Donna	Carr, M.D.	Encinitas
396 Sarah	Whyte	Sacramento
397 Henry	Highton	Santa Cruz
398 Diane	Rolfe	Palo Alto
399 Marion	Siu	Los Angeles CA
400 Shauna	Potocky	Santa Cruz/Yosemite
401 Martha	intersimone	la Selva Beach , ca
402 Lubab	Sheet	Mountain View
403 Roberta	McPherson	Boulder Creek, CA
404 Joseph	Hood	Santa Cruz
405 Sharon	McGuire	Aptos, CA
406 Kevin	Wehr	Sacramento
407 Melissa	Frank	Santa Cruz
408 george	sardina md	valley center ca
409 Patricia	Sloan	Butler, PA
410 Dory	Mansfield	Santa Cruz/Live Oak
411 Randy	Widera	Santa Cuz
412 Devi	Tong	Aptos
413 Rasheryl	McCreary	Watsonville
414 Sherry F	McCreary	Watsonville
415 Eirin	O'Neill	Bonny Doon
416 Kristen	O'Neill	Bonny Doon
417 Zachariah	O'Neill	Bonny Doon
418 Sandra	Taylor	Santa Cruz

419 Brad	Taylor	Santa Cruz
420 Tim	Miles	Lynchburg Virginia
421 L. Robert	McGuire	Saratoga, CA
422 Micaiah	Sutter	Ben Lomond
423 Judith	Ryder	New York City
424 Randall	Brynsvold	San Jose, CA
425 Wilson	Sauthoff	Santa Cruz
426 richard	Veum	big sur
427 Winifred	Evans	Boulder Creek
428 Laura	McLendon	San Francisco
429 Jason	Corneille	Boulder Creek
430 Elizabeth	Scholar	Santa Cruz
431 Amanda	Francis	Los gatos
432 Daniel	Holsapple	Santa Cruz
433 Emily	Benz	Denton, TX
434 Robert	Arko	Santa Cruz
435 Larry	Tierney	La Selva Beach
436 Stephen	Johnson	Woodside
437 Susan	Grove	Mount Shasta, CA
438 mary beth	plut	chardon, ohio
439 Aura	Oslapas	San Francisco/Santa Cruz
440 Victor	ARKO	Cleveland
441 Brian	Kane	San Francisco
442 SHUJIAN	BERTRAND	SANTA CRUZ
443 Molly	Skonieczny	San Francisco
444 david	hodge	half moon bay
445 John	Clayton	Sebastopol
446 Andrew	Deitz	Los Gatos
447 mark	kapka	san francisco
448 Ken	Pasternak	San Francisco
449 Kamran	Arshad	San Francisco
450 janet	Miller	Bonnie Doon
451 Dianne	Dryer	Santa Cruz
452 andre	lafleur	Bonny Doon
453 laura	guido clark	Berkeley
454 Lisa	Lavrisha	San Rafael, CA
455 matthew	hollingsworth	portland, or
456 Michelle	Stuhi	Shokan, NY
457 Austin	Swift	Santa Cruz
458 Sandy	Mason	Los Gatos
459 Sandy	Mason	Los Gatos
460 Jennifer	Luce	San Diego
461 Jennifer	Luce	La Jolla
462 Sheila	Husser	Watsonville
463 Carl	Ledbetter	Mercer Island
464 Charlotte	Orr	San Jose
465 fred	rinne	san francisco
466 Susan	Stricker	Chesterland
467 James	Stricker	Chesterland, ohio
468 Thomas	Scott	Euclid, Ohio
469 Jim	Stricker	Chesterland
470 Barbara	Scott	Euclid
471 Christopher	O'Donnell	Euclid
472 Greg	Miller	Atlanta
473 Jenna	Arko	Twinsburg, OH

474 Michelle	Riley	Chicago, IL
475 John	Hanton	Aurora
476 douglas	paige	lakewood
477 TIM	LESSLIE	NEW YORK
478 Ben	Saturni	Brecksville
479 kelly	johnson	san jose
480 Sheri	Martin	Aptos
481 Sheri	Martin	Aptos
482 Jesse	menayan	sausalito
483 Neville	Loberg	Ben Lomond
484 nick	muchia	bonny doon
485 Matthew	Cottick	Oconomowoc
486 Frank	merlotti	west michigan
487 DAVID	RITCH	VENICE CA
488 Claudia	Guerrera	Berkeley
489 Laurie	Egan	Santa Cruz
490 Patty	Eaton	San Jose
491 Alexis	Hawks	Santa Cruz
492 Nancy Clark	Sharp	Palo Alto CA
493 Dennis	Meaney	Euclid
494 Norm	Beeson	Aptos
495 Don	Nielsen	Davenport
496 Trician	Comings	Santa Cruz
497 Eric	Decker	SCOTTS VALLEY
498 Cheryl	Weiden	Los Altos
499 Herbert	van den Bergh	Los Altos
500 Andrea	Botsford	Santa Cruz
501 Molly	Lautamo	Santa Cruz
502 David	Robinson	Santa Cruz
503 Cat	Johnson	Santa Cruz
504 Lisette	Cooper	Santa Cruz
505 Phillip	Montalbano	Daly City
506 maria	paquette	san jose
507 Peggy	Borgman	Soquel
508 Michaela	Zwinakis	Santa Cruz
509 Peter	Zwinakis	Santa Cruz
510 William	Buchholz	Berkeley
511 Colleen	Grzan	Morgan Hill
512 Shealagh	Devlin	Boulder Creek
513 Laura	Kasa	Santa Cruz
514 Sharon	Bosley	San Jose
515 Kirsi	B	San Pablo
516 Sahm	White	Santa Cruz
517 ROBIN	HASTIE	GILROY
518 Tanya	Carroll	Morgan Hill
519 Janel	Greenland	Gilroy, CA
520 Marilyn	Woodcock	Gilroy, CA
521 Peter	Tsai	San Bruno
522 mark	saffell	manhattan beach CA
523 Scott	Olmsted	Santa Cruz
524 Ali	Terzian	Sunnyvale
525 Lorien	Phippeny	Santa Cruz
526 Kathy	Valentine	Bonny Doon
527 Bryan	Crafts	Decatur, GA
528 Greg	Pepping	Santa Cruz

529 marti	tedesco	portola valley
530 Jon	Johnsen	Richmond, CA
531 Nancy	Ortiz	Newcastle, CA
532 Les	Barclay	Fairfield
533 Kate	Schneider	Aptos ca
534 Dave	Workman	Aptos
535 Katherine	DaSilva Jain	San Rafael
536 tom	rusert	sonoma, ca
537 ana maria	rebello	santa cruz
538 Joe	Hall	Santa Cruz
539 carolyn	livingston	santa cruz
540 sean	livingston	santa cruz
541 Hal	Hyde	Corralitos
542 Jeff	Clark	Santa Cruz
543 Rob	Rynski	San Francisco
544 Vincent	Hogrefe	Boston
545 Adrienne	McConnell	Santa Cruz
		541 Strawberry Canyon Road, Royal Oaks, CA 95076
546 Jon	Deikman	San Mateo
547 Jess	Millikan	Aptos
548 Tiffany	Hernandez	Aptos
549 Greg	Kelly	Half Moon Bay
550 Jeannette	Ralston	Santa Cruz
551 Maria	Novo	Santa Cruz
552 Marcelene	Ide	Santa Cruz
553 Thomas	Ide	Santa Cruz
554 Michael	Ide	Santa Cruz
555 Mira	Ide	Santa Cruz
556 Ronald	Munger	Santa Cruz
557 David	Crocker	Campbell
558 David	Moen	Pacific Grove
559 Claudia	Guzman	Freedom
560 Margaret	Bekku	SanLuis Obispo
561 Laura	Davis	Santa Cruz
562 CJ	Handy	Aptos
563 Deborah	Tracy-Proulx	Santa Cruz
564 Susan	Bruckner	Santa Cruz
565 Julie	tharp	santa cruz
566 Sue	Roth	Scotts Valley
567 Stephanie	Thompson	BenLomond
568 Heather	Thompson	Ben Lomond
569 Heather	Thompson	Ben Lomond
570 Heather	Thompson	Ben Lomond
571 Stephanie	Thompson	BenLomond
572 Carolyn	Coleman	Santa Cruz
573 Curt	Coleman	Santa Cruz
574 Ethan	Arko	Santa Cruz
575 Lanai	Winter	Santa Cruz
576 Mike	Golder	Santa Cruz
577 Renee	Golder	Santa Cruz
578 Vince	Golder	Santa Cruz
579 Milan	Golder	Santa Cruz
580 Karen	Kroslowitz	Santa Cruz
581 Crystal	Birns	Live Oak
582 REBECCA	HAIFLEY	Santa Cruz

583 Ruth	Selvidge	Santa cruz
584 Philippe	Moutarlier	Santa cruz
585 Paul	Goldberg	ben lomond
586 pat	mcveigh	santa cruz
587 Jim	Littlefield, West Coast Director, S.E.A.	Aptos, CA
588 Anne	Vanden Broek	San Leandro, CA
589 Reed	Holderman	Oakland
590 Annette	Hays	Santa Cruz
591 Shannon	Edwards	Los Gatos
592 Jesse	Cowan	Santa Cruz
593 Deborah	Luhrman	Soquel
594 Brian	Scholten	Hudsonville MI
595 Julia	Monahan	Santa Cruz
596 Dana	Crompton	Santa Cruz
597 Christine	Marez	Santa Cruz
598 David	Elkins	San Jose, CA
599 Stephan	Copeland	Merion station
600 pauline	seales	Santa Cruz
601 Liz	taylor	boulder Creek
602 Benjamin	Short	Felton
603 jeff	whalen	aptos
604 Mary	ericson	boulder creek
605 Julianna	Martin	Campbell, CA
606 Elizabeth	Wightman	Santa Cruz
607 Susanne	Kunkele	SAN FRANCISCO
608 Linda	Brodman	Santa Cruz
609 Carolyn	Shimek	Prunedale
610 Jim	Sweeney	Brooklyn
611 Michelle	Katsky	Scotts Valley
612 Tina	Schiffman	Santa Cruz
613 peggy	dillon	santa cruz
614 Mark	Deutsch	Oakland
615 Eric	Quinn	Lacey, WA
616 elizabeth	ryan	santa cruz
617 John	Miller	Los Gatos
618 Carol	falconio	san jose
619 Lilian Alecia	Morgan	Lompico/Felton
620 Owen	Proulx	Santa Cruz
621 Oscar	Proulx	Santa Cruz
622 Timothy	Proulx	Santa Cruz
623 Bethany	Schulze	Santa Cruz
624 Georgann	Scally	Santa Cruz
625 Kathy	Ferraro	Santa Cruz
626 Rose	Filicetti	Capitola
627 Janelle	Taggart	Watsonville
628 Andrea	Odonnell	Santa cruz
629 Andrea	Odonnell	New York
630 Brooke	towne	santa cruz
631 Diane	Putnam	Santa Cruz
632 Anna	Ladas	Capitola, CA
633 Brij	Lunine	Santa Cruz
634 Shannon	Greene	Santa Cruz
635 Lisa	Napier	Santa Cruz
636 Celeste	Krivanovich Cook	Santa Cruz

637 Karen	Rosewood	Montague
638 Susan	Dormanen	Santa Cruz/Westside
639 Ethan	Oates	Santa Cruz
640 Chris	Rottler	Capitola
641 Marsha	Mullins	Capitola, Santa Cruz County
642 Michael	McNamara	Santa Cruz
643 aurora	earnest	santa cruz
644 aurora	earnest	santa cruz
645 Mary	Bates	Felton
646 Windy	Stopnitzky	Aptos
647 Desiree	echeverria	Fresno
648 Anjali	vishwanath	palo alto
649 Mary	Draga	Santa Cruz
650 Guy	Zahler	Aptos
651 Sandra	goldstein	souel
652 Kim	mylis	santa cruz
653 Liz	Kroft	Santa Cruz
654 Rosemary	Milich	Santa Cruz
655 Paula	Love	Felton, Ca.
656 Megan	Jacobsmeier	Capitola
657 Marcia	Burns	Watsonville
658 elayne	higbee	brookdale
659 Carol	Dropla	Felton
660 Rachel Anne	Goodman	Bonny Doon, CA
661 Pat	Kittle	Santa Cruz, CA
662 Helmut J	Fritz	Davenport
663 Justin	Eatinger	Santa Cruz
664 Eva	Zeno	San Jose
665 sean	crawford	santa cruz
666 Mark	Lehnhoff	Calistoga
667 Jill	Younger	Scotts valley
668 Patricia	hHolbert	Soquel
669 Tam	Holbert	Soquel
670 KC	Broberg	San Jose
671 Urmila	Schmit-Cohen	Capitola
672 Kimberly	Emigh	Felton
673 Sandra	Cohen	Santa Cruz City
674 Ellen	Sweeney	Boulder Creek
675 Ellen	Sweeney	Boulder Creek
676 James	Anderson	Scotts Valley
677 John	Pearse	Pacific Grove, CA
678 Henry	Schrandt	Santa Cruz
679 Steve	Mandel	Soquel
680 Steve	Mandel	Soquel
681 Linda	Frisch	Sudbury MA
682 Maggie	Mathias	Santa Cruz
683 Connie	Goddard	Los Gatos Mountains
684 Corina	Caletti	Santa Cruz
685 Nicole	Beck	Santa Cruz
686 Nancy	Abrams	Santa Cruz
687 Anderson	Shepard	Santa Cruz
688 Maria	Schwartz	Scotts Valley
689 Pamela	Myatt	Santa Cruz
690 Janet	Hope	santa cruz
691 Diana	Carr	San Juan Bautista, CA

692 Kymberly	Lacrosse	Boulder Creek
693 Patricia	Damron	Santa Cruz
694 MKate	St.Clair	Aptos
695 Jack	Tracey	Santa Cruz
696 cathy	econom	santa cruz, ca
697 Douglas	Hull	Santa Cruz
698 Sandy	Morrell	Santa Cruz
699 Cristie	Thomas	Aptos
700 Scott	Lindberg	Aptos
701 W	Sauser	Santa Cruz
702 Nancy	Topf	Santa Cruz
703 carol	Presley	Aptos
704 Alexandra	White	Santa Cruz
705 Deborah	Yates	Santa Cruz
706 Jerry	Finrow	Santa Cruz
707 Gunilla	Finrow	Santa Cruz
708 Robert	Brusca	Benicia
709 Alicia	weber	scotts valley
710 Chris	Wehan	Aptos
711 Andrew	Lipchik	Palo Alto, CA
712 Randy	Lloyd	Ben Lomond
713 monica	orlando	SANTA CRUZ
714 Leigh	Hill	Felton
715 jonathan	buck	oakland, ca
716 Heather	Shupe	Los Gatos
717 Fassio	Elder	Aptos
718 mark	burden	santa cruz
719 Sandy	Skees	Soquel
720 Tamara	Castleman	Paducah
721 Lisa	Zaretsky	Aptos
722 Zachary	Wormhoudt	Santa Cruz
723 Adam	Wormhoudt	Santa Cruz
724 Erik	Eriksen	Santa Cruz
725 Ursula	Lamberson	Santa cruz
726 Angela	Cesari	Boulder Creek
727 Jayette	Wilkerson	Salinas
728 Bernadette	Powell	Berkeley
729 erin	murphy	sata cruz
730 Kathy	Harley	Santa Cruz
731 Ella	Harley	Santa Cruz
732 David	Sanguinetti	Scotts Valley
733 Marissa	Maciel	Santa Cruz
734 Michelle	Miranda	Santa Cruz
735 Priscilla	Williams	Santa Cruz/Live Oak
736 Suzanne	Johnson	Santa Cruz
737 Pam	Howell	Santa Cruz
738 Eve	Egan	Santa Cruz
739 Frank	Schmit	Santa Cruz
740 Catherine	Van Loon	Santa Cruz
741 sally	bailey	san jose
742 Brian	Phelps	San Jose
743 Kerstin	Willmann	Boulder Creek
744 Sarah	Hawkins	San Jose
745 barbara	sblendorio	santa cruz
746 Andrew	Erwin	Washington, D.C.

747 Jackie	Pascoe	Santa Cruz
748 Elizabeth	Painter	Santa Barbara
749 Pamela	Northcutt	San Diego
750 Erika	osorio	carlsbad
751 katalin	rader	los altos, ca
752 Sharon	Reeve	La Mesa
753 Kimberly	Davis	Aptos
754 max	evans	los gatos
755 Elizabeth	Crane	Dublin, CA
756 Kimberly	Davis	Aptos
757 Joel	Schaefer	Santa Cruz CA
758 Phil	Gor	Campbell
759 Karen	Laing	Santa Cruz, CA
760 Patrick	gallagher	Menlo Park
761 Lisa	Birney	santa cruz
762 Tom	Birney	santa cruz
763 Wendy	Core	Santa Cruz
764 Nancy	Cooper	Santa Cruz
765 Alexa	Finlay	San Leandro
766 Linda	Willis	Soquel
767 Lorraine	Meusel	Aptos
768 Daniel	Finlay	San Leandro, CA
769 Daniel	Le Rouc	Portland Oregon
770 Leanne	Feely	San Francisco
771 Joseph	Curtis	Bonny Doon
772 Jessica	Macintire	Santa Cruz
773 Diane	Hickman	Boulder Creek
774 Thomas	Holland	Corralitos
775 Laurie	Nowark	Aptos
776 Chuc	Nowark	Aptos
777 Amanda	Lee	Encinitas
778 Rebecca	Cadman	Santa Cruz
779 Carol	Rush	Tehachapi, CA
780 Albert	Saporta	Capitola
781 Richard	Tran	Milpitas
782 Gail	Meehan	Soquel
783 Sandra Burroughs	Holland	Corralitos
784 Amy	Kopald	SANTA CRUZ
785 J.M.	Brown	Capitola
786 shannon	abernathy	santa cruz
787 Lenny	Norton	Felton
788 Nina	Haley	Santa Cruz
789 Murias	O'Ceallagh	Santa Cruz
790 Margaret	Bekku	San Luis Obispo
791 Brian	Malone	Campbell
792 Kale	Riley	Santa Cruz, CA
793 Erica	Chapin	Santa Cruz
794 Charles	Heron	Ben Lomond
795 John	Kelly	San Jose
796 Jacques	Bertrand	Capitola
797 Monica	Larenas	Santa Cruz
798 Julie	Copeland	Santa Cruz
799 Mark	Schleicher	Aptos
800 Marie	Beckham	Aptos
801 Jessica	Evans	Santa Cruz

802 Gary	Davis	Sunnyvale, CA
803 Greg	Monaco	Santa Cruz
804 Stacy	Monaco	Santa Cruz
805 Matthew	Weis	Soquel, CA
806 richard	simon	watsonville
807 Lowell	Walker	Davenport, ca
808 Lowell	Walker	Davenport, ca
809 alexandra	sabella	Sacramento
810 Jennie	Anderson	Santa cruz
811 Melanie	Freitas	Aptos
812 Michael	Freitas	Aptos
813 Marilyn	Diamond	San Jose
814 Clifford	Sampson	Martinez
815 Jordan	Plotsky	Santa Cruz
816 Brad	Asmus	Aptos, CA
817 Adam	Blum	Santa Cruz
818 Judy	Cassada	Santa Cruz, CA
819 cardenio	petrucci	san francisco
820 Thomas	Fitzgerald	Campbell
821 Jonathan	Bertoni	Mountain View
822 Max	Caldwell	San Jose
823 Suzanne	Rudder	Santa Cruz
824 Nancy	Holmes	Seaside Oregon
825 Letha	Welch	Los Gatos
826 Amy	Phinn	Scotts Valley
827 Nicole	Wing	Los Gatos, Santa Cruz County
828 Patricia	Bowers	Santa Cruz
829 Lucy	Stanley	Los Gatos/Santa Cruz
830 Lisa	Murphy	Mountains
831 Alice	Russell	Felton
832 Ann	Ostermann	Santa Cruz
833 Josh	Renaud	Santa Cruz
834 Karl	Auerbach	Santa Cruz, California
835 Dylan	Vahradian	Santa Cruz
836 Carmel	Crane	Felton, CA
837 Gregory	Smith	Los Gatos
838 Franco	Picarella	Santa Cruz
839 Katrina	Haeger	Santa Cruz
840 Loni	koch	folsom ca
841 Mairan	Smith	Scotts Valley
842 Penny	Rich	Santa Cruz
843 Bill	Hill	Santa Cruz
844 Jill	Zahner	Campbell, CA
845 Juliette	Bryson	Cupertino, CA
846 Les	Whitaker	Riverside California
847 Susan	Whitaker	Riverside California
848 John	Griffiths	Beaverton, OR
849 Murray	Aronson	West Hollywood
850 Lurlie	Edgecomb	Long Beach, CA
851 Richard	Moshier	Sunnyvale, CA
852 Richard	Morrison	Lafayette, CA
853 Marcia	Kaplan	Saratoga
854 David	Gelphman	Aptos

855 Chandra	Gardner	Santa Cruz
856 morissa	gleichenhaus	san mateo
857 Alison	Pollack	Cupertino
858 Alan	Lucchesi	Oakland
859 Jean	Brocklebank	Santa Cruz
860 Allen	Sanborn	Santa Fe, NM
861 Hilde	Dehuyne	Zayante
862 Donna	Carr, M.D.	Encinitas
863 Walter	Hays	Palo Alto, CA
864 June	Cancell	Portola Valley, CA
865 Lisa	Rose	Santa Cruz
866 Laura	Bowers	Ben Lomond
867 Marion	Siu	Los Angeles CA
868 Robin	Perry	Oakland
869 Lance	de Cesare	santa cruz
870 Michael	Heinaman	Milpitas
871 Ashley	D'Antonio	Logan, Utah
872 Nicholas	Bassano	santa Cruz
873 Alex	Curto	los Gatos
874 Hillary	White	Davis
875 Sonia	Nowicki	San Jose
876 Jerome	Parsons	Los Gatos
877 Dean	Eberly	Lebanon, PA
878 Candace	Shadbolt	Portland
879 Tony	Kramer	Palo Alto
880 Brandon	Velez	Fort Carson, CO
881 Kaplan	Elizabeth	Palo Alto
882 Bob	Byrne	Carmel
883 Ribert	Katz	portola valley
884 Karen	Mendoza	castro valley
885 Chris	Lawrence	Oakland
886 Hal	Mickelson	Palo Alto
887 Tracy	Spears	Santa Cruz
888 amanda	north	woodside
889 cindy	Georgakas	Woodside
890 Laura	Chase	Portola Valley
891 Susan	Arbuckle	Woodside
892 Kevin	McKinney	Loma Prieta
893 Margaret	MacNiven	Woodside CA
894 Michelle	Ahkstrom	Woodside
895 Bruce	Mitchell	Santa Cruz
896 Deborah	McArthur	Santa Cruz
897 Linley	Lyman	Los altos Hills
898 Brad	Lyman	Los Altos Hills
899 Ruth	Sherer	Palo Alto
900 Eugenia	Calande-St.John	Capitola
901 Mike	St.John	Capitola
902 Julie	Campbell	San Francisco
903 Sara	Rinaldi	San Francisco
904 Diane	Cordova	Menlo Park, CA
905 Nia	Olmstead	San Jose
906 Rene	Kunz	Mountain View, CA
907 Ashley	Robello	Santa Cruz
908 Walter	Moore	Redwood City
909 Paul	Kayson	Chico

910 Sandy	D'Annunzio	Piedmont
911 Kevin	Osborn	Santa Cruz
912 Robert	Lindemuth	Fallbrook, CA
913 Rick	Flores	Felton, CA
914 Jan	Merryweather	Palo Alto
915 dale	lachtman	montara calif
916 George	Engel	San Bruno, CA
917 Rachelle	Anderson	San José
918 Zack	Hood	Santa Cruz
919 Desiree	abernethy	boulder creek
920 Gayle	Dangers-Meusel	Aromas
921 Elizabeth	Schulze	Palo Alto, CA
922 Julie	Burr	Aptos
923 Curt	Schulze	Palo Alto, CA
924 Sally	Hartman	San Francisco
925 Jenna	Clancy	Santa Cruz
926 Aileen	Maglalang	Milpitas
927 jeff	curtis	Corralitos
928 Sheila	McKenna	Hawaii National Park
929 Frank	Priest	Nyack, NY
930 Nancy	Arbuckle	Redwood City
931 Gordon	Clark	Pescadero
932 Sarah	Brewer	Santa Cruz
933 Irv	Staats	oakland
934 gene	manako	Santa Cruz
935 Dean	Spieller	Santa Cruz
936 Leslie	Bergman	Woodside
937 Claire	Lewis	Redwood City
938 Sarah	Bryan	Woodside
939 Christopher	hansen	corralitos / SC County
940 Kate	Daly	Woodside, CA
941 Melinda	Kralj	Aptos, Corralitos, Santa Cruz
942 Zdravka	Tzankova	Santa Cruz
943 Laura	Partch	Santa Cruz
944 Elizabeth	Traugott	Santa Cruz
945 Kelsey	Forest	Santa Cruz
946 Jon	Winston	Santa Cruz
947 Kate	Alm	Davenport
948 Dana	Newton	BOULDER CREEK
949 Edgardo	LeBlond	Santa Cruz
950 Laura	Shaw	Bonny Doon
951 Steve	Van Zandt	La Honda
952 Jenine	Alftin	Woodside
953 Amelia	Schmale	Santa Cruz
954 Andrea	Gallo	San Jose
955 Megan	Simmons	Half Moon Bay, CA
956 Chris	Thomsen	Menlo Park
957 Clare	Middleton-Detzner	Oakland, CA
958 ronja	McArthur	Santa Cruz
959 Leif	McArthur	Santa Cruz
960 Denise	Blair	Santa Cruz
961 Diane	Myers-Lipton	Ben Lomond
962 Rebecca	Miller	Santa Cruz
963 Lisa	Uttal	Santa Cruz
964 Diane	Hamilton	Boulder Creek

965 Kathleen	Reyes	santa Cruz
966 Claire	Sommargren	Santa Cruz, CA
967 Esther	Frances	Soquel, CA
968 Mark	Davidson	Scotts Valley
969 John	Marden	Santa Cruz
970 Greg	Brown	Santa Cruz
971 Karen	Mallory	Santa Cruz North Coast
972 Jessica	De Wit	Scotts Valley
973 Mary	Hnatt	Soquel, CA
974 Susan	Ionnblad	watsonville
975 Fred	Willoughby	Boulder Creek
976 Jennifer	Squires	Aptos
977 Alessandro	Hnatt	Soquel
978 Michael	Pollack	Cupertino, CA
979 David	Curtis	Watsonville
980 Colby	Anton	Santa Cruz
981 Clare	Sheils	Santa Cruz, CA
982 Jeremy	mathews	santa cruz
983 Erik	soderholm	aptos
984 John	Cleveland	Los Gatos
985 Samantha	Clark	Santa Cruz
986 Peggy	Galvin	Scotts Valley
987 Eileen	Broughton	Felton
988 colleen	Brady	Aptos
989 Tom	LaHue	Aptos
990 Larry	Laurent	Aptos
991 Sara	Laurent	Aptos
992 Anna	Laurent	Aptos
993 Kristin	Sigurbjornsson	Santa Cruz
994 Garrett	McAuliffe	Santa Cruz
995 stephen	Bourdow	santa Cruz
996 sarah	Bourdow	santa cruz
997 Donna	Lohrmann	Scotts valley
998 Steve	Ralston	Scotts valley
999 Bill	Weatherwax	Santa Cruz
1000 stephanie	schaefer	san jose
1001 lynda	leigh	santa cruz
1002 Antonin	Guttman	San Jose
1003 Antonin	Guttman	Santa Cruz
1004 Lindsay	harman	santa cruz
1005 Lindsay	harman	santa cruz
1006 Iris	Wallace	Santa Cruz
1007 David	Wallace	Santa Cruz
1008 Carol	Polhamus	santa cruz
1009 Joey	Pini	Live Oak
1010 Michelle	hernandez	ben Lomond
1011 Wm	Fisher	Santa Cruz
1012 Dick	Graybill	Aptos
1013 Jim	Curland	Moss Landing
1014 Jeff	Baker	Watsonville
1015 Daniel	Drzal	Santa Cruz
1016 Karl	Kroeber	Soquel
1017 gayle	eisner	los gatos
1018 william	eisner	los gatos
1019 Caldoania	Jahrmarkt	Taos

1020 Linda	Butters	Carmel
1021 Sandy	Silver	Santa Cruz
1022 Laura	Davis	Santa Cruz
1023 Rose	Pineda	Plantation, Fl
1024 Jeanine	Crider	Mountain View
1025 Jean	Anderson	Aptos
1026 Dan	Chen	Santa Cruz
1027 Chris	Chang	Santa Cruz
1028 Rick	Farber	Los Angeles
1029 Rose	Gordon	Taos
1030 Ed	Glatfelter-Jones	Santa Cruz
1031 Kathy	Haber	Santa Cruz, CA
1032 Larry D.	Condit	Mountain View
1033 Frank	Menagh	Santa Cruz
1034 Elliott	Wright	The Nature Conservancy
1035 Lindsey	Loperena	Santa Cruz
1036 Dianne	Thompson	Santa Cruz
1037 Michael	Burroughs	Santa Cruz
1038 Jim	Littlefield	Aptos
1039 Lindsay	Knights	Scotts Valley
1040 Julie	Kanagy	Felton
1041 Linda	Kwong	San Jose
1042 Mons	Morrison	Los Gatos
1043 Earl	Stutes	San Jose
1044 Alexandra	Baldwin	Capitola
1045 Anita	Webb	Santa Cruz
1046 Pam	LoCoco	Loma Mar
1047 tony	mamone	palo alto
1048 Archer	Koch	Santa Cruz
1049 Lary	Lawson	Pescadero
1050 molly	black	la honda, ca
1051 Douglis	Blaisdell	Capitola
1052 Dennis	Allen	Felton, Ca
1053 Ronald	Davis	Santa Cruz
1054 Gisela	Leitermann	Ben Lomond
1055 Wolfgang	Leitermann	Ben Lomond
1056 WILLIAM	DAVIS	CARMICHAEL
1057 marcia	mcdougai	davenport
1058 bruce	mcdougai	davenport
1059 Patrick	Wilkinson	Santa Cruz
1060 Abigail	Shapiro	Pacifica
1061 Paulette	Jensvold	La Quinta
1062 Jonathan	Stenger	New York
1063 Jasmine	Roohani	Santa Cruz/seabright
1064 Kenneth	Lyons	Santa Cruz
1065 Rick	Boyle	Santa Cruz
1066 Steve	McDonald	Santa Cruz
1067 ABIGAIL	DAVIS	San Francisco
1068 WILLIAM	DAVIS	Carmichael
1069 Stacie	Rodrigues	Santa Cruz
1070 Ashley	Stefko	Walnut Creek
1071 Mary	Talpas	Soquel
1072 Brian	M.	San Francisco
1073 Brian	Griffin	Santa Cruz
1074 Ben	Shefftz	Montara

1075 Becky	Moshier	Sunnyvale
1076 Blake	Bandy	Sacramento, CA
1077 Katherine	Bandy	Sacramento, CA
1078 Michael	Auger	Lewiston
1079 Jack	Marden	Santa Cruz
1080 Kim	Martin	Santa Cruz
1081 Neal	Roggenkamp	Santa Cruz
1082 Rose	Nelson	Santa Cruz
1083 Nanci	Ryker-Judd	Felton
1084 Alexander	Wood	Santa Cruz
1085 Jessica	daniels	san Jose
1086 Becky	Nankivell	Long Beach, CA
1087 jay	Wilson	Santa Cruz
1088 Hadley	Blangy	Santa Cruz
1089 Kela	Metzger	Santa Cruz
1090 Christina	Grantz-Carter	Santa Cruz
1091 Clare	Tooth	Aptos/Santa Cruz
1092 Joselynn	Burton	Santa Cruz
1093 Mark	Matson	Hillsboro
1094 Michael	LANGELLA	Santa Cruz
1095 andrea	ratto	Corralitos
1096 joseph	ward	corralitos
1097 nicky	lawrence	santa cruz
1098 derek	lawrence	santa cruz
1099 savannah	ward	san francisco
1100 Cathryn	Boult	Santa Cruz
1101 FRANCES	PETKEWICH	SANTA CRUZ
1102 Jill	Perry	Santa Cruz, CA
1103 Malcolm	Smith	Santa Cruz
1104 Marisa	Gomez	Santa Cruz
1105 Ashly	Cullumber	Santa Cruz
1106 Barbara	Fitzgerald	La Honda
1107 Veronica	Bonser	La Honda, CA
1108 Edward	Cookman	Milwaukie, Oregon
1109 Ara	Johnson	Felton
1110 Colleen	Sands	Columbia
1111 Paul	Bacon	Santa Cruz
1112 Harvey Alton	Warr	Carmel
1113 Danny	Noonan	Darlington, NSW, Australia
1114 Adam	Urrutia	Marina, CA
1115 Cristina	Garcia	Interlaken, CA
1116 Andrea	O'Brien	Washington
1117 patrick	williams	capitola
1118 Jason	Wehmhoener	Watsonville
1119 Mardee	McGraw	Aptos
1120 Bruce	McDonald	La Selva Beach
1121 Nita	Sierke	Woodside
1122 Jim	Milton	Woodside
1123 Matt	Parcher	Santa Cruz
1124 Carl	Uebelhart	Santa Cruz
1125 Morgan	Koch	Santa Cruz
1126 Barry	Grimm	Bonny Doon
1127 Chrissy	MacLean	Santa Cruz
1128 Philip	Simon	San Rafael
1129 Steve	Shimek	Prunedale, CA

1130 Andrea	Breazeale	Santa Cruz
1131 Mireya	Gomez	Watsonville
1132 joanna	jarvis	santa cruz, ca
1133 Yelena	Kolodji	Los gatos
1134 Yelena	Kolodji	Los gatos
1135 Theresia	Rogerson	Ben Lomond
1136 yelena	kolodji	los gatos
1137 Matthew	Arnerich	Santa Rosa
1138 Brendan	Lehman	Santa Cruz, CA
1139 Jessica	Tang	Rocklin
1140 Steven	Rybicki	Chicago, IL
1141 Gabrielle	Feldman	San Jose
1142 Arthur	Porcella	Santa Cruz
1143 Abel	Vargas	Felton
1144 Bridget	Dugan	San Francisco
1145 Kimberly	Stefanac	Santa Cruz
1146 Kimberly	Stefanac	Santa Cruz
1147 Thomas	Herrmann	Morgan Hill
1148 Bruce	Bundy	Santa Cruz
1149 catherine	right	santa cruz
1150 grace	voss	santa cruz, ca
1151 thomas	weathers	fairfield ca.
1152 Ian	Bornarth	Fremont, California
1153 Josh	Greenbaum	Berkeley
1154 Geno	Lucero	San Francisco Bay Area
1155 Keren	Stronach	Berkeley
1156 Charles	Parker	Foster City
1157 Phyllis	Parker	Foster City
1158 Lance	Hulsey	Ben Lomond
1159 Frederic	Kahn	Palo Alto
1160 Margaret	Fitzmaurice	Felton, CA
1161 Carrol	Harrington	Capitola
1162 Ami	Gonzalez	Santa Cruz
1163 Keith	Woelbing	Eugene, OR
1164 Denise	Elerick	Aptos
1165 Randall	Grahm	Davenport
1166 Sandy	Henn	Aptos
1167 Katie	Harrar	San Francisco
1168 Jake	Middaugh	Auburn Indiana
1169 Rachel	Wolf	Santa Cruz
1170 Richare	Penniman	Truckee, CA
1171 Leonie	mendoza	milpitas
1172 Andrew	Westerman	Santa Barbara
1173 Dmitriy	Kernasovskiy	Menlo Park
1174 Clark	Davenport	Turlock
1175 Clinton	Hayes	Redwood City
1176 Taylor	Dodds	San Francisco
1177 Heidi	Plowe	Santa Cruz
1178 Tricia	Adams	Aptos
1179 Jeffrey	Ringold	Santa Cruz
1180 David	Morgan	Santa Cruz mountains
1181 P Tanzy	Maxfield	Truckee, CA
1182 Alexandra	chartier	ben lomond
1183 Ellen	Wallace	Milton, Ma
1184 Robin	Stevens	Felton

1185	Melissae	Fellet	Santa Cruz
1186	Justin	morton	aptos
1187	Ryan	Bidwell	Durango
1188	Kelly	Clonts	San Francisco
1189	Franny	waldear	Santa Cruz
1190	Christopher	Snyder	Marina, CA
1191	Therese	magnani	valencia
1192	Patricia & Donald	Anderson	Grass Valley
1193	lisa	Oldroyd	santa cruz
1194	Mary	rothert	Santa Cruz
1195	Julie	Segers	Auburn
1196	Feather	Pritchard	Santa Cruz
1197	Frank	Santana	Santa Cruz
1198	Darlene	Wiedemann	Sunnyvale
1199	Sarah	Bot	Santa Cruz
1200	Persefoni	Likoudis	Ventura
1201	tanya	gilliam	santa cruz
1202	steve	gilliam	santa cruz
1203	Lisa	Schallop	Santa Cruz
1204	Julie	Minnis	Santa Cruz
1205	Tera	Martin	Santa Cruz
1206	Zora	Martin Etemadi	Santa Cruz
1207	Malalai	Martin Etemadi	Santa Cruz
1208	Michele	Wisniewski	San Diego
1209	Keith	Trainor	Santa Cruz, CA
1210	Hal	Geren	Newark, California
1211	valerie	khachadouria	san carlos
1212	Judith	Butts	Mountain View
1213	Fred	Butts	Mountain View
1214	Susan	Shreve	San Jose, CA
1215	Graham	Adams	San Jose
1216	Brandon	Topping	Morgan Hill
1217	Brynn	Cobb	Felton
1218	Tracey	Lavery	South Prairie
1219	Betty	Meissner	Menlo Park
1220	Neil	Crews	Santa Cruz
1221	Laurel	McClure	Mountain View, CA
1222	Melina	Meissner	Bay Area
1223	Richard	Stanley	Santa Cruz
1224	Clo	Byrne	San Jose
1225	Kimberly	Rich	Danville
1226	Barbara	renz	Fort Wayne IN
1227	Carrie	Gotch	San Francisco
1228	Michael	Fresé	Los Altos Hills
1229	Arlene	Abarr	Redwood City, CA
1230	Corry	Edwards	Woodside
1231	Jeffrey	Parry	Pescadero
1232	Steve	Potocny	San Diego
1233	Rodney	Frink	San Carlos
1234	Conor	Fitzgerald	Redding
1235	Anita	Miller	Aromas
1236	Andrew	Lindenburgh	Bonny Doon
1237	Heather	Lozano	Pacifica
1238	Gregory	Lake	Sausalito
1239	Jeffrey	Hoffman	OAKLAND

1240 Harvey	Brenneise	Seattle
1241 Ramona	Loynd	Riverside
1242 Annie	Deckert	San Jose
1243 Sylvia	Bornnarth	Rochester, NY
1244 Lisa	Curnett	Bonny Doon
1245 Nancy	Polley	San Francisco
1246 Ron	filson	los altos
1247 Catherine	Gutierrez	Santa Clara
1248 Janice	Gloe	Oakland
1249 Janice	Gloe	Oakland
1250 Patricia	Young	Mountain View
1251 Leslie	Fish	Palo Alto
1252 Kathleen	Verhey	Scottsdale Az
1253 Laurene	Spencer	HILLSBOROUGH
1254 Katherine	Whyte	Belmont
1255 John	Blakeslee	Santa Cruz, CA
1256 Angel	Chen	Cupertino
1257 Karen	Ratay	Grass Valley, Calif
1258 Alice	Webber	Oakland, CA
1259 Linda Ellen	Lemaster	Davenport
1260 Desiree	La Grone	San Jose
1261 Connie	Landes	Santa Cruz
1262 Tom	Landes	Santa Cruz
1263 Rose	Filicetti	Capitola
1264 Cielle	Taaffe	Oakland
1265 Muriel	Amsden	Moraga
1266 Chris	Berry	Felton, CA
1267 Jane	Miller	Menlo Park
1268 Stuart	Carlson	Santa Cruz
1269 Tim	folkert	holland, mi
1270 Kendra	Mann	Los Gatos
1271 Patty	Walters	Santa Cruz
1272 Vikki	Pachera	Los Gatos
1273 Gabrielle	Feldman	San Jose
1274 Marina	Chislett	San Jose
1275 Michael	Viramontes	San Jose
1276 Mandy	Jaggers	San Jose
1277 Veronica	Wilson	Gilroy
1278 Madison	McDowell	Santa Cruz
1279 Amanda	Messmann	San Jose
1280 Russell	Osaki	San Jose
1281 Gabriel	Alvarado	Modesto
1282 Taylor	Crenshaw	San Francisco
1283 Jannie	Pham	San Jose
1284 Brittany	Bussell	Santa Cruz
1285 Wendy	Olver	Santa Clara
1286 Steven	Osaki	San Jose
1287 Eric	Vallard	San Jose
1288 Shelby	Jackson	Campbell
1289 Ruti	Cogan	Campbell
1290 Eric	Quinn	Lacey, WA
1291 Juliet	Hamman	Rocklin
1292 GEORGE	GUTIERREZ	SAN JOSE
1293 Vaiva	Pazemenas	Scotts Valley
1294 Nils	Carlson	Palo Alto

1295 Jessica	Klodnicki	santa cruz
1296 Marc	zammit	los gatos
1297 Molly	Swesey	Newcastle, ca
1298 AnaLisa	Campos	San Jose
1299 Itzel	Coronel	San Jose
1300 Roni	Love	Cerritos
1301 Andrew	Nguyen	San Jose
1302 Andrew	Aldrich	Oakland
1303 Sarah	Cox	Santa Cruz
1304 Julie	chisholm	los gatos
1305 Eric	palmer	monterey
1306 Dustin	Mulvaney	Santa Cruz
1307 James	Wagner	Los Gatos, CA
1308 Lisa	Epp	Gilroy
1309 Kate	Minott	Aptos
1310 Barbara	Davis	Scotts Valley
1311 Becky	Kerr	Aptos
1312 Sandra	Henn	Aptos
1313 Lisa	Morrison	Lakewood
1314 Judith	Broadhurst	Ben Lomon
1315 molly	winslow hanson	santa cruz
1316 Caryn	Hammond	Aptos
1317 wendy	walsh	san diego
1318 Emma	Kitzmiller	Santa Cruz
1319 ginaia	kelly	davenport
1320 Muriel-Jane	Ratcliff	Paris, France
1321 Renee	Rosky	Boulder Creek
1322 Mary	Hammer	Boulder Creek Santa Cruz Co
1323 Rhonda Suzanne	Iemasters	san Diego
1324 Ben	McCue	San Diego
1325 Betty	Olivolo	Kittery
1326 Anthony	Nolan	Washington DC
1327 Kym	Teppo	San Jose
1328 Eric	Raible	Santa Cruz
1329 Joyce	Warriner	San Francisco
1330 Jules	Villanueva-Castano	Live Oak
1331 Dan	Miller	Asheville, NC
1332 Audrey	Miller	Asheville, NC
1333 Bryan	Rich	Scotts Valley
1334 Virginia	Rollison	Mountain View
1335 jonathan	buck	oakland, ca
1336 Bob	Peterson	Aptos
1337 JAMES	MAUGHN	SANTA CRUZ
1338 Ethan	Chickering	Concord, CA
1339 Steven	Griffing	Columbus
1340 Ron	Thumann	San Jose
1341 Sean	Connolly	San Francisco
1342 Craig	Wilson	Soquel
1343 Haden	Komar	Soquel
1344 Laura	Hamill	Pacific Grove
1345 Pa	Gunderman	orange, CA
1346 Iina	horn	Hamburg
1347 Lily	Tieu	Milpitas
1348 Fred	Keeley	Santa Cruz
1349 Simone	Poyourow	Santa Cruz

1350 Elissa	Southward	Washington DC
1351 Teresa	Edmonds	Carmel Valley
1352 Dave	Krupa	Flint
1353 Alyssa	Ravasio	San Francisco
1354 Craig	Wilson	Soquel
1355 Noel	Murray	Santa Cruz, CA
1356 Jennifer	Chavez	Sacramento
1357 Jane	schlegel	baltimore
1358 Kraig	Brockschmidt	Nevada City, CA
1359 Maralyn	Owen	Chicago
1360 Candie	Glisson	West Lafayette, IN
1361 Warren	Johnson	Bemidji
1362 Matthew	Tarpley	McDonough
1363 Jane	Bernard	Santa Fe, NM
1364 Bryan	Wyberg	Coon Rapids, MN
1365 Kenneth	Putney	Biddeford, Maine
1366 Kristeen	Penrod	Seattle
1367 Dolores	dempsey	San Diego
1368 Lisa	Jablow	Brattleboro, VT
1369 Patrick	Baker	Atlanta, GA
1370 Joan	Story	Oakland, CA
1371 Alice	Guthrie	Longmont, CO
1372 Adriana	Micciulla	Scottsdale
1373 Carlos	White	Winfield MO
1374 Jessica	Kusz	Santa Cruz
1375 Charles	Barnett	Woodside
1376 Pat	Rolston	Mount Tabor, NJ
1377 SSG SANDRA K.	FOLEY, USA, RETIRED	ANTELOPE
1378 Cindi	Kestrel	Loveland
1379 Terry	Rolleri	San Francisco
1380 Joanna	Smith	Brooklyn
1381 Derrick	Hausen	Los Angeles
1382 Stephanie	Linder	San Francisco
1383 Harvey	Ettinger	Minneapolis
1384 James	Perkins	Los Angeles
1385 Michael	Johnson	Indian Hills, CO
1386 John	Baranowski	Central Valley, NY
1387 Rhonda	Mickelson	Estes Park
1388 Carol	Teutsch	Los Angeles
1389 Jane	Engelsiepen	Carpinteria, CA
1390 Katie	Owens	Long Beach
1391 Cynthia	Patterson	Marietta
1392 Lori	Bres	San Antonio
1393 Maxine	Dunkelman	Olympia, Washington
1394 Catherine L.	Carlin	Fairview Park
1395 Marilyn	Lemmon	El Cerrito
1396 Diane	McCarthy	Saratoga, CA
1397 Catherine L.	Carlin	Fairview Park
1398 Eugene	Hatfield	Jonesboro, Georgia
1399 Cathie	Leslie	Las Cruces
1400 John	Mahle	Key West, FL
1401 Susan	Stitt	Golden, CO
1402 Denise	Martini	Las Vegas, NV
1403 Cheri	Sayer	Kent, WA
1404 Heidi	Roeder	MECHANICSBURG

1405 sylvia	smith	oakland
1406 Gloria	Levitt	Fair Lawn
1407 mark	perreault	norfolk, VA
1408 I	marsden	burlingame, ca
1409 Lauretta	Rubin	Amelia Island, FL
1410 Laura	Lindgren	Long Beach, CA
1411 Shelley	Price	Atlanta
1412 Jared	Fuller	Pleasant Grove, Utah
1413 Valeriya	Efimova	Jersey City
1414 caroline	oliveira	princeton
1415 Walter	Barfield	Austin, Texas
1416 Leigh	Howell	San Jose
1417 John R	Manning	San Francisco
1418 George	Stadnik	Astoria
1419 Tanya	Baldwin	Los Gatos
1420 Mary	Martin	Parkville
1421 Joe	LeBlanc	Albany, GA
1422 Joseph	Gresko	Stratford, CT
1423 Karen	Christian	Vail, AZ
1424 Mike	Madden	Los Angeles
1425 Kristen	Schnell	San Clemente
1426 Marc	Olson	Elbow Lake
1427 David	Harrison	Salem, OR
1428 k. j.	Eaton	Wichita, Kansas
1429 Jorge	De Cecco	Ukiah
1430 JAMES	FORD	NEWBURY PARK
1431 mike	wilkinson	seattle, WA.
1432 Angeline	Chiappa	Cupertino
1433 Preston	Chiappa	Cupertino
1434 Kerri	Atwood	Oakland CA
1435 Ruth	Crump	Silver Spring, MD
1436 Charles	Tomberg	Foster City, CA
1437 Nancy	Ortiz	Newcastle
1438 Bernardo	Ortiz	Newcastle, CA
1439 Colin	murfit	redwood city
1440 Sally	Fish	Albuquerque, NM
1441 M Kelly	Rogers	Emerald Hills
1442 E Christine	Schultze	Rochester MN
1443 John	hines	Spring
1444 karen	king	monmouth
1445 Eva	Markiewicz	Redwood City
1446 Whitney	Witthaus	Campbell
1447 Bruce	Lieberman	Garden Grove
1448 Aaron	Hailey	Santa Cruz
1449 steve	byars	dallas, texas
1450 Terry	Vollmer	Maplewood MO
1451 Pete	Nixen	Chicago
1452 Tim	Maurice	Westerville Ohio
1453 Liz	Cook	Somerville, MA
1454 Lindsey	bailey	san francisco
1455 Michael	McKay	Finksburg
1456 Eric	Brooker	Charleston
1457 Susan	Mehrings	San Francisco
1458 Thomas	Ouweleen	Burbank
1459 Margaret	Wood	Naperville

1460 Max	Vollmet	Port Orford, OR
1461 Marianne	Ginsberg	Sunnyvale
1462 Raymond	Arent	Severna Park
1463 Dorothy	Sloat	Brookings, OR
1464 P	Layton	San Diego
1465 George	Cleveland	Santa Clara
1466 Khatera	Kakar	San Jose
1467 Adel	Gresham	Springfield, Oregon
1468 claire	schneeberger	santa cruz
1469 JAMES	FORD	NEWBURY PARK
1470 David	Trease	Alameda
1471 Bonnie	Stafford	Bainbridge Island
1472 Mary	Fieni	Claymont
1473 Paul	Flynn	Palo Alto
1474 Rev. Bob	Matthews	Alameda CA
1475 Gary	Felsman	San Luis Obispo, CA
1476 Claire	Isselhardt	St. Louis, MO
1477 Denee	Scribner	Ellensburg
1478 Nicolle	nelson	santa cruz
1479 Carol	Carson	Santa Cruz
1480 Radha	Vignola	Santa Cruz
1481 James	Barton	Los Gatos
1482 Cathy	Castillo	Redwood City
1483 Jerre	Miller	Santa Cruz
1484 Mike	Bessler	Belfair, Wa
1485 Frank	Watrous	Herndon
1486 Marilyn	Smith	San Jose
1487 Greg	Tompkins	Milwaukee
1488 Danuta	Zaroda	Orinda CA
1489 Sonia	Letant	Livermore
1490 bill	bickert	boulder c
		Bozeman, MT; former CA coast resident
1491 Dean	Littlepage	
1492 Frances	Ruiz-Wood	Ben Lomond
1493 Matthew	Wood	Ben Lomond
1494 James	Davis	Avalon
1495 Anne	Banks	Bozeman, MT
1496 Marianne	Wyllie	Ben Lomond
1497 Timothy	Gilbert	Ben Lomond
1498 Nolan	Scheetz	San Carlos
1499 Ellen	Scheetz	San Carlos
1500 Cristina	Lowe	Pleasanton, CA
1501 William	Lowe	Lake Forest, IL
1502 Gabby	Lowe	Auburn, Alabama
1503 Dagmar	Friedman	Kensington
1504 Shirley	Smith	Longview, TX
1505 b	voss	aptos
1506 Rosemarie	Kahan	Mountain View, CA
1507 Patricia	Miller	Santa Cruz
1508 J.	Summer	Santa Cruz
1509 Ted	George	Boulder Creek
1510 Mindy	Nelson	San Diego
1511 Sarah	Helduser	Malvern
1512 Karen	Mohan	Royal Oaks
1513 lynda	leigh	santa cruz

1514 Michael	Helduser	Malvern
1515 Gabby	Helduser	Malvern
1516 Will	Helduser	Malvern
1517 Joan	Allen	Malvern
1518 Kathy	Helduser	Springfield
1519 John	Helduser	Springfield
1520 Francesca	Raphael	Watsonville
1521 Roger	Kasa	Centerport
1522 Ravi	Garcia	Felton
1523 Dan	Smith	Watsonville CA
1524 Shirlee	Nickell	San Jose
1525 Cynthia	Waldman	Tehachapi
1526 Robert	Frost	Portland
1527 Robert	More	Oldwick
1528 Roman	Watt	San Carlos
1529 Mary	Watt	San Carlos
1530 Sasha	Retford Gonzalez	Santa Cruz
1531 Jessea	Greenman	OAKLAND CA
1532 Zijian	Wang	MOUNTAIN VIEW
1533 laura	dickie	watsonville
1534 Abraham	Nachbaur	San Francisco
1535 Charles	Alexander	Lutherville
1536 Randall	Brown	Turlock, CA
1537 CHRIS	DENEALUT	APTOS
1538 Patricia	Carr	Penn Valley
1539 Riley	Willcox	Los Altos
1540 Susan	Shockey	San Francisco
1541 Jane	Jestice	Soquel
1542 Loyal	Brooks	Minneapolis
1543 Bonnie	Parks	East Brunswick
1544 Cheryl	Kadis	Fremont
1545 Leslie	Denend	Menlo Park
1546 Christopher	Willcox	Truckee
1547 Don	Kenyon	Palo Alto
1548 Robert	Hanna	Roseville, CA
1549 Sharon	Hilbrant	Camarillo
1550 Fiona	MacLean	Santa Cruz
1551 David	Boyer	Palo Alto
1552 John	curri	davis
1553 Denise	Zietlow	San Francisco
1554 Jake	curri	davis
1555 Stan	Koulouris	San Bruno , San mateo county
1556 Lou	Curri	San Francisco
1557 marilyn	williams	palo alto
1558 billy	ficklin	palo alto
1559 Michael	Kahn	Los Altos
1560 Kalen	Ackerman	Stinson Beach, CA
1561 Alex	Casbara	San Jose
1562 Jon	Johnsen	Richmond
1563 Sandy	Colombi	Novato, CA
1564 Dimitrios	Michailidis	SUNNYVALE
1565 JAMES	FORD	NEWBURY PARK
1566 Aditya	Pal	Palo Alto
1567 Jude Thomas	Macintosh	Annandale, VA

1568 Vicki	Geehan	Carlsbad, CA
1569 Nancy	Abbey	Santa Cruz
1570 Allan	Lindh	Santa Cruz
1571 Marcia	Lisi	Moraga
1572 Brandon	Lang	Honolulu
1573 Sean	peck	oakland
1574 Scott	Sutton	Portland, Or
1575 Barbara	McCutcheon	Golden Valley MN
1576 Ralph	Petrucci	Fort Lauderdale
1577 Will	Hale	Roseville
1578 James	lloyd	santa cruz
1579 Lillie	Oravetz	Sunnyvale
1580 Sandra	Whitedove	Santa Cruz
1581 Janice	Villemaire	Santa Cruz Mountains
1582 Ellen	Sweeney	Boulder Creek
1583 Kevin	Miller	Kanab, UT
1584 George	Gigarjian	Santa Cruz
1585 Kendra	Payne	boulder creek ca
1586 Don	Seaver	Oakland
1587 Jocelyne	Houghton	Seattle
1588 John	Ales	Modesto
1589 Nicole	Isenbarger	Charleston
1590 Sharynn-Marie	Blood	Susanville
1591 Al	De Reu	Chicago
1592 Kelsey	Ramage	Santa Cruz
1593 Rene'	Lauer	wheaton, IL
1594 Nicholas	Howerlon	Aptos
1595 Asa	Deane	Boulder Creek, California
1596 Lisa	Zaretsky	Aptos
1597 Mark	Hoffmann	volcano
1598 Diane	Bigler	Redwood City
1599 Michael	Bigler	Redwood City
1600 Christopher	hansen	corralitos, Santa Cruz County
1601 Jennifer	Granado	Montebello
1602 Claudia	Gemmer	Odenton
1603 Elizabeth	meier	san Jose, CA
1604 Robert	Gleaton	Aptos
1605 Frances	Gertler	Alpine
1606 Michelle	Waters	Santa Cruz Mountains
1607 Ryan	Harlow	monticello
1608 Mario	Rocha	Mountainview, Ca.
1609 Deborah	Freeman	San Mateo
1610 Alex	Titus	Scotts Valley
1611 Christy	DeWitt	Ormond Beach Fl
1612 teresa	Hackett	felton
1613 John	Wasinski	South Bend, IN
1614 Barbara	Mauk	Hyampom, CA
1615 Sherwood	Harrington	Boulder Creek
1616 Alice	Kennedy	Scotts Valley
1617 Larry	Caferio	Felton, California
1618 Rebecca	rubin	felton
1619 Ben	Lindsey	Boulder Creek
1620 D.	Bourdet	Ben Lomond
1621 Cecilia	kelly	bouifer creek

1622 Melinda	Boland	Boulder Creek
1623 David	Ginsberg	Sunnyvale
1624 Darren	Thompson	Petaluma
1625 Jordan	Robinson	Folsom, CA
1626 Pamela	Jacobs	Aptos
1627 Kristi	FitzPatrick	Felton
1628 Edward	FitzPatrick III	Felton
1629 Billy	McLaughlin	Los Altos Hills
1630 Heather	Gravlin	Boulder creek
1631 Megan	Radford	Spokane
1632 John	mallory	Former Santa Cruz resident
1633 Nyla	Dimarco	Santa Cruz
1634 Tamara	Hamilton	Mancos, CO
1635 Jeffrey	Knox	Imperial Beach
1636 Peter	Herb	New York City
1637 kathy	carney	scotts valley
1638 Christine	Clement	FELTON
1639 cliff	rawson	san jose
1640 Cynthia	Abbott	San Jose
1641 Carolyn	Roberts	Ben Lomond
1642 Anne	Cawley	Santa Cruz
1643 Pamela	McClure-roman	Emerald hills ca
1644 marcia	naber	Lighthouse Point
1645 Mike	Arnold	Novato, CA
1646 Patti	McCarron	Santa Cruz
1647 Jeffrey	Compton	Ben Lomond
1648 Silke	Grimm	Palo Alto
1649 Lucy	Arnold	NOVATO
1650 Callie	Campbell	Felton
1651 Brian	Band	BOulder Creek, Ca
1652 Shari	Band	BOulder Creek, Ca
1653 Jane	Voik-Brew	Palo Alto, CA
1654 Jeff	Arnold	Petaluma
1655 Jennifer	Sousae	San Francisco
1656 Steven	Krause	Boulder Creek CA
1657 Kermit	Cuff	Mountain View
1658 Denise Aldelia	Ward	Soquel
1659 Dean	Benison	Belmont
1660 Odette	Delahanty	Santa Cruz
1661 Elizabeth	Levy	Soquel
1662 Daniel	Daiss	Portola Valley
1663 Les	Filler	Emerald Hills
1664 Kay	Filler	Emerald Hills
1665 Tracy	Tandy	San Rafael
1666 Jonathan	Stevens	Capitola
1667 Eric	Walker	Concord
1668 Bernardo	Tapia	Santa Cruz
1669 Natascha	Roy	Berlin
1670 Fred	Keeley	Santa Cruz
1671 Gary	Steed	Boulder Creek
1672 Thomas	Lehrer	Santa Cruz, CA
1673 Earl	stutes	san Jose
1674 Dee	Lewke	Ben Lomond
1675 Sean	Rose	Santa Cruz
1676 Laura	Ness	Los Gatos/Summit Road

1677 Philip	Madvig	Greenbrae, CA
1678 Greg	Richtarek	Los Gatos
1679 Elizabeth	Hedge	Palo Alto
1680 Jennifer	ball	pacifica
1681 Lisa	Robinson	Boulder Creek
1682 ELIZABETH	WHITNEY	FELTON
1683 Councilmember Richelle	Noroyan	Santa Cruz
1684 Rich	Raffals	Palo Alto
1685 Jennifer	Castro	San Jose
1686 Christopher	Perreira	Hawaii
1687 Chris	White	Ben Lomond
1688 Nancy	Kawakita	Palo alto
1689 Terese	Curri	Davis Ca
1690 Lauren	Katz	Boulder Creek
1691 Donna	Cederlund	Scotts Valley
1692 Matthew	Kasa	San Clemente
1693 Michael	Gould	Novato, CA 94947
1694 Jacob	Crabill	Stanford
1695 Thomas	Jacobs	Oakhurst, Ca
1696 Connie	Jacobs	Oakhurst, Ca
1697 Cindy	Jewell	Aptos
1698 Steve	Jewell	Aptos
1699 Lew	Stansby	Dublin, CA
1700 JAMES	FORD	NEWBURY PARK
1701 Lisa	Mellberg	Palo Alto
1702 Alexander	Luera	Ben Lomond
1703 Tonya	Oravetz	Sunnyvale
1704 Stephen	Crane	San Francisco/Santa Cruz
1705 Julia	Busiek	Fairfax
1706 Adrienne	Sharp	Prescott, Arizona
1707 Patricia	Tubbs	Sunnyvale, CA
1708 Joy	Anderson	Monterey
1709 susan	ristow	novato
1710 Vicki	Nichols	Sausalito
1711 Scott	Mellberg	Palo Alto
1712 Aliena	Gerhard	Craftsbury Common
1713 William	Gerhard	Craftsbury Common
1714 Reilly	Gerhard	Craftsbury Common
1715 Terry	Yordan	Sunnyvale, CA
1716 Priscilla	Bull	Kentfield, CA
1717 I	Scott	Santa Cruz
1718 Michael	Mueldener	Berkeley
1719 Clark	McIsaac	Santa Cruz
1720 Krystel	Malimban	Santa Clara
1721 Theresa	Fregoso	Felton
1722 Rene	Rodriguez	San Francisco
1723 Justin	Knowles	Hillsborough
1724 Justin	Knowles	Hillsborough
1725 Douglas F	Jones	Boulder Creek, CA
1726 Sally	Wilson-Rolle	Portland, OR
1727 William	Gladden	West Chester
1728 JIM	FURLONG	SANTA CRUZ
1729 Barbara	Kasa	Santa Cruz
1730 Peter	Szabo	Benicia
1731 Gavin	Wilk	Tipperary/Ireland

1732 Joan	ferguson	webster NY
1733 Larry	Wendell	Santa Cruz
1734 Elena	Capella	Santa Cruz
1735 James	Skinner	Madison WI
1736 Thalia	Badger	San Diego
1737 Netta	Schwarz	Davis
1738 Stella	Huang	San Jose
1739 Cheryl	Lenz	San Jose
1740 Chris	Correale	New Canaan,CT
1741 Theresa	DeToro	Vero Beach, Florida
1742 Dean	Peterson	San Mateo County
1743 Michael	Stocker	San Rafael, CA
1744 Betsy	ceva	nyny
1745 Peter	LaTourrette	Los Altos
1746 Susan	Reed	Upland
1747 Emily	Correale	New York City
1748 Mark	Lord	La Selva Beach
1749 David	Polzine	Santa Cruz
1750 lisa	heffley	Lincoln
1751 Cara	Wilcox	Mount Hermon
1752 Mike	Parisi	aptos
1753 Suzanne	Gamble	San Francisco
1754 Terri	Stober	Capitola
1755 Paula	Iverson	Capitola
1756 Alexis	Hawks	santa cruz
1757 Aleah	Lawrence-pine	Ukiah
1758 Marta	De Giuli	Los Altos
1759 David	Thiermann	Santa Cruz
1760 Cindy	Edwards	Soquel
1761 Carol	McClelland	Bay Area
1762 Bradley	Smith	warren pa
1763 Elizabeth	Darrow Jones	Claremont
1764 Imelda	Fuentes	Santa Clarita
1765 Luis	Fuentes	Santa Clarita
1766 Laurie	Eddings	Aptos, Ca
1767 Maggy	Frias	San Francisco
1768 Christine	Smith	Corralitos
1769 Erin	Clopton	Scotts Valley
1770 Percy	Abram	Seattle
1771 Marjorie	Schulz	Menlo Park, CA
1772 kathy	carney	scotts valley
1773 J	Lasahn	El Cerrito
1774 Margaret	drake	Santa Cruz
1775 Lauren	Dockendorf	Santa Cruz, CA
1776 Susan	Pryce	Santa Cruz CA
1777 Cynthia	Edwards	Soquel
1778 Chantal	Hopkins	Aptos
1779 jenny	cyr	capitola
1780 Kyrrha	sevvo	Santa Cruz
1781 Ellen	Roeckl	Saratoga, CA
1782 Christopher	Roeckl	Saratoga, CA
1783 Adam	Roeckl	Saratoga, CA
1784 Erin	Roeckl	Saratoga, CA
1785 Charles	Tucker	San Jose
1786 Candice	Locke	Redwood City

1787 Janet	Matsuda	Emerald Hills CA
1788 Colleen	Steele	Rochester, Mn
1789 Erin	Szabo	San Clemente, ca
1790 William	Weis II	Hollister
1791 John	Conley	Port Townsend
1792 Gary	Reece	Santa Cruz
1793 Shannon	Herzberg	Aptos
1794 John	Craycroft	Santa Cruz
1795 Dennis	Grady	Soquel
1796 Quinn	McLaughlin	Santa Cruz
1797 Drew	Todd	Albany, CA
1798 Chaim	chester	santa Cruz
1799 Eugenia-alana	Mitsanas	San Francisco
1800 Irene	Silva	Santa Cruz
1801 Dave	Herndon	Capitola
1802 Connor	Maxon	Watsonville
		Broomfield, CO (formerly lived in Santa Cruz Mtns)
1803 Michael	Peterson	San Mateo CA
1804 Linda	Martin	San Carlos
1805 George	Rogers	San Mateo
1806 Ken	Mahar	San Mateo
1807 Ken	Mahar	San Mateo
1808 cyndee	newick	Campbell
1809 Hilary	Hart	La Honda
1810 Freda	Salatino	Felton
1811 Jill	Coffey	Westminster
1812 Jessica	Taff	Tahoe City/North Lake Tahoe
1813 Christopher	Taff	Tahoe City/North Lake Tahoe
1814 Shari	Mullen	Saratoga
1815 Maile	Reinhold	Santa Cruz
1816 Christopher	VerPlanck	San Francisco
1817 Kenneth	Wilcox	Sacramento
1818 Jeff	Lawton	Santa Cruz
1819 Patti	Lawton	Santa Cruz
1820 Patricia	Taff	Fayetteville, AR
1821 Parisa	gha dian	orange
1822 Christine	Chen	Milbrae
1823 Ryan	Watson	San Clemente
1824 Paul	Reimer	Portola Valley
1825 Cassidy	Strong	Simi valley
1826 Christopher	Parsons	San Francisco
1827 Jennifer	Kehoe	Moorpark, CA
1828 Carol	McCarthy	San Jose
1829 Karen	Goldman	Centerport
1830 Brad	Herner	Lafayette, CO
1831 Barb	strnad	kingston
1832 Dave	Krupa	Flint
1833 Jordan	mosca	greenlawn
1834 Tia	cirksena	la jolla
1835 John	Peterson	Jackson Heights
1836 Christine	Mitchell	moorpark
1837 Kym	Teppo	San Jose
1838 Gretchen	Smurr	Woodland
1839 Shannon	Masera	Apple Valley
1840 David	Kison	Campbell, CA

1841 Tyler	Toy	San Bruno
1842 Gloria	Szabo	Moorpark
1843 Stephen	Linthwaite	Coram
1844 Jennifer	Huergo	Washington, DC
1845 Catherine	Delgado	San Diego
1846 victor	wyman	santa clara
1847 Marko	radojicic	los altos ca
1848 Marilyn	Haithcox	San Mateo
1849 Michael	Spinato	San Francisco
1850 Brenda	millhollin	pinole
1851 Amber	Bushman	Santa Cruz
1852 Patricia	Shehane	Auburn, CA
1853 Kendall	Dinwiddie	Palo Alto, CA
1854 Dianne	Neal	Cupertino
1855 Larry	Lund	Santa Clara
1856 deb	daliege	williamsburg, va
1857 James	Yurchenco	Palo Alto, CA
1858 Amy	Lauterbach	Palo Alto, CA
1859 Gene	Tucker	Spokane, WA
1860 Patrick	Shehane	Fremont
1861 Tim	Hintz	Concord
1862 Elizabeth	Kennen	Pleasant Hill, CA
1863 Alexa	Brückl	Berlin
1864 Joy	DeVito	San Jose
1865 Hillary	Talbot	Tahoe City
1866 A	Martin	Garland
1867 Larry	Bruguera	Palo Alto
1868 E.	Acorn	San Francisco/Philadelphia
1869 Diana	Hall	Mountain View
1870 Marilyn	Cossey	Half Moon Bay
1871 Gail	Lee	san bruno
1872 Ted	Fehlhaber	San Anselmo, CA
1873 matthew	schreiber	belmont CA
1874 Erin	Chapin	Occidental
1875 Charmaine	Ryan	Live Oak Santa Cruz
1876 Peter	Overmire	Greenbrae
1877 Amanda	Montez	San Jose
1878 Terese	Curri	Davis
1879 Rebecca	Everett	San Jose
1880 James	Patton	Los Altos
1881 Tamaira	Patton	Los Altos
1882 France	Reilly	San Jose
1883 Patrick	Reilly	Los gatos
1884 Harriet	Harvey-Horn	Los Gatos, CA
1885 James	Gibbs	Evanston, IL
1886 Andrea	Pruden	Hayward
1887 Elizabeth	Fowler	Felton
1888 Odette	Delahanty	Santa Cruz
1889 Devin	Williams	Santa Cruz
1890 Deja	Williams	Santa Cruz
1891 Benjamin	Harkema	Santa Cruz
1892 Patrick	Delahanty	Santa Cruz
1893 Glenn	Delahanty	moss landing
1894 Holly	Delahanty	Santa Cruz
1895 Gertrude	James	Pioneer

1896 Erica	Lewis	Portland
1897 Kelly	Delahanty	Sacramento
1898 Valerie	Ceva	New York, NY
1899 Karen	Putz	East bay
1900 Mark M	Giese	Racine, WI
1901 Anna	Viera	Fremont, CA
1902 Gerard	Flower	Seattle
1903 Christina	Cuevas	Santa Cruz County
1904 Philip	Thorson	Scotts Valley
1905 Reed	Geisreiter	Santa Cruz
1906 Wendy	Dando	Los Gatos
1907 Jeremy	Tabke	Los Gatos
1908 Kyra	Brandt	Capistrano Beach
1909 Charles	Caron	Natchitoches
1910 Jan	Russell	Aptos
1911 Kristan	Wheeler	Portola valley
1912 Elizabeth	gillingham	paso robles
1913 JANET	CLARKE	ARIZONA
1914 Jenn	Tang	Berkeley, CA
1915 Matt	Wyatt	Mountain View
1916 Betsy	Youngdahl	Los Altos, CA
1917 Erin	Shehane	Auburn
1918 Sean	Reilly	Santa Clara
1919 David	Iyons	Santa Clara
1920 Anthony	Camesecca	San Jose
1921 William	Loughrin	Santa Clara
1922 Sarah	Marble	Santa Clara
1923 Teresa	O'Neill	Santa Clara
1924 Andrew	Noonan	Santa Clara University
1925 Nita	Sridharan	Santa Clara, CA
1926 Alec	Kwo	Santa Clara
1927 Blair	Libby	Santa Clara University
1928 Jake	Lans	Santa Clara
1929 Marianna	Moore	Santa Clara County
1930 Virginia	Tallie	Santa Cruz
1931 Dave	Chisler	Boulder creek
1932 Avery	Unterreiner	Santa Clara
1933 Chris	Rubin	Martinez CA 94553
1934 Michelle	Heathman	orinda
1935 Clifford	Bast	Scotts Valley, CA
1936 Gabriela	Arredondo	Santa Cruz
1937 William	George	Santa Cruz
1938 Erik	Rose	Salinas
1939 Abbie	Briley	Watsonville
1940 Kimarie	Jones	Santa Cruz
1941 brit	charlebois	Santa Cruz
1942 Ali	Alaverdi	los gatos
1943 Sharon	Sarris	Aptos
1944 John	Prestleigh	Santa Cruz
1945 jim	maggio	aptos
1946 Waymon	Shehane	AUBURN
1947 Cooper	Scherr	St. Francis High School
1948 Eleri	Mahoney	Santa Cruz
1949 Libby	Down	Monterey city council member

1950 Janet	Shing	Salinas
1951 Warner	Chabot	Emeryville
1952 Pamela	Kasa	Wells, ME
1953 Mauro	Garcia	Scotts Valley, CA
1954 Alex	McCarty	San Jose
1955 Sage	Aoki	Santa Clara
1956 Michael	Weber	Redondo Beach
1957 Samuel	Shaw	Santa Cruz
1958 Lance	McNeil	Los Angeles
1959 Sherry	Lippiatt	San Francisco
1960 Mike	Carter	Concord
1961 Amanda	Demarino	Los Angeles
1962 Tabitha	Benga	Los Angeles
1963 Wayne	Black	Santa Cru
1964 Carl	Ceva	Easton, Ct
1965 Susan	Bradfield	Palo Cedro
1966 Betsy	Ceva	Valley Cottage, NY
1967 Emily	Correale	New York
1968 Liz	Fowler-marinello	East Hampton
1969 Michele	Ring	Southport, NC
1970 Christian	Haggblom	Southport, NC
1971 Marcia	Ring	Southport, NC
1972 Yulahlia	Hernandez	Rohnert park
1973 Cindi	Ceva	Montauk, NY
1974 christine	Iagana	upper saddle river, new jersey
1975 Susan	Brodsky	Scotts Valley
1976 Daniel	Brodsky	Scotts Valley
1977 Vanessa	Evert	Massapequa Park
1978 Debra	Frey	Santa Cruz
1979 Susan L.	Levinson	Morristown
1980 e	ceva	randolph,nj
1981 toby	grabelle	tinton falls
1982 Janice	gilliam	old Tappan nj
1983 Liz	Love	Monterey
1984 David	Lundgren	Mill Valley
1985 Kim	Bobadilla	Davis, ca
1986 P. J.	Hicks	Garrison
1987 James	Watson	Oak Hills
1988 Carolyn	Rudolph	santa cruz
1989 harriet	mitteldorff	Pebble Beach
1990 Neville	Loberg	Ben Lomond
1991 Bryan	Arko	Cincinnati Ohio
1992 Catherine	Crawford	Los Gatos
1993 Bryant	Mairs	Santa Cruz
1994 Yulissa	Rodriguez	Monterey County
1995 Fran	friel	santa Cruz
1996 Helgi	Jonsson	Seaside
1997 Mary Lou	Goeke	Santa Cruz
1998 steve	lassoff	thousand oaks
1999 Carol	Kielty	San Carlos
2000 Dale	Grogan	San Jose
2001 Tanya	Diamond	Los Gatos
2002 Paul	Burk	Palo Alto
2003 Markin	Whitman	Santa Rosa

2004 Tory	Loomis	Campbell
2005 Cindy	Abbott	Pacifica
2006 Barbara	Dye	El Granada, CA
2007 Morgan	Wiley	Los Gatos
2008 Paul	Winkler	Santa Cruz
2009 Deanna	Seagraves	Corralitos
2010 Peter	Detlefs	Santa Cruz
2011 Christina	Mowrey	Soquel, CA
2012 Karen	Rosenstein	Pacifica
2013 David	Brown	Santa Cruz
2014 Kyle	Broach	Santa Cruz
2015 Deirdre	Scholar	Santa Cruz
2016 Magdalena	Bartilsson	Bay Area Ridge Riders, LLC
2017 Darryl	Rudolph	Santa Cruz
2018 John	Griffith	Arcata
2019 Jose	Alcantar Villagran	San Jose
2020 SALLY	ARENA	LOMPICO
2021 ALEJANDRO	MENDIOLA	MEXICO
2022 Mary	Adams	Capitola
2023 Conner	Quinto	Santa Cruz
2024 Carol	Hagen	Felton
2025 Caren	Dix	Santa Cruz
2026 Sandy	Lee	San Jose
2027 scott	dickie	scotts valley
2028 Nancy	Hayes	Santa Cruz
2029 Jesus	hernandez	napa valley
2030 Ken	Sands	Whitmore, CA
2031 Valerie	Haff	Felton
2032 Sean	DeBruine	Menlo Park
2033 Georgann	Scally	Santa Cruz
2034 bob	burke	santa cruz
2035 Kimberly	Burke	Santa Cruz
2036 Ruby	Love	Capitola
2037 Sue	Flint	Hilton Head
2038 David	Schwartz	Santa Cruz
2039 John	Scally	Santa Cruz
2040 Phillips	Patton	Santa Cruz
2041 Marilyn	guchereau	santa cruz
2042 Jennifer	Spincken	Bonney lake
2043 terry	tiedeman	santa cruz
2044 Debra	Ingebretsen	Eugene, Oregon
2045 Joan	Ivy	Santa Clarita
2046 Shari	Johnson	Santa Cruz
2047 tj	bay	tucsob
2048 Max	Winter	Santa Cruz
2049 Christopher	Wilson	Bonny Doon
2050 Christopher	Plechat Binder	Aptos
2051 Melinda	Gardiner	Hillsdale, NY
2052 Alice	Wilkerson	Santa Cruz
2053 Joe	Rubin	Santa Cruz
2054 Theresa	Fregoso	Felton
2055 Rebecca	chase-Chen	San Francisco
2056 Rosa	Radicchi	Santa Cruz
2057 Joni	Renr	Santa Cruz
2058 senka	pavisic bogren	santa cruz

2059 Veronica	Vasquez	Felton
2060 Darcy	Rindt	Oakland
2061 david	revell	Santa cruz
2062 Diane	Andrews	Santa Clara, CA
2063 Ariana	Katovich	Oakland, CA
2064 marilyn	diamond	santa clara count
2065 Kerstin	kuebast	Santa Cruz
2066 Amy	Himes	San Jose
2067 Valerie	Voigt	Palo Alto
2068 Lisa	Gregersen	Aptos, C
2069 richard	oettinger	Santa Cruz
2070 Dawn	Teall	Scotts Valley
2071 Nancy	Kalanta	Staunton
2072 Robert	Mueller	Aptos
2073 Sean	Keenan	Santa Cruz
2074 Teresa	Littman	Felton
2075 Stacey	quick	Camarillo
2076 Jenya	Beachy	Ben Lomond
2077 Michelle	Taniguchi	Santa Cruz
2078 CARol	Brown	Corvallis OR
2079 Therese	Ebert	Santa Cruz
2080 Clyde	Lerner	Sunnyvale
2081 Craig	Anderson	Live Oak
2082 PETER	DRESSEL	Santa Cruz
2083 David	Ebert	Santa Cruz
2084 Paul	Fleischman	Santa Cruz, CA
2085 Patty	Brown	Santa Cruz, CA
2086 Amy	Posey	San Jose
2087 John	Stern	Menlo Park, CA
2088 Angela	Alejandro	Scotts Valley
2089 Heidi	Ulrich	Half Moon Bay
2090 Galt	Barber	Santa Cruz
2091 Jennifer	Boodt	Felton
2092 Gary	Boodt	Felton
2093 Gregory	Larson	New Haven CT
2094 Donald	Sullivan	Felton
2095 marjorie	jackson	felton-lompico
2096 Jeannine	Ruskin	Santa Cruz
2097 Peter Heath	Jorgenson	Bradenton
2098 Steve	Switzer	Sunnyvale, CA
2099 Sequoia Valerie	Sky	Santa Cruz Mountains
2100 Kai	Mangrum	Santa Cruz Mountains
2101 Forest	Chun	Santa Cruz Mountains
2102 Jimi	Sky	Santa Cruz Mountains
2103 Pat	Carter	Santa Cruz
2104 John	Fahey	Anacortes, WA
2105 jennifer	saffo	hillsborough
2106 Malcolm	hobbs	Menlo Park
2107 William	Manton	Portland
2108 Michael	Negus	Ubatuba
2109 Virginia	Whitehead	Santa Maria
2110 Catherine	Chambers	San Clemente
2111 Pat	Bellestri-Martinez	Las Cruces, NM
2112 Cathy	Clarke	Mountain View, CA
2113 Douglas	Domingo-Foraste	Long Beach

2114 James	Long	Menlo Park
2115 Amanda	Demarino	Los Angeles
2116 Scott	Lohmann	Menlo Park
2117 Gerardo	Sandoval	Watsonville
2118 Daniel	Wren	Los Altos
2119 Danny	Keith	Santa Cruz
2120 gail	thompson	palo alto, CA
2121 Bobbi	Burns	Santa Cruz
2122 Lee	Swearingen	Mountain View, CA
2123 Ravi	Mulani	San Francisco
2124 John	Pearse	Pacific Grove, Monterey Co.
2125 Marc	Bech	Kyle
2126 Ed	Colligan	Santa Cruz
2127 Moira	Cullen	Menlo Park, CA
2128 Kristin	Emmert	Corralitos
2129 Eric	Cooper	Santa Cruz
2130 Ilse	Melean	San Jose/ Almaden
2131 Marcel	Moran	San Francisco, CA
2132 Libi	kavanah	Santa Cruz
2133 Jane	Anderson	Portola Valley
2134 Thomas	Donohue	Santa Cruz
2135 Suzanne	Hughes	Tujunga, LA
2136 Susan	Gooch	sherbim
2137 Sagrario	Castillo Ornelas	san mateo
2138 Elizabeth	Brooking	San Francisco
2139 Alexia	Moore	Sausalito, Ca
2140 Clay	Jones	Menlo Park
2141 Mary Ann	Walsh	Oakland
2142 Priya	Friday-Pabros	Sunnyvale
2143 Erin	jasinski	flemingtin nj
2144 Jeanine	Sauchelli	Brick, NJ
2145 Luke	Robert	Pacific Grove
2146 Stacy	Stapleton	Oakland
2147 Cassandra	Stephens	Santa Rosa
2148 Megan	Fletcher	San Jose, CA
2149 Jamie	Bonde	Brentwood
2150 Mason	Fletcher	Brentwood, CA
2151 Morgan	Fletcher	Brentwood, CA
2152 Edith	Gomez	Brentwood, CA
2153 Adam	Jerugim	Santa Cruz, CA
2154 Adam	Jerugim	Santa Cruz, CA
2155 Edith	Gomez	Brentwood, CA
2156 Isaac	Hernandez	Santa Barbara
2157 Danielle	Chaikin	Santa Barbara, CA
2158 Ken	Cullings	Ventura
2159 kristina	kleczko	Ventura
2160 Richard	Black	Santa Barbara
2161 Lisa	Riddel	Alamo
2162 Danielle	Monroy	Santa Barbara, California
2163 Abby	Honikman	Santa Barbara
2164 Francisca	Friday-Pabros	sunnyvale
2165 Anna	Boch	Palo Alto
2166 Catriona	Gay	Santa Barbara
2167 Arline	Guerrero	Hayward
2168 James	Lyding	Walnut Creek, CA 94596

2169 kennon	hamil	santa cruz
2170 Fran	Nease	Concord
2171 Martha	Adams	Toledo, Ohio
2172 Nancy	Black	Santa Barbara
2173 Diane	Holcomb	Los Altos
2174 Karl	Backus	Emeryville
2175 Ashley	Mckinnon	Ben Lomond
2176 Keith	stevens	davenport
2177 meriah	haro	boulder creek
2178 Erin	Phillips	Boulder Creek
2179 Jesus	Valerio	Felton
2180 Douglas	Hanks	San Francisco
2181 Julianne	Colligan	Soquel
2182 Abe	Levy	Bonita Springs, FL
2183 Pat	Levy	Bonita Springs, FL
2184 Christine	Pavan	Boulder Creeek
2185 Betriz	Flores	Watsonville
2186 Betriz	Flores	Watsonville
2187 Julia	Swain	Santa Cruz
2188 Justin	Eatinger	Santa Cruz
2189 Chandra	Donohue	Santa Cruz
2190 Virginia	Lieb	Capitola, CA
2191 Kristofer	Raikes	Santa Cruz
2192 Ann	Eatinger	Santa Cruz
2193 Gabriel	Frederick	santa cruz
2194 Johanna	Jefferies	Santa Cruz
2195 John	Tordoff	Scotts Valley
2196 Caroline	Koester	Felton
2197 Sarah	Brummel	Cobb
2198 June	Parvis	Santa Cruz
2199 Robert	Borchert	Felton
2200 Anna	Oldfield	Murrells Inlet
2201 Hayden	Alvermaz	Hollister, CA
2202 Scott	Yundt	Oakland
2203 Patricia	Costello	Santa Cruz
2204 Jenny	Mulholland-Beahrs	Berkeley
2205 scott	lipscomb	bonny doon, ca
2206 Daphne	Abrams	Incline Village
2207 Barbara	Perry	Scotts Valley
2208 Cara	Wilcox	Mount Hermon/ Felton
2209 Tingyee	Chang	Sunnyvale
2210 Nicki	Cuny	Sunnyvale
2211 Kyle	Lawrence	Sunnyvale
2212 Iris	Querenet	Los Altos
2213 Lisa	Kern	Plainfield, IN
2214 Elizabeth	Tran	Santa Clara
2215 Elizabeth	Tran	Santa Clara
2216 Michael	Kawalek	Oakland
2217 Marissa	Alvarez	Cupertino
2218 Hilary	Lai	Sunnyvale
2219 Zola	Hayes	Sunnyvale
2220 Cristobal	Rodriguez	Sunnyvale
2221 Kaela	Cohan	Los Altos, CA
2222 Cyrus	Parvereshi	Sunnyvale
2223 Katie	Luo	Sunnyvale

2224 Tej	Gokhale	Sunnyvale
2225 Larry	Bartholomew	Felton
2226 Vinitra	Swamy	Cupertino, CA
2227 Noori	Tawakol	Los Altos, CA
2228 Roslyn	Axtell	Sunnyvale
2229 Rachel	Andrews	Sunnyvale
2230 Rachel	Andrews	Sunnyvale
2231 Kenneth	Lin	Los Altos
2232 Sydney	Thach	Sunnyvale
2233 Gabriella	Mrozowski	Los Altos
2234 Karen	Thornton	Los Altos
2235 Ivan	chavez	sunnycake
2236 david	morris	davenport
2237 Suzie	Goodrich	Cupertino
2238 Era	Goel	Sunnyvale
2239 Krupa	Malawade	Sunnyvale
2240 Christian	Agbayani	Sunnyvale
2241 Gayatri	Krishnan	Sunnyvale
2242 Amit	Pasupathy	San Jose
2243 M	L	Sunnyvale
2244 Ken	Pick	Alexandria virginia
2245 Trey	Grooms	Alexandria VA
2246 Constantin	Gehriger	Santa Cruz
2247 Adriana	Gehriger Gil	Santa Cruz
2248 Kevin	Treiber	Davis
2249 Erica	Brumbaugh	Sunbury Ohio
2250 Caleb	Jo	Sunnyvale
2251 Monil	Patel	Los altos
2252 Yoohyun	Choi	Sunnyvale
2253 Cara	Nguyen	Milpitas
2254 Janie	Hsiao	Cupertino, CA
2255 Kriti	Sharma	Sunnyvale
2256 Chau	Hua	San Jose
2257 Aaron	Deng	San Jose
2258 Eleni	Reynolds	Sunnyvale
2259 Abby	Duerr	sunnyvale
2260 Robin	Lindsley	Santa Cruz
2261 Daniel	Begin	Santa Cruz
2262 Molly	Hitchings	San Leandro
2263 Mina	Loldj	Sunnyvale
2264 Momoko	Ueda	Cupertino
2265 Annette	Phan	Sunnyvale
2266 Alex	Sakellar	cupertino
2267 Abhinav	Balaji	Cupertino
2268 Natalie	The	Cupertino
2269 Kevin	Shang	Cupertino
2270 Lee	Liang	Cupertino
2271 Jonathan	Hsu	Cupertino
2272 Mark	Geha	Cupertino
2273 Musashi	Sunako	Cupertino
2274 Victor	Chen	Cupertino
2275 Victor	Chen	Cupertino
2276 Vishal	Kathardekar	Cupertino
2277 Ron	Talmor	Cupertino
2278 Austin	Wu	Cupertino

2279 Rohan	Mathur	Cupertino
2280 Jay	Lee	Cupertino
2281 Pranav	Kumar	Cupertino
2282 Jake	Bornstein	Cupertino
2283 Jake	Bornstein	Cupertino
2284 Carol	Lei	Cupertino
2285 Julie	Chen	Cupertino
2286 Eileen	Hsu	Sunnyvale
2287 Hari	Ganesh	Cupertino
2288 justin	lin	cupertino
2289 Michelle	Durst	Soquel
2290 jay	balusu	Cupertino
2291 sayi	boddu	cupertino
2292 mark	gorelik	cupertino
2293 fuck	buddy	sunnyvale
2294 jeremy	jacob	cupertino
2295 Jaya	Kumari	Cupertino
2296 Leigh	Durst	santa cruz
2297 Alina	Abidi	Cupertino
2298 Laura	Teksler	Los Altos
2299 Peter	Enescu	Cupertino
2300 Karin	Locke	Pacific Grove
2301 Tonya	Johnson	Aromas, CA
2302 Shivani	Ghate	Sunnyvale
2303 Tim	Chau	Palo Alto
2304 Melody	O'Brien	Aromas
2305 Priscilla	Law	Cupertino
2306 Swapnil	Patil	Cupertino
2307 Benjamin	Chan	Sunnyvale
2308 Mikey	Sakellar	cupertino
2309 Robert	sakellar	cupertino
2310 Robert	sakellar	cupertino
2311 Cynthia	Sakellar	Cupertino
2312 Cynthia	Sakellar	Cupertino
2313 Arnab	Malviya	Cupertino
2314 Ananya	Gollapudi	San Jkse
2315 Ananya	Gollapudi	San Jose
2316 Stephanie	Tran	San Jose
2317 adriana	perez	cupertino
2318 Regis	McCann	santa cruz 95060
2319 brian	natov	davis, ca
2320 Jocelyn	Su	San Jose/Berryessa
2321 Kristen	Koeller	Aptos
2322 Mackenzie	Hart	Sunnyvale
2323 Donna	Saffren	santa cruz
2324 Julie	Shattuck	Santa Cruz
2325 Jose	Salinas	Sunnyvale
2326 Allegra	Ziegler Hunts	Cupertino
2327 Jeremy	Lezin	Santa Cruz
2328 Morgan	Brzescinski	Sunnyvale
2329 Eric	Crouch	Cupertino
2330 Emily	Smith	Santa Cruz
2331 ariane	tsai	Cupertino
2332 Nare	Mikayelyab	Cupertino
2333 eric	wang	cupertino

2334 Carol	Lei	Cupertino
2335 Tommy	Alexander	San Jose
2336 Vicki	Alexander	San Jose
2337 Andrew	Creely	Santa Cruz
2338 Chelsea	Santiago	Kings Beach
2339 Tina	Reza	Scotts Valley
2340 ayy	Imao	memeville
2341 Madison	Howell	Avon
2342 Alyssa	Bates	Avon
2343 Megan	Beresky	Avon
2344 Alyssa	Bates	Avon
2345 Bethany	Bourne	Plainfield
2346 Madison	Mehringer	Avon
2347 Frankie	Auriemma	Avon
2348 Alissa	Lustgarten	Avon
2349 Mark	Junod	Aptos
2350 Lauren	Elliott	Avon Indiana
2351 Lindsay	Swoboda	Columbia, Missouri
2352 Madison	Forbing	Avon
2353 Celena	Langlois	Avon
2354 Nishma	Chakraborty	Avon, Indiana
2355 Samantha	Sheahan	avon
2356 Nicole	Garcia	Indianapolis
2357 Caleb	Thomson	Avon, IN
2358 Jay	Sangani	Avon
2359 Ankit	Dua	Cupertino
2360 duncan	levy	Cupertino
2361 pranav	Iyer	Cupertino
2362 katherine	williams	monterey
2363 David	Cabrera	Monterey
2364 Sharon	howell	avon, indiana
2365 Ethan	Thomson	avon
2366 Walter	Garcia	Indianapolis
2367 Gina	vargas	Watsonville
2368 corina	hernandez	Watsonville
2369 citlallin	buclna	santa cruz
2370 Lisa	Diaz	Scott's valley
2371 Kyle	Bates	Avon
2372 Ryan	Michael	Indianapolis
2373 Ronak	Bosamia	avon
2374 Anuj	Mahajan	Cupertino
2375 andy	Tu	cupertin
2376 Nachiket	Subbaraman	Cupertino
2377 Ameya	pandit	cupertino
2378 Avi	Jain	Cupertino
2379 Joyce	Li	Cupertino
2380 Namita	Sherlekar	Cupertino
2381 Cameron	Yu	Cupertino
2382 youngmin	Son	cupertino
2383 Tiffany	Yu	Cupertino
2384 Amanda	Lam	Cupertino
2385 Will	Shih	Cupertino
2386 Marcus	Liou	Cupertino
2387 priscilla	phua	Cupertino
2388 Steve	Chessin	Mountain View

2389 Christine	sauro	santa cruz
2390 Anna	Raner	Tujunga
2391 shaijan	mohammadi	San jose
2392 Joshua	Barousse	San jose
2393 Ellen	Kamei	Mountain View
2394 Lisa	Heeg	San Jose
2395 Brishen	Heeg	San Jose
2396 Raul	Perales	San Jose
2397 Abby	Longcor	Mountain View
2398 Abby	Longcor	Mountain View
2399 Kendra	Payne	Boulder Creek
2400 Michael	Barney	Santa Cruz
2401 Robert	Lyons	Watsonville
2402 Karl	Konnerth	Redwood City
2403 Kerry	Kruger	Berkeley, CA
2404 Teresa	Gonsoski	Woodside, CA
2405 Lori	Liu	Brisbane
2406 juan	quinones	Santa clara
2407 ruby	nevarez	Santa clara
2408 karla	garcia	orange county
2409 Andrew	Lewis	Los angeles
2410 Laura	Lee	Santa Cruz
2411 Pamela	North	Santa Cruz
2412 Chandler	Inman	Avon, IN
2413 belinda	clements	felton
2414 Julia	Lu	San Jose
2415 Sarah	Cai	Cupertino
2416 Kirtana	Sripathi	Cupertino
2417 Pallavi	Sripathi	Cupertino
2418 Tejal	Deshpande	Cupertino
2419 Rei	Takahashi	Cupertino
2420 Anne	Zhang	Cupertino
2421 Jasmine	Mathias	Cupertino
2422 Kalpana	Gopalkrishnan	Cupertino
2423 Neel	Chaudhari	Cupertino
2424 Neelufar	Raja	Cupertino
2425 Neelufar	Raja	Cupertino
2426 Madhu	Govindaraju	Cupertino
2427 Itay	Baryika	Cupertino
2428 Roy	Tsui	Cupertino, CA
2429 Linda	Xia	Cupertino
2430 Johanna	Karras	Cupertino
2431 Karan	Sharma	Cupertino
2432 Karen	Tu	Cupertino
2433 Daniel	Vyshetsky	Cupertino
2434 Shreya	Thiagarajan	Cupertino
2435 Sierra	Rodrigues	Cupertino
2436 Sameer	Kapur	Saratoga
2437 Rachel	Zhou	Cupertino
2438 Erica	Schaefer	San Jose
2439 Emily	Stamper	Avon
2440 Priya	Shields	Avon
2441 William	Cheek	Cupertino
2442 Michael	Scharfenstein	San Francisco
2443 Sabrina	Tsui	Cupertino

2444	Preetham	Gujula	Cupertino
2445	monica	polgar	cupertino
2446	Keerat	Singh	Cupertino
2447	Matthew	Brashears	Cupertino
2448	Valene	Tjong	Cupertino
2449	Caitlyn	Tjong	Cupertino
2450	Angela	Tjong	Cupertino
2451	Rusli	Tjong	Cupertino
2452	Mahita	Tatavarthy	Cupertino
2453	Heather	Woods	Redwood City
2454	Mike	Woods	Redwood City
2455	Janae	Zhang	Cupertino
2456	Lindsay	Winner	Santa Cruz
2457	Jesse	Sawyer	Cupertino
2458	Andi	Pappas	Cupertino
2459	Seulki	Han	Cupertino/ Monta Vista High School
2460	Bryan	chiou	San Jose
2461	Divya	Ramani	Cupertino
2462	Calyse	Tobias	UCSC
2463	Karolina	Kalita	Chicago
2464	Hayley	Mapes	Santa Cruz
2465	Casey	Chien	mountain view
2466	Maxwell	Shukuya	Sacramento
2467	Kevin	Chen	San Francisco
2468	Jenn	Banko	Irvine
2469	Elmy	Castellanos	Garden Grove
2470	Nidhin	Madhu	Cupertino
2471	Cristina	Matveev	Sacramento
2472	Jessica	Chung	South Pasadena
2473	Amanda	Englisj	Ventura
2474	Anna	nguyen	elk grove
2475	Kayla	Adams	Cupertino
2476	Anika	Ullah	Cupertino
2477	Rachel	chiou	cupertino
2478	Madeleine	Kibbey	Virginia Beach
2479	Kailey	Gullickson	Milwaukee
2480	Brianna	DeWeese	Avon
2481	Sherina	Malkani	Cupertino
2482	Gretel	Palmerin	Ukiah, CA
2483	Jillian	MacFarlane	Santa Cruz
2484	Nadia	Haugen	Rohnert Park
2485	Ankita	Mitra	Cupertino
2486	Neehar	Kondapaneni	Cupertino
2487	Dane	Hennessey	Santa Cruz
2488	Joel	Gartland	Palo Alto
2489	Alex	Lee	Cupertino
2490	Dara	Woo	Cupertino
2491	Rachael	Mathew	Saratoga
2492	Golan	gingold	cupertino
2493	emily	leung	Cupertino
2494	Melissa	Lim	Cupertino
2495	Grace	Moon	Cupertino
2496	Nathan	Leung	Cupertino
2497	Nathan	Leung	Cupertino

2498 Karen	Barnolker	Cupertino
2499 Bar	Yosef	Cupertino
2500 Billy	Bob	Decver
2501 pamela	li	cupertino
2502 Jacob	Bornstein	Cupertino
2503 Elianna	Ku	Cupertino
2504 Giselle	Galicia	Sunnyvale
2505 Angelika	ingham	Santa Rosa, CA
2506 Kaley	makino	grosse pointe, Michigan
2507 Nina	Mokhber	Sunnyvale
2508 Shuheng	Niu	Cupertino
2509 Julian	Canjura	Los Angeles
2510 Akshay	Rama	Cupertino
2511 Courtney	Baldwin	San Jose
2512 Kelly	Chen	Cupertino
2513 Jemma	Serre	Cupertino
2514 Robert	Frischmuth	Pacific Grove
2515 samantha	bayless	Sonoma
2516 Nolan	Thomson	Avon, IN
2517 Whitney	lieberman	sunnyvale
2518 Ishaan	Shah	Cupertino
2519 Wen	Tsui	Cupertino
2520 Nidhi	Chandra	Cupertino
2521 Vaibhav	Shah	Fullerton
2522 Neeketh	Sheth	Chino
2523 Grant	Murthi	Fullerton
2524 Bruce	Zhang	San Jose
2525 Nighat	Ullah	Cupertino
2526 Andy	Ullah	Cupertino
2527 Neal	Shah	La Jolla
2528 Nupoor	Gandhi	Cupertino
2529 Sequoya	Daniels	Berkeley
2530 Victor	Goswami	Foster City
2531 Sequoya	Daniels	Berkeley
2532 Casey	Bisted	Sunnyvale
2533 Emily	Zhou	Sunnyvale
2534 Lenin	Ballesteros	Imperial Beach
2535 Nina	Biondi	Cupertino
2536 Sreya	Dhanam	Cupertino
2537 Nathan	Hui	Cupertino
2538 Alia	Johnson	Cupertino
2539 Neha	Mylvaganan	Cupertino
2540 Viswesh	Uppalapati	Cupertino
2541 Pooja	Dandekar	Cupertino
2542 Linnea	Cheek	Cupertino
2543 Kushagra	Kumar	Cupertino
2544 Seko	Li	Cupertino
2545 Marie	Venzon	Cupertino
2546 Neha	Vardhinedi	Cupertino
2547 Isabel	Ruiz	Cupertino
2548 Rupali	Sujan	Cupertino
2549 Marie	Venzon	Cupertino
2550 Robin	Dinino	Santa Cruz
2551 Julianna	Xie	Cupertino
2552 Osher	Fein	Cupertino

2553 Ahmad	Ali-ahmad	Cupertino
2554 Riyana	Patel	Cupertino
2555 Vishal	Kathardekar	Cupertino
2556 Julia	Sinsay	San Diego
2557 Mikey	Sakellar	Cupertino
2558 Phillip	Hocker	Cupertino
2559 Dharshanvarun	Muthukumaran	Cupertino
2560 Kaleb	Chung	Cupertino
2561 Joshua	Chung	Cupertino
2562 Ryan	Hirai	Cupertino
2563 Rebecca	N	Cupertino
2564 Anahit	Falak	Cupertino
2565 Kushagra	Kumar	Cupertino
2566 Christian	Vu	San Jose
2567 Carly	Jones	San Jose
2568 Djef	Brak	Cupertino
2569 Victoria	Peyser	Cupertino
2570 Chris	Cheng	CUPERTINO
2571 Eric	Kim	Cupertino
2572 Alicia	Pennypacker	Sunnyvale
2573 John paul	Chaufsn field	Santa cruz
2574 Oshin	Joshi	Cupertino
2575 Janie	Hsiao	Cupertino
2576 Samantha	Bowinkle	Cupertino
2577 Hailee	Huber	Cupertino
2578 Abilene	Valadez	Coachella
2579 Phillip	Hocker	Cupertino
2580 Isabel	Ling	Cupertino
2581 Dewey	Yu	San jose
2582 madeline	hogan	San Jose
2583 tiffany	moon	san jose
2584 Frenda	Fung	Saratoga
2585 mukta	Marathe	Cupertino
2586 Ruchi	Shah	Cupertino
2587 kritika	Sharma	cupertino
2588 Kyrstin	Hofstetter	Santa Cruz
2589 Jennifer	Pazirandeh	Saratoga
2590 Rachel	Tham	Cupertino
2591 Daria	Syskine	Cupertino
2592 Raisa	Rubab	San Jose
2593 Sue	McCloud	Carmel-by-the-Sea
2594 Mallory	Strom	Cupertino
2595 Martha	Sakellar	San Jose
2596 ken	sakellar	San jose
2597 ginny	sakellar	sunnyvale
2598 victor	sakellar	Los gatos
2599 carol	sakellar	San jose
2600 natasha	sakellar	San jose
2601 daniel	sakellar	San jose
2602 bob	whitehead	San jose
2603 A.	London	Santa Cruz
2604 Michael	Cohen	Santa Cruz
2605 Vedant	Sathye	Cupertino
2606 Kristy	Maanavi	saratoga
2607 Jeanne	Earley	Laurel

2608 Caleb	Aring	Portland
2609 Madhurima	Suribhatla	Cupertino
2610 Harsha	Suribhatla	Cupertino
2611 Neeraja	Suribhatla	Cupertino
2612 Srinivas	Suribhatla	Cupertino
2613 Arjun	Subramonian	Cupertino
2614 Sarah	Chekfa	Cupertino
2615 Saagar	Jha	Cupertino
2616 Sierrah	Hoover	San Jose
2617 Adya	Verma	Cupertino
2618 Katie	Pappas	San Jose
2619 Madison	O'Carroll	San Jose
2620 Felicity	Dei Rossi	Campbell, Ca
2621 Michael	Sandler	Cupertino
2622 Daphne	Roe	Santa Cruz
2623 Vedant	Sathye	Cupertino
2624 Caitlin	Deck	Santa Cruz
2625 Erik	Eriksen	Santa Cruz
2626 Russell	Hofvendahl	Ben Lomond
2627 mae	boaz	san jose, ca
2628 Zachary	Davis	Santa Cruz
2629 Gordon	Beebe	Santa Rosa
2630 Ken	Goldstein	Los Gatos
2631 Sameer	Thombre	Cupertino
2632 Roshini	Pal	Cupertino
2633 Sophia	Alejandre	Santa Cruz
2634 Apoorva	Paranthaman	Cupertino
2635 Sreelatha	Kandala	Cupertino
2636 Maddie	Stein	Ben Lomond
2637 Marie	Brayman	Santa Cruz/Seabright
2638 Amanda	Cohen	Santa Cruz, CA
2639 Eric	Thorne	Santa Cruz
2640 Kaila	Gibson	Soquel
2641 Kavya	Aswadhati	Cupertino/Monta Vista High School
2642 Mary	Keil	Soquel CA
2643 Dean	Ashworth	San Jose
2644 Amy	Ashworth	San Jose
2645 misty	hong	palo alto
2646 kenny	chui	palo alto
2647 lindsay	maggioncalda	cupertino
2648 Craig	Zercher	Santa Clara
2649 sarah	jennie	palo alto
2650 avery	smith	mountain view
2651 Gary	Yee	San Jose
2652 Katie	Bahou	San Jose
2653 Samer	Bahou	San Jose
2654 Jane	Bahou	San Jose
2655 mary	keller	mountain view
2656 Nelda	Clark	Sunnyvale
2657 Blake	Axtell	Palo Alto
2658 Kristen	Clark	Sunnyvale
2659 Toph	Beach	San Jose
2660 Jamie	Wood	Gilroy
2661 Suzanne	Wood	Gilroy

2662 Jon	Bartusiak	San Jose
2663 Cherisse	Bartusiak	San Jose
2664 Keith	Walter-Cummings	Los Altos
2665 Marc	Bauman	San Jose
2666 Debbie	Bauman	San Jose
2667 Lori	Vogel	Redwood City
2668 megan	palmer	palo alto
2669 Elizabeth	Cheng	Cupertino
2670 Lucille	Bellomy	Los Gatos
2671 Tim	Cleary	Santa Cruz
2672 jennie	liu	palo alto
2673 James	Varsamis	San Jose
2674 Cathy	Varsamis	San Jose
2675 paul	shen-lowitz	menlo park
2676 Steven	Terpe	San Jose
2677 Mengmeng	Niu	San Jose
2678 ronnie	west	menlo atherton
2679 Jeff	Coffin	Los Gatos
2680 joesph	hart	mountain view
2681 Erin	Coffin	Los Gatos
2682 Pateicia	Coffin	Campbell
2683 Tyler	Coffin	San Jose
2684 olga	ed	palo alto
2685 Gina	Coffin	San Jose
2686 rose	bush	palo alto
2687 Rob	Stevenson	San Jose
2688 craig	kennison	saratoga
2689 Valarie	Stevenson	San Jose
2690 anya	millar	palo alto
2691 jackson	tombretta	mountain view
2692 Greg	Szymczak	San Jose
2693 sailor	kingston	mountain view
2694 Val	Craig-Murray	Capitola
2695 Darcy	Craig	San Jose
2696 Mori	Craig	San Jose
2697 raina	jay	Palo Alto
2698 Deacon	Pounessa	Mountain View
2699 Tamara	Northway	San Carlos
2700 Inigo	Lassi	Sunnyvale
2701 Kristen	Houp	Los Gatos
2702 Nia	Crenner	Mountain View
2703 Reema	McGee	San Jose
2704 Dakota	Standee	Saratoga
2705 Al	Migger	palo alto
2706 Alex	Gil	Palo Alto
2707 Tom	Spyrou	Sunnyvale
2708 Cameron	Levvo	Mountain View
2709 Yalanda	Spyrou	Sunnyvale
2710 jason	renn	mountain view
2711 whitney	woof	mountain view
2712 Zack	Mak	santa monica
2713 Devvone	Demi	Mountain view
2714 nellie	jemesca	Palo Alto
2715 roni	yonata	palo alto
2716 elvin	coma	mountain view

2717 Jessica	Escanova	Monta Vista
2718 Kevin	Pennel	Mountain View
2719 Sydney	Pangona	palo alto
2720 westley	joseph	mountain view
2721 Kinley	Wu	palo alto
2722 dillon	chen	palo alto
2723 ian	ramer	palo alto
2724 Riya	Chittania	Cupertino
2725 Ashmitha	Ugwalidi	Palo Alto
2726 Casey	Burns	palo alto
2727 Mason	Poli	Palo Alto
2728 Sig	shen	mountain view
2729 derik	chu-lee	palo alto
2730 kunal	sagath	mountain view
2731 Nicole	Phan	Cupertino
2732 Sreenivasa	Viswanadha	Cupertino
2733 Peter	Putt	Santa Cruz
2734 Trudi	James	Ben Lomond
2735 Steffany	Cardinalli	Aptos
2736 Larry	Haff	Santa Cruz, CA
2737 Carla	Brennan	Ben Lomond
2738 Earl	Crawford IV	Morgan Hill
2739 Ryan	Carle	Soquel
2740 Darshan	Sangani	Avon Indiana
2741 Premit	Patel	Indianapolis
2742 Neel	Sangani	Avon
2743 Darshan	Sangani	Avon, Indiana
2744 Kelly	Blaze andersen	Boulder creek
2745 Micky	Andersen	Boulder creek
2746 Deepak	Sherlekar	Cupertino
2747 Aimee	Gillette	Boulder Creek, CA
2748 Katie	Lamb	Felton
2749 Catherine	Lomonosoff	Ben lomond
2750 Barbara	Christie	Ben lomond
2751 Dion	Shattuck	Santa Cruz
2752 Brian	Lockwood	Santa Cruz
2753 Rose	Lockwood	Santa Cruz
2754 Lillian	Lockwood	Santa Cruz
2755 Eleanor	Lockwood	Santa Cruz
2756 Heather	Geddes	Watsonville
2757 Georgann	Meadows	Alexandria, Virginia
2758 Sara	Blakeslee	Santa Cruz
2759 Craig	Polson	Groveland, CA
2760 Michael	Barney	Santa Cruz
2761 Sharifa	Crandall	Santa Cruz
2762 Adrienne	Martin	Indianapolis
2763 Maximilian	Perry	San Francisco, CA
2764 sandra	lim	ben lomond
2765 Kevin	Goebel	san Francisco
2766 Charles	Loosen	Austin, Texas
2767 Leyla	Mundy	Chico
2768 Marisa	Sympson	San Francisco
2769 olivia	hurley	santa cruz
2770 adrienne	Devillires	santa cruz, CA
2771 tyrome	biggins	idk

2772 jack	gifford	santa cruz
2773 jack	gifford	santa cruz
2774 zora	kreisher	santa cruz california
2775 Luna	Roque	Santa Cruz
2776 Maria	Mendez	Santa Cruz
2777 Wylie	Buzzard	Santa Cruz
2778 yazmin	rodriguez	santa cruz
2779 noemi vanessa	becerra niunez	santa cruz
2780 noemi vanessa	becerra niunez	santa cruz
2781 nathan	lapp	santa cruz
2782 Lechelle	Drumming	Santa Cruz
2783 isaac	chavez	Santa Cruz
2784 Jazzy	Reyes	Santa Cruz
2785 maria	quack	Concord
2786 maria	quackalicious	Concord
2787 morgan	guerra	santa cruz
2788 nasim	mekkoudi	santa cruz
2789 samuel	guerra	santa cruz
2790 Kaysha	Hatfield	Santa Cruz
2791 Allison	Castro	Santa Cruz
2792 Allison	Castro	Santa Cruz
2793 Fat	Amy	New York City
2794 Poop	Bob	San Francisco
2795 Aidan	SantaCruz	SantaCruz
2796 anairda	Cruz Mendez	Santa Cruz
2797 alexander	carrizales morales	santa cruz
2798 Andrea	Hernandez	Santa Cruz
2799 Robert	Jordan	Menlo Park
2800 skye	harrop	santa cruz
2801 renee	parker	santa cruz
2802 renee	parker	santa cruz
2803 Ayana	Hunt	Santa Cruz
2804 Christopher	Arreola	California
2805 eduardo	sanchez	santa cruz
2806 eduardo	sanchez	santa cruz
2807 jose	sanchez	santa cruz
2808 yessenia	guerrero	santa cruz
2809 jaqueline	morales	santa cruz
2810 Alexa	Martin	Santa Cruz
2811 jade	harris	santa cruz ca
2812 Sheila	Thares-Callaway	Los Gatos
2813 Michael	Beetham	Oakland, CA
2814 Miles	Hash	Ben Lomond
2815 Chase	Hash	Ben Lomond
2816 Kyla	Kiss	Boulder Creek
2817 Shelby	Kiss-Keller	Boulder Creek
2818 mark	anderson	santa cruz
2819 angie	thomson	avon, IN
2820 Christopher	Zeman	Soquel
2821 Jillian	Zeman	Santa Cruz
2822 Marcus	Mendiola	San Juan Bautista
2823 Alissa	Lund	Aptos
2824 Christina	Pan	Cupertino
2825 Christian	DeKonink	Santa Cruz
2826 Lily Rose	Rubio	Santa Cruz

2827 Christian	Rubio	Santa Cruz
2828 Timothy	Sandrik	Ben Lomond, CA
2829 Gillisann	Harootunian	Fresno
2830 William	Moller	Ben Lomond
2831 Desiree	Dei Rossi	Campbell, CA
2832 Lorilei	Angle	Aptos
		Santa Cruz (currently studying abroad)
2833 Rachel	Leuthold	Santa Cruz
2834 Ruben	Torres	Watsonville
2835 Anne	Beggs	Watsonville
2836 Russell	Beggs	Capitola
2837 Gregory	Heichel	San Jose
2838 Theresa	Lawhead	Fremont, CA
2839 Efen	Chen	Fremont, CA
2840 Sherman	Chen	West Milford
2841 Matthew	Shipkey	San Jose
2842 Kevin	Barnett	Palo Alto
2843 Pati	Rouzer	Aptos, CA
2844 Frank	Shaver	Gilroy
2845 Michael	Monroe	Santa Cruz
2846 Sally	Smith-Weymouth	Oakland, CA
2847 Mary	Gowins	Boulder Creek
2848 John	Jr.	New Orleans, LA
2849 Heather	Murphy-Lavoie	Santa Cruz
2850 Linda	Milgate	Bay Area
2851 Melina	Meissner	Scotts Valley
2852 Christine	Braccini	Encinitas
2853 Donna	Carr, M.D.	Bonny Doon
2854 Robert	Arko	Santa Cruz
2855 Michael	Cohen	Flint
2856 Dave	Krupa	Santa Cruz
2857 Ombodhi	St John	Scotts Valley, CA
2858 Teresa	Lauer	Monterey, CA
2859 Kaye	Coleman	Boulder Creek
2860 Eric	Finley	Boulder Creek
2861 Christopher	Edmonds	Minneapolis
2862 Loyal	Brooks	Fresno, CA
2863 Gillisann	Harootunian	Santa Cruz
2864 Dilara	Esengil	Newport, PA
2865 Harry and Jill	Brownfield	Los Altos, CA
2866 Richard	Vassar	Los Altos, CA
2867 Janet	Vassar	San Jose
2868 Victoria	Smith	San Jose
2869 Victoria	Smith	Palo Alto
2870 David	Boyer	Cupertino
2871 Yan	Zhou	Cupertino
2872 James	Pan	Cupertino
2873 Lawrence	Pan	Aptos, ca
2874 Ken	Laurent	Durango
2875 Danielle	Sandstedt	Santa Cruz
2876 Carol	Carson	Santa Cruz
2877 Carol	Carson	Novato CA
2878 P Michael	Schmale	Mount Hermon, CA
2879 Bill	Fernald	Santa Cruz
2880 George	Ow	

2881 David	Hamish	Santa Cruz
2882 Orenda	Randuch	Scotts Valley
2883 Mila	Randuch	Scotts Valley
2884 Logan	Randuch	Scotts Valley
2885 Amanda	Demarino	Valencia
2886 Daniel	Clifford	Alpine, California
2887 Cheryl	Wegner	Ramona
2888 Ben	Hall	Earth
2889 Patrick	Clark	San Francisco
2890 Jerre	Miller	Willow Springs, MO
2891 Judith	Clifford	Alpine
2892 Mike	McCutcheon	Walnut Creek
2893 Paula	Clifford	Rancho Bernardo
2894 Izza	Khan	San joae
2895 Kenneth	Ruth	Bonny Doon
2896 Julia	Brownstein	Santa Cruz
2897 Felicia	Vengco	newark
2898 Kevin	Jordan	Aptos, CA
2899 James	Nolan	Elk Grove, Ca 95624
2900 Kelly	Wallace	Marina
2901 Brittany	Novratil	henderson
2902 Emma	Rasmussen	Santa Cruz
2903 Kacie	Young	Sacramento
2904 Cassi	Novratil	Henderson
2905 Anna	Conlen	Santa Cruz
2906 Trevor	Benites	Santa Cruz
2907 Daniel	Brumbaugh	Santa Cruz
2908 Mary	Turnipseed	Oakland
2909 Melissa	Coleman	Santa Cruz County
2910 Rena	Nayyar	Davis
2911 Greg	Cotten	Santa Cruz
2912 Francisco	Perez	Oxnard
2913 melinda	costello	san francisco
2914 Zoe	Williams	Santa Cruz
2915 Aaron	Williams	Santa Cruz
2916 Alexis	Williams	Santa cruz
2917 Zander	Williams	Santa Cruz
2918 Rhonda	Schlosser	Santa Cruz
2919 David	Giannini	Santa Cruz, ca
2920 Michelle	Lee	Scotts Valley
2921 Ron	Olson	Santa Cruz
2922 lisa	beaudreau	santa cruz ca
2923 Susan	Rosenthal	Santa Cruz
2924 Lynville	Lee	Scott's Valley
2925 Lynville	Lee	Scott's Valley
2926 Karol	Dondero	Felton
2927 Kim	Curiel	Lafayette
2928 Sienna	Kennedy	Santa Cruz
2929 Hal	Arbit	Sonoma
2930 Carrie	Kramlich	Sonoma
2931 Claire	Harootunian	San Diego
2932 Dylan	Harootunian	Fresno
2933 Zachary	Kerns	Santa Cruz
2934 Stephen	Stires	Aptos
2935 Sarah	Hendry	Santa Cruz

2936 Lucia	Magana	San Jose
2937 Rebecca	Loux	Santa Cruz
2938 Peggy	Seitzler	Monterey
2939 Jori	Leslie	Santa Cruz
2940 Douglas	Andrews	Scotts Valley
2941 Anna	Gazo	Gonzales
2942 lisa	wegener	santa cruz
2943 Constance	Rose	Monterey
2944 Joshua	Morris	Monterey, CA
2945 Sarah	Jordan	Santa Cruz
2946 matthew	jordan	SANTA CRUZ
2947 Maryann	Gustafson	LOS GATOS
2948 Sue	Noe	Brentwood
2949 Sharon	Bell	Los Gatos
2950 Katrina	Rozelle	Watsonville/Ca
2951 Amanda	Dauphinee	San Francisco
2952 Stephen	Homan	Bonny Doon
2953 Jessica	Klodnicki	Santa Cruz, CA
2954 Leslie	Muse	Brentwood
2955 Debby	Albright	Monterey
2956 John	Morgan	Highlands Ranch, CO
2957 Nancy	Black	Santa Barbara
2958 Stephen	Homan	Bonny Doon
2959 Abe	Levy	Bonita Springs FL 34134-6916
2960 Jeremy	Lin	Capitola
2961 Terry	Vollmer	Maplewood MO
2962 Simon	Templeman	Santa Monica
2963 Jeremiah	Anderson	Castro Valley
2964 John	Hines	Spring
2965 John S.	Gravell	Pleasant Hill, CA
2966 Leslie	Marsden	burlingame, ca
2967 Lisa	Gregersen	Aptos
2968 JOHN	BEVIACQUA	SAN BRUNO
2969 Denise	Martini	Las Vegas, NV
2970 Bonnie	Stoehn	Santa Cruz
2971 Robert	Lamar	Santa Cruz
2972 Earl	Stutes	San Jose
2973		
2974 cathy	carroll	Alameda County
2975 Kenneth	Mahar	San Mateo
2976 John	Griffiths	Beaverton
2977 Julie	Lovins	Mountain View
2978 Ramona	Loynd	Riverside
2979 Natalia	Zufferey	Riverside
2980 Jeff	Baker	Watsonville
2981 Biz	defran	santa cruz
2982 Anita	Sierke	Woodside
2983 John B	Pearce Sr	Seattle WA
2984 Corinne	Marston	Santa Cruz
2985 justin	kania	greenville
2986 Robert	Fox	San Bruno, CA
2987 William	Moore	Ellicott City, Md
2988 Zachary	Warder-Gabaldon	San Francisco
2989 Joy	DeVito	San Jose

2990 Georgi	Kott	Aptos/ Santa Cruz
2991 Catheryn	BeVier	Santa Cruz
2992 Harry and Jill	Brownfield	Newport
2993 Brad	Taylor	Santa Cruz
2994 Fabian	Gauthier	Watsonville
2995 Phillip	Rupp	Capitola
2996 Brianna	Ady	Oakland
2997 Diana	Grimm	Bonny Doon
2998 Nella	Lyda	Scotts Valley
2999 Glenn	Matherly	Soquel
3000 Tracy	gardner	ogden utah
3001 Cathie	Royer	Santa Cruz
3002 Steven	Griffing	Columbus
3003 Rachel	Edwards	Marina
3004 Bonnie	Bedzin	Bonny Doon
3005 Janet	Rupp	Capitola
3006 Les	Gardner	Felton
3007 Joe	Smith	Boulder Creek
3008 Christine	Reily	Santa Cruz
3009 Keri	Putt	Santa Cruz
3010 Glenn	Segers	Auburn
3011 Jennifer	Segers	Mariposa
3012 Sara	Segers	Auburn
3013 Matthew	Segers	Mariposa
3014 Shianne	Segers	Mariposa
3015 Sabella	Segers	Mariposa
3016 Nikyra	Segers	Mariposa
3017 Greg	Robinson	Brentwood
3018 Sandie	McNulty	Brentwood
3019 Alex	Robinson	Oakland
3020 Kyle	Robinson	Oakland
3021 Cata	England	San Diego
3022 Mitch	Matheu	Redwood City
3023 Catheryn	BeVier	Santa Cruz
3024 Megan	Melack	Santa Cruz
3025 Kevin	Jordan	Aptos, CA
3026 Beth	Carr	Santa Cruz
3027 Miranda	Jones	Santa Cruz
3028 Jordan	Eldridge	Cupertino
3029 Jordan	Eldridge	Cupertino
3030 Lanai	Winter	Chico
3031 Gregory	Graalfs	Santa Cruz
3032 Donna	Von Joo-Tornell	Santa Cruz/live oak
3033 Judy	Schriebman	San Rafael
3034 Margaret	Crawford-Ryan	Oakland
3035 derba	demos	santa cruz
3036 sylvia	falcon	el cerrito
3037 martha	bennett	scotts valley
3038 Nancy	Winans	Scotts Valley
3039 Matthew	Mills	Scotts Valley
3040 Susan	Holmes	Scotts valley, ca
3041 Greg	Goodman	Scotts valley, ca
3042 Sara	Rigler	Scotts valley
3043 Stephen	Weldon	aptos
3044 Kerry	James	Santa Cruz

3045 Ryan	Vogel	Santa Cruz
3046 John	Satterlee	San Jose
3047 lynda	Lewit	soquel
3048 Feather	Vare	Santa Cruz
3049 Virginia	Soules	Santa Cruz
3050 Robin	Hubert	Capitola
3051 Patricia	Murchison	Santa Cruz CA
3052 Colleen	O'Reilly	Watsonville
3053 jake	bornstein	Cupertino
3054 Kelly	Hales	Aptos
3055 savita	raina	Bay area CA
3056 Oceano	Barker	Santa Cruz
3057 Caitlyn	Woodward Samson	South Grafton
3058 Parker	Samson	South Grafton
3059 Jeff	Samson	South Grafton
3060 carolyn	raser	watsonville
3061 Jessica	Cortez	hallandale
3062 Rose	Kahn	Scotts Valley
3063 Christine	Robbin	Boulder Creek
3064 Katelynrm	Sprofera	Santa Cruz
3065 Zach	Millington	Santa Cruz
3066 James	Sparkman	Aptos
3067 Coleen	Sparkman	Aptos
3068 Gordon	Schmeisser	Santa Cruz
3069 Jeffrey	Wilson	Northridge, CA 91325
3070 Juli	furtado	santa cruz
3071 Philip	Simon	San Rafael
3072 Joy	DeVito	Boulder Creek
3073 Flora	Green	Santa Cruz
3074 Jessica	Jackson-Scott	Santa Cruz
3075 Susan	Wishon	Santa cruz
3076 Lisa	Flores	Santa Cruz
3077 Deborah	Berkson	Santa Cruz/Live Oak
3078 Reyna	Simon	Los Gatos
3079 Yvonne	McHugh	Richmond
3080 karen	moore	boulder creek
3081 marsha	seeley	san francisco
3082 raeann	emery	san francisco
3083 daniel	shapona	san francisco
3084 Sidney	Robles	Napa
3085 Pat	Callaway	Newark
3086 James	Maldi	Monterey
3087 James	Mangin	San Jose
3088 Nancy	Mangin	San Jose
3089 Sharon	Mendes	Manteca
3090 paul	Kreiss	hayward
3091 John	Manning	San Francisco
3092 Pamela	Fitzgerald	discovery bay, California
3093 Shirley	Beers	Greenbrae, CA
3094 Anna	Smith	Boulder Creek
3095 Chris	Smith	Boulder Creek
3096 Michael	Smith	Boulder Creek
3097 Mary	Lieby	Santa Cruz
3098 Velana	Lieby-Wamer	Santa Cruz
3099 Melina	Lieby-Wamer	Santa Cruz

3100 Patricia	Cunningham	Santa Cruz
3101 Elizabeth	Kelly	boulder Creek
3102 Simon	Gilbert	Santa Cruz
3103 Tabitha	Gilbert	Santa Cruz
3104 Tyler	Cacses	Santa Cruz
3105 Linda	Belom	Boulder Creek
3106 Nikki	Grigg	Santa Cruz
3107 Sullivan	Lieby	Santa Cruz
3108 Kristi	Lieby	Santa Cruz
3109	Lieby	Santa Cruz
3110 Nate	Lieby	Santa Cruz
3111 Dawna	Linsdell	Santa Cruz
3112 Barbara	Staepelaere	Ben Lomond
3113 Alexander	Gaguine	Santa Cruz
3114 Nancy	Wood	Santa Cruz
3115 Don	Lane	Santa Cruz
3116 Hans	Brinker	Santa Cruz
3117 Liz	Klotz Chamberlain	Santa Cruz
3118 Peter	Klotz Chamberlain	Santa Cruz
3119 Eileen	Balian	Santa Cruz
3120 Kathleen	Kiyaba	Ben Lomond
3121 Debera	Sineath	Boulder Creek
3122 DeAnne	Boroff	Santa Cruz
3123 Sheri	Rath	Felton
3124 Karen	Carbert	Ben Lomond
3125 Denise	Kaatz	Aptos
3126 Veronica	Shepardson	Capitola
3127 Barbara	Spencer	Santa Cruz
3128 Robin	Appleby	Santa Cruz
3129 Larry	True	Santa Cruz
3130 Jay	Cutler	Santa Cruz
3131 Maarten	Kalisvaart	Cupertino
3132 Jane	H	Campbell
3133 Pamela	Montgomery	Saratoga, CA
3134 Scott	Van Tyle	Pacific Grove
3135 Jim	Campbell	Salinas
3136 Tim	Tonsing	Felton
3137 Robert	Archibald	Palo Alto
3138 Veronica	Archibald	Palo Alto
3139 Frank	Delfino	Castro Valley
3140 Mr. Stephen	Walker	San Jose
3141 Jennifer	Sousae	San Francisco
3142 Sean	Wharton	Felton
3143 W.F.Martin		Saratoga, CA
3144 Douglas	Hammer	Oakland
3145 Liz	King	San Jose
3146 Joel	Kubby	Bonny Doon
3147 Laura	Kubby	Bonny Doon
3148 Bonnie	O'Brien	Boulder Creek
3149 Cheryl	Wightmau	Capitola
3150 Harold	Widom	Santa Cruz
3151 Guy M	Lohman	San Jose
3152 Kathleen	Moe	San Jose
3153 Dorothy	Whitmore	Aptos
3154 Shirley	Wodtke	Cupertino

3155 Jan	Paull	San Jose
3156 Vivek	Velurali	San Jose
3157 Annette	Caramitro	Santa Cruz
3158 Michele	Garside	San Francisco
3159 R	Sherer	Palo Alto
3160 Jacqueline	Welch	Saratoga, CA
3161 Paul	Kreiss	Hayward
3162 Almalee	Henderson	Berkeley
3163 Sally	Caldwell	Hayward
3164 Sharon	Ilges	Los Matos
3165 Helena	Epps	Santa Cruz
3166 Dale	Huber	Sunnyvale
3167 Vick	Huber	Sunnyvale
3168 Derek	Huber	Sunnyvale
3169 Grant	Huber	Sunnyvale
3170 Jack	Nadeau	San Jose, CA
3171 Charlotte	Douwell	San Jose, CA
3172 Bruce	Mcintyre	Los Gatos
3173 Regina	Tomlinson	Oakdale, Ca
3174 Joann	Breckler	New Almaden, CA
3175 Jim	Sikora	Ben Lomond
3176 Alvaro	Reis	Santa Clara
3177 Leonard	Pasdera	San Carlos
3178 B	Delaney	Palo Alto
3179 Ernest	Hondrick	Torrance, CA
3180 Tom	Budlong	Los Angeles
3181 Michele	Scott	Santa Cruz
3182 Josephine	Blue	Missoula, MT
3183 Donald	Wilhelm	Los Gatos
3184 Simon	Templeman	Santa Monica
3185 Darlene	Smith	Concord
3186 Mike	Vanderman	San Ramon, CA
3187 Gorgina	Beyer	Castro Valley
3188 Robert	Sayre	El Cerrito
3189 Winnie	Sayre	El Cerrito
3190 Diane	Kloc	El Cerrito
3191 Mike	Golden	Palo Alto
3192 Roger	B	San Jose, CA
3193 Bruce	Bowen	San Francisco
3194 Katlyn	Hannay	Moss Landing
3195 Michele	McHenry	Sunnyvale
3196 Harold	Retter	San Francisco
3197 Elizabeth	Ross	Portola Valley, CA
3198 Bonnie	Clark	Mountain View, CA
3199 Burt	Anderson	Walnut Creek
3200 Raja	Anderson	San Francisco
3201 Diane	Moore	Palo Alto
3202 Kimberly	Hauschild	San Francisco
3203 Howard	Miller	San Francisco
3204 David	Ring	Palo Alto
3205 Edward	Irvin	Los Altos
3206 Thomas	Pugh	San Francisco
3207 Elmer	Eckart	San Mateo
3208 Lira Marie	Curri	San Francisco
3209 Reno	Cervelli	Pleasanton, CA

3210 Richard William	Alberts	San Luis Obispo
3211 Ramon	Crosby	Portland, Or
3212 Bob	Imlay	Santa Cruz
3213 Betty	Imlay	Santa Cruz
3214 Hugh	Converse	Concord
3215 William	Vandonburgh	Springfield, Or
3216 Edith	Eddy	Palo Alto
3217 Jack	Bernst	San Mateo
3218 Rocco	Seeno	Hercules, CA
3219 John J.	Schwonke	Sonoma, CA
3220 Laszlo	Tokes	Palo Alto
3221 Carolyn	Lewis	Aptos
3222 John P.	Kesselring	Mountain View, CA
3223 Paul	Grishber	Burlingame, CA
3224 Murray	Aronson	West Hollywood, Ca
3225 Terence	Honikman	Santa Barbara
3226 Suzanne	Edwards	Paso Robles
3227 Mara C.	Reynolds	Stevenson, WA
3228 Douglas	Matt	Sunnyvale, CA
3229 Kayla	Smernoff	Portola Valley
3230 Gordon	Foster	Burlingame, CA
3231 John	Manning	Hillsborough, Ca
3232 Anne	Fuller	Juneau, AK
3233 Kristen	Holloway	San Jose, CA
3234 Gerard	Flowers	Seattle, WA
3235 Peter E.	Freedman	El Cerrito
3236 Kenneth G.	Carnobell	Palo Alto
3237 Margaret	Saunders	Grand Terrace, CA
3238 John S.	Gravell	Pleasant Hill, CA
3239 Douglas	McElwain	Santa Barbara
3240 Dr. Terry	Maul	Tahoma, CA
3241 Scott	Johnson	Monte Rio
3242 Jeanne	Ziebold	Vista, Ca
3243 Ian	Spicer	Menlo Park, CA
3244 Grayson	Marshall	Larkspur, Ca
3245 Joseph	Meyers	Palo Alto
3246 Laura	Hubbard	Redwood, CA
3247 Joan	Taylor	Murphys
3248 Calvin	Tam	Richmond, CA
3249 Noreen	Doyle	Martinez, Ca
3250 C.H.	Palmer	Napa, CA
3251 Gary	Dahl	Berkeley, Ca
3252 Esther	Blanchard	Los Altos
3253 Richard	Blanchard	Los Altos
3254 Juanita	Heinemann	Belmont, CA
3255 Chester	Gibbs	Sn Luis Obisp, Ca
3256 Tom	Hedges	Berkeley, Ca
3257 Clair	Suvari	Portola Valley, CA
3258 Amanda	Serenyi	San Francisco, CA
3259 Julie	Campbell	San Francisco, CA
3260 Anne	Trela	Palo Alto
3261 Liz	Westbrook	Oakland, Ca
3262 Paul	Ringgold	San Francisco, Ca
3263 Benjamin	Wright	Loma Mar
3264 Neal	Sharma	East Palo Alto

3265 Noelle	Thurlow	Menlo Park, CA
3266 Laura	O'leary	Half Moon Bay
3267 Heather	Kantu	San Carlos
3268 Daniel	Olsten	San Mateo
3269 Kathleen	Phan	Menlo Park, CA
3270 Margot	Phan	Menlo Park, CA
3271 Christopher	Phan	Menlo Park, CA
3272 kara	Caselas	San Mateo
3273 Linda	Chin	Los Altos
3274 Diane	Cordova	Menlo Park, CA
3275 Samantha	Halloran	Mountain View, CA
3276 Dave	Rogers	Albany
3277 Paul E.	Jensen	Pleasanton, CA
3278 Colonel Charles D.	Slater	San Jose, CA
3279 William	Sutherland	Santa Cruz
3280 Bernie	Didacio	Sutta, Ca
3281 Russ	Miller	Burlingame, CA
3282 Kirk	Pessner	Burlingame, CA
3283 Wayne	Anderson	Sacramento, Ca
3284 Pat	Ford	San Rafael, CA
3285 Robert	McLaughlin	Albany, CA
3286 Marilyn	Hohbach	Atherton, Ca
3287 Malcom	Dudley	Atherton, CA
3288 Cosette	Dudley	Atherton, Ca
3289 Margart	Destaebler	Portola Valley, CA
3290 Marjorie	Fisher	San Francisco, Ca
3291 Charles	Dixon	Santa Cruz
3292 Walter	Ritz	Saratoga, CA
3293 Barbara	Phillips	Los Altos, CA
3294 Jack	Troup	Novato, CA
3295 Vicente	Bonnard	Palo Alto
3296 Steve	Hollowell	Huntington Beach
3297 Peggy	Kaestle	Smith River, CA
3298 Jordan	Tramali	Santa Cruz
3299 Jan	Remarez	Santa Cruz
3300 Mabal	T.	Salinas
3301 Sandra	Contreras	Salinas
3302 Nicole	Garland	Santa Cruz
3303 Teddy	Miller	Santa Cruz
3304 Lois	Muhly	Santa Cruz
3305 Justin	Muhly	Santa Cruz
3306 Jimi	Gleitsman	Santa Cruz
3307 Crystal	Archibeque	Santa Cruz
3308 Travis	Senuhe	Santa Cruz
3309 Mitchell	Bourisk	Santa Cruz
3310 Hunter	Gowder	Santa Cruz
3311 Mark	Johnson	Santa Cruz
3312 Margellen	Boyle	Santa Cruz
3313 Glenn	Johnson	Santa Cruz
3314 Tim	Johnson	Portland, Or
3315 Colin	Boyle	Santa Cruz
3316 Richard	Couzzi	Santa Cruz
3317 Sandra	Ruiz	Pebble Beach
3318 Leticia	Torres	Watsonvill
3319 Rosa	Fields	Salinas

3320 Gabriela	Villa	Salinas
3321 Sandy	Davis	Santa Cruz
3322 Jennifer	Jimenez	Salinas
3323 Maribel	Vargas	Salinas
3324 Dustin	Wildigg	Santa Cruz
3325 Pam	Desmond	Salinas
3326 Jed	Pageler	Santa Cruz
3327 Wiley	Hughes	Santa Cruz
3328 Hanna	Haase	Santa Cruz
3329 Sage	Duran	Santa Cruz
3330 Adam	Sturterant	Santa Cruz
3331 Anthony	Aleccale	Santa Cruz
3332 Marta	Duplartier	Sant Cruz
3333 Grant	Schoonover	Santa Cruz
3334 Mia	Bloom Becker	Santa Cruz
3335 Steve	Garity	Sunnyvale, CA
3336 Robert	Snyder	Rancho Palos Verdes
3337 Richard	Crosland	Frederick, MD
3338 Steve	Tomlinson	Boulder Creek
3339 Pamela	Down	Penn Valley, CA
3340 Lyman	Wear	Portola Valley, CA
3341 Denyse	Wear	Portola Valley, CA
3342 Harrison	Starr	Marina del Rey, Ca
3343 Dave	Sheppard	Running Springs
3344 Ms. Annabel	Boissevain	San Jose, CA
3345 Joan	Russels	Poolesville , MD
3346 Carolyn	Welch	Fresno, CA
3347 Linda	Lawton	Oakland, Ca
3348 Robert	Zeiss	Santa Cruz, Ca
3349 Antonette	Zeiss	Santa Cruz, Ca
3350 Susan J.	Perry	Mountain View, CA
3351 Elizabeth	Schewinsberg	Mountain View, CA
3352 William	Ricard	Murrieta, CA
3353 Irene	Davis	Little Rock, AR
3354 Sandi	Genser-Marck	Richmond, CA
3355 Peter	Brown	Los Altos, CA
3356 Ted	Kaye	Moss Beach
3357 George	Girot	Boulder Creek
3358 William	Kline	Menlo Park, CA
3359 Julie	Ford	Seal Beach, CA
3360 Edward	Sullivan	San Francisco, Ca
3361 Erin	Sharkelfod	San Francisco, Ca
3362 Michele	Carlos	Menlo Park
3363 Victoria	Ellis	Menlo Park
3364 Peter	Ellis	Menlo Park
3365 Dana	Gleason	Menlo Park
3366 Bruce	Hildenbrand	Mountain View
3367 Alan	White	San Clemente
3368 Mary	Bihn	Norwalk
3369 Fran	Rominger	Palo Alto, Ca
3370 Fran	Wolfe	Piedmont, CA
3371 Cameron	Wolfe	Piedmont, CA
3372 Dunham	Sherer	Occidental, Ca
3373 John	Pyeatt	Boerne, TX
3374 Margaret	Pyeatt	Boerne, TX

3375 Leigh	Mintz	Lincoln
3376 Carol	Mintz	Lincoln
3377 Waino	Tuominen	Huntington, MA
3378 Jack	Schiffhauer	San Jose
3379 Jim	Richards	Antioch
3380 Helga	Grabske	Berkeley
3381 Donald	Philipp	Tarzana
3382 Gwen	May	Santa Cruz
3383 Monica	Donovan	Sunnyvale
3384 James	Kern	Sunnyvale
3385 Bryan	Crafts	Decatur
3386 Maribeth L.	Allen	Tigard, OR
3387 Sheila	Bigelow	Lancaster
3388 Bruce	Krummenacher	Warrenville, IL
3389 Will	Tuttie	Healdsburg
3390 Lee	Sendelbeck	Palo Alto
3391 Sister Anna Marie	Vannidedo	San Rafael
3392 Lorn	White	Thousand Oaks
3393 Thelma	Dalman	Santa Cruz
3394 Debbie	Mytel	Palo Alto
3395 Mike	Walter	Foster City
3396 Sandy	Walter	Foster City
3397 Morlynn	Gallaway	Palo Alto
3398 Richard	Murphy	Santa Cruz
3399 John	Dieckmann	Belmont, MA
3400 Lloyd	Fetterly	Tacoma
3401 Robert	Cavanaugh	San Francisco
3402 Lynn	Chiapella	Palo Alto
3403 Ken	Donnelly	Pescadero
3404 Penny	Donnelly	Pescadero
3405 John	Relton	Oxford, Oh
3406 Gary	Chapin	Ticonderoga, NY
3407 Jean	Riehl	Fairfield
3408 John	Reilly	Ft. Myers, FL
3409 Bill	Leuois	Los Gatos
3410 Derald	Blackmore	Redwood
3411 Ilse	Alberes	Garden City, NY
3412 Coleman	Youngdahl	Los Altos
3413 Robert	Strasser	Frederick, MD
3414 R	Martyn	Santa Cruz
3415 Shlomo	Waser	Sunnyvale
3416 Robert	Finely	San Francisco
3417 Robert	Reardon	Croton on Hudson, NY
3418 A	Gavz	New Haven, Ct
3419 T	Gavz	New Haven, Ct
3420 Maria	Fosgren	Gilroy
3421 Sean	DeBruine	Menlo Park
3422 Grace	Carison	Santa Cruz
3423 Ron	Geary	Boulder, CO
3424 James	Zacher	Elgin, IL
3425 Hardia	Rhorer	Devine, TX
3426 Jan & Oscar	Chacon	San Jose
3427 Sarah	Michie	Menlo Park
3428 Sean	Shrun	San Jose
3429 Kathy	Kuyper	Green Valley, AZ

3430 Lynn	Soriano	Santa Cruz
3431 Susan	Rines	Ben Lomond
3432 Cheryl	Henley	Pacifica
3433 Marie	Garcia	Santa Cruz
3434 Elissa	Kurk	Aptos
3435 Irene	Verkaaik	Scotts Valley
3436 Jan	Lange	La Selva Beach
3437 Nora	Boothly	Aptos
3438 Diane	Morgenstern	Soquel
3439 Virginia	Barr	Boulder Creek
3440 Judy	Leadley	Seacliff
3441 Julie	Kimball	Boulder Creek
3442 Ruth	Stiles	Scotts Valley
3443 Martha	Macambridge	Corralitos
3444 Ann	Butler	Santa Cruz
3445 Kelly	Butler	Santa Cruz
3446 Bernie	Russi	San Jose
3447 Diane	Beckman	Santa Cruz
3448 Shelly	Hernandez	Santa Cruz
3449 Julie	Newbold	Santa Cruz
3450 Kim	Moore	Santa Cruz
3451 Sydney	Moore	Santa Cruz
3452 JT	Moore	Santa Cruz
3453 Katherine	McCamant	Santa Cruz
3454 Dianne	Dryer	Santa Cruz
3455 Kendon	Smith	Santa Cruz
3456 Rhonda	Aikin	Capitola
3457 James	Turner	Watsonville
3458 Francis	Garcia	Santa Cruz
3459 Brian	Spencer	Aptos
3460 Marjorie	Washburn	Aptos
3461 Jane	Schwickerath	Aptos
3462 Diane	Morgernstern	Soquel
3463 Karol	Payne	Santa Cruz
3464 Lynn	Dunn	Santa Cruz
3465 Celia	Hursey	Felton
3466 Doug	Urbahav	Ben Lomond
3467 Anita	Lande	Felton
3468 Kendon	Lande	Felton
3469 Bamboo	Ilana	Felton
3470 Lynn	Rouse	San Jose
3471 Cheryl	Winn	Santa Cruz
3472 Mary and Brad	McClean	Sunnyvale
3473 Kathy	Olson	Seattle
3474 Tracy	Kahan	Felton
3475 Polly	Baskett	Felton
3476 Lucia	MacLean	Ben Lomond
3477 Joseph	Hunt	Seattle
3478 Joel	Hill	Bonny Doon
3479 Michael	Stewart	Scotts Valley
3480 Michelle	Gardner	Scotts Valley
3481 Georgia	Ireland	Scotts Valley
3482 Janice	King	Felton
3483 Lori	Zink	Scotts Valley
3484 Charles and Diane	Molnar	Santa Cruz

3485 Lisa	Mendez	Holister
3486 Jayme	Clancy	Santa Cruz
3487 Katie	Garmond	Santa Cruz
3488 Zane	Griffin	Santa Cruz
3489 Heather	Griffith	Santa Cruz
3490 Seth	Heitzenrater	Santa Cruz
3491 Sanda	Spiegel	Boulder Creek
3492 Joanne	Teliter	Felton
3493 Richard	Moore	Arroyo Grande
3494 Abigail J.	Adams	Arroyo Grande
3495 Douglas	Plante	Felton
3496 Agatha	Kenar	Felton
3497 Marco	Walsh	Scotts Valley
3498 Tony	Pan	Scotts Valley
3499 Pat	Huntsinger	Boulder Creek
3500 Mary	O'Malley	Teaneck, NJ
3501 Krista	Kessler	Scotts Valley
3502 Alex	Madena	Watsonville
3503 Brad	Sprankle	San Francisco
3504 Doug	Hohbach	Palo Alto
3505 Barry	Marks	Aptos
3506 Ellison	Marks	Aptos
3507 Julie	Lorraine	Aptos
3508 Jayme	Pickens	Kirkland, WA
3509 Joe	Howard	Silver Spring, MD
3510 Mary	Howard	Silver Spring, MD
3511 Luba	Ross	Point Richmond
3512 Fred	Wadsworth	Los Osos
3513 David	Fellers	Annandale, VA
3514 Herbert	Ploch	Green Valley, AZ
3515 E.M.	Salzer	Palo Alto
3516 R.A.	Baumgartner	Palo Alto
3517 Lawton	Hards	Modesto
3518 Gary	Ellin	Mill Valley
3519 C.	Hardyman	Garden Grove
3520 Valentine	Morgan	San Bruno
3521 Ronald	Harlan	San Mateo
3522 Cindy	Cooper	Roseville
3523 Juliette	Bryson	Cupertino
3524 Thomas	Hill	San Mateo
3525 Beryl	Vonderheid	Oakland
3526 Walter	Barfield	Austin, TX
3527 Wendy	Weikel	Berkeley
3528 Per	Bjorke	Redwood City
3529 Ralph	Hitchcock	Nevada City
3530 Heidi	Simpson	Scotts Valley
3531 Vanessa	DiMugno	Capitola
3532 Carrie	Birkhofes	Santa Cruz
3533 Barry	Bowman	Santa Cruz
3534 Emma	Bowman	Santa Cruz
3535 Suzanne	Winslow	Capitola
3536 Eve	Roberson	Santa Cruz
3537 Joyce	Kamimara	Santa Cruz
3538 Nancy	Powell	Capitola
3539 Judith	Goodman	Santa Cruz

3540 Diane	Cohen	North Valley
3541 Darrel	Darling	Santa Cruz
3542 Karen	Darling	Santa Cruz
3543 Joyce	Brodsky	Santa Cruz
3544 Charlotte M.	Clayton	Santa Cruz
3545 Pat	Nellany	Santa Cruz
3546 Winkie	Rose	Santa Cruz
3547 Sherlee	Byrd	Santa Cruz
3548 Jim	Logsdon	Santa Cruz
3549 Sherley	Goodman	Santa Cruz
3550 Sandy	Lansdale	Santa Cruz
3551 Venus	Nienow	Santa Cruz
3552 Geri	Lieby	Santa Cruz
3553 Aster	Usher	Santa Cruz
3554 Sue	Myer	Santa Cruz
3555 Carol	Carr	Santa Cruz
3556 Maeve	O'hara	Santa Cruz
3557 Shirley	Wodtake	Cupertino
3558 Gia	Batchik	Santa Cruz
3559 Don	Leatherman	Santa Cruz
3560 Mary	Nelson	Santa Cruz
3561 Esther	Frances	So Cal
3562 Lance	Sprague	Santa Cruz
3563 Aura	Agirre	Santa Cruz
3564 Emily	Enriquez	Santa Cruz
3565 Jane	Stillinger	Capitola
3566 Natalie	Havari	Santa Cruz
3567 Isabelle	Zirbes	Santa Cruz
3568 Deborah	Osterbery	Santa Cruz
3569 Pat	Dellin	Santa Cruz
3570 Theodore	Smith	Corralitos
3571 Katy	Harris	Santa Cruz
3572 Emilely	Standish	Santa Cruz
3573 Glen	Schaller	Santa Cruz
3574 Bronie	Usher	Santa Cruz
3575 Ariel	Usher	Santa Cruz
3576 Alma	Mendoza	Santa Cruz
3577 Pamela	Rincon	Santa Cruz
3578 Maria	Servin	Santa Cruz
3579 Rosalyn	Bouradow	Santa Cruz
3580 Claire	Bourdeaux	Santa Cruz
3581 Troy	Capela	Santa Cruz
3582 Jennifer	Cherk	Santa Cruz
3583 Nancy	Layties	Ben Lomond
3584 Katrina	Grigger	Santa Cruz
3585 Daniel	Islesias	Santa Cruz
3586 Javier	Aguirre	Santa Cruz
3587 Ana	Espinoza	Santa Cruz
3588 Cesar	Enriquez	Santa Cruz
3589 Janine	Bird	Santa Cruz
3590 Nancie	Farris	Santa Cruz
3591 Victor	Roth	Santa Cruz
3592 Sarah	Silverman	Santa Cruz
3593 Ryan	Thurm	Santa Cruz
3594 Karen	Laing	Santa Cruz

3595 Lunsay	Knights	Scotts Valley
3596 Chris	Berry	Felton
3597 Peggy	Osheay	Boulder Creek
3598 Amelia	Bonilla	Santa Cruz
3599 Kelli	Greene	Los Gatos
3600 Jonathan	Holly	Santa Cruz
3601 Pavia	Holtz	Boulder Creek
3602 Catherine	Dennis-Leigh	Felton
3603 Donald	Alley	Brookdale, CA
3604 Valerie	Cameron	Santa Cruz
3605 Giner	Wosciechousrs	Santa Cruz
3606 Mike	Vantlalten	Santa Cruz
3607 Susan	Russell	Santa Cruz
3608 Valerie	Egland	San Juan
3609 Maria	Stryker	Santa Cruz
3610 Mike	Lamar	Felton
3611 Lisa	Utal	Bonny Doon
3612 Margarita	Carrillo	Watsonvill
3613 Alex	Smith	Santa Cruz
3614 Gretchen	Bronstein	Los Gatos
3615 Ami	Ebright	Santa Cruz
3616 Lisa	Murphy	Santa Cruz
3617 Maria	Chester	Scotts Valley
3618 Martha	Ashelman	Soquel
3619 Kathy	Donovan	Santa Cruz
3620 Alexandra	Chartier	Ben Lemond
3621 Debora	Morrison	Davenport
3622 Abigail	Ramsden	San Francisco, Ca
3623 Angel	Martinz	San Jose, CA
3624 Kristal	Caidoy	Milpitas
3625 Lynda	Watson	Santa Cruz
3626 Kenneth	Schreiber	Redwood City
3627 Laura	Smith	Santa Cruz
3628 Dylan	Levine	Santa Cruz
3629 John	Marden	Santa Cruz
3630 Bruce	Dorman	Felton
3631 Phil	Castle	Ben Lemond
3632 Tina	Castel	Ben Lemond
3633 Eben	Lindsey	Bonny Doon
3634 Eric T.	Egland	San Juan
3635 Salem	Magarian	Bonny Doon
3636 Kitty	Dennis	Santa Cruz
3637 Larry	McFall	Santa Cruz
3638 Jack	E.	Santa Cruz
3639 Tami	Grove	Coastal Commission
3640 Linda	Locklin	Coastal Commission
3641 Samantha	Goldman	San Francisco, Ca
3642 Rachel	Goodman	Bonny Doon
3643 Stuart	Carlson	Santa Cruz
3644 Dennis	Grady	Soquel
3645 Leila	San Jose	Santa Cruz
3646 Richard	Muller	Santa Cruz
3647 Dennis	Norton	Capitola
3648 Susie	Slette	Felton
3649 Daniel	Laughlin	Santa Cruz

3650 Janet	Herman	Santa Cruz
3651 Inger Marie	Laursen	Aptos
3652 Jane	Gregorius	Santa Cruz
3653 Agnieszka	Zalicka	Soquel
3654 Nancy	Zafre	Santa Cruz
3655 Gustavo	Agulla	Santa Cruz
3656 Michelle	Anderson	Santa Cruz
3657 David	Dobbins	Santa Cruz
3658 John	Gerhardt	Soquel
3659 Craig	Mueller	Santa Cruz
3660 Larry	Haff	Santa Cruz
3661 Carmella	Martinez	Santa Cruz
3662 Hugh	Buchhann	Aptos
3663 Gene	Kripe	Felton
3664 Anne	Damer	Santa Cruz
3665 Mike	Nickals	Santa Cruz
3666 Steve	Lustgarden	Santa Cruz
3667 Monica	Marinez	Felton
3668 Bill	Fittler	Watsonvill
3669 Stanley	Sokolow	Santa Cruz
3670 Joyce	Smith	Santa Cruz
3671 Tom	Caldwell	Santa Cruz
3672 Honey	Caldwell	Santa Cruz
3673 Joan	Rose	Aptos
3674 Ann	Beckom	Santa Cruz
3675 Margaret	Leonard	Snata Cruz
3676 Chris	Thompson	Santa Cruz
3677 John	Bickle	Aptos
3678 Zena	Reyes	Santa Cruz
3679 Tristan	Reyes	Sanata Cruz
3680 Nayeli	Lopez	Santa Cruz
3681 Meade	Fischer	Capitola
3682 Ethan	Robinson	Santa Cruz
3683 Lisa	Kligsmann	Aptos
3684 George	Peabody	Santa Cruz
3685 Rosie	Stegeman	Santa Cruz
3686 Kristin	McDonald	Santa Cruz
3687 P	Romero	Santa Cruz
3688 Rosemary	Anderson	Watsonvill
3689 Rachel	Neuman	Santa Cruz
3690 Jennifer	Bost	Santa Cruz
3691 Amanda	Fielding	Santa Cruz
3692 Daniel	Iglesias	Santa Cruz
3693 Anne	Ratoo	Corralitos
3694 Lee	Yamado	Watsonvill
3695 Kimlin	Daniel Keith	Santa Cruz
3696 John	Keith	Santa Cruz
3697 Trea	Robinson	Santa Cruz
3698 Lynne	Manning	Santa Cruz
3699 Jim	Macdonald	Santa Cruz
3700 Caitlin	Deck	Santa Cruz
3701 Tess	Horn	Santa Cruz
3702 Emily	Wingett	Santa Cruz
3703 Gretchen	Gossett	Santa Cruz
3704 John	Bost	Santa Cruz

3705 Noel	Fielding	Santa Cruz
3706 Jeff	Manker	Corralitos
3707 Phyllis	Cole	Watsonvill
3708 Ernest	White	Aptos
3709 Karen	Hildebrand	Santa Cruz
3710 Marylee	M	Sunnyvale
3711 Howard	Moelle	Sunnyvale
3712 Lynne	D	Santa Cruz
3713 Chris	Lyons	Watsonvill
3714 Rachel	Anglersgood	Boulder Creek
3715 Marie	Beckhan	Aptos
3716 Jessica	Ness	Santa Cruz
3717 Don	Teber	Santa Cruz
3718 Susan	Kauffman	Santa Cruz
3719 Sunshine	Gibbs	Santa Cruz
3720 Perry	Fittler	Watsonvill
3721 Tom	Wilson	Santa Cruz
3722 Mike	Goldsmith	Aptos
3723 Louis	Rose	Aptos
3724 Tom	Morgan	Santa Cruz
3725 Ian	McRae	Santa Cruz
3726 Clare	Sheils	Santa Cruz
3727 Erik	Eriksen	Santa Cruz
3728 Joe	Clarkr	Santa Cruz
3729 Margret	Barrett	Santa Cruz
3730 Caroline	Martin	Santa Cruz
3731 Tamyra	Price	Santa Cruz
3732 John	G.	Santa Cruz
3733 Rosalyn	Radicchi	Santa Cruz
3734 Kerry	Hosley	Santa Cruz
3735 David	Shuman	Santa Cruz
3736 Madelin	Shuman	Santa Cruz
3737 Michael	Faherty	Santa Cruz
3738 Karen	Kaplan	Scotts Valley
3739 Mike	Carr	Aptos
3740 Patti	Souvly	Santa Cruz
3741 Mark	K.	Santa Cruz
3742 Mark	Silberstein	Moss Landing
3743 Laorie	Jacobs	Scotts Valley
3744 Taryn	Washburn	Watsonvill
3745 Andy	Marse	Santa Cruz
3746 Bonnie	Holmer-orange	Santa Cruz
3747 Elaine	Rohlfes	Santa Cruz
3748 Agres	Topp	Santa Cruz
3749 Arura	Erchei	Los Gatos
3750 Aaron	Deich	Santa Cruz
3751 Petra	Motishaw	Santa Cruz
3752 Nova	Paylrs	Oakland
3753 Mike	Conner	Davis, CA
3754 Nancy	martinez	San Jose, CA
3755 Meredith	Herr	Ben Lomond
3756 Megan	Fluke	San Jose, CA
3757 Louise	Patterson	Davenport
3758 Amanda	Henry	San Jose, CA
3759 Amelia	Colen	Santa Cruz

3760 Gary	Luhrman	Soquel
3761 Scott	Peden	Ben Lomond
3762 Margaret	Strubel	Albany, CA
3763 Roger	Kern	Scotts Valley
3764 Jennifer	Mikkelsen	Felton
3765 Vince	Ovledo	Santa Cruz
3766 Troy	Mayers	Santa Cruz
3767 Howard	Heerner	Santa Cruz
3768 Elizabeth	Evans	Santa Cruz
3769 Teri	Sigler	Santa Cruz
3770 Meadhbh	Hamrick	Felto, CA
3771 Sharon	Hampton	Santa Cruz
3772 Kate	Bowland	Santa Cruz
3773 Lucia	Omancho	Santa Cruz
3774 Adrienne	Saxton	Santa Cruz
3775 Gayle	Elsner	Los Gatos
3776 Sophia	Tinke	Santa Cruz
3777 Billy	Prusinowski	Santa Cruz
3778 Tom	Fordham	Santa Cruz
3779 Melissa	Frank	Santa Cruz
3780 Brian	Coltrin	Santa Cruz
3781 Erik	Holmouist	Santa Cruz
3782 Thomas	Batley	Aptos
3783 Myra	Eastman	Live Oak
3784 Deborah	Hayes	Santa Cruz
3785 Warel	Smith	Aptos
3786 Maja	Smith	Santa Cruz
3787 Hannah	Finegold	Santa Cruz
3788 David	Frisbey	Santa Cruz
3789 Randall	Labauve	Santa Cruz
3790 Daniel	Hailey	Santa Cruz
3791 Allan	Kass	Santa Cruz
3792 John	Koeker	Santa Cruz
3793 Pam	Kangas	Aptos
3794 Denise	Weatherwax	Santa Cruz
3795 Coralie	Gerlach	Santa Cruz
3796 Bruce	Babbitt	Arizona
3797 Ed	Durkee	Santa Cruz
3798 Freda	Lantz	Santa Cruz
3799 Mel	Lantz	Santa Cruz
3800 Donna	Ziel	Ben Lomond
3801 Kelly	Alpert	Scotts Valley
3802 Joe	Hall	Santa Cruz
3803 Wendy	Macias	Santa Cruz
3804 Judi	Sherman	Ben Lomond
3805 Mary	Hemmer	Boulder Creek
3806 Jordan	Plotsky	Santa Cruz
3807 Mary	Schuermann	Santa Cruz
3808 Robert	Rohlenberger	Scotts Valley
3809 Heather	Butler	Aptos
3810 Brian	Mcelroy	Davenport
3811 Barry	Shilman	Campbell
3812 Susan	Blake	Campbell
3813 Joyce	Shimizu	Aptos
3814 Mary	Ingraham	Santa Cruz

3815 Georgina	Blakwell	Santa Cruz
3816 Laura	Tanza	Watsonvill
3817 Sara	Palomo	Santa Cruz
3818 Joanne	Brown	Felton
3819 Dan	Quinn	Portala Valley
3820 Stan	Cunningham	Santa Cruz
3821 David	Thiermann	Santa Cruz
3822 Ami	Mills	Santa Cruz
3823 Banikh	ben-Naim	Santa Cruz
3824 Katrina	Haeger	Santa Cruz
3825 Rowan	Haeger	Santa Cruz
3826 Phoenix	Meyers	Santa Cruz
3827 Marissa	Fuente	Santa Cruz
3828 Christine	Bachar	Santa Cruz
3829 Nereyda	De la O	Santa Cruz
3830 Henry	Burnett	Felton
3831 Golce	Kasikci	Santa Cruz
3832 Brian	Whitebread	Santa Clara
3833 Dac	Le	Santa Clara
3834 Cill	Benedetto	Santa Cruz
3835 John	Eastman	Live Oak
3836 Jim	Sease	Santa Cruz
3837 Ken	Johnson	Santa Cruz
3838 Daryl	Dichek	Soquel
3839 Karen	Jackson	Santa Cruz
3840 Liz	Ryan	Santa Cruz
3841 Gabrielle	Stocker	Santa Cruz
3842 Lilian Alecia	Morgan	Lompico
3843 Dave	Wade	Felton
3844 Harvey	Hartman	Santa Cruz
3845 Stephanie	Martin	Santa Cruz
3846 Tamara	Don	Soquel
3847 Kelley	Tousdale	Aptos
3848 Miguel	Enriquez	Salinas
3849 John	Stradfor	Santa Cruz
3850 Justin	Ravanelli	Santa Cruz
3851 Sarah	Benjamin	Santa Cruz
3852 Kate	Orchard	Santa Cruz
3853 Patrick	Castro	Santa Cruz
3854 William	Mandy	Santa Cruz
3855 Arbor	Arbor	Santa Cruz
3856 Sal	Palomimo	Salinas
3857 Fatima	Palomimo	Salinas
3858 David	Simon	Santa Cruz
3859 Antonio	Ferreria	Santa Cruz
3860 Karen	Ferreira	Santa Cruz
3861 Kasha	Thomas	Boulder Creek
3862 Cassandra	kelly	Sacramento
3863 Miriam	Salo	Campbell
3864 Nathaniel	Wagner	Santa Cruz
3865 Zoddelle	Kelly	Sacramento
3866 Joshua	kelly	Sacramento
3867 Patricia	Hoyt	San Lorenzo
3868 Sabrina	Sahlstrom	Santa Cruz
3869 Nicolas	Sandoval	Santa Cruz

3870 Maricela	Salgundo	Santa Clara
3871 Kanji	Nishijima	San Mateo
3872 Morris	Cantin	Santa Cruz
3873 socorro	Gutierrez	Chico, CA
3874 Jimi	M.	Santa Barbara
3875 Amber	Ramona	Santa Cruz
3876 Pamela	Salazar	San Jose, CA
3877 aly	Morrill	San Jose, CA
3878 Karl	Kirsch	Santa Cruz
3879 Jen	Beachy	Ben Lomond
3880 Mathew	Beachy	Ben Lomond
3881 Cristian	Castellanos	Santa Cruz
3882 Chris	Lynch	Santa Cruz
3883 William	Martin	Santa Cruz
3884 Clifford	Hacker	Santa Cruz
3885 Olivia	Boyce-Abel	Santa Cruz
3886 Justin	Burks	Santa Cruz
3887 Chris	Connery	Santa Cruz
3888 Doris	Kunz	Santa Cruz
3889 Byron	Work	Santa Cruz
3890 Riory	Chriss	Aptos
3891 Craig	Suawling	Santa Cruz
3892 Rico	Gaker	Watsonville
3893 David	Anish	Felton
3894 Sean	Basalyga	Santa Cruz
3895 Danny	Potter	Santa Cruz
3896 Kathleen	Steven	Davenport
3897 Mylie	Ocampo	Santa Cruz
3898 Emma	Lee	Santa Cruz
3899 Joanne	Noce	Santa Cruz
3900 Jeremy	Freimuth	Santa Cruz
3901 Kayla	Beclert	Santa Cruz
3902 Jasper	Marino	Santa Cruz
3903 Jason	Chao	San Jose, CA
3904 Lena	Thaier	Santa Cruz
3905 Mike	Emm	Santa Cruz
3906 Karen	Oakley	Santa Cruz
3907 Larry	Cuba	Santa Cruz
3908 Angela	Diamos	Santa Clara
3909 Ryan	Hacherson	Santa Cruz
3910 Stephanie	Le	Santa Cruz
3911 Michael	Jolson	Santa Cruz
3912 Keith	Mchenry	Santa Cruz
3913 Josh	Merrill	Santa Cruz
3914 Keith	Broneson	Santa Cruz
3915 Jose	Armenta	Monterey Bay
3916 Mackenzie	Hardy	Monterey Bay
3917 Wes	Eastridge Junior	Santa Cruz
3918 Ian	Mcgregory	Santa Cruz
3919 Diana	Gameros	Berkeley
3920 Neko	Goodman	Peoria
3921 Anthony	Biondi	Alamden
3922 Sze-wing	Lau	Santa Cruz
3923 Ryan	Swanson	Santa Rosa
3924 Mitch	Barlas	Santa Cruz

3925 Wende	Stitt	Santa Cruz
3926 Jon	Howlett	Boulder Creek
3927 Kelly	Bayer	Soquel
3928 Lia	Adams	Soquel
3929 Lisa	Johnson	Santa Cruz
3930 Paul	Machlis	Felton
3931 Dan	Cony	Santa Cruz
3932 Robert	defreitas	Santa Cruz
3933 Harley	Eblen	Santa Cruz
3934 Dana	Brown	Santa Cruz
3935 Robert	Brown	Santa Cruz
3936 Barri	Boone	Capitola
3937 Ron	Slack	Santa Cruz
3938 Paula	Taylor-Howlett	Boulder Creek
3939 Kay	Paine	Boulder Creek
3940 Roger	Paine	Boulder Creek
3941 Kalli	Crawford	Scotts Valley
3942 Ryan	Sarnataro	Santa Cruz
3943 Debora	Shapiro	Santa Cruz
3944 Tyson	Evans	Santa Cruz
3945 Chris	Maddox	Santa Cruz
3946 Peter	Geochan	Santa Cruz
3947 Portelli	Thomas	Half Moon Bay
3948 Ronnie	Smith	Half Moon Bay
3949 Lacy	Ottenson	Carlsbad
3950 Abraham	P.	Santa Cruz
3951 Uri	Passin	Milo
3952 Marianne	Benforado	Soquel
3953 Sarah	Benforado	Soquel
3954 Karen	Ellers	Santa Cruz
3955 Darlenee	Plark	Santa Cruz
3956 Krisen	Jackson	Corpus Christi, TX
3957 Len	Keylin	Santa Cruz
3958 Herb	Aarons	Carmel Valley
3959 Joseph	Weintraub	Santa Cruz
3960 Dean	Karfman	Santa Cruz
3961 David	Dieguez	Watsonvill
3962 Regine	Frare	Berlin, Germany
3963 Rebecca	Dye	Ben Lomond
3964 Cordelia	Claras	Santa Cruz
3965 Helayne	Ballaban	Santa Cruz
3966 Laura	Kussman	Santa Cruz
3967 M.	Ridgeway	Santa Cruz
3968 Lynnia	Tuckfield	Santa Cruz
3969 Yarrow	Jones	Bonny Doon
3970 Ben	Behram	San Jose, CA
3971 Ashley	Barnett	San Jose, CA
3972 Arthur	Wolfe	Annharbor, MI
3973 Jesse	Sullivan	Aptos
3974 Mira	Sullivan	Aptos
3975 Meghan	O'Donnell	Santa Cruz
3976 Liz	Lee	Santa Cruz
3977 Jessica	Oltmans	Santa Cruz
3978 Skylar	Brown	Santa Cruz
3979 Bryce	Winter	Santa Cruz

3980 Dylan	Johnson	Santa Cruz
3981 Tom	Argaman	Santa Cruz
3982 Amy	White	Santa Cruz
3983 Misha	Lamberson	Santa Cruz
3984 Carl	Broderick	Santa Cruz
3985 Melanie	Fornes	Santa Cruz
3986 Daniel	Jackson	Santa Cruz
3987 Ian	Herman	Santa Cruz
3988 Vish	M	Santa Cruz
3989 James	Walker	Santa Cruz
3990 Lucas	England	Santa Cruz
3991 Ed	V.	Capitola
3992 Troy	H.	Santa Cruz
3993 David		Felton
3994 Raymond	Philip	Santa Cruz
3995 Sophie	Reuel	Santa Cruz
3996 Bernard	Murphy	Capitola
3997 S	Budai	Capitola
3998 Ann	S	
3999 Elijah	Davis	Santa Cruz
4000 Alexander	Messinger	Oakland
4001 Sherra	C.	Santa Cruz
4002 Alexandria	Palmer	Santa Cruz
4003 Mindy	Thomas	Santa Cruz
4004 Karsten	Hanssen	Santa Cruz
4005 Peter	Linderner	Santa Cruz
4006 Aria	Brown	Santa Cruz
4007 Tim	Loomis	Santa Cruz
4008 Pale	Decker	Santa Cruz
4009 Eleyah	Knight	Santa Cruz
4010 Aislinn	Bailey	Santa Cruz
4011 Chris	Curran	Santa Cruz
4012 Alene	Smith	Santa Cruz
4013 Wendy	Macias	Boulder Creek
4014 Frances	Nurkse	Santa Cruz
4015 Lee	Russ	Santa Cruz
4016 Robert	Luquir	Santa Cruz
4017 Mike	Espelund	Santa Cruz
4018 Jennic	Espelund	Santa Cruz
4019 John	Gracia	Boulder Creek
4020 donna	Underwood	New Orleans
4021 Shannon	Ryerson	Elkhorn
4022 Greg	Hansen	San Francisco
4023 Isabella	Hansen	San Francisco
4024 Kuen	NG	San Francisco
4025 Michael	Rineon	Santa Cruz
4026 Beverly	May	Belmont
4027 Hal	May	Belmont
4028 Matt	Welch	Felton
4029 Noemi	Betholtz	Bonny Doon
4030 Stan	Scott	Santa Cruz
4031 Matthew	Vassar	Columbus
4032 Ana	Fabio	Santa Cruz
4033 Deedee	Brown	Scotts Valley
4034 Bernice	O'Hearon	Felton

4035 Kara	Jeffery	Santa Cruz
4036 Tess	Greenberg	Santa Cruz
4037 Willa	Upshur	Santa Cruz
4038 Shellah	Cummings	Santa Cruz
4039 Casey	Briggs	Mountain View
4040 Jacqueline	Schultz	East Wareham
4041 Winter	Blackstorm	Felton
4042 Devera	Ramero	Petaluma
4043 Claudia	Nakrio	Berkeley
4044 Andy	Paulin	Santa Cruz
4045 Rebecca	Stoller	Santa Cruz
4046 Fran	Petrala	Aptos
4047 Terry	Dickey	Santa Cruz
4048 Emmy	Fansle	Santa Cruz
4049 Heaven	Garcia	Rohnert Park
4050 Jordan	Torres	San Francisco
4051 Melissa	Figueroa	Averial
4052 Anniken	Hansen	Aptos
4053 Bianca	Medinilla	Aptos
4054 Thomas	Wigginton	Davenport
4055 Pablo	Vega	Soquel
4056 Nicole	Egan	Capitola
4057 Katie	Clark	Ben Lomond
4058 Mathew	Logan	Ben Lomond
4059 Mariana	Bianchi	San Mateo
4060 Madeleine	Silva	San Martin
4061 Lawrence	Silva	San Martin
4062 Parker	Pilati	Modesto
4063 Bhakta	Jesuday	Santa Cruz
4064 Denise	Jacobson	Santa Cruz
4065 Kristen	Hill	Santa Cruz
4066 Thoa	Krawse	Santa Cruz
4067 Imogen	Krawse	Santa Cruz
4068 Shelley	Williams	Boulder Creek
4069 Carol	Erez	Ben Lomond
4070 Necdet	Erez	Ben Lomond
4071 Ashley	Craig	Felton
4072 Daniel	Garcia	Aptos
4073 Samantha	Weisser	Soquel
4074 Rachael	Savora	Soquel
4075 Anthony	Gargiulo	Santa Cruz
4076 Joeline	Paterson	Gilroy
4077 Daniel	Paterson	Gilroy
4078 Lisa	Foster	Watsonville
4079 Peter	Mackeonis	Watsonville
4080 Jessica	Breheay	Santa Cruz
4081 Adam	Spickler	Santa Cruz
4082 Molly	Beckley	IL
4083 Anaisha	Das	San Jose
4084 Cristina	Allarez	Monterey
4085 Creedance	Love	Baltimore
4086 Jalima	Y'obulumy	Salinas
4087 Stewart	Lamers	Santa Cruz
4088 Al	Reetz	Santa Cruz
4089 Jacqueline	McElhone	Santa Cruz

4090 Vera	Hope	Santa Cruz
4091 Charles	May	Santa Cruz
4092 Zachary	Kerns	Santa Cruz
4093 Lesley	Franz	Santa Cruz
4094 Sheilah	Malone	Santa Cruz
4095 Aaron	Montoya	Santa Cruz
4096 Owen	Reshikoff	Santa Cruz
4097 Tammylee	Quinlana	Los Gatos
4098 Jultn	Fink	Kansas
4099 Bryan	Briggs	Mountain View
4100 Fred	Keeley	Santa Cruz
4101 Robin	Wolfe	Felton
4102 Claudia	Williams	Boulder Creek
4103 Sheryl	Lane	Felton
4104 Aidan	Lane	Felton
4105 Hoyt	Fond	Sacramento
4106 Carol	Fuller	Santa Cruz
4107 Kathryn	Scott	Santa Cruz
4108 Mark	Stover	Santa Cruz
4109 Anandi	Pagarini	Santa Cruz
4110 Tenaya	Jackman	Oakland
4111 Julie	Lovins	Mountain View
4112 Carol	McCarthy	San Jose
4113 Christine	Eckstrom	Santa Cruz
4114 Ben	Haid	Santa Cruz
4115 Laci	Handle	Mount Vernon, WA
4116 Jason	Lanning	Mount Vernon, WA
4117 Allen	Wagner	Scotts Valley
4118 Robin	Hollinger	Santa Cruz
4119 Charlene	Moore	Santa Cruz
4120 Ryan	Watt	Santa Cruz
4121 Annemarie	Stickles	Santa Cruz
4122 Zach	Brown	Scotts Valley
4123 Rob	Dehart	Santa Cruz
4124 Robert	Martin	Aptos
4125 Karissa	Lagmay	Aptos
4126 Daniel	Brumbaugh	Santa Cruz
4127 Rowland	Morin	Santa Cruz
4128 Valentine	Lopez	Galt
4129 Cruz	Vasquez	Madera
4130 Abran	Lopez	Napa
4131 Melissa	Pineida	Milpitas
4132 Bonnie	Stoehn	Santa Cruz
4133 Dennis	Morton	Santa Cruz
4134 James	O'Hearon	Felton
4135 Danielle	Dictor	Fremont
4136 John	Garcia	Sacramento
4137 Taciur	Poncin	Sacramento
4138 Hans	Lecethold	Santa Cruz
4139 Rocco	Cappalla	Santa Cruz
4140 Riley	Sheets	Santa Cruz
4141 Madeline	Lippman	Santa Cruz
4142 Katherine	Upshur	Santa Cruz
4143 Rebecca	Singh	San Jose
4144 Jay	Jackman	Palo Alto

4145 Pam	Koch	Menlo Park
4146 James	Purcell	Santa Cruz
4147 Philip	Reynolds	Santa Cruz
4148 Maria Luisa	Buak	Aptos
4149 Kelly	Kumec	Santa Cruz
4150 Anthony	Edwards	San Jose
4151 Joshua R.	Iafflamme	Ben Lomond
4152 Nicolas	Cardenas	Newhall
4153 Ben	Cardenas	Newhall
4154 Vince	Cerruit	Costa Mesa
4155 Emiliano	Montoya	Santa Cruz
4156 Laz	Pomeranta	Campbell
4157 Beth	Holland	Santa Cruz
4158 Loves	Martinez	Cobb
4159 Jason	Eagle	Santa Cruz
4160 Panica	Nuovo	San Jose
4161 John	Nuovo	San Jose
4162 Jesse	Clark	Capitola
4163 Steve	Belmont	Santa Cruz
4164 Daniela	Prosue	Pleasanton
4165 Robert	Palmer	Capitola
4166 Lauren	Turner	Santa Cruz
4167 Emma	Kiely	Santa Cruz
4168 Dillon	Kiely	Santa Cruz
4169 Julie	Carpenter	Felton
4170 Rodney	Barnes	Ben Lomond
4171 Diane	Tognazzini	Santa Cruz
4172 Abigail	Jones	Santa Cruz
4173 Martin	Buak	Aptos
4174 Taylor	Joseph	Santa Cruz
4175 Joe	madden	Santa Cruz
4176 Rioza	madden	Santa Cruz
4177 Connor	Simmons	San Jose
4178 Tatgger	Trisser	Santa Cruz
4179 Erika	Kindluno	Santa Cruz
4180 Wyatt	Triggen	Santa Cruz
4181 Michelle	Waters	Santa Cruz
4182 Carrol	H.	Capitola
4183 Craig	Himmelwright	Santa Cruz
4184 Lynda	Marin	Santa Cruz
4185 Chuck	Stein	Santa Cruz
4186 Mike	Borg	San Jose
4187 Clarice	Fiddler	Menlo Park
4188 Dale	Horelick	Menlo Park
4189 Peg	Popken	Santa Cruz
4190 Anna	Stewart	Santa Cruz
4191 Julie	Leding	Marina
4192 Karalee	Richter	Santa Cruz
4193 Kinan	Oletu	Santa Cruz
4194 Ira	Epstein	Orange County
4195 Russell	Hofventahl	Santa Cruz
4196 Colleen	Wisel	Santa Cruz
4197 Patrick	Bateman	Santa Cruz
4198 Scott	Eerkes	Santa Cruz
4199 Mark	Poteet	Santa Cruz

4200 Larry	Wilson	Santa Cruz
4201 Evin	Guitepe	San Jose
4202 Utru	Kemiktarak	San Jose
4203 Chris	Pomerantz	San Jose
4204 Lindsay	Bass	Santa Cruz
4205 Mason	Martinez	Santa Cruz
4206 Taylor	Pearson	Kings Canyon
4207 Elana	Lado	NY
4208 Lidia	Cruz	Santa Cruz
4209 Michael	Ostash	San Luis Obispo
4210 Mellissa	Ostash	San Luis Obispo
4211 Janice	Quinten	Santa Cruz
4212 Joaquin	Nugle	Bonny Doon
4213 Maximilian	Schiroeck	Scotts Valley
4214 Ben	Rice	Santa Cruz
4215 Gabriella	Jones	Santa Cruz
4216 Quan	Trang	Santa Cruz
4217 Glenn	Stewart	Santa Cruz
4218 Hector	Robles	Santa Cruz
4219 Yala	Cisneros Montoya	Santa Cruz
4220 Stephen	Rosenthal	Watsonville
4221 Lily	Welp	Santa Cruz
4222 Jonathan	Mireles	Santa Barbara
4223 Luis	Mireles	Santa Cruz
4224 Joel	Robinson	Santa Cruz
4225 John	Hammond	Santa Cruz
4226 Mike	Duckworth	Aptos
4227 Leonard	Deddo	Redmond,WA
4228 Patsy	Johnson	Santa Cruz
4229 Amy	Randy	Santa Cruz
4230 Bob	Groves	Scotts Valley
4231 Alexyss	McClellan	Santa Cruz
4232 Andrea	Morales	Santa Cruz
4233 Francesca	S.	Santa Cruz
4234 Rich	Williams	Santa Cruz
4235 Karren	Zook	Santa Cruz
4236 Gene	Ratchiffe	Felton
4237 Cindy	Rubin	Aptos
4238 Brian	Rosenthal	Aptos
4239 Nina	Moore	Felton
4240 Bradley	Slance	Aptos
4241 Michael	Curnett	Bonny Doon
4242 Sidney	Goper	Santa Cruz
4243 Lauren	Ross	Santa Cruz
4244 Maddie	Tyler	Santa Cruz
4245 Laura	Bader	Santa Cruz
4246 Peter	Swarzenski	Santa Cruz
4247 Ron	Munger	Santa Cruz
4248 Steven	Winchitell	Santa Cruz
4249 Patricia	Duffy	Boulder Creek
4250 Valerie	George	Santa Cruz
4251 Dana	Crompton	Santa Cruz
4252 Andy	Carman	Santa Cruz
4253 Caroline	Trent	Santa Cruz
4254 Ronald	Swanson	Pawnee

4255 Charles	Tremper	Santa Cruz
4256 Mark	Alona	Santa Cruz
4257 Marina	Pavlova	Campbell
4258 Kristina	Carter	Aptos
4259 Javier	Natividad	Aptos
4260 Jennifer	Larkin	Santa Cruz
4261 Andrew	Moore	Santa Cruz
4262 Linh	Dang	Santa Cruz
4263 J.M.	Brown	Capitola
4264 Tim	Merrel	Santa Cruz
4265 Angela	Malla	Santa Cruz
4266 Katharine	Parker	Capitola
4267 Richard	Arnold	Santa Cruz
4268 Randle	Silverstein	Santa Cruz
4269 Matt	jannston	Santa Cruz
4270 Neidin	Henard	Santa Cruz
4271 Joseph	Henard	Santa Cruz
4272 Lance	Wexler	Scotts Valley
4273 Maria Luisa	Wexler	Scotts Valley
4274 Miread	O'keefe	Campbell
4275 Edmonn	Baker	Campbell
4276 Rowan	Baker	Campbell
4277 Jason	Baker	Campbell
4278 John	Dimarco	Campbell
4279 Anne-Louise	Vernon	Campbell
4280 Gerald	Kuszek	Campbell
4281 Aki	Snelling	Fremont
4282 Laura	Moore	Campbell
4283 Todd	Walter	Campbell
4284 Joelle	Hernandez	Campbell
4285 Mia	Hernandez	Campbell
4286 David	McParland	Campbell
4287 Connor	Murray	Scotts Valley
4288 Anthony	Abruzzini	Scotts Valley
4289 Denise	Wong	San Jose
4290 Valerie	Ogawa	San Jose
4291 Lor	Loftus	Ben Lomond
4292 Jim	Musical	Ben Lomond
4293 Steve	Taylor	Santa Cruz
4294 Darel	Shuman	Santa Cruz
4295 Sophia	Park	Santa Cruz
4296 Raquel	Concha	Santa Cruz
4297 Evie	Netro	Santa Cruz
4298 Amanda	Ares	Santa Cruz
4299 Allen	Wagnor	Scotts Valley
4300 Betsy	Riker	Santa Cruz
4301 Dave	South	Santa Cruz
4302 Luisa	Hacklood	Santa Cruz
4303 Brent	Haddad	Santa Cruz
4304 Ethan	Miller	Santa Cruz
4305 Joel	Rigler	Santa Cruz
4306 Sara	Rigler	Scotts Valley
4307 Celsa	Gonzalez	Santa Cruz
4308 Luetta	Smith	Santa Cruz
4309 Amy	Smith	Santa Cruz

4310 Fred	Keeley	Santa Cruz
4311 Barbara	Herrlich	Santa Cruz
4312 Mueller	Glesen	Aptos
4313 David	Press	Santa Cruz
4314 Bill	Aragona	Aptos
4315 Ronald	Sekkel	Ben Lomond
4316 Cynthia	Sekkel	Ben Lomond
4317 Pete	Rode	Santa Cruz
4318 Magdalena	Ramirez	Santa Cruz
4319 Donna	Murphy	Santa Cruz
4320 Mark	Mesith-Miller	Santa Cruz
4321 Henry	Carter	Santa Cruz
4322 Lisa	Cakten	Santa Cruz
4323 Erika	Perlans	Santa Cruz
4324 Hannah	Perkins	Santa Cruz
4325 Laurie	Olsen	Berkeley
4326 Julie	Olsen Edwards	Soquel
4327 Michael	Margellis	Berkeley
4328 Deena	P.	Santa Cruz
4329 Heather	Pint	Santa Cruz
4330 Jessica	Middour	Santa Cruz
4331 Randal	Kleis	Aptos
4332 Willie	Morgali	Santa Cruz
4333 Maggi	Figueroa	Santa Cruz
4334 Gabie	Figueroa	Santa Cruz
4335 Maria	Rico	Santa Cruz
4336 Randal	Kleis	Aptos
4337 Willie	Morgali	Santa Cruz
4338 Maggi	Figueroa	Santa Cruz
4339 Gabie	Figueroa	Santa Cruz
4340 Herman	Montas	Danville
4341 Carole	Lindner	Aptos
4342 John	Bicicle	San Bruno
4343 Eileen	Beaudry	Santa Cruz
4344 Heather	Cline	Santa Cruz
4345 Lauren	King Hicks	Santa Cruz
4346 Jason	Nevin	Santa Cruz
4347 Craig	Polson	Santa Cruz
4348 Leah	Roschelle	Santa Cruz
4349 Isabel	Dees	Santa Cruz
4350 Teo	Dees	Santa Cruz
4351 Tomas	Dees	Santa Cruz
4352 Eddy	Dees	Santa Cruz
4353 Sufi	Fox	Santa Cruz
4354 Beverley	Bryant	Los Gatos
4355 Ford	Carlberg	Santa Cruz
4356 Heidi	McGough	Santa Cruz
4357 Zoe	Pais	Santa Cruz
4358 Hannah	Pais	Santa Cruz
4359 David	Pais	Santa Cruz
4360 Emily	Glanville	Santa Cruz
4361 Peter	Whitford	Live Oaks, SC
4362 Javier	De martino	Hontington Beach
4363 Henry	Thynh	Santa Cruz
4364 Jim	G	Sonoma

4365 Barb	G	Sonoma
4366 Alan	Fernandez	Santa Cruz
4367 Lyla	Hinds	Santa Cruz
4368 Rowan	Lindenfeld	Santa Cruz
4369 Douglas	Watenpool	Santa Cruz
4370 Jenette	Yang	Newark
4371 Alison	Hobbs	Santa Cruz
4372 Abigail	Mendez	Santa Cruz
4373 Brandon	Douglas	Oakland
4374 Simon	Sherred	San Jose
4375 Katherine	Rusmore	Aptos
4376 Roger	Kreiburg	Santa Cruz
4377 Royce	Gittings	San Diego
4378 Allen	Jones	Aptos
4379 Neil	Schaefer	Santa Cruz
4380 Rebecca	Epifano	Los Angeles
4381 Marloy	Humprier	Santa Cruz
4382 Diego	Castillo	Santa Cruz
4383 Chris	Giles	Santa Cruz
4384 Eve	Ortiz	Aptos
4385 Danielle	Demartino	Santa Cruz
4386 Martha	Marin	Fresno
4387 Hieu	Tran	Santa Cruz
4388 Cole	Smith	Denver
4389 Sawyer	Smith	Denver
4390 Amma	Smith	Denver
4391 Frank	Barron	Santa Cruz
4392 Paul	Bielskis	Santa Cruz
4393 Greg	Powers	Santa Cruz
4394 Olivia	Fernandez	Palo Alto
4395 Alana	Fernandez	Palo Alto
4396 Karen	Kefaura	Santa Cruz
4397 Lynn	Drittenbas	Santa Cruz
4398 K	Greswal	Monterey
4399 Brendan	Crahan	Santa Cruz
4400 Marina	G.	Santa Cruz
4401 Carrie	Arriechay	Santa Cruz
4402 Rocque	Ern	Bonny Doon
4403 Pete	Cartwright	La Selva
4404 Jazalyn	Pina	Aptos
4405 Sephora	Flores	Aptos
4406 Boris	M.	San Mateo
4407 Nick	Makeras	San Mateo
4408 Mary	Winters	Soquel
4409 Jeff	Stallings	Soquel
4410 Julia	Phillips	Waterville, OH
4411 May	Benison	Stockton
4412 Scott	Drilon	Stockton
4413 Alicia	Beard	Watsonville
4414 Nata	Zacharian	Santa Cruz
4415 Michael	Kostowskyt	Aptos
4416 J.W.	Matlin	Salinas
4417 Rachel	Newman	Santa Cruz
4418 Richard	H	Santa Cruz
4419 Sabre	Bruffy	Santa Cruz

4420 David	Trujillo	Santa Cruz
4421 Joy	Binch	Santa Cruz
4422 Laura	Sutherland	Santa Cruz
4423 Mary	Jennings	Santa Cruz
4424 Alonzo	Nobal	Santa Cruz
4425 Stephanie	Gittings	San Diego
4426 Robert	Libbee	San Marin
4427 Vanessa	Lopez	Santa Cruz
4428 Stephanie	Aran	Ramona
4429 Sky	Gomez	Santa Cruz
4430 Irene	Nunez	Santa Cruz
4431 Adrienne	Bolles	Santa Cruz
4432 Cj	Colin	Santa Cruz
4433 Noge	Vilozuy	Santa Cruz
4434 Akeida	Lewis	Mount Hermon
4435 Dominic	Gray	Monterey
4436 Bruce	Diamond	Santa Cruz
4437 Rosy	Corado	Santa Cruz
4438 Brianna	Savroniartz	Santa Cruz
4439 Karina	Lehmer	Santa Cruz
4440 J.	fung	Hong Kong
4441 Joyce	Kutcher	Santa Cruz
4442 Aaron	Kal	Concord
4443 Eric	Heckart	Santa Cruz
4444 Deborah	Heckart	Brooklyn, NY
4445 Jim	Winters	Soquel
4446 Tony	Barroso	Santa Cruz
4447 Adriana	James	Monterey
4448 Rosemary	Sabino Blodget	Chico
4449 Samuel	Maddril	Santa Cruz
4450 Brandon	Michcaux	Santa Cruz
4451 Ross	Diethnick	Felton
4452 B.	Roades	Santa Cruz
4453 Lori	Green	La Selva Beach
4454 Jana	McCollam	Ogden, UT
4455 John	Lacitignola	Santa Clara
4456 Brad	Jones	Santa Cruz
4457 Cindy	Lopez	Antioch
4458 Ale	B	Ripon
4459 Seanre	Sanchez	Santee
4460 Evan	Sanchez	Santee
4461 Kaylah	Sanchez	Santee
4462 Monica	Mukai	San Juan Capistrano
4463 Charisse	Prince	Santa Cruz
4464 Amit	Prince	Santa Cruz
4465 Colin	Clyde	Santa Cruz
4466 Bryan	Covarrubias	Santa Cruz
4467 Dawn	Passaro	Soquel
4468 Kim	Tran	San Jose
4469 Russel	Thomas	Santa Clara
4470 Cecile	Andrews	Santa Clara
4471 Hannah	Hubbard	Monterey
4472 Stephen	Piazza	San Jose
4473 Gilbert	Martinez	San Jose
4474 Rebecca	Roberts	Santa Cruz

4475 Regina	Pao	Santa Cruz
4476 Terrance	Robinson	Santa Cruz
4477 Susan	Anderson	Santa Cruz
4478 John	Rawlingson	Santa Cruz
4479 Ana	Martinez	Santa Cruz
4480 Lonns	Marino	Santa Cruz
4481 Eva	Gustapson	Santa Cruz
4482 John	Sweeney	Santa Cruz
4483 Denis	Kibe	Santa Cruz
4484 Ruffin	Carlos	Santa Cruz
4485 Derek	Vargas	Santa Cruz
4486 Samantha	Macedo	Stockton
4487 Ariana	Norling	Stockton
4488 Haley	Hackbarth	Santa Cruz
4489 Jorge	Verar-Garcia	Santa Cruz
4490 Charles	Sanchez	San Diego
4491 Johny	Salas	Santa Cruz
4492 Jessica	Alipio	Santa Cruz
4493 Sergio	Palacios	Santa Cruz
4494 Yusuf	Ashaq	Santa Cruz
4495 Ryan	Baker	Capitola
4496 Andrew	Bergstrom	Santa Cruz
4497 Hoku	Prince	Santa Cruz
4498 Yahia	Khan	Santa Cruz
4499 Willic	Griffin	Santa Cruz
4500 Hayley	Garcia	La Selva Beach
4501 Kaiwon	Cher	Livermore
4502 Sophie	Ortiz	Aptos
4503 Madeleine	Conway	Santa Cruz
4504 Josh	Adams	Santa Cruz
4505 Raynce	Kobley	Santa Cruz
4506 Bryce	Redding	Santa Cruz
4507 Paul	Andrace	Santa Cruz
4508 Bryson	Abel	Placerville
4509 Candace	Towery	Santa Cruz
4510 Zane	Montiz	Santa Cruz
4511 Jocelyn	Lopez	Watsonville
4512 Jacob	Snow	Watsonville
4513 Jasmine	Nagal	Santa Cruz
4514 Caroline	Matteson	Santa Cruz
4515 Max	Walker	Santa Cruz
4516 Alison	Shinh	Walnut Creek
4517 Sergio		
4518 Mariah	Sanchez	Santa Cruz
4519 Merissa	Sanchez	Santa Cruz
4520 John	McConner	Livermore
4521 Bobby	Markowrts	Soquel
4522 Latt	Sieving	San Francisco
4523 Bridget	Yount	Santa Cruz
4524 Pam	Rabut	Chico
4525 Cathy	Jenswold	Chico
4526 Paul	Raht	Chico
4527 Cornelia	O'Connor	Patasonia, AZ
4528 Dan	Jackman	Davenport
4529 Nasim	Kitauari	Palo Alto

4530 Paul	Kitauari	Palo Alto
4531 Joshua	Stillwell	Santa Cruz
4532 Justine	Patrick	Santa Cruz
4533 Danielle	Carrillo	San Jaun Bautista
4534 Brian	Imelard	Santa Cruz
4535 Jai	Crael	Santa Cruz
4536 James	Escho	Santa Cruz
4537 Colin	Bockman	Watsonville
4538 Chalino	Sanchez	Oakland
4539 Tanya	Nickles	Oakland
4540 Danielle	Eny	Alameda
4541 Milton	Abbott	Santa Cruz
4542 Aaron	Kouhman	Boise, ID
4543 Nicola	Carpentr	Monterey
4544 Ken	Walker	San Martin
4545 Jason	Malaluz	Santa Cruz
4546 Cristopher	Morgan	Los Angelse
4547 Thomas	Onan	Santa Cruz
4548 Dianne	Dayer	Santa Cruz
4549 Marie	Cabillas	Soquel
4550 Antonio	Verrico	Burligame
4551 David	Chandler	Live Oak
4552 Carmen	Palacios	Santa Cruz
4553 Alexander	Jackson	Santa Cruz
4554 Meredith	Davis	Santa Cruz
4555 Ben	Clayden	Santa Cruz
4556 Elizabeth	Napoli	Scotts Valley
4557 Kevin	McFentee	Scotts Valley
4558 Nikos	Maheras	Burligame
4559 Jonathan	Rivera	Santa Cruz
4560 Rick	Takenchi	Palo Alto
4561 Edward	Wolanin	Encinitas
4562 Silvan	Fox	Santa Cruz
4563 Jody	Allen	Santa Cruz
4564 Akila	Canton	Santa Cruz
4565 Ta Siyah	Pithey	Santa Cruz
4566 Debra	Menges	Aptos
4567 Edward	Menges	Aptos
4568 Chris	Callion	Los Gatos
4569 Dooy	Gallion	Los Gatos
4570 Michael	Brown	Santa Cruz
4571 Kory	Schmidli	Atwater
4572 Miles	Woodward	Ben Lomond
4573 Raphael	Reuben	Felton
4574 Hannah	robles	Santa Cruz
4575 Felix	Robles	Santa Cruz
4576 Thomas	Watson	Santa Cruz
4577 Janet	Thelen	Santa Cruz
4578 Simon	Longstaff	Lanoke, AR
4579 Bonnie	Burns	Marina
4580 David	Rogers	Santa Cruz
4581 Lilliana	Kovacs	Santa Cruz
4582 Julianna	Chavez	Santa Cruz
4583 Deborah	Walker	Walnut Creek
4584 Kathleen	Olsen	Santa Cruz

4585 Abby	Cornell	Grass Valley
4586 Ruby	Gonzalez	Watsonville
4587 James	Smith	Santa Cruz
4588 Ronald	Phillips	Santa Cruz
4589 Kaithlin	Dauty	Santa Cruz
4590 Alexandra	Henry	Santa Cruz
4591 Courtney	W	Santa Cruz
4592 Deanne	Bourne	Concord
4593 Paige	Evans	Oakland
4594 Manji	Al-Nasri	
4595 Tom	Leltzke	Santa Cruz
4596 Jacob	Chenrick	Santa Cruz
4597 Matthous	Maut	Santa Cruz
4598 Ngil	Hickman	Santa Cruz
4599 Snow	Maestas	Santa Cruz
4600 Robert	Byram	Santa Cruz
4601 Paul	A	Santa Cruz
4602 Juan	Vazquez	Santa Cruz
4603 Thais	Hogarth	Santa Cruz
4604 Victoria	Beekley	Moss Landing
4605 Danielle	Williamson	Santa Cruz
4606 Seth	Andrews	Santa Cruz
4607 Deron	Williams	Los Angeles
4608 Filiot	Clark	Santa Cruz
4609 Marcos	Lozoya	Santa Cruz
4610 Trula	Hickman	Santa Cruz
4611 Michelle	Hickman	Morris town, NJ
4612 Brooks	Reed	Cambridge, MA
4613 Mike	Bencze	Santa Cruz
4614 Alejandro	Ayalla	Santa Cruz
4615 Connor	Reed	Santa Cruz
4616 Kenny	Nguyen	Milpitas
4617 Marcelino	Diaz	San Jose
4618 Sal	Galeana	San Jose
4619 Avjay	Deathside	Watsonville
4620 Alex	Ceja	Watsonville
4621 Mario	Zamudio	Watsonville
4622 Ken	Miller	Aptos
4623 Andrea	Miller	Aptos
4624 Kevin	Kahn	Santa Cruz
4625 Jessica	Kahn	Santa Cruz
4626 Jamie	Epstein	Santa Cruz
4627 Rebekah	Howard	Santa Cruz
4628 Carly	Tyler	Soquel
4629 Sophie	Castteten	Tahoe
4630 Michaelyn	Logue	Santa Cruz
4631 Michael	Lo	Aptos
4632 Henry	Rossbacher	Ventura
4633 Elizabeth	Rssbacher	Ventura
4634 Michelle	Kevng	San Francisco
4635 Kenny	Iam	San Francisco
4636 Morgan	Kwong	San Francisco
4637 Jason	Xie	San Francisco
4638 Michael	Lam	San Francisco
4639 Denise	Nguyen	San Francisco

4640 Sandy	Nguyen	San Jose
4641 Tresa	Wrenson	San Mateo
4642 Jill	Chiu	Santa Clara
4643 Evan	Dailey	Santa Cruz
4644 Megan	Barrett	Santa Cruz
4645 Darlene	Khalafi	Santa Cruz
4646 Emily	Meehan	Santa Cruz
4647 Aimee	Shunney	Santa Cruz
4648 David	Colwell	Santa Cruz
4649 Bahari	Pham	Santa Cruz
4650 Clara	Waygaudt	Santa Cruz
4651 Susan	Locks	Santa Cruz
4652 Morman	Locks	Santa Cruz
4653 Case Bryan	Luis	Watsonville
4654 Chloe	Luis	Watsonville
4655 Kyle	Luis	Watsonville
4656 Pamela	Luis	Watsonville
4657 Chathy	Hecks	Santa Cruz
4658 Hayley	Civian	Santa Cruz
4659 Mark	Shunney	Santa Cruz
4660 Jill	Barde	Aptos
4661 Barry	S	Campbell
4662 Drell	Penniman	Truckee
4663 M	Anderson	Aptos
4664 Armand	Ruby	Santa Cruz
4665 Tera	Kelley	Santa Cruz
4666 Elle	Kuesters	Boulder Creek
4667 M	Lay	Aptos
4668 Scott	Dailem	Santa Cruz
4669 Booy	Ca	Santa Cruz
4670 Wally	Stephen	Soquel
4671 Tegan	Speiser	Capitola
4672 Josef	Melton	Watsonville
4673 Sarah	Melton	Watsonville
4674 Henzel	A	Watsonville
4675 Pat	Wells	Santa Cruz
4676 Mel	Kinder	Santa Cruz
4677 Fernando	Garcia	Santa Cruz
4678 Brandon	Hernandez	Santa Cruz
4679 Don	Nielsen	Davenport
4680 Stuart	Kitayama	La Scala
4681 Dora	C	Santa Cruz
4682 Ann	Tan	Watsonville
4683 Phil	Duval	Santa Cruz
4684 Charles	Kieffer	Watsonville
4685 Georgann	Sally	Santa Cruz
4686 Barney	Levy	Santa Cruz
4687 Curt	Simmons	Santa Cruz
4688 Rd	Newman	Capitola
4689 Aaron	Steckley	Santa Cruz
4690 Maggie	Mathias	Santa Cruz
4691 Beth	Mckenion	Santa Cruz
4692 Kaithlen	Pols	Santa Cruz
4693 Eris	Nelson	Alamo
4694 Patty	Nelson	Alamo

4695 Paul	Navapbpour	Santa Cruz
4696 Lucy	Navapbpour	Santa Cruz
4697 Hayley	Jackson	Santa Cruz
4698 Julie	Esterly	Santa Cruz
4699 Pavithra	Ravi	Santa Cruz
4700 Saisurat	Bathyea	Harris
4701 Mara	H	Phoenix
4702 Fey	H	Phoenix
4703 Uma	H	Phoenix
4704 Terry	Case	Santa Cruz
4705 Amber	Buswman	Santa Cruz
4706 William	Lewis	Santa Cruz
4707 Ronald	Bader	Santa Cruz
4708 Laura	Parks	Santa Cruz
4709 Joel	Kerby	Santa Cruz
4710 John	Spaur	San Jose
4711 Dan	Tischcek	San Jose
4712 Les	Seltzer	Santa Cruz
4713 Dan	Thrkus	Monte Sereno
4714 Diane	Hanania	San Juan Bautista
4715 Robert	Mendiola	San Juan Bautista
4716 Dennis	Nolan	Fremont
4717 John	Brown	Santa Clara
4718 Rene	Barone	Santa Cruz
4719 Kenneth	Elvin	San Jose
4720 Katherine	Elvin	San Jose
4721 Zachary	Mazi	Santa Cruz
4722 Richard	Rammer	Santa Cruz
4723 Susan	Labiste	Santa Cruz
4724 Debra	Johnson	Santa Cruz
4725 Robert	Wynn	Felton
4726 Cassandra	Fuentes	Santa Cruz
4727 Jane	Eng	Santa Cruz
4728 Chris	Ross	Los Gatos
4729 Nina	Turk	Aptos
4730 Babette	Turk	Aptos
4731 Justin	Pierce	Freedom
4732 Andrea	Wilson	Freedom
4733 Randall	Labare	Santa Cruz
4734 Michael	Meditzoy	Santa Cruz
4735 Nate	Werdmiller	Soquel
4736 Mateo	Blackman	Soquel
4737 M	Colins	Soquel
4738 Miller	Nink	Soquel
4739 Mary	Mcoinn	Aptos
4740 Steve	Salas	Santa Cruz
4741 Bricele	Aguilar	Watsonville
4742 Braclo	Franko	Watsonville
4743 Martha	Steven	Scottsdale,AZ
4744 Chelsea	Curtin	Santa Cruz
4745 Joyce	Caroll	Soquel
4746 Don	Carroll	Soquel
4747 James	Lovely	Capitola
4748 Linda	Campbell	Capitola
4749 Carol	Cheders	Live Oak

4750 Tamty	Barnard	Corralitos
4751 Levi	Barnard	Corralitos
4752 Leilani	Allen	Davenport
4753 Chandier	Escobar	Davenport
4754 Blake	Balmer	Santa Cruz
4755 Eric	Liao	Santa Cruz
4756 Alex	Lee	Santa Cruz
4757 David	Mai	Santa Cruz
4758 Ray	Chen	Santa Cruz
4759 Vernisa	Washington	Santa Cruz
4760 Stephanie	Hawkins	Santa Cruz
4761 Richard	Sain	Santa Cruz
4762 Shantel	Amundson	Santa Cruz
4763 Ruben	Barrack	Santa Cruz
4764 Susana	Orozo	Santa Cruz
4765 Melanie	Springer	Santa Cruz
4766 Sue	Crosby	Northridge
4767 Nikita	Hudson	Van Nuys, CA
4768 Ian	Crosby	Northridge
4769 Robert	Crosby	Northridge
4770 Mai	Lee	Santa Cruz
4771 Chelsey	Otis	Santa Cruz
4772 Ramon	Morale	Santa Cruz
4773 John	Kaltenstein	Santa Cruz
4774 Araceli	Hernandez	Santa Cruz
4775 Isaac	Ruelas Hernandez	Santa Cruz
4776 Aaron	Hernandez	Santa Cruz
4777 Gabrielle	Burns	Santa Cruz
4778 Avery	Robins	Santa Cruz
4779 Encooh	Cincotta	Harrisburg, PA
4780 Elise	Mahoney	Santa Cruz
4781 John	B	Aptos
4782 John	Bergh	Aptos
4783 Ben	Jackson	Santa Cruz
4784 Iallola	Garcia	Santa Cruz
4785 Jiolet	Scott	Santa Cruz
4786 Henry	Crawfords	Aptos
4787 Jacob	De la luuz	Watsonville
4788 Vet	McGrinn	Watsonville
4789 Kelly	McGrinn	Watsonville
4790 Chase	Herd	Aptos
4791 Tristen	Tunsen	Capitola
4792 David	Butler	Santa Cruz
4793 Virginia	Herrera	Santa Cruz
4794 Zach	Morton	Santa Cruz
4795 James	Slotvick	Santa Cruz
4796 Austin	Kricensky	Santa Cruz
4797 Amanda	Currier	Santa Cruz
4798 Forrest	Prosser	Santa Cruz
4799 Riyki	Porter	Santa Cruz
4800 Lori	Hobbs	Santa Cruz
4801 Shona	Allen	Santa Cruz
4802 Kaye	Adam	
4803 William	Nolan	Santa Cruz
4804 Jessica	Wizman	Santa Cruz

4805 Bruce	Dorfman	Los Angeles
4806 Joanne	Dorfman	Los Angeles
4807 Cathleen	Hayock	Bakersfield
4808 Sanjeev	Advani	Bakersfield
4809 Evan	Bass	Bakersfield
4810 Ciara	Lerum-Fisher	Santa Cruz
4811 Msilen	Lit-Tari	Santa Cruz
4812 Maya	Nauf	Santa Cruz
4813 Sarah	Homsby	Santa Cruz
4814 Michael	Morales	Santa Cruz
4815 August	Valeria	Daly City
4816 Aykezar	Adil	Sunnyvale
4817 Seamus	Howard	Santa Cruz
4818 Jose	Cadenas	Santa Cruz
4819 Yang	Kong	Santa Cruz
4820 Simba	Khatder	Santa Cruz
4821 Sereme	Jheid	Santa Cruz
4822 Roxanna	Gutierrez	Santa Cruz
4823 Colin	Hortman	Santa Cruz
4824 Kyra	Brandt	Santa Cruz
4825 Ricardo	Sam	Santa Cruz
4826 Haedyn	Christie	Santa Cruz
4827 Winperraz	Sichue	Santa Cruz
4828 Jacquelyn	Roger	Santa Cruz
4829 Elizabeth	Medikor	Santa Cruz
4830 Andrew	Jacobs	Riverside
4831 Jasmine	Embry	Santa Cruz
4832 Xinyard	Wang	Santa Cruz
4833 David	Pleth	Santa Cruz
4834 Perry	Fein	Santa Cruz
4835 Guillermo	Rogel	Santa Cruz
4836 Amanda	Kazden	Santa Cruz
4837 Rohit	Dhar	Santa Cruz
4838 Louise	Cabansay	Santa Cruz
4839 Maria	Aguirre	Santa Cruz
4840 Eileen	O'shaughnessy	Santa Cruz
4841 Chance	Pringle	Santa Cruz
4842 Stella	Fronics	Santa Cruz
4843 Phil	Rockey	Aptos
4844 Brian	Sliggett	Santa Cruz
4845 Amy	Fetton	Santa Cruz
4846 Newl	Laghok	
4847 Cathleen	Eckhar	Soquel
4848 Hector	Hernandez	Watsonville
4849 Calvin	Lee	La Selva
4850 Lea	Hastings	Watsonville
4851 Margaret	Adells	Watsonville
4852 Betty	Johns	Watsonville
4853 Kat	Mnni	San Francisco
4854 Kelly	Foos	Aptos
4855 Sophie	Allen	Aptos
4856 Bill	Fernald	Mount Hermon
4857 Landon	Fernald	Mount Hermon
4858 Caroline	Nashville	Seaside
4859 Randy	P	Santa Cruz

4860 Ryan	Wortman	Santa Cruz
4861 Georgina	Dmar	Santa Cruz
4862 Ed	Carlton	Santa Cruz
4863 Bobbi	Burns	Santa Cruz
4864 Stefany	Lara	Santa Cruz
4865 Beau	Meimban	Santa Cruz
4866 Gonzevo	Haro	Hayward
4867 Andrea	Tsang	Cupertino
4868 Angelina	Escalera	Santa Cruz
4869 Sarah	Amaton	Manteca
4870 Mark	Ruiz	Tracy
4871 Victoria	Mannah	Santa Cruz
4872 Terry	Eckhart	Soquel
4873 Bud	Colligan	Santa Cruz
4874 Joni	Morgan	Soquel
4875 Albert	Clarke	Aptos
4876 Spencer	Clarke	Aptos
4877 Susan	Clarke	Aptos
4878 Michael	Pramuk	Santa Cruz
4879 Scott	Pramuk	Santa Cruz
4880 Teresa	Kidwiler	Santa Cruz
4881 Carolyn	Hyat	Santa Cruz
4882 Rita	Wade Worth	Soquel
4883 John	Katz	Soquel
4884 Raqiblym	Katz	Soquel
4885 Halle	Katz	Soquel
4886 Andrea	Katz	Soquel
4887 Mackenzie	Sokol	Santa Cruz
4888 Jeremy	Mathews	Santa Cruz
4889 Scott	Orsir	Santa Cruz
4890 Sandra	Locatelli	Santa Cruz
4891 Mia	Locatelli	Santa Cruz
4892 Roxanne	Reed	Aptos
4893 Jeff	Reed	Aptos
4894 Brandon	Wonder	Aptos
4895 Drew	Jitt	Hayward
4896 Nick	Mccullar	Redwood
4897 Zelma	Fennell	Santa Cruz
4898 Johaan	Ryterg	Soquel
4899 Colleen	Iermimi	Santa Cruz
4900 Andre	A	Salinas
4901 Roman	Hernandez	Salinas
4902 Bill	Wright	Austin, TX
4903 Dan	Tran	Santa Cruz
4904 John	Lee	Santa Cruz
4905 Justin	Hogg	Santa Cruz
4906 Matthew	Wrinovics	Santa Cruz
4907 Steve	Wong	Santa Cruz
4908 Pam	T	Santa Cruz
4909 David	Baker	Santa Cruz
4910 Amy	Howk	Santa Cruz
4911 Sunny	Sanoff	Santa Cruz
4912 Kitty	Hansen	Capitola
4913 Flo	Schille	Live Oak
4914 Auddrena	Manoza	Santa Cruz

4915	Veronika	Harmon	Santa Cruz
4916	Joseph	Rodriguez	Tracy
4917	Diego	Picazo	Santa Cruz
4918	Federico	Picazo	Santa Cruz
4919	Monika	Gauthier	Aptos
4920	Rohan	Gauthier	Aptos
4921	Israel	Osona	Aptos
4922	Isiah	Osona	Aptos
4923	Monika	Mardozie	Santa Cruz
4924	Mike	Martin	Richmond
4925	Lindsey	Daran	Santa Cruz
4926	Abigail	Young	Santa Cruz
4927	Katherine	Coatney	Aptos
4928	Liam	Martin	Aptos
4929	Kelly	Moore	Santa Cruz
4930	Keith	Rodriguez	Santa Cruz
4931	Jackie	Nunez	Santa Cruz
4932	Brian	Eddy	Santa Cruz
4933	Chris	Lastitoma	Santa Cruz
4934	Lenore	Young	Santa Cruz
4935	Florenne	Phippaz	Santa Cruz
4936	Jason	Allison	Santa Cruz
4937	Kamala	Florio	Scotts Valley
4938	Brian	Copo	Santa Cruz
4939	Fernando	Velasco	Santa Cruz
4940	Mikie	Whitten	Santa Cruz
4941	Darcy	Swinnerson	Campbell
4942	Scott	Harrison	Santa Cruz
4943	Silvester	Onofre	Soledad
4944	Christian	Onofre	Soledad
4945	Tom	Johnson	Soquel
4946	Brittney	Barrios	Santa Cruz
4947	Scott	Velosquez	Santa Cruz
4948	Todd	Crecmen	Scotts Valley
4949	Carlos	Trevino	Ben Lomond
4950	April	Weyhl	Felton
4951	Tom	Lopez	Santa Cruz
4952	Mike	Walton	Santa Cruz
4953	George	Fells	Santa Cruz
4954	Gabriela	Fells	Santa Cruz
4955	Roman	Garcia	Santa Cruz
4956	Jacob	Hbfalter	Brentwood
4957	Grace	Malasan	Pittsburg
4958	Juan	Wilson	Santa Cruz
4959	Eli	Wills	Santa Cruz
4960	Icasana	Barrs	Santa Cruz
4961	Maria	Mendoza	Monterey
4962	Sara	Crane	Santa Cruz
4963	Brad	Lyman	Santa Cruz
4964	Erin	Joo	Santa Cruz
4965	Ryan	Brandt	Santa Cruz
4966	Mari	Brandt	Santa Cruz
4967	Amber	G.	Santa Cruz
4968	Jeremy	Crowe	Santa Cruz
4969	Lesley	Snyder	Ben Lomond

4970	Noel	Little Johns	Ben Lomond
4971	Stefany	Fish	Santa Cruz
4972	Jan	Fish	Santa Cruz
4973	Ron	Fish	Santa Cruz
4974	Nolan	Fish	Santa Cruz
4975	Max	Bovtnick	Santa Cruz
4976	Natalia	Ramirez	Santa Cruz
4977	James	Kirkham	Santa Cruz
4978	Audrey	Tenant	Santa Cruz
4979	Keva	Walter	Los Gatos
4980	John	Wil	Santa Cruz
4981	Maggie	Summons	Santa Cruz
4982	Paige	Vitale	Felton
4983	Audrey	Gracias	Watsonville
4984	Megan	Adriey	Santa Cruz
4985	Rich	Smith	Santa Clara
4986	Kevin	R.	Union City
4987	DeAnna	Jernigan	San Jose
4988	Jody	McKellar	Aptos
4989	Dennis	Diego	Santa Cruz
4990	Debera	Nixon	Aptos
4991	Dayg	W.	Soquel
4992	Meg	Igno	Aptos
4993	Bernedeth	Bosihgu	Santa Cruz
4994	Jennifer	Bernson	Aptos
4995	Sean	Bernson	Aptos
4996	George	Klein	Watsonville
4997	Deranis	Atoma	La Selva
4998	LeeAnn	Latrie	Scotts Valley
4999	Mglabrie	L	Scotts Valley
5000	Mia	Bossie	Ben Lomond
5001	Garrett	Deaver	Ben Lomond
5002	David	Bossie	Ben Lomond
5003	Matthew	Carrillo	Santa Cruz
5004	Tram	Vu	Santa Cruz
5005	Faye	Becerra	Santa Cruz
5006	Kurt	Montgonce	Santa Cruz
5007	Will	White	Santa Cruz
5008	Jonathan	Carmona	Santa Cruz
5009	John	Carmona	Watsonville
5010	Lory	C	Santa Cruz
5011	Harold	Lewis	Aptos
5012	Manuel	Ortiz	Watsonville
5013	Mercedes	Ortiz	Watsonville
5014	Andrew	Hardy	Santa Cruz
5015	Kaenon	Hardy	Santa Cruz
5016	Hathaway		Santa Cruz
5017	Rachel	Szymande	San Jose
5018	Ilham	Farhat	Watsonville
5019	Shanki	Farhat	Watsonville
5020	Annette	Morales	Gonzales
5021	Israel	Morales	Gonzales
5022	Matthew	Morales	Gonzales
5023	Nicholas	Voogel	Monterey
5024	Leo	Dawson	Santa Cruz

5025 Molly	H	Humboldt
5026 Ry	S	Humboldt
5027 Stephanie	Casher	Santa Cruz
5028 James	Lewis	Santa Cruz
5029 Ben	M	
5030 Kerry	Hunter	Felton
5031 Neil	Brown	Hong Kong
5032 Kyle	Walters	Santa Cruz
5033 Martin	Domitrovic	Santa Cruz
5034 Courtney	Hewitt	Santa Cruz
5035 Ivan	Martinez	Santa Cruz
5036 Cheryl	Windsor	Scotts Valley
5037 Julie	Baylor	Aptos
5038 Anna	Zaporska	Santa Cruz
5039 Lucas	F	Santa Cruz
5040 Severin	Field	Santa Cruz
5041 Sophia	Field	Santa Cruz
5042 John	Field	Santa Cruz
5043 Tyler	Voogel	Monterey
5044 Phil	McReynolds	Santa Cruz
5045 Marissa	Anderson	Santa Cruz
5046 Logan	Martinez	Santa Cruz
5047 Dan	Nanas	San Jose
5048 Jeff	Sinclair	San Jose
5049 Krista	Cullen	San Jose
5050 Elliot	McDonald	Santa Cruz
5051 Bacchus	Aurelius	Santa Cruz
5052 Joe	Heller	Santa Cruz
5053 Naima	Ali	Santa Cruz
5054 Jessica	Gonzalez	San Jose
5055 Ricardo	Anzaldo	Santa Cruz
5056 Kami	Brawer	Santa Cruz
5057 Haley	Burrill	Santa Cruz
5058 Heather	Whiting	Santa Cruz
5059 Yvette	Hernandez	Santa Cruz
5060 Y	Hipolito	Santa Cruz
5061 J	Keil	Santa Cruz
5062 John	Norton	Fresno
5063 Russ	Beil	Pleasanton
5064 Jack	Beil	Pleasanton
5065 Matthew	Kenning	Pleasanton
5066 Jessica	Dacquigan	Santa Cruz
5067 Caroline	Dacquigan	Santa Cruz
5068 Ross	Bates	Watsonville
5069 Joseph	Ramirez	Watsonville
5070 Abraham	G	Watsonville
5071 Jessica	Beltran	Soquel
5072 Kenny	Evans	Aptos
5073 Kieron	Rose	Santa Cruz
5074 Jade	Rose	Santa Cruz
5075 Kyle	Hunter	Santa Cruz
5076 Haley	Clegg	Santa Cruz
5077 Jolan	Miller	Capitola
5078 Benjamin	Miller	Capitola
5079 Leslie	Eikind	Santa Cruz

5080 Francine	Genta	Santa Cruz
5081 Neal	Sprenkel	Capitola
5082 Joshua	Keen Serven	Santa Cruz
5083 Elias	Keen Serven	Santa Cruz
5084 Rodney	Beal	Redondo Beach
5085 Marty	M	Redondo Beach
5086 Patrick	M	Capitola
5087 Roland	B	Lebanon, CT
5088 Kyle	G	Aptos
5089 Jill	G	San Ramon
5090 Steve	Ross	Soquel
5091 Noah	Ross	Soquel
5092 Jonathan	F	Colfax
5093 Evan	Hilton	Scotts Valley
5094 Todd	Rolen	Ben Lomond
5095 Chris	Krohn	Santa Cruz
5096 Dawn	Ramirez	Watsonville
5097 Sida	Path	Santa Cruz
5098 Paolo	Di Febbo	Santa Cruz
5099 Serena	Strehlke	Santa Cruz
5100 Ryan	Powell	Stockton
5101 Graziella	Bibeto	Stockton
5102 Katrina	DeWalf	Scotts Valley
5103 Joseph	Trebbien	Santa Cruz
5104 Kim	Helmer	Santa Cruz
5105 Esanderi	Romero	Watsonville
5106 Alex	Romero	Watsonville
5107 F	Romero	Watsonville
5108 I	Romero	Watsonville
5109 Joseph	Fristensky	Santa Cruz
5110 Heather	Greenhaw	Watsonville
5111 Elisabeth	Potta	Santa Cruz
5112 Loukas	stelyn	Santa Cruz
5113 Caroline	Nicola	Santa Cruz
5114 Heide	Nicola	Santa Cruz
5115 Sharon	Naraghi-Eckald	Santa Cruz
5116 Bill	Eckard	Santa Cruz
5117 Byron	Windsor	Scotts Valley
5118 Alex	Teranin	Santa Cruz
5119 Dennis	Spinella	Watsonville
5120 Daisy	Hernandez	Watsonville
5121 Diana	Hernandez	Watsonville
5122 Peter	Hernandez	Watsonville
5123 Elijah	S	Santa Cruz
5124 Kyndra	Larkin	Santa Cruz
5125 Destiny	Knight	Santa Cruz
5126 Makenna	Hanecak	Santa Cruz
5127 Muriel	Clarke	Aptos
5128 Diane	Turner	Aptos
5129 Jeff	Lloyd	Santa Cruz
5130 Matt	Trotter	Santa Cruz
5131 Eddie	Edmines	Santa Cruz
5132 Bill	Jarvis	Santa Cruz
5133 Jack	Hespel	Capitola
5134 Cody	Jarus	

5135 Jeanette	Cisneros	Santa Cruz
5136 Eric	Grant	Boulder Creek
5137 Erin	Beccaria-Giant	Soquel
5138 Robert	Tiaren	Santa Cruz
5139 Caroline	Godsave	Santa Cruz
5140 Angela	Chandler	Santa Cruz
5141 Richard	Chandler	Santa Cruz
5142 Linda	Burroughs	Santa Cruz
5143 John	Burroughs	Santa Cruz
5144 Caleb	Barron	Santa Cruz
5145 Maxine	Saunders	Aptos
5146 Darian	Tinsley	Aptos
5147 Sindi	Syler	Aptos
5148 Cathy	Weghe	Felton
5149 R	Bond	Santa Cruz
5150 Peter	Feurtado	Santa Cruz
5151 Jorge	Mendoza	Santa Cruz
5152 Dan	Olmstead	Santa Cruz
5153 Chase	Cummings	Santa Cruz
5154 Annette	M	Santa Cruz
5155 Donald	Howard	Santa Cruz
5156 Elena	Stone	Santa Cruz
5157 Michelle	Martinez	Aptos
5158 Jeffrey	Martinez	Aptos
5159 David	Scholz	Santa Cruz
5160 Keith	Scholz	Santa Cruz
5161 Joe	Kusler	Aptos
5162 Tom	Larkin	Santa Cruz
5163 Kiley	Larkin	Santa Cruz
5164 Cassandra	Block	Santa Cruz
5165 Anjel	Larkin	Santa Cruz
5166 Hayley	Hannigan	Santa Cruz
5167 Jenna	Kusler	Aptos
5168 Lindsay	Foos	Aptos
5169 Elisabeth	Bridges	Aptos
5170 Serena	Bridges	Aptos
5171 Ricardo	Ow	Santa Cruz
5172 Graham	Feldbrugge	Aptos
5173 Stuart	Buie	Aptos
5174 Glen	M	Santa Cruz
5175 Jan		
5176 Tami	McConnell	Soquel
5177 Tim	McConnell	Soquel
5178 Bobby	Salazar	Aptos
5179 Rebecca	Salazar	Aptos
5180 Anna	Gooding	Live Oak
5181 Franny	Hudnall-Sauz	Soquel
5182 Katie	Veach	Live Oak
5183 Sylar	Monthrop	Live Oak
5184 Johnsonan	Phillips	Capitola
5185 Vicron	Sandoval	Watsonville
5186 Cora	Sandoval	Watsonville
5187 Armand	Barrsias	Sunnyvale
5188 Nicholas	Sheehy	Los Banos
5189 Arrianna	Mercado	Capitola

5190 John	M	Capitola
5191 S	Valdez	Aptos
5192 John	Rodriguez	Watsonville
5193 Isidio	Lopez	Santa Cruz
5194 Ismael	Garcia	Santa Cruz
5195 Justin	Manwarren	Moss Landing
5196 Keith	White	Scotts Valley
5197 Dale	Dawson	Scotts Valley
5198 Gretchen	Eschle	Santa Cruz
5199 Phill	Eschle	Santa Cruz
5200 Aimer	Yam	Santa Cruz
5201 Sara	Mora	Santa Cruz
5202 Daniel	Barill	Santa Cruz
5203 Bytheal	Ratliff	Santa Cruz
5204 Michael	Dorny	Santa Cruz
5205 Rachael	Brown	Scotts Valley
5206 Haley	Clarke	Scotts Valley
5207 Kalley	McDonell	Scotts Valley
5208 Carolyn	Burnett	
5209 Julie	Larson	Santa Cruz
5210 Chuck	Heath	Santa Cruz
5211 Jeff	Roco	Santa Cruz
5212 Megan	Mcallister	Santa Cruz
5213 Richard	Garcia	Santa Cruz
5214 Jessie	Kraus	Santa Cruz
5215 Dawn	Rey	Watsonville
5216 Kenny	R	Watsonville
5217 Boonlith	Pongrasamilios	Santa Cruz
5218 Tercsa	Garmi	Santa Cruz
5219 Andrew	Llanes	Tracy
5220 Nathan	Whaxter	Hollister
5221 Bryan	Johnson	Los Gatos
5222 Jackie	Gollbach	Santa Cruz
5223 leslie	Calderon	Santa Cruz
5224 Alan	Ramirez	Santa Cruz
5225 David	Michael	San Jose
5226 Anthony	Aaron	San Jose
5227 Ann	Auburn	Felton
5228 Christopher	Johansson	Santa Cruz
5229 Christina	Thurston	Santa Cruz
5230 Ellen	Aldridge	Santa Cruz
5231 Sheri	Morano	Scotts Valley
5232 Ethan	Pezzole	Santa Cruz
5233 Sofi	Di	Santa Cruz
5234 Sher	Dhillon	Santa Cruz
5235 Nathalie	Lauverier	Santa Cruz
5236 Rachel	Roach	Santa Cruz
5237 Randalyn	Roach	Santa Cruz
5238 Aria	Roach	Santa Cruz
5239 Lawrence	Russ	San Jose
5240 Samantha	Powell	San Jose
5241 Joshua	Rankins	San Jose
5242 Brennan	Black	Santa Cruz
5243 Barbara	Roettger	Santa Cruz
5244 Mario	Guizer	Santa Cruz

5245 Justin	Mosley	Santa Cruz
5246 Mary	Magoffin	Aptos
5247 Kailey	Diebold	Santa Cruz
5248 Kathryn	Kemper	Santa Cruz
5249 Joyce	Spencer	Ben Lomond
5250 Carol	McQuillin	Ben Lomond
5251 Sandy	Lawler	Felton
5252 Cindy	Hugle	Boulder Creek
5253 Ann	Burton	Ben Lomond
5254 Marilyn	Spurgeon	Ben Lomond
5255 Prudence	Drew	Ben Lomond
5256 Elton	Wallin	Ben Lomond
5257 Karen	McNamara	Ben Lomond
5258 Carol	Miller	Felton
5259 Julie	Haff	Santa Cruz
5260 Laurie	Burton	Ben Lomond
5261 Janet	Coit	Boulder Creek
5262 Charles	Johnson	Scotts Valley
5263 Steven	Lancot	Boulder Creek
5264 Judy	Anderson	Felton
5265 Mike	Holton	Boulder Creek
5266 Heather	Henderson	Ben Lomond
5267 Kenny	Macy	Boulder Creek
5268 Anna	rios	San Jose
5269 William	Harley	Santa Cruz
5270 L	Hoffman	Santa Cruz
5271 Robert	Downing	Capitola
5272 Anthony	Cecchetti	Santa Cruz
5273 Paul	Magdaleno	Santa Cruz
5274 Tene	Silva	Santa Cruz
5275 Catherine	Sundvall	Boulder, CO
5276 Mary Edith	Ingraham	Santa Cruz
5277 Emily	Hamilton Karo	Santa Cruz
5278 Justin	Karo	Santa Cruz
5279 LeAnne	Ravinale	Santa Cruz
5280 angele	Rose	Felton
5281 Joaquin	Rose	Felton
5282 Karen	Oakley	Santa Cruz
5283 Elmo	Foster	Santa Cruz
5284 Kelly	Bellemore	Felton
5285 Maddie	Jory	Santa Cruz
5286 Tangerine	Kimmel	Aptos
5287 Tara	Larson	Santa Cruz
5288 alexa	Zellin	Santa Clara
5289 Virginia	Hughes	Ben Lomond
5290 Tyler	Gibson	Santa Cruz
5291 Zeke	Moats	Santa Cruz
5292 Chris	Vendelin	Santa Cruz
5293 Andrea	Notch	Vallejo
5294 Greg	Rose	Felton
5295 Megan	Mitchell	Santa Cruz
5296 Kyrá	Hopkins	Watsonville
5297 Ali	Bautista	Watsonville
5298 Isaura	Rochin	Aptos
5299 Jacqueline	Magallon	Watsonville

5300 Katie	Azevedo	Felton
5301 Corey	Azevedo	Felton
5302 Sean	Basalyga	Santa Cruz
5303 Jennifer	Conrad	Capitola
5304 Marlene	Mirassou	Aptos
5305 Stan	Samsonsen	San Francisco
5306 Gary	Farber	Walnut Creek
5307 Judith	Weisman	Walnut Creek
5308 Ashley	Miller	Santa Cruz
5309 Jane	Webb	St Louis, MO
5310 Bobby	Kusek	Santa Cruz
5311 Donnie	Dunn	Santa Cruz
5312 Diane	McLaughlin	Culver City
5313 Paul	Scott	Santa Cruz
5314 Marcelo	Rosales	Santa Cruz
5315 David	S	Santa Cruz
5316 Cecily	Cahill	Ben Lomond
5317 Roy	Kaylor	Boulder Creek
5318 John	Roskelley	Santa Cruz
5319 Brian	Ferrin	Santa Cruz
5320 Carol	Wong	Santa Cruz
5321 Louis	Romero	Boulder, CO
5322 Leah	Langford	Redondo Beach
5323 Harvey	Dondershine	Santa Cruz
5324 Clara	L	Santa Cruz
5325 Sara	Coon	Santa Cruz
5326 Steven	Rios	San Jose
5327 Mark	Green	Santa Cruz
5328 Stephanie	Meux	Santa Cruz
5329 Daniel	Mollner	Santa Cruz
5330 Ethan	Scott	Santa Cruz
5331 Janis	Fullan	Santa Cruz
5332 Massimo	Caporale	Watsonville
5333 Samantha	Willis	Santa Cruz
5334 Kathy	Elsenhart	Boulder Creek
5335 Cheryl	Potter	Santa Cruz
5336 Susan	D	Santa Cruz
5337 Alice	Slaughter	Santa Cruz
5338 Ned	LeBlon	Santa Cruz
5339 Nikki	Bryant	Santa Cruz
5340 Jessica	St. Martin	Santa Cruz
5341 Sophie	Wilson	Santa Barbara
5342 Stephen	Cupery	Santa Cruz
5343 Andy	Payne	Los Gatos
5344 Henry	Crandell	Felton
5345 Kerri	Crandell	Felton
5346 Payton	Smith	Santa Cruz
5347 Terri	Oberto	Santa Cruz
5348 mary	Wade	Brooklyn, NY
5349 Gio	Fournier	Soquel
5350 Gail	Levine	Felton
5351 Stephanie	Bower	Agoura Hills
5352 Jeremy	Jacob	Agoura Hills
5353 Delayne	Auerbach	Aptos
5354 Uriah	Saffery	Santa Cruz

5355 Lisa	deAraujo	Ben Lomond
5356 Jessie	Camp	Ashland, OR
5357 Michelle	Itabashi	Santa Cruz
5358 Jessica	marquez	Santa Cruz
5359 Paula	LaHue	Aptos
5360 David	Robles	Santa Cruz
5361 Katie	ritzinger	Fremont
5362 Deangelal	Leon	Watsonville
5363 Darla	Leon	Watsonville
5364 Andros	R	Santa Cruz
5365 Craig	Richardson	Santa Cruz
5366 Doug	Hull	Santa Cruz
5367 Jen	Michelsen	Santa Cruz
5368 Terry	Rily	Gold Beach, OR
5369 marshall	Bethel	Santa Cruz
5370 Carol	Morales	Santa Cruz
5371 Sue	Barnes	Santa Cruz
5372 Sydney	Barnes	Santa Cruz
5373 Lindsay	Peterson	Santa Cruz
5374 Lilly	Willhite	Santa Cruz
5375 Lucero	Luna	Santa Cruz
5376 Shawn	Lycos	Soquel
5377 Richard	Mann	Monterey
5378 Kathie	Travis	Monterey
5379 Valerie	Refren	San Leandro
5380 William	Anderson	Daytona Beach, FL
5381 Daniel	Reber	Scotts Valley
5382 Alma	Rocha	Prunedale
5383 Jason	Kiser	Watsonville
5384 Jamie	Waner	Santa Cruz
5385 Eileen	Gray	Santa Cruz
5386 Andrea	Boone	Ben Lomond
5387 Laura	Wilson	Santa Cruz
5388 Jeromy	Hewitt	Santa Cruz
5389 Robin	Brune	Felton
5390 Yolanda	Valencia	Watsonville
5391 Tiffany	Shillito	Scotts Valley
5392 Ryan	Shillito	Scotts Valley
5393 Kathy	Jones	Santa Cruz
5394 John	Seifert	Santa Cruz
5395 Mara	Seifert	Santa Cruz
5396 Brent	Ritzinger	Fremont
5397 Billy	Davis	Santa Cruz
5398 Noah	Dahl	Santa Cruz
5399 Mark	Barnes	Santa Cruz
5400 Daniel	Cony	Santa Cruz
5401 Sarah	BcBee	Boulder Creek
5402 Tood	LeJeune	Santa Cruz
5403 Remi	LeJeune	Santa Cruz
5404 Pamela	Burnham	Santa Cruz
5405 Thairie	Ritche	Capitola
5406 Roxana	Delo	Santa Cruz
5407 William	Hippen	Bonny Doon
5408 Angela	Hippen	Bonny Doon
5409 Jeanee	Natov	Santa Cruz

5410 Seabron	Stewart	Boulder Creek
5411 Dave	Rees	Santa Cruz
5412 David	Trauterman	Santa Cruz
5413 Shannon	Foley	Santa Cruz
5414 Salvatore	Napoli	Scotts Valley
5415 Cozy	Molanchon	Santa Cruz
5416 Yander	Pearce	Santa Cruz
5417 Henry	Karpinski	Felton
5418 Eileen	Sevy	Santa Cruz
5419 Joe	Gershen	Santa Cruz
5420 Pam	North	Santa Cruz
5421 Juan	Reese	Menlo Park
5422 Angela	Marie	Santa Cruz
5423 Vanessa	Race	Lexington, KY
5424 Erin	MacDonnell	Los Gatos
5425 Jenica	Hadlez	Santa Cruz
5426 Mesha	Levy	Santa Cruz
5427 alexa	Johnson	Santa Cruz
5428 Lisa	Flores	Santa Cruz
5429 Froilan	Ortiz	Oakland
5430 Sunshine	Ortiz	Oakland
5431 Nina	Ortiz	Oakland
5432 Nick	Brown	Ben Lomond
5433 Scott	S	s
5434 Clint	Biddle	Santa Cruz
5435 Aaron	Brightman	Aptos
5436 Bruce	Cyr	Capitola
5437 Jeanne	Chesko	Sacramento
5438 Felipe	Cruz	Felton
5439 Christine	Homan	Santa Cruz
5440 Frederick	Mayer	Aptos
5441 Dawn	Andersen	Santa Cruz
5442 Angelica	Fernandez	Watsonville
5443 Patricia	Onedo	Capitola
5444 Patrick	Molanchon	Capitola
5445 Harli	Law	Santa Cruz
5446 Stacey	Iverson	Soquel
5447 Scott	Farber	Scotts Valley
5448 Patricia	Anex	Morgan Hill
5449 Christina	Butler	Santa Cruz
5450 John	Morris	Aptos
5451 Paul	Davis	Santa Cruz
5452 Juno	Groves	Soquel
5453 Dave	Bowen	Santa Cruz
5454 Katheryn	Craighead	Scotts Valley
5455 Erika	Soto	San Francisco
5456 Daniella	Uribe	San Francisco
5457 Tarin	Hays	Tuolumne
5458 Alicia	Koaman	Santa Cruz
5459 Julie	Daylen-Browne	Santa Cruz
5460 George	Browne	Santa Cruz
5461 Rachel	Christopher	Santa Cruz
5462 Miles	Zellin	Boulder Creek
5463 Max	Davis	Santa Cruz
5464 John	Callahan	Santa Cruz

5465 Joanne	Bishop	Waynesboro, VA
5466 Victor	Rodas	Soquel
5467 Audid	Verra	Soquel
5468 Dave	Willis	Santa Cruz
5469 Barb	Lofranco	Felton
5470 Howard	Meyer	Felton
5471 Mike	Butlers	Santa Cruz
5472 Sheryl	McEwan	Scotts Valley
5473 William	Russell	Felton
5474 Ky	Russell	Felton
5475 Shannon	Ellis	Santa Cruz
5476 Lance	Horton	Santa Cruz
5477 Brandt	Horton	Santa Cruz
5478 Grenner	Wilson	Santa Cruz
5479 Joseph	Wilson	Santa Cruz
5480 Isaiah	Wilson	Santa Cruz
5481 Carole	Wilson	Santa Cruz
5482 David	Marks	Boulder Creek
5483 Heather	Cruz	Felton
5484 Victor	Velasquez	Watsonville
5485 Daniel	Ullrich	Watsonville
5486 Frederick	Schroeder	Soquel
5487 Ilana	Orshansky	Brooklyn, NY
5488 Claudia	Campos	Santa Cruz
5489 Sandy	Beach	Los Altos
5490 Marion	Adams	Santa Cruz
5491 Diane	St. Martin	Santa Cruz
5492 Sue	McMeligone	Soquel
5493 Joshua	Lumicao	Watsonville
5494 Scott	Sorci	Salinas
5495 Susan	Salinger	Santa Cruz
5496 Bryce	Morton	Santa Cruz
5497 Irene	Steffen	Monterey
5498 Mike	adair	San Jose
5499 Clare	Brighman	Aptos
5500 Sherta	Walsh	Santa Cruz
5501 Brent	Dunton	Santa Cruz
5502 Tom	Chesko	Sacramento
5503 Maighan	Frey	Berkeley
5504 Christopher	Mills	Santa Cruz
5505 Rebecca	Goldman	Santa Cruz
5506 Judy	Goldman	Santa Cruz
5507 Jesse	Schaffer	Santa Cruz
5508 Britt	Rymes	Santa Cruz
5509 Madeline	McLanichon	Santa Cruz
5510 James	Casey	Santa Cruz
5511 Jon	Winston	Santa Cruz
5512 Doug	Hunt	Santa Cruz
5513 Emilie	Stuebe	Santa Cruz
5514 Laurie	Pera	Santa Cruz
5515 David	Pera	Santa Cruz
5516 John	Reilly	Santa Cruz
5517 William	Stratton	San Mateo
5518 Deborah	Stanley	Santa Cruz
5519 Nanlouise	Wolfe	Santa Cruz

5520	Cara	Iamb	Santa Cruz
5521	LeAnn	Bielle	Scotts Valley
5522	Glenn	Smith	Scotts Valley
5523	Erica	Hardister	Santa Cruz
5524	Virginia	Burnett	
5525	Brian	Shepard	Live Oak
5526	Mark	Seelos	Santa Cruz
5527	Diego	Rosales	Santa Cruz
5528	Barbara	Lyon	Scotts Valley
5529	Mary	Arman	La Selva Beach
5530	Carmen	McIntyre	Santa Cruz
5531	Charles	McIntyre	Santa Cruz
5532	Katie	Stanger	Santa Cruz
5533	Fion	Carney	Santa Cruz
5534	Catherine	Mccathy	Santa Cruz
5535	Melanie	Benedetti	Corralitos
5536	Karen	Boerner	Los Gatos
5537	Carrie	Cox	Santa Cruz
5538	Robert	Roepke	Santa Cruz
5539	Samantha	Roepke	Brookdale
5540	Stone	Roepke	Brookdale
5541	Illana	Weisman	Walnut Creek
5542	Andy	Agnew, II	Keyser, WV
5543	Amber	Brill	Keyser, WV
5544	Michael	Hayduk	Erlanger, KY
5545	Norm	Crandell	Felton
5546	Forrest	Crandell	Felton
5547	William	Deason	Boulder Creek
5548	Julie	Jaffe	Santa Cruz
5549	Christina	Gibbs	Aptos
5550	Joseph	Hammer	Boulder Creek
5551	Sheila	DeLany	Boulder Creek
5552	Nancy	Macy	Boulder Creek
5553	Charles	Hammer	Boulder Creek
5554	Ruby	Hammer	Boulder Creek
5555	Eva	Rodriquez	Boulder Creek
5556	Patrick	Kerrigan	
5557	Ed	Schehl	Santa Cruz
5558	Irene	Guerrero	Santa Cruz
5559	Cristel	Guerrero	Santa Cruz
5560	Alejandra	Sanchez	Santa Cruz
5561	Gayle	Michael	Corralitos
5562	Elijah	Jeffries	Scotts Valley
5563	Alan	Kluska	Boulder Creek
5564	Justin	Cosmo	Santa Cruz
5565	Alicia	Barnett	Santa Cruz
5566	Joanne	Littlefield	Aptos
5567	Brian	Peoples	Aptos
5568	Margaret	Schwan	San Ramon
5569	Patrice	Keet	Santa Cruz
5570	Michael	Christie	Ben Lomond
5571	Sarah	Hutto	Santa Cruz
5572	Wilder	Hutto	Santa Cruz
5573	Barrett	Hutto	Santa Cruz
5574	Christine	Flowers	Sacramento

5575 Susan	Wright	Aptos
5576 Ryan	Koerber	Santa Cruz
5577 Neville	Loberg	Ben Lomond
5578 Jayna	Lee	Ben Lomond
5579 Grant	Pew	Santa Clara
5580 Liz	Bell	Soquel
5581 Mina	Bell	Soquel
5582 Jennifer	Malone	Santa Cruz
5583 Mara	Kimmel	Santa Cruz
5584 Calista	Davis	Santa Cruz
5585 Joliette	Flores	Santa Cruz
5586 Seth	Van Horn	Santa Cruz
5587 Ashley	Nelson	Santa Cruz
5588 Thomas	Thompson	Santa Cruz
5589 Candy	Arreola	Santa Cruz
5590 Juanita	Stock	Santa Cruz
5591 Lila	Hennin	Santa Cruz
5592 Becky	Butler	Santa Cruz
5593 Jan	Torbey	Santa Cruz
5594 Elise	McDonough	Santa Cruz
5595 Laurence	Cohen	Santa Cruz
5596 Lacey	Nein	Santa Cruz
5597 Emily	Sage	Santa Cruz
5598 Amanda	Raie	Santa Cruz
5599 Alysha	Narveson	Santa Cruz
5600 Rachel	Van Horn	Santa Cruz
5601 Bruce	Dicks	Santa Cruz
5602 Susan	Burrell	Soquel
5603 Sarah	Alberson	Santa Cruz
5604 Karen	Sylvan	Santa Cruz
5605 William	Tawzer	Boulder Creek
5606 Mary	Larson	Santa Cruz
5607 Jan	Gaudette	Aptos
5608 Monica	Lennen	Santa Cruz
5609 Patricia	Stoddort	Santa Cruz
5610 Kelly	Grant	Felton
5611 James	Thompson	Santa Cruz
5612 Karen	McCormick	Santa Cruz
5613 Alyssa	Jollikte	Santa Cruz
5614 R	Ferrera	
5615 Bruce	Hobson	Santa Cruz
5616 Rachel	Harris	Santa Cruz
5617 Celia	Brezner	Santa Cruz
5618 Courtney	Mahoney	Santa Cruz
5619 Vijay	Kamath	Santa Cruz
5620 Daphne	Morrissey	Santa Cruz
5621 Amba	DesJardins	Santa Cruz
5622 Felicia	Thelen	Scotts Valley
5623 Jim	Heaney	Santa Cruz
5624 Joe	Kahraman	Ventura
5625 Chuck	Brown	Ventura
5626 Rhea	Voll	Ojai
5627 David	Werlin	Santa Cruz
5628 Pamela	Meadows	Lompoc
5629 Xochitl	Gonzalez	Thousand Oaks

5630 Joan	Kennedy	San Luis Obispo
5631 Susan	Escalante	Port Hueneme
5632 Mary	Gutierrez	Sacramento
5633 Jon	Youngdahl	Cameron Park
5634 Abisola	Adebowale	Northridge
5635 Jeniffer	Root	Oakland
5636 Diane	Perrigo	Sacramento
5637 Shannon	Abramovitch	Ventura
5638 Grace	Sepulveda	Oxnard
5639 Rosa	Castro	
5640 Perry	Morefield	Oxnard
5641 Esperanza	Torres	San Benito
5642 Damica	Gibson	Santa Cruz
5643 Jaclyn	Morton	Santa Cruz
5644 Mark	Moronez	Santa Cruz
5645 McKenna	Lee-Liston	Aptos
5646 Jeff	Brand	San Jose
5647 Lisa	Rentena	Felton
5648 Molly	Judd	Felton
5649 Beverly	Hollerbach	Santa Cruz
5650 Caitlin	Bahu	Ben Lomond
5651 Toshio	Yamara	Ben Lomond
5652 Erin	Barker	San Francisco
5653 Antonio	Cavagnori	San Francisco
5654 Clint	Camdam	Scotts Valley
5655 Angel	Perez	Santa Cruz
5656 Jake	Meyer	Santa Cruz
5657 Roxane	Deres	Santa Cruz
5658 David	Berenstock	Santa Cruz
5659 Kris	Kamandulis	Santa Cruz
5660 Deserey	Akshal	Santa Cruz
5661 Carmen	Locatelli	Santa Cruz
5662 Mary	Ducey-hardos	Santa Cruz
5663 Connie	Silva	Santa Cruz
5664 Travis	Reieber	Soquel
5665 Lynn	Scally	Santa Cruz
5666 Lani	Garcia	Santa Cruz
5667 Calvin	Smith	Santa Cruz
5668 Robert	Hambelton	Scotts Valley
5669 Rene	Hernandez	Capitola
5670 Christine	Berge	Ben Lomond
5671 Yolanda	Valencia	Watsonville
5672 Misty	Scott	Santa Cruz
5673 Maribel	Ybarra	Corralitos
5674 Lisa	DiGirolamo	Felton
5675 Margaret	Nichols	Felton
5676 Lisa	Herschfelt	Ben Lomond
5677 John	Hawkiyn	Santa Cruz
5678 Bettie	Burton	Felton
5679 Mari	Seguera	Santa Cruz
5680 Ana Maria	Rebelo	Santa Cruz
5681 Debra	Locatelli	Santa Cruz
5682 David	Sims	Santa Cruz
5683 Rachel	Fatoohi	Santa Cruz
5684 Rodolfo	Rivas	Aptos

5685 Tim	Bailey	Ben Lomond
5686 Joel	L	Soquel
5687 Doug	Dubois	Santa Cruz
5688 Else	Aguilar	Aptos
5689 Shaun	Deyhim	Scotts Valley
5690 Rachel	Lather	Aptos
5691 Richard	Kaz	Capitola
5692 Melissa	Young	Corralitos
5693 Jeanine	Dermer	Santa Cruz
5694 Katherine	Cassera	Soquel
5695 kim	Moore	Santa Cruz
5696 Connie	McNair	Santa Cruz
5697 Rbert	Duncan	Capitola
5698 Julie	McGowan	Soquel
5699 John	Bateos	San Diego
5700 Mel	Bowen	Huntington Beach
5701 Alex	Apphoto	
5702 Ray	Hastein	Huntington Beach
5703 Graham	Wilhelm	Elk Grove
5704 Kenna	Quinoga	San Diego
5705 Morgan	Altenhoft	San Diego
5706 Michell	Lovette	San Diego
5707 Paul	Cambilargio	Long Beach
5708 Sean	Leader	Tennessee
5709 R	Marion	San Diego
5710 Philicia	Marion	San Diego
5711 Sarah	Hill	Brevard
5712 Erin	Gaffney	Redlands
5713 Lewis	Garney	Brevard
5714 Nick	Stephens	San Luis Obispo
5715 Barbara	Ginsberg	Santa Cruz
5716 David	Carnagle	Santa Cruz
5717 Lori	Darnley	Santa Cruz
5718 William	R	Santa Cruz
5719 Jerry	Busch	Santa Cruz
5720 Darcy	Houghton	Santa Cruz
5721 Joe	Mathieu	Santa Cruz
5722 Shela	McDaniel	Scotts Valley
5723 Patricia	Moreno	Santa Cruz
5724 Laura	Brinson	Soquel
5725 Carolyn	Burke	Aptos
5726 Robin	Woodman	Santa Cruz
5727 Antonella	Gentile	Santa Cruz
5728 Jimmy Bush	Green	Aptos
5729 John	Ondreyka	Mount Hermon
5730 Martin	Hekney	Scotts Valley
5731 Joseph	Perez	Watsonville
5732 Martin	Benson	Santa Cruz
5733 Jessica	Dukita	Santa Cruz
5734 Tamara	Stolzenhaler	Lompico
5735 Karen	Ehrlich	Lompico
5736 Kristen	Rivers	Ben Lomond
5737 Estelle	Fein	Boulder Creek
5738 Maryann	Shafaghi	Capitola
5739 Brahyan	Lopez	Capitola

5740 Michele	Mosher	Felton
5741 Linda	Skeff	Brookdale
5742 Joan	Barton	Boulder Creek
5743 Emmanuel	Garcia	Santa Cruz
5744 Jon	Ball	Santa Cruz
5745 Dante	Harootunian	Santa Cruz
5746 Margaret	Parsons	Santa Cruz
5747 Vanessa	Sadsad	Santa Cruz
5748 Richard	Culp Robinson	Santa Cruz
5749 Kyle	Duria	Santa Cruz
5750 Nick	Fuhrman	Santa Cruz
5751 Ryan	Jacobson	Santa Cruz
5752 James	Bradley	Santa Cruz
5753 Alex	Flood	Bend, OR
5754 Melanie	Fisher	Bend, OR
5755 Andy	Lightle	Corona
5756 Sarah	Connolly	Bend, OR
5757 Jon	Kearly	Orange
5758 Seth	Gehman	Bend, OR
5759 Arthur	Espos	San Francisco
5760 Javier	Brales	Oakland
5761 Pablo	Ortega	Madrid Spain
5762 Shindo	Salvo	Oakland
5763 Sydney	Smith	Monterey
5764 Syd	Schulz	Taos, NM
5765 Marley	Franklin	Taos, NM
5766 Paz	Chinchilla	Donnelly, ID
5767 Kevin	Tisue	Park City, UT
5768 Thor	Larsen	San Luis Obispo
5769 Scott	Smith	San Luis Obispo
5770 Ira	Becker	Belmont
5771 Jade	Davidson	Scotts Valley
5772 Francis	Cebedo	Saratoga
5773 Daryl	Breuninger	Corralitos
5774 Alan	Strahsburg	San Juan Batista
5775 Brian	Mullin	Cold Springs, CO
5776 Karen	Kapplus	Littleton, CO
5777 Brady	Kapplus	Boulder, CO
5778 Russell	Kapplus	Littleton, CO
5779 Mic	Coleman	Eugene, OR
5780 Susan	Litson	Springfield, OR
5781 April	Karr	Sebastapol
5782 Gina	Barendrick	Portland, OR
5783 Adam	Yeagley	Sebastapol
5784 Rafael	Ruis	Fremont
5785 Stu	MacLennan	San Jose
5786 Davis	Ignacio	San Jose
5787 Ramon	Ruis	Oakland
5788 Inga	Becker	Oakland
5789 Jason	Van Horn	Oakland
5790 Robin	Schmitt	San Francisco
5791 Russell	Risoar	Bend, OR
5792 Kurt	Gensheimer	Reno, NV
5793 Chris	Ridder	San Luis Obispo
5794 Jeff	Block	Los Angeles

5795 Lucy	August	Santa Cruz
5796 Kyle	Maxwell	San Jose
5797 Don	Palermini	San Jose
5798 Matthew	Mangus	Portland, OR
5799 Alex	Lugosch	San Francisco
5800 Randall	Jacobson	San Francisco
5801 Tim	Cannard	Los Gatos
5802 John	Hauer	Los Gatos
5803 Elliot	W	Petaluma
5804 Chris	Duburg	Los Gatos
5805 Tammy	Wilson	Los Gatos
5806 Michael	Milder	San Diego
5807 Greg	Heck	Berwyn, IL
5808 Collin	Meyers	Redondo Beach
5809 Emily	Reilly	Santa Cruz
5810 Tracy	Puretz	Santa Cruz
5811 Kevin	Reilly	Santa Cruz
5812 Cindy	Valdez	Santa Cruz
5813 Ryan	Brandes	Santa Cruz
5814 Natalie	Smith	Santa Cruz
5815 Samantha	Alsina	Santa Cruz
5816 Kevin	Gallagher	Santa Cruz
5817 Mark	Schapiro	Santa Cruz
5818 Celine	Carr	Santa Cruz
5819 Inval	Yassur	Santa Cruz
5820 Mika	Yassur	Santa Cruz
5821 Jennifer	O'Leary	Santa Cruz
5822 Patrick	True	Santa Cruz
5823 Susan	Casmero	Aptos
5824 Krista	Workman	Santa Cruz
5825 Brody	Sims	Santa Cruz
5826 Karen	Laubhan	Santa Cruz
5827 William	Cruddes	Ben Lomond
5828 Lucie	Cametti	Santa Cruz
5829 Shelly	Wong	Santa Cruz
5830 Liz	Millen	Santa Cruz
5831 Aliyah	Cline	Santa Cruz
5832 Eliahu	Goodman	Santa Cruz
5833 Jacob	Bolotin	Santa Cruz
5834 Terry	Wardwell	Santa Cruz
5835 Adam	Goff	San Diego
5836 Allysha	Nakamoto	San Jose
5837 Anana	Watson	Santa Cruz
5838 Hollis	deLancey	Bonny Doon
5839 Scott	Olmsted	Santa Cruz
5840 Chris	Scholan	Pebble Beach
5841 Matthew	J	Boston, MA
5842 Yuko	Nakazawa	Santa Cruz
5843 John	Weinstein	Philadelphia, PA
5844 Micaela	Martinez	Soquel
5845 Austen	Johnson	Santa Cruz
5846 Sean	Warton	Lompico
5847 Jason	Davis	Santa Cruz
5848 Megan	Caspers	Santa Cruz
5849 Dina	Clark	Santa Cruz

5850 Rony	Mysons	Santa Cruz
5851 Mark	Adams	Santa Cruz
5852 Brian	Valldozen	Santa Cruz
5853 Charles	Londa	Santa Cruz
5854 Sharron	Barth	Santa Cruz
5855 Mike	Nelson	Watsonville
5856 Bob	Calbarow	Watsonville
5857 Nick	Shively	Fremont
5858 Lisa	Gray	Monterey
5859 Brian	Renfro	Santa Cruz
5860 Sarah	Renfro	Santa Cruz
5861 Stephen	Weir	Santa Cruz
5862 Brennon	Kage	Santa Cruz
5863 Antonio	Abemathy	San Jose
5864 Gayle	McCallum	Santa Cruz
5865 Angelica	Diaz	Santa Cruz
5866 Jose	Velasco	Salinas
5867 John	Woitenden	Santa Cruz
5868 Jonathan	Chan	El Cerrito
5869 Branwyn	Bigglestone	Oakland
5870 Todd	Roen	Soquel
5871 Scott	Miller	Soquel
5872 Ken	Gaysen	Scotts Valley
5873 Ken	J	Aptos
5874 George	Dufro	Aptos
5875 Mau	Blumberg	Santa Cruz
5876 Angelina	Blumberg	Santa Cruz
5877 Tom	Urbani	Santa Cruz
5878 Mayanag	Sarasopen	
5879 Gabe	Urbani	Santa Cruz
5880 Jill	winston	Santa Cruz
5881 Aaron	Romanowsky	Santa Cruz
5882 Ethan	Romanowsky	Santa Cruz
5883 Mireya	Romanowsky	Santa Cruz
5884 Mark	Gay	Santa Cruz
5885 Liza	Reynolds	Los Gatos
5886 Ann	Codd	Santa Cruz
5887 Mario	Chagolla	Watsonville
5888 Miguel	Pineda	Watsonville
5889 Mark	Murray	Santa Cruz
5890 Matt	Murray	Santa Cruz
5891 Natalie	Andres	Scotts Valley
5892 Mark	Hilton	Scotts Valley
5893 Deanna	Zimmerman	La Selva
5894 John	Neater	Santa Cruz
5895 Mary	Neater	Santa Cruz
5896 Lorraine	Randolph	Santa Cruz
5897 Michelle	Pappas	Santa Cruz
5898 Cindy	De Santos	Scotts Valley
5899 Scott	Crooks	Santa Cruz
5900 Andrew	Brightman	Santa Cruz
5901 Jack	Brightman	Santa Cruz
5902 Amee	Kamandulis	Scotts Valley
5903 Kris	Kamandulis	Santa Cruz
5904 Mark	Montgomery	Santa Cruz

5905 Brian	Watkins	Waterford
5906 Justin	Watkins	Waterford
5907 Barbara	Fairhurst	Santa Clara
5908 Scott	Peteusch	Santa Clara
5909 Shelli	Thompson	Vallejo
5910 Nicole	Thompson	Vallejo
5911 Monica	Buchner	Santa Cruz
5912 Mateo	Levy	Santa Cruz
5913 Owen	Levy	Santa Cruz
5914 Carol	Bernstein	Santa Cruz
5915 Peter	Bernstein	Santa Cruz
5916 Elisabeth	Potts	Santa Cruz
5917 David	Potts	Santa Cruz
5918 Gerardo	Madrigal	Watsonville
5919 Dan	Jenkin	Santa Cruz
5920 Alex	Ingallis	Santa Cruz
5921 Randy	Upton	Ben Lomond
5922 Lizbeth	Ficarra	Felton
5923 Leah	Parrish	Santa Cruz
5924 Nelson	Larios	Monterey
5925 Emerson	Larios	Monterey
5926 Allison	Sutton	Santa Cruz
5927 Jessica	M	Santa Cruz
5928 Jasmine	Mathis	Santa Cruz
5929 Carmel	Benson	Santa Cruz
5930 Mason	Weems	Santa Cruz
5931 Kristin	Bogart	Santa Cruz
5932 T	Canoble	Santa Cruz
5933 Madigan	Shook	Santa Cruz
5934 Kai	Golden	Santa Cruz
5935 Melanie	Sluggett	Santa Cruz
5936 Andrew	jones	Santa Cruz
5937 Evan	Louie	Santa Cruz
5938 Fred	Thompson	Aptos
5939 Edna	Elkins	Santa Cruz
5940 Glenn	Wells	Fremont
5941 Jan	Dasswaller	Contra Costa
5942 Lisa	Stivers	Santa Cruz
5943 Sam	Stivers	Santa Cruz
5944 Bob	Munsey	Santa Cruz
5945 Margaret	S	Ben Lomond
5946 Kevin	K	Davenport
5947 Ela	Eckerman	Santa Cruz
5948 Colton	Bloss	Santa Cruz
5949 Stephen	Nittler	Orinda
5950 Rushton	Hurley	Santa Clara
5951 Natasha	Ribera	Santa Cruz
5952 Jerena	Ribera	Santa Cruz
5953 Sarah	martin Wright	Santa Cruz
5954 Maureen	Kendall	Santa Cruz
5955 Parker	Kendall	Santa Cruz
5956 Cole	Kendall	Santa Cruz
5957 Matthew	Lin	Greenbrae
5958 Su	Lin	Greenbrae
5959 Jill	Suskind	Santa Cruz

5960 Evelyn	C	Santa Cruz
5961 Loren	Fox	Santa Cruz
5962 Barndon	Li	Santa Cruz
5963 Tommy	Quaci	Santa Cruz
5964 Sam	Chapa	Aptos
5965 Michelle	Chapa	Aptos
5966 Jen	Taft	Santa Cruz
5967 Elvis	Navarro	Santa Cruz
5968 Kimi	Isola	Santa Cruz
5969 Joanne	Gales	San Lorenzo
5970 Tabitha	Poppler-Hurly	Santa Clara
5971 John	Harbaugh	alenways@hotmail.com
5972 Steve	Mariucci	Santa Cruz
5973 Chris	Bertoli	Santa Cruz
5974 Claudia	Carrillo	Santa Cruz
5975 Steve	Neisch	Lafayette
5976 Bernard	Bose	La Selva Beach
5977 Davey	Chown	Marina
5978 Cristobal	Rodriguez	Watsonville
5979 Christine	Hilton	Santa Cruz
5980 Carl	Dove	
5981 Rozario	K	Santa Cruz
5982 Deshawn	Myles	Santa Cruz
5983 Daniela	Kosmalski	Santa Cruz
5984 Zack	Gioranelli	Santa Cruz
5985 Ben	Gioranelli	Santa Cruz
5986 Daniela	Minervino	Santa Cruz
5987 Andrew	Ruggiero	Santa Cruz
5988 Sam	Randolph	Capitola
5989 Thomas	Garmer	La Selva Beach
5990 Robert	Guzley	Santa Cruz
5991 Maleni	Cruz	Santa Cruz
5992 Nancy	Dagdag	Santa Cruz
5993 Leah	Stinson	Soquel
5994 Trish	Daniels	Watsonville
5995 Eloise	Husin	Santa Cruz
5996 Chantel	Ricks	Los Gatos
5997 A	Kinsolving	Santa Cruz
5998 Luis	Rodriguez	Santa Cruz
5999 Julius	Freeman	Santa Cruz
6000 Sharon	Allen	Santa Cruz
6001 Caitlin	Cooper	Aptos
6002 anna	McGuire	Santa Cruz
6003 Kevin	Sawyer	Santa Cruz
6004 Kevin	Goztel	Santa Cruz
6005 Wendy	Ayala	Santa Cruz
6006 Debbie	Jelten	Santa Cruz
6007 Lisa	Geretz	Felton
6008 Melissa	Gallardo	Watsonville
6009 David	Long	Aptos
6010 Joanne	Burton	Aptos
6011 Carlos	Gutierrez	Aptos
6012 Gina	Peterson	Aptos
6013 Cleo	O'Brien	Watsonville
6014 Bryan	Chambers	Santa Cruz

6015 Yvonne	Oliver	Aptos
6016 Andrew	Deltz	Los Gatos
6017 Darshan	Gooch	Santa Cruz
6018 Sharon	Basile	Santa Cruz
6019 Matthew	Basile	Santa Cruz
6020 Chris	Berard	Santa Cruz
6021 Uriah	Miano	Santa Cruz
6022 Jennifer	Tucker	Santa Cruz
6023 Nick	Block	Los Gatos
6024 Eileen	Khayali	San Jose
6025 Landon	Garza	Santa Cruz
6026 Alex	Knockey	San Francisco
6027 Dwight	Benina	Berkeley
6028 Dalis	Liang	Roseville
6029 Tim	Frankel	Boulder Creek
6030 Davey	Lee	Soquel
6031 Sarah	Nofi	Aptos
6032 Lori	Dawson	Danville
6033 Brian	Williams	Santa Cruz
6034 Keith	Wells	Aptos
6035 Eric	Britton	Santa Cruz
6036 James	Sullivan	Santa Cruz
6037 Issa	K	Santa Cruz
6038 Jordon	R	Santa Cruz
6039 Vanessa	M	
6040 Valerie	Peet	Santa Cruz
6041 Gabriel	Meza	Santa Cruz
6042 Barbara	L	
6043 John	Newton	Soquel
6044 Aidan	Glina	Capitola
6045 Julian	Glina	Capitola
6046 John	Glina	Capitola
6047 Fredy	Chavez	Santa Cruz
6048 Faye	James	Santa Cruz
6049 Yolanda	Sevilla	Santa Cruz
6050 Jonathan	Peet	Santa Cruz
6051 Fiona	F	Soquel
6052 Greg	J	Santa Cruz
6053 Arwin	M	Santa Cruz
6054 Marvin	Scott	Santa Cruz
6055 Amari	Moore	Santa Cruz
6056 Holly	Smith	Felton
6057 Larry	Chua	Felton
6058 Kai	Chua	Felton
6059 Hayden	Chua	Felton
6060 Melissa	Spier	Watsonville
6061 Reed	Rondeauk	Watsonville
6062 Corrina	C	Maria
6063 Christine	Wiseman	Corralitos
6064 Dawn	Croxall	Aptos
6065 William	Perry	Scotts Valley
6066 Sarah	Holt Hoxac	Santa Cruz
6067 Mike	D	Aptos
6068 G	Dean	Aptos
6069 Jodi	Wiseman	Corralitos

6070 Priscila	Sanchez	Santa Cruz
6071 Phil	K	Santa Cruz
6072 Susan	Yambra	Watsonville
6073 Jana	Merrell	Felton
6074 Tina	Tripp	
6075 Stuart and Tina	Tripp	Soquel
6076 Sahaira	Mendez	Santa Cruz
6077 Jada	Clark	Santa Cruz
6078 Stay	Quiroz	Santa Cruz
6079 Carlos	Perez	Santa Cruz
6080 Chris	Estrada	Santa Cruz
6081 Victor	Aguilar	Santa Cruz
6082 Erik	Rosales	CA
6083 Isaac	Moreno	Santa Cruz
6084 Ricky	Escobar	Compton
6085 Alma	Parra Hernandez	Santa Cruz
6086 Jelitza	Amora Ordaz	Santa Cruz
6087 Lechelle	Drumming	Santa Cruz
6088 Kevin	Ayala	Santa Cruz
6089 Bryan	Garcia	Santa Cruz
6090 Brian	Marquez	Santa Cruz
6091 Amanda	Dalmacio	Santa Cruz
6092 Daniel	chavez	Santa Cruz
6093 Angelo	Gregorio	Santa Cruz
6094 Katarina		Santa Cruz
6095 Skylar	Drumming	Santa Cruz
6096 Silka	Jewel	Santa Cruz
6097 Juan	Cortez	Santa Cruz
6098 Moises	Viajra	Santa Cruz
6099 Jada	Clark	Santa Cruz
6100 Damien	Z	Santa Cruz
6101 Julian	Torres	Santa Cruz
6102 Miguel	Sabagun	Santa Cruz
6103 Steven	Gallegos	Santa Cruz
6104 Angelo	Gulate	Santa Cruz
6105 Roxanna		Santa Cruz
6106 Madelyn	Paru	Santa Cruz
6107 Trevor	Hofvendahl	Ben Lomond
6108 Michael	Wiley	Los Osos
6109 Valerie	Arne	Felton
6110 Logan	Hedi	Brookdale
6111 Joseph	Martinez	Boulder Creek
6112 Grant	Codiga	Santa Cruz
6113 Cece	Peirce	Ben Lomond
6114 Paul	Diehl	Boulder Creek
6115 Michael	Page	Felton
6116 Pam	Steele	Felton
6117 Yan	Habib	Redwood Estates
6118 Kevin	Buchecker	Ben Lomond
6119 Isabella	Ross	Felton
6120 Birgette	Ross	Felton
6121 Elizabeth	Rea	Berkeley
6122 August	Mohr	Boulder Creek
6123 Jeremy	Meyer	Ben Lomond
6124 Patrice	Banon	Felton

6125 Stephanie	Phillippe	Campbell
6126 Saran	Grayson	Ben Lomond
6127 Marin	Hanzek	Boulder Creek
6128 Star	Dancing	Ben Lomond
6129 Cadie	Peters	Boulder Creek
6130 Maria	Clark	Felton
6131 Jayme	Kensingier	Santa Cruz
6132 Evan	Wells	Brookdale
6133 Diana	Atchley	Felton
6134 Lauren	Cowen	Santa Cruz
6135 Paul	Macklis	Felton
6136 Haley	Harris	Brook Lomond
6137 Robert	Erwin	Santa Cruz
6138 Scott	Haynes	Santa Cruz
6139 Jan	Stewart	Felton
6140 Jeannie	Hebbs	Boulder Creek
6141 Emma	Defosset	Boulder Creek
6142 Durga	Sherwood	Ben Lomond
6143 Deddle	Thoits	Santa Cruz
6144 Jim	Thoits	Santa Cruz
6145 Bill	Thayer	Santa Cruz
6146 Carolyn	Rudolph	Santa Cruz
6147 Michael	Meava	Aptos
6148 Vanessa	Tunsdall	Aptos
6149 Andra	Farstad	Santa Cruz
6150 Marisol	Jacob	Santa Cruz
6151 Mark	Dannenberg	Santa Cruz
6152 Lily	Zukawski	Santa Cruz
6153 Sarah	Carvill	Santa Cruz
6154 Charles	Paulden	Santa Cruz
6155 Maggie	Ivy	Aptos
6156 Wanda	Taylor	Santa Cruz
6157 Jack	Watson	Santa Cruz
6158 Jim	Murphy	Santa Cruz
6159 Kathleen	Manning	Aptos
6160 Diane	Chambers	Scotts Valley
6161 Michelle	Holmes	Felton
6162 Danna	MacDougall	Felton
6163 Kevin	Toy	Felton
6164 Jennifer	Toy	Felton
6165 Helene	Weil	Scotts Valley
6166 Deborah	Barnum	Brookdale
6167 Rebecca	Abraham	Felton
6168 Shannar	Arbraham	Felton
6169 Naomi	Licht	Scotts Valley
6170 Adina	Licht	Scotts Valley
6171 Lisa	Beasley	Boulder Creek
6172 Diane	Berryweher	Felton
6173 B	Warven	Lompico
6174 John	Liu	Fremont
6175 Aaron	Clark	Felton
6176 Carmen	Clark	Felton
6177 Rachel	Dance	Felton
6178 Valen	Harper	Santa Cruz
6179 Moses	Zheril	Soquel

6180 Jessica	Roughton	Mount Herman
6181 Debbie	Neuman	Scotts Valley
6182 Suzanne	McLean	Scotts Valley
6183 Lindsay	Logan	Salinas
6184 Kenny	Johnson	Salinas
6185 John	Wright	Boulder Creek
6186 Anatola	Swan	Ben Lomond
6187 Caylen	Swan	Ben Lomond
6188 Graydon	Ramey	Santa Cruz
6189 Zak	Davenport	Santa Cruz
6190 Dina	Izzo	Ben Lomond
6191 Lori	Hede	Brookdale
6192 Lucas	Hede	Brookdale
6193 Isabelle	Walker-Aguero	Los Gatos
6194 Erin	Martinez	Boulder Creek
6195 Pamela	Neinetti	Ben Lomond
6196 Norbert	Lazar	Ben Lomond
6197 Robin	Page	Felton
6198 Steve	Yergovich	Boulder Creek
6199 Jennie	West	Felton
6200 Seajay	Spence	Felton
6201 Kath	Spencer	Felton
6202 Daniella	Irish	Scotts Valley
6203 Maybelle	Irish	Scotts Valley
6204 June Rose	Guerra	Santa Cruz
6205 Camila	Vega	Morgan Hill
6206 Sally	Shoff	Felton
6207 Denise	Lile	Santa Cruz
6208 Sam	Ridino	Felton
6209 Molly	Souksamlane	Felton
6210 Dan	Osorio	Felton
6211 Michael	Hall	Felton
6212 Karci	Keplinger	Capitola
6213 Jennifer	Gamble	Bonny Doon
6214 Janice	Thomas	Felton
6215 Lori	Canton	Ben Lomond
6216 Colleen	Wright	Boulder Creek
6217 Jairo	Restrepo	Felton
6218 Kim	Trahan	Santa Cruz
6219 Alexi	Spoorenberg	Santa Cruz
6220 Marc	Spoorenberg	Santa Cruz
6221 Sharon	Fishei	Ben Lomond
6222 Paula	Morin	Felton
6223 Bob	Lee	Felton
6224 Robert	See	Felton
6225 Marilyn	Marzell	Felton
6226 Aaron	Webb	Santa Cruz
6227 Nick	Wilkinson	Felton
6228 James	Cavanaugh	Felton
6229 Priscilla	Jewell	Ben Lomond
6230 Pamela	Holdredge	Sacramento
6231 Todd	Gavin	Capitola
6232 Geo	Bellounis	Aptos
6233 Varyl	White	Santa Cruz
6234 Catherine	Bava Lee	Santa Cruz

6235	Gian-Carlo	Bava	Ben Lomond
6236	Paul	Beilby	Freedom
6237	Kera	Swan-Beilby	Freedom
6238	Leslie	Howland	Corralitos
6239	Dan	Moonshine	Santa Cruz
6240	Sabrina	Nichols	Soquel
6241	Nicholas	Kupellas	Boulder Creek
6242	Wanette	Credeur	Santa Cruz
6243	Luke	Anderton	Santa Cruz
6244	Kelly	Pruden	Boulder Creek
6245	Tamara	Moss	Santa Cruz
6246	Michele	Mosher	Felton
6247	Allison	Wilens	Felton
6248	Edward	Fuente	Felton
6249	Jen	Atherton	Ben Lomond
6250	Kitty	Woldow	Boulder Creek
6251	Maureen	Earl	Santa Cruz
6252	Eugene	Arza Lee	Santa Cruz
6253	Enrique	A	Santa Cruz
6254	Kelli	Fryer	Felton
6255	Paula	McLinden	Felton
6256	Jeri	Kievlav	Boulder Creek
6257	Mary	Rhodes	Scotts Valley
6258	Edwin	Edwards	Felton
6259	Taylor	Vencill	Ben Lomond
6260	Jeff	Smitts	Los Gatos
6261	Ana	Diaz	Felton
6262	L	Diaz	Felton
6263	Ben	Avill	Felton
6264	Diana	Wagner	Felton
6265	Thomas	Wagner	Felton
6266	Tomiko	Ebright	Boulder Creek
6267	Darlene	Peterson	Boulder Creek
6268	Karen	Tripp	Boulder Creek
6269	Coral	Tripp	Boulder Creek
6270	Amaya	Lear	Brookdale
6271	Simon	Prekowitz	Boulder Creek
6272	Michael	Taylor	Scotts Valley
6273	Lisa	Russell	Ben Lomond
6274	Mike	Dickey	Ben Lomond
6275	Sonora	Dickey	Ben Lomond
6276	Bev	Schubert	Seattle
6277	Sophie	Webb	Felton
6278	Rebecca	Ignatowicz	Santa Cruz
6279	Meghan	Ignatowicz	Santa Cruz
6280	Syviane	Noreikat	Felton
6281	Mikeyla	Gibson	Santa Cruz
6282	Derek	Hayes	Redwood Estates
6283	Gretchen	Hayes	Redwood Estates
6284	Brook	Hayes	redwood Estates
6285	Braden	Hayes	redwood Estates
6286	Loni	Johnston	redwood Estates
6287	Heather	Wilhelm	Felton
6288	Lynda	Grove	Ben Lomond
6289	Keith	Carpenter	Felton

6290	Vodi	Lyford	Felton
6291	Rebekah	Crill	Boulder Creek
6292	Luke	Moore	Boulder Creek
6293	Deb	Longley	Boulder Creek
6294	Alex	Dell'Oliver	Boulder Creek
6295	Danya	Leopold	Boulder Creek
6296	Charlotte	Gunion	Felton
6297	Natasha	Gunion	Felton
6298	Heather	Gunion	Felton
6299	Glen	Haworth	Boulder Creek
6300	Vicki	Coffis	Ben Lomond
6301	David	Dunning	Boulder Creek
6302	Shawn	Dunning	Boulder Creek
6303	Scott	Ackerman	Felton
6304	Annette	Bourguet-Cone	Boulder Creek
6305	Shelby	Charette	Felton
6306	Bruce	Whitehill	Ben Lomond
6307	Susan	Elliott	Santa Cruz
6308	Caitlin	Simmons	Santa Cruz
6309	Steven	Foley	Boulder Creek
6310	Rebecca	Foley	Boulder Creek
6311	Karen	Bailey	Felton
6312	London	Bullard	Felton
6313	Gordon	Butterton	Felton
6314	Kristin	Charyon	Boulder Creek
6315	Diana	Hansen	Boulder Creek
6316	Charles	Missman	Felton
6317	Maeva	Hughes	Boulder Creek
6318	Michael	Jaffe	Scotts Valley
6319	Kevin	Elliott	Aptos
6320	Monique	Schlatter	Boulder Creek
6321	Zachary	Mikalonis	Boulder Creek
6322	Theodora	Block	Bonny Doon
6323	Nancy	Volheim	Felton
6324	Lynne	Drummond	Felton
6325	Brenda	Campbell	Santa Cruz
6326	Ian	Keeler	Felton
6327	Sharon	Skold	Ben Lomond
6328	Tegwin	Taylor	Felton
6329	James	Mosher	Felton
6330	Mariah	Holdsworth	Ben Lomond
6331	Suanne	Kreusch	Santa Cruz
6332	Linda	Weyers	Santa Cruz
6333	Kim	Gunther	Santa Cruz
6334	Julia	Schibsted	Santa Cruz
6335	Jerry	Connery	Aptos
6336	Paul	Dubiel	Santa Cruz
6337	Tory	Dubiel	Santa Cruz
6338	John	Parsons	Santa Cruz
6339	Jerome	Tsao	Santa Cruz
6340	Rich	Marotta	Santa Cruz
6341	Keith	Spitzer	Santa Cruz
6342	Sarah	Newkirk	Felton
6343	Adam	Mendoza	San Jose
6344	Tom	Randazzo	Los Gatos

6345 Giovanni	Randazzo	Los Gatos
6346 Nicole	Wing	Los Gatos
6347 Melissa	Trail-Grimes	Ben Lomond
6348 Steven	Zabel	Boulder Creek
6349 Sharon	Zabel	Boulder Creek
6350 Mason	Borreson	Santa Cruz
6351 Robby	Ruef	Santa Cruz
6352 Kiera	Ateishkarian	Santa Cruz
6353 Zachary	Spinole	Brookdale
6354 Victoria	Chartier	Santa Cruz
6355 Johanna	Guzman	Watsonville
6356 Will	Schexnayder	Felton
6357 Natalie	Alanis	Watsonville
6358 Colin	Taylor	Royal Oaks
6359 Brandy	Little	Scotts Valley
6360 Conner	Bauch	Santa Cruz
6361 Tanner	Gilbert	Santa Cruz
6362 Krista	Rogers	Santa Cruz
6363 Michelle	Durst	Soquel
6364 Nicole	Lenoski	Santa Cruz
6365 Scott	Beale	La Selva Beach
6366 Tiffany	Wise-West	Capitola
6367 Jim	Alberti	Santa Cruz
6368 David	Bush	Santa Cruz
6369 Jordan	Nunes	Santa Clara
6370 Gabriel	Carhart	Half Moon Bay
6371 Christian	Sanchez	San Jose
6372 Balicia	Embermate	Capitola
6373 Naomi	Emberante	Soquel
6374 Shane	Ross	Santa Cruz
6375 Kalin	Greeninger	Santa Cruz
6376 Rick	Hofstetter	Santa Cruz
6377 Kyle	Hofstetter	Boulder Creek
6378 Ralph	Rauscher	Scotts Valley
6379 Robert	Hilton	Boulder Creek
6380 Charlene	Hofstetter	Boulder Creek
6381 Merry	Crowen	Gilroy
6382 Marie	Sikora	Ben Lomond
6383 Karen	Shea	Santa Cruz
6384 Jim	Sikora	Ben Lomond
6385 Randy	Klein	Ben Lomond
6386 Bob	Pageitt	Scotts Valley
6387 Charlene	McIntyre	Los Gatos
6388 Michelle	Sudfeld	Scotts Valley
6389 Cheryl	Reboltaro	Scotts Valley
6390 Lauren	Yungmeyer	Scotts Valley
6391 Greg	Feinberg	Parkfield
6392 Shirley	Rasmussen	Parkfield
6393 Linda	O'Dell	Winchester
6394 Kathy	StJohn	Boulder Creek
6395 Ian	Morris	Boulder Creek
6396 Deborah	Kierling	Felton
6397 Ted	Dersch	Santa Cruz
6398 Patricia	Henderson	Santa Cruz
6399 George	Henderson	Santa Cruz

6400 Mackenzie	Cameron	Santa Cruz
6401 George	Cameron	Santa Cruz
6402 Betsy	Cameron	Santa Cruz
6403 David	DelaRus	Santa Cruz
6404 Jeff	Luteanauer	Soquel
6405 Helen	Cocilova	Ben Lomond
6406 Larry	Herzberg	Boulder Creek
6407 Sue	Herzberg	Boulder Creek
6408 Jennifer	Todd	Jurupa Valley
6409 Charlene	Schramm	Jurupa Valley
6410 Hans	Leuthold	Santa Cruz
6411 Patsy	Johnston	Santa Cruz
6412 Charlene	Ackerman	Parkfield
6413 Greg	Feinberg	Parkfield
6414 Tricia	Dalton	Santa Cruz
6415 Kelli	Oberto	Watsonville
6416 Mary	Sullivan-White	Bonny Doon
6417 Camilla	Booolootian	Santa Cruz
6418 Karen	Gosling	Santa Cruz
6419 Rod	Caborn	Soquel
6420 Jacob	Levine	Santa Cruz
6421 Travis	Catalano	Santa Cruz
6422 Brandon	Bates	Soquel
6423 Emma	Hawkins	Soquel
6424 Zachary	Yamashita	Santa Cruz
6425 Ben	Hudson	Aptos
6426 Christina	Dassler	Santa Cruz
6427 Ursula	Barshi	Santa Cruz
6428 Ellen	Farmer	Santa Cruz
6429 Coleen	Douglas	Santa Cruz
6430 John	Cunniff	Santa Cruz
6431 Kin	Woodland	Santa Cruz
6432 Bonnie	Friedmann	Santa Cruz
6433 Danielle	Garland	Aptos
6434 James	Rohan	Watsonville
6435 Cheryl	Ban	Capitola
6436 Ina	Nadborny	Santa Cruz
6437 Urmila	Schmit Cahn	Capitola
6438 Sandy	Rich	Capitola
6439 Dee	Roe	Santa Cruz
6440 Barbara	Weigel	Santa Cruz
6441 Frank	Menogh	Santa Cruz
6442 Mary	Quillin	Santa Cruz
6443 Agon	Xharrd	Santa Cruz
6444 Hope	Bowe	Santa Cruz
6445 Joe	Davis	Aptos
6446 Eileen	Henot	Imperial Beach
6447 Katie	Fuller	Santa Cruz
6448 Naomi	Lyll	Scotts Valley
6449 Rohan	Mahy	Santa Cruz
6450 Charlene	Titts	Scotts Valley
6451 Brad	Flanders	Boulder Creek
6452 Patricia	Chavez	Capitola
6453 Megan	Thiele	Santa Cruz
6454 Gail	Howell	Greenboro, NC

6455 Hector	Rodreguez	Salinas
6456 Maggie	Rodreguez	Salinas
6457 Jamie	Schretzler	Santa Cruz
6458 Ariel	Ferrel	Santa Cruz
6459 Anthony	Crawford	Aptos
6460 Harvey	Gottlieb	Santa Cruz
6461 Peggy	Mawson	Ramona
6462 Yazmin	Juarez	Santa Cruz
6463 Vania	Gonzaluez	Santa Cruz
6464 Sarah	Hoover	Boulder Creek
6465 Conor	McDermott	Santa Cruz
6466 Hannah	Freeman	Scotts Valley
6467 Francisco	Prax	Royal Oaks
6468 Ryan	Worden	Santa Cruz
6469 Hans	Mifflin	Watsonville
6470 Emily	Lim	Santa Cruz
6471 Trevor	Eikenbary	Santa Cruz
6472 Adriana	Diaz	Gilroy
6473 Chris	Green	Watsonville
6474 Lance	Thompson	Soquel
6475 Tyler	Iniquez	Watsonville
6476 Jorge	Zomra	Watsonville
6477 Veronica	Zomra	Watsonville
6478 Gloria	Garing	La Selva Beach
6479 Ben	Post	Aptos
6480 Vahid	Motazedian	San Mateo
6481 Aloke	Mukherjee	Watsonville
6482 Patsy	Gasca	Salinas
6483 Ron	Sandidge	Aptos
6484 Vince	Garcia	Aromas
6485 Douglas	Feusecl	Watsonville
6486 Rick	Pensolf	Watsonville
6487 Amy	Batllett	Watsonville
6488 Jonah Harder	Harder	Santa Cruz
6489 Casey	Meyers	Santa Cruz
6490 Lydia	Harder	Santa Cruz
6491 Felicitan	Ferid	Ben Lomond
6492 Russell	Brown	Felton
6493 Michael	Zara	Santa Cruz
6494 Lisa	Krieger	San Jose
6495 Rory	Hoover	Santa Cruz
6496 Cypress	Appley	Santa Cruz
6497 Owen	Simmons	Santa Cruz
6498 Parker	Haenny	Pescadero
6499 Rachel	Menge	Santa Cruz
6500 Cameron	Meyers	Santa Cruz
6501 Libby	Johnson	Santa Cruz
6502 Casey	Swank	Felton
6503 Vanessa	Kuhlman	Santa Cruz
6504 Luke	Tokunaga	Santa Cruz
6505 Jonathan	Carmona	Watsonville
6506 Angel	Sanchez	Santa Cruz
6507 Eduardo	Murillo	Watsonville
6508 Miriam	Rodriguez	Santa Cruz
6509 Elana	Nadel	Santa Cruz

6510	Julia	Gallo	Santa Cruz
6511	Mare	Caitlin	Ben Lomond
6512	Edwin	Galindo	Salinas
6513	Llami	Komiya	Santa Cruz
6514	Courtney	Clark	Scotts Valley
6515	Cynthia	Fernandez	Soledad
6516	James	Gaeta	Santa Clara
6517	Milan	Balinton	San Jose
6518	Charles	Wilson	San Jose
6519	Mikko	Florante	San Jose
6520	Leonard	Hogan	San Jose
6521	Angelica	Ramos	San Jose
6522	Noveed	Safipoor	San Mateo
6523	Lucas	Ramirez	Mountain View
6524	Alex	Wara	San Jose
6525	Janzy	Marquez	Watsonville
6526	Alejandro	Anaya	Watsonville
6527	Laura	Magana	Capitola
6528	Jesse	Godfrey	Watsonville
6529	Aidan	Tousley	Santa Cruz
6530	Mia	Stofield	Santa Cruz
6531	Stephanie	Bell	Santa Cruz
6532	Christine	Smith	Santa Cruz
6533	Matisse	Madrone	Boulder Creek
6534	Elliot	Ames	Boulder Creek
6535	Julio	Pizano	Salinas
6536	Aurora	Navamo	Royal Oaks
6537	Analuisa	DeAlba	Hollister
6538	Guadalupe	Mendoza	Watsonville
6539	Jacob	Gottlieb	Santa Cruz
6540	Mathew	Holser	Aptos
6541	Raven	Adams	Santa Cruz
6542	Riley	Curran	Sacramento
6543	Jenna	Harrison	Santa Cruz
6544	Diana	Brown	Santa Cruz
6545	Jenna	Block	Aptos
6546	Don	McKechnie	Sierraville
6547	Ian	Maymder	Santa Cruz
6548	Lynn	McKechnie	Sierraville
6549	Zoe	Wright	Santa Cruz
6550	Alie	Smart	Soquel
6551	Jean	Mahney	Santa Cruz
6552	Miriam	Goldberg	Santa Cruz
6553	CG	Gettleman	Santa Cruz
6554	Martha	Dyer	Santa Cruz
6555	Nancy	Ness	Soquel
6556	Mary	Thomas	Santa Cruz
6557	Laura	Davis	Santa Cruz
6558	Carmen	Bernal	Capitola
6559	Anne	Mascovich	Aptos
6560	Autumn	Ramirez	Sunnyvale
6561	Xavier	Hosson	Sunnyvale
6562	Jeff	Schmelter	Santa Cruz
6563	Gloria	Suffery	Santa Cruz
6564	Mark	Stovel	Santa Cruz

6565 Barton	Beek	Santa Cruz
6566 Jim	Lieb	Santa Cruz
6567 Rozanne	Mallaie	Honolulu, HI
6568 Ashley	Dvorak	Santa Cruz
6569 Pamela	Claments	Santa Cruz
6570 Dan	Stevenson	Ben Lomond
6571 Steele	Tsoumas	Portland, OR
6572 Julia	Paganelli	Santa Cruz
6573 Kata	Paganelli	Santa Cruz
6574 Andy	Couturier	Santa Cruz
6575 Frances	Hatfield	Santa Cruz
6576 Diane	Booe	McAllen, TX
6577 Juliette	Gallagher	Santa Cruz
6578 Gregory	Ortiz	Santa Cruz
6579 Mamoura	Slake	Santa Cruz
6580 Pawl	Glick	San Jose
6581 Monica	Walshin	Santa Cruz
6582 Sarah	Lynes	Santa Cruz
6583 Nikolai	DeHara	Felton
6584 Anneke	Levine	Santa Cruz
6585 Joseph	Cook	Santa Cruz
6586 Jamie	Epstein	Santa Cruz
6587 Nicole	Moore	Santa Cruz
6588 Jameson	Porteo	Corralitos
6589 Therese	Kosary	Venice, FL
6590 Meidle	Gubbons	Santa Cruz
6591 Irene	Hunter	Santa Cruz
6592 Carl	Cupp	Santa Cruz
6593 Pizala	Lee	Somerville, MA
6594 Alicia	Davis	Santa Cruz
6595 Pralie	Landa	Ithaca, NY
6596 Amy	Coffin	Santa Cruz
6597 Ramon	Menton	Santa Cruz
6598 Steven	Menton	Santa Cruz
6599 Felicita	Rasul	Santa Cruz
6600 Susan	Worth	Soquel
6601 Sue	Zesky	Cardiff
6602 Evelin	Zarate	Prunedale
6603 Chad	Balester	Monterey
6604 Hallie	Cohen	Santa Cruz
6605 Anita	Conte	San Jose
6606 Lily	Esprilla	Santa Cruz
6607 Ethan	Zertncha	Santa Cruz
6608 Sarah	Brown	Santa Cruz
6609 Sadie	Brown	Santa Cruz
6610 Holly	Rustay	Aptos
6611 Miles	Garbord	Aptos
6612 Melanie	Walters	Santa Cruz
6613 Francine	Gottlieb	Stockton
6614 Chas	White	Felton
6615 Abraham	Van Vliet	Watsonville
6616 Susan	Suiver	Scotts Valley
6617 Sarai	Hobson-Pliego	Santa Cruz
6618 Amy	Hikel	Austin, TX
6619 Kim	McCleary	Winnsboro, TX

6620 Annie	Weikel	Ben Lomond
6621 Wesley	Carrighan	Boulder Creek
6622 Justin	Eatinger	Santa Cruz
6623 Ann	Eatinger	Santa Cruz
6624 Will	Maximiow	Santa Cruz
6625 Mathew	Atchison	Santa Cruz
6626 John	Gaston	Lompico
6627 Karen	Kabille	Santa Cruz
6628 Jason	Mandell	Santa Cruz
6629 John	Hakkab	Felton
6630 Pamela	Lackey	Harrisburg, PA
6631 Nicole	Salicc	Santa Cruz
6632 Robert	Slettar	Santa Cruz
6633 Patrick	Williams	Santa Cruz
6634 Maggie	Caballero	Cancun, Mexico
6635 Omar	Nunt	Moutain View
6636 Gabriel	Gomez	Santa Cruz
6637 Steven	Fornal	Santa Cruz
6638 Mark	Lee	Brookings, OR
6639 Cheryl	Briges	Orangevale
6640 Cecilia	Kuening	Aptos
6641 Silvia	Rodrigues	Santa Cruz
6642 Mario	Nunes	San Fransisco, CA
6643 Monica	Ponre	San Fransisco, CA
6644 Diego	Nunez	San Fransisco, CA
6645 Carolyn	Brown	Oakland
6646 Matthew	Chaney	Santa Cruz
6647 Emily	Beck	San Jose
6648 Justin	Beck	Campbell
6649 Eamon	Briggs	Santa Cruz
6650 Tracy	Cotton	Santa Cruz
6651 Mark	Davidson	Scotts Valley
6652 Matthew	DeYoung	Santa Cruz
6653 Rhett	Frantz	Santa Cruz
6654 Megan	Genelos	Campbell
6655 Steven	Genelos	Campbell
6656 Julie	Kanagy	Felton
6657 Emma	Kelsey	Santa Cruz
6658 David	Lockwood	Santa Cruz
6659 Nikolas	Martinelli	Santa Cruz
6660 Lindsay	Overton	Santa Cruz
6661 Andrew	Porter	Santa Cruz
6662 Matt	Rohan	Aptos
6663 Marty	Stevenson	
6664 Meggan	Wenbourne	Santa Cruz
6665 Brad	Williamson	Aptos

6666 Lydia	Abler	Santa Cruz
6667 Zack	Anderson	Fullerton
6668 James	Brothen	
6669 Suzanne	Brothen	
6670 Robert	Campbell	Redwood City
6671 Stefano	Corno	Saratoga
6672 David B	Encizo	Banning
6673 Joleen	Fields	Palos Hills
6674 Barry	Grimm	Bonny Doon
6675 Laura	Heinemann	Roseville
6676 Heike	Hiss	San Francisco
6677 Stephen	Holman	Los Angeles
6678 Bamboo	Iiana	Felton
6679 Kelly J	Johnson	San Jose
6680 Matthew	Lovett-Barron	Palo Alto
6681 Lindsey	Moore	Lafayette
6682 Monica	Mulligan	Park Ridge
6683 Richard	Paequal	Sonora
6684 Nancy	Parker	Felton
6685 Sarah	Pike	Palo Alto
6686 Erin	Rasmussen	Spanish Fork
6687 Annette	Rau	Los Gatos
6688 John	Rickets	Felton
6689 Borbcralynn	Rouse	San Jose
6690 Lynn	Rouse	Ben Lomond
6691 Connor	Rugaard	Danville
6692 Devin	Rugaard	Danville
6693 Coyliiss	Schug	
6694 Lerour	Stroml	
6695 Keith	Swick	Felton
6696 Melissa	Swick	Felton
6697 Noranette	Swick	Schaumburg
6698 Sachie	Tanaka	Cupertino
6699 Elsen Bram	Van Straalen	
6700 Desrochers	Veronia	Quebec
6701 Nathaniel	Weinberg	Woodland Hills
6702 Virginia A	Weinberg	Woodland Hills
6703 Zoe	Wentzel	Seattle
6704 Mary-Ann	Alig	Boulder Creek

6705 Serena	Broderick	Monterey
6706 Sarah	Crandall	Felton
6707 Chance	Decker	Santa Cruz
6708 Teresa	Decker	Santa Cruz
6709 Samantha	Goodfellow	Santa Cruz
6710 Larry	LeBron	Santa Cruz
6711 Sean	Malone	Santa Cruz
6712 Rebecca	McKee	Santa Cruz
6713 Tory	Ortiz	Santa Cruz
6714 Matt	Piazza	Scotts Valley
6715 LJ	Stevenson	Boca Raton
6716 Monica	Tavera	Santa Cruz
6717 Peter	Taylor	Santa Cruz
6718 Amanda	Triplett	Santa Cruz
6719 Eri	Twang	Santa Cruz
6720 Lindsay	Wright	Yosemite
6721 Ashwin	Bala	Aliso Viejo
6722 Robert	Beck	San Juan Capistrano
6723 Janice	Brown	Oceanside
6724 Michael	Dixon	San Clemente
6725 Mehrdad	Hughi	Mission Viejo
6726 Asad	Jahengiri	Mission Viejo
6727 Mohsin	Kibriya	Laguna Niguel
6728 Talmage	Mitchell	San Clemente
6729 Mimi	Nguyen	Murrieta
6730 Kyle	Norgren	San Clemente
6731 Angelena	Ormonde	Dana Point
6732 Shina	Sherman	San Clemente
6733 Jan	Siebert	Laguna Hills
6734 Hunter	Stamatelos	San Clemente
6735 Matt	Velthoen	Oceanside
6736 Sanchit	Wadhwa	Tustin
6737 Eddie	Wang	Lake Forest
6738 Rynn	Watson	San Clemente
6739 Beau	Wilson	San Clemente
6740 Catherine	Aylesworth	Santa Clara
6741 William	Aylesworth	Santa Clara
6742 Michael	Barnhart	Ben Lomond
6743 Caleb	Borcherding	Santa Cruz

6744 AJ	Davis	Boulder Creek
6745 Pat	Doughty	San Jose
6746 Beckett	Glass	Boulder Creek
6747 Cliff	Hodges	Santa Cruz
6748 Julie	Jones	Santa Cruz
6749 James	Kim	San Jose
6750 Jennifer	Lange	San Mateo
6751 Amitabh	Mervin	Santa Clara
6752 Michele	Neely	Santa Clara
6753 Avani	Patel	Fremont
6754 Rishi	Patel	Fremont
6755 Caitlin	Phillips	Santa Cruz
6756 Kristin	Pugh	Los Gatos
6757 Maya	Rubin	Saratoga
6758 Michael	Rubin	Saratoga
6759 Carlos	Victoria-Orozco	San Mateo
6760 Sarah	Ainsnan	Santa Cruz
6761 Kira	Akka-Seldel	Santa Cruz
6762 Laurelei	Alesna	Salinas
6763 Juana	Alfaro	Corralitos
6764 Donna Jo	Auza	Santa Cruz
6765 Noah	Bassi	Santa Cruz
6766 Sarah	Benjamin	Santa Cruz
6767 Marianne	Bickley	Santa Cruz
6768 Elizabeth	Borst	Santa Cruz
6769 Davis	Brantley	Santa Cruz
6770 Jose	Brayus	Santa Cruz
6771 Rebecca	Brown	Santa Cruz
6772 Paul	Carlson	Santa Cruz
6773 Catherine	Carlstroem	Santa Cruz
6774 Scott	Carson	Capitola
6775 Erick	Castillo	Santa Cruz
6776 Kate	Celluei	Santa Cruz
6777 Ray	Ching	Santa Cruz
6778 Bruce	Dan	Santa Cruz
6779 Ross	Danbury	London
6780 Deb	deBruyn	Santa Cruz
6781 Alexa	Del Rosano	Los Angeles
6782 Kaitlyn	Del Valle	Santa Cruz

6783 Eanizoo	Diaz	Santa Cruz
6784 Maggie	Dickson	Aptos
6785 David	Dixon	Santa Barbara
6786 Phoebe	Dlott	Santa Cruz
6787 Chris	Dobson	Santa Cruz
6788 Nataly	Dybens	Santa Cruz
6789 Shannon	Earl	Santa Cruz
6790 Steven	Esterly	Palo Alto
6791 Susan	Esterly	Palo Alto
6792 Rowan	Fairgrove	San Jose
6793 Kyoko	Freemon	Bonny Doon
6794 Alex	Galindo	Santa Cruz
6795 Aron	Garst	Santa Cruz
6796 Patrick	Goold	Gilroy
6797 Steven	Graff	Aptos
6798 Emilyn	Green	Santa Cruz
6799 Nicciene	Gregg	Santa Cruz
6800 Francis	Grenier	Santa Cruz
6801 Emily	Harrington	Santa Cruz
6802 Gail	Haspert	Mountain View
6803 Laurel	Haspert	San Jose
6804 Jaime	Hernandez	Santa Cruz
6805 Kelly	Herron	Santa Cruz
6806 Diana	Hodge	Santa Cruz
6807 George	Hopkins	Santa Cruz
6808 Sarah	Huff	Santa Cruz
6809 Lorna	Hunt	Aptos
6810 John	Jenkins	San Jose
6811 Mike	Jerry	Santa Cruz
6812 Ara	Johnson	Felton
6813 Kristi	Johnston	Santa Cruz
6814 Jasper	Jones	Santa Cruz
6815 Amir	Karimzadeh	Santa Cruz
6816 Rami	Karimzadeh	Santa Cruz
6817 Alyssa	Khan	Santa Cruz
6818 Dana	Lane	Santa Cruz
6819 Aili	Langseth	Santa Cruz
6820 Anna	Lauridsen	Scotts Valley
6821 Lynn	Lauridsen	Scotts Valley

6822 Ashley	Lawrence-Pine	Scotts Valley
6823 Jordan	Le	Santa Cruz
6824 Anna	Ledbetter	Santa Cruz
6825 Scott	Ledterma	Santa Cruz
6826 Courtney	Lemon	Santa Cruz
6827 Dave	Loop	Aptos
6828 Mariyn	Lucier	Santa Cruz
6829 John	Lyles	
6830 Drew	Macias	Santa Cruz
6831 Taylor	Mardell	Santa Cruz
6832 Matthew	Marichiba	Santa Cruz
6833 Olivia	Market	Santa Cruz
6834 Kennan	Martin	Santa Cruz
6835 Caitlin	McBride	Santa Cruz
6836 Alex	Meeihhin	Santa Cruz
6837 Fatima	Miranda	Santa Cruz
6838 Christine	Ongjoco	Santa Cruz
6839 Miguel	Pena	Santa Cruz
6840 Sonia	Pena	Santa Cruz
6841 Alyssa	Perry	Santa Cruz
6842 Caitlin	Phillips	Santa Cruz
6843 Josh	Ramirez	
6844 Jonathan	Ratliff	Santa Cruz
6845 Lee	Richeson	Santa Cruz
6846 Karen	Rivas	Santa Cruz
6847 Zoe	Rosenblum	San Francisco
6848 Rebecca	Sale	Santa Cruz
6849 Christina	Saudan	Concord
6850 Neal	Savage	Capitola
6851 Gregory	Schmidt	Ben Lomond
6852 Grace	Shefcik	Santa Cruz
6853 Sharon	Shubhankar	Santa Cruz
6854 Robert	Spoden	Santa Cruz
6855 Christopher	Sutherland	Santa Cruz
6856 Suini	Torres	Santa Cruz
6857 Ferg	Upton	colorado
6858 Robert	Vorce	Wenatchee
6859 Leon	Wong	Santa Cruz
6860 Deven	Wood	Santa Cruz

6861 Susan	Wright	Capitola
6862 Elise	Zareie	Santa Cruz
6863 Stephanie	Aguilar	Scotts Valley
6864 Lucy	Archibald	Boulder Creek
6865 Ed	Atkins	Boulder Creek
6866 Elaine	Bailey	Ben Lomond
6867 Robin	Baker	Berkeley
6868 Jon	Balakin	Santa Cruz
6869 Myranda	Barker	Felton
6870 Robin	Baustian	Boulder Creek
6871 Rick	Bean	Santa Cruz
6872 Eileen	Bennett	Felton
6873 Lynn	Berman	Bellingham
6874 Anton	Bischoff-Fredick	San Jose
6875 Christine	Bohn	Felton
6876 Lucas	Bol	Santa Cruz
6877 Carrie	Bowman	Felton
6878 Marlin	Burt	Aptos
6879 David	Campbell	Santa Cruz
6880 Daniel	Carter	Santa Cruz
6881 Brock	Chapin	Felton
6882 Julie	Chapin	Felton
6883 Leslie	Churan	Felton
6884 Jerry	Connery	Aptos
6885 Jules	Crisi	Melbourne
6886 Annie	Daellenbach	Watsonville
6887 Marnie	Defosset	Boulder Creek
6888 Patricia	Denevan	Santa Cruz
6889 Miriam	Diaz	Felton
6890 Bonnie	Diner	Felton
6891 Paul	Dubiel	Santa Cruz
6892 Tory	Dubiel	Santa Cruz
6893 Larry	Ebright	Boulder Creek
6894 Matt	Elliott	Santa Cruz
6895 Lynn	Fazio	San Mateo
6896 Lorraine	Flores	Felton
6897 Christina	Floyd	Santa Cruz
6898 Jenna	Francis	Ben Lomond
6899 Kelly	Francis	Ben Lomond

6900 Brian	Frederick	Ben Lomond
6901 John	Frederick	Ben Lomond
6902 Zach	Frederick	Ben Lomond
6903 Jane	Gallagher	Aptos
6904 Susan	Gaspar	Scotts Valley
6905 Rachel	Gellman	Saratoga
6906 Jim	Gentes	Soquel
6907 Christopher	Grimes	Ben Lomond
6908 Kim	Gunther	Santa Cruz
6909 June	Hamblin	Felton
6910 Shelli	Hannah	Ben Lomond
6911 Amy	Hauer	Ben Lomond
6912 Cassandra	Haworth	Boulder Creek
6913 Madison	Haworth	Boulder Creek
6914 Mallory	Haworth	Boulder Creek
6915 Skylar	Haworth	Boulder Creek
6916 Ella	Heaney	Melbourne
6917 Ella	Hecko	Santa Cruz
6918 Chris	Holmes	Felton
6919 Skye	Holmes	Felton
6920 Christiane	Holtzman	Santa Cruz
6921 Richael	Houborg	Felton
6922 Tom	Howard	Corralitos
6923 Peter	Hutkins	Felton
6924 Matthew	Jelmini	Ben Lomond
6925 McKinley	Jelmini	Ben Lomond
6926 Janelle	Jewell	Boulder Creek
6927 Brennan	Johnson	Livermore
6928 Kelly	Johnson	Livermore
6929 Parker	Johnson	Livermore
6930 Ron	Johnson	Livermore
6931 Ronald	Johnson	Livermore
6932 Marcella	Jones	Los Gatos
6933 Melissa	Jullig	Santa Cruz
6934 Susie	Kaplan	Santa Cruz
6935 Molly	Kavanaugh	Felton
6936 Laurel	Keeffe	Boulder Creek
6937 Devon	Kelley	Santa Cruz
6938 Stacie	Kerl	Felton

6939 Shannon Marie	Kerr	Scotts Valley
6940 Georgia	King	Santa Cruz
6941 Chris	Kling	Felton
6942 Hanna	Kling	Felton
6943 Denys	Kozakis	Santa Cruz
6944 Suanne	Kreusch	
6945 Rosalinda	Lameira	Boulder Creek
6946 Jason	Leach	Felton
6947 Erin	Lee	Santa Cruz
6948 George	Little	Ben Lomond
6949 Katherine	Little	Ben Lomond
6950 Bob	Lynch	Los Gatos
6951 Laurie	Lynch	Los Gatos
6952 Rena	MacDonell	Felton
6953 Nicole	Madison	Concord
6954 Christine	Major	Santa Cruz
6955 Mei	Manzo	Felton
6956 Rich	Marotta	Santa Cruz
6957 Thomas	Martin	Saratoga
6958 Lauren	May	Ben Lomond
6959 Eva	McCarthy	Santa Cruz
6960 Matt	McCarthy	Santa Cruz
6961 Haley	McCown	Felton
6962 Kathym	McCown	Felton
6963 Lyse	McGilvery	Ben Lomond
6964 Ryan	Melnick	Santa Cruz
6965 Adam	Mendoza	San Jose
6966 Jenna	Mendoza	Ben Lomond
6967 Peggy	Meserth	Boulder Creek
6968 Gail	Meyer	Santa Cruz
6969 Barbara	Miller	Ben Lomond
6970 Parker	Miller	Ben Lomond
6971 Helen	Milne	Santa Cruz
6972 Victoria	Milo	San Jose
6973 Camille	Moltozo	Scotts Valley
6974 Leslie	Nelson	Felton
6975 Sarah	Newkirk	Felton
6976 Tyler	Olson-Diehl	Boulder Creek
6977 Angel	Pan	Felton

6978 Garimo	Pape	Felton
6979 John	Parsons	Santa Cruz
6980 Joan	Peterson	Santa Cruz
6981 Ricci	Pineau	Scotts Valley
6982 Susan	Preble	Ben Lomond
6983 Jessica	Puccinelli	Scotts Valley
6984 Michael	Que	Felton
6985 Giouanni	Randazzo	Los Gatos
6986 Tom	Randazzo	Los Gatos
6987 Erin	Ray	Ben Lomond
6988 Paul	Regen	Felton
6989 Josh	Reilly	Ben Lomond
6990 Jonmichael	Rich	Sacramento
6991 Linda	Rickabauch	Boulder Creek
6992 Marile	Robinson	Santa Cruz
6993 Kevin	Romero	Santa Cruz
6994 Ann	Rosales	Capitola
6995 William	Ruehl	Felton
6996 Dan	Russell	Watsonville
6997 Julia	Schibsted	Santa Cruz
6998 Bethany	Schulze	Santa Cruz
6999 J	Schwantz	Felton
7000 Carol	Shaw	Felton
7001 Chase	Smith	Boulder Creek
7002 Sarah	Snyder	Boulder Creek
7003 Lenore	Steitz	Felton
7004 Anita	Stoddart	Boulder Creek
7005 Elizabeth	Swain	Boulder Creek
7006 Michael	Tarbet	Felton
7007 Priva	Tarbet	Felton
7008 Lois	Taylor	Felton
7009 Sue	Terence	Somes Bar
7010 Mark	Thomas	Felton
7011 Dogan	Timucin	Santa Cruz
7012 Lauren	Timucin	Santa Cruz
7013 Linda	Timucin	Santa Cruz
7014 Sophie	Timucin	Santa Cruz
7015 Melissa	Trail-Grimes	Ben Lomond
7016 Maria	Treuge	Santa Cruz

7017 Jerome	Tsao	Santa Cruz
7018 Julie-Anne	Tucker	San Francisco
7019 Zach	Velasco	Livermore
7020 Richael	Volheim	Felton
7021 Karen	Weber	Boulder Creek
7022 Sue	Welsh	Boulder Creek
7023 Natosha	Wengreen	Felton
7024 Linda	Weyers	Santa Cruz
7025 Susan	Whitehill	Ben Lomond
7026 Traci	Windel	Felton
7027 Nicole	Wing	Los Gatos
7028 Windi	Wojdak	Felton
7029 Sharon	Zabel	Boulder Creek
7030 Steven	Zabel	Boulder Creek
7031 Kyle	Abbott	Santa Cruz
7032 Payam	Abrishami	San Jose
7033 Mary	Acaccia	San Jose
7034 Al	Adamsen	Capitola
7035 Hannah	Anderson	Santa Cruz
7036 Elisha	Arrone	Santa Cruz
7037 Jeremy	Bailey	Santa Cruz
7038 Sumedh	Bala	Mountain View
7039 Luz	Banagan	Moss Landing
7040 Bianca	Bautista	Santa Cruz
7041 Anne	Berne	Santa Cruz
7042 Julie	Bishop	San Jose
7043 Paula	Bianco	San Francisco
7044 Shane	Boswell	Los Gatos
7045 Carrie	Burr	Aptos
7046 Matt	Cano	Palo Alto
7047 Kielan	Crow	San Francisco
7048 Hiro	Dep	San Jose
7049 Stephanie	Eng	San Mateo
7050 Andra	Farstad	Santa Cruz
7051 Amber	Glaab	Santa Cruz
7052 Parker	Haenny	Pescadero
7053 Ryan	Heuice	Half Moon Bay
7054 Allison	Hibbard	San Jose
7055 Mircea	Ionesca	Santa Cruz

7056 Jack	James	San Francisco
7057 Mason	Kelly	Davenport
7058 Oliver	Lechenne	Fremont
7059 Brittany	Lewis	Capitola
7060 Marian	Lu	San Jose
7061 Sarah	Macy	Santa Cruz
7062 Kelton	McMahon	Santa Cruz
7063 Corey	Miller	Santa Cruz
7064 Colby	Moeller	Santa Cruz
7065 John	Morris	Mammoth Lakes
7066 Yuen	Ng	Cupertino
7067 Todd	Nicklous	Casto Valley
7068 Rachel	O'Sullivan	Santa Cruz
7069 Devynn	Patterson	San Jose
7070 Jennifer	Pearl	Walnut Creek
7071 Tara	Pesta	Santa Cruz
7072 Maryanne	Rehberg	Santa Cruz
7073 Lisa	Ridino	Santa Cruz
7074 Elizabeth	Roland	San Francisco
7075 Hannah	Russin	San Francisco
7076 Elizabeth	Serafin	Santa Cruz
7077 Owen	Simmons	Santa Cruz
7078 Herman	Smith	Milpitas
7079 Keith	Spitzer	Santa Cruz
7080 Edward	Swan	Santa Cruz
7081 Mike	Szeles	Santa Cruz
7082 Daisy	Valentin	Aromas
7083 Amy	Wei	Cupertino
7084 Don	Wiberg	Santa Cruz
7085 Michele	Wiecha	San Francisco
7086 Karen	Wilson	Santa Cruz
7087 Ben	Wolfe	Aptos
7088 Georgene	Ales	Santa Cruz
7089 Sam	Amico	Santa Cruz
7090 Wendy	Bearschild	Hollister
7091 Christine	Berry	Santa Cruz
7092 Linda	Cover	Santa Cruz
7093 Genie	Dee	San Lorenzo Valley
7094 Jim	DeLongchamp	Santa Cruz

7095 Danny	Diaz	Santa Cruz
7096 Regine	Frare	Berlin
7097 Lisa	Garratt	Santa Cruz
7098 Christie	Hogeland	Santa Cruz
7099 Mark	Hunt	Watsonville
7100 Margie	Jennings	Aptos
7101 Lauren	Krikke	Felton
7102 Xander	Krikke	Felton
7103 Zane	Krikke	Felton
7104 Doris	Kunz	Berlin
7105 Sharyl	Maraviov	Scotts Valley
7106 Kathleen	Matthews	Berkeley
7107 Jane	McCord	Santa Cruz
7108 Dylan	McCrystal	Santa Cruz
7109 Audrey	McDonald	Santa Cruz
7110 Miranda	McGee	Santa Cruz
7111 Gail	Millsap-Stolp	
7112 Eileen	Morrissey	Santa Cruz
7113 Barbara	Novelli	Santa Cruz
7114 Kery	Pennison	Santa Cruz
7115 David	Quinn	
7116 Claudio	Schnier	Santa Cruz
7117 John	Stolp	
7118 Cambria	Stuart	
7119 John	Stuart	
7120 Kelley	Thomson	
7121 Camille	Walkuski	Felton
7122 Marie	Walkuski	Santa Cruz
7123 Sharon	Williams	Santa Cruz
7124 Kris	Agerbeek	Scotts Valley
7125 Kimber	Ashley	Santa Cruz
7126 Holly	Astrella	Ben Lomond
7127 Aaron	August	Santa Cruz
7128 Cat	Avalon	Boulder Creek
7129 Bnana	Bames	Santa Cruz
7130 Jess	Barrera	Felton
7131 Alan	Bockenstedt	Strawberry Point
7132 Chris	Bockenstedt	Strawberry Point
7133 Nexus	Bolin	Santa Cruz

7134 Becka	Bowman	Felton
7135 Heather	Bowman	Felton
7136 Eileen	Boyle	Prunedale
7137 Mia	Bradford	San Diego
7138 Cindy	Brinkmann	Los Gatos
7139 Eric	Brown	Santa Cruz
7140 Ruby	Brown	Santa Cruz
7141 Brian	Brunk	Monterey
7142 Craig	Bua	Carmel Valley
7143 Becky	Buskikic	Reedley
7144 Danny	Buskirk	Reedley
7145 Jennie	Campbell	Hercules
7146 Stephan	Campbell	Hercules
7147 Kathy	Chesus	Ben Lomond
7148 Mary	Claire	Felton
7149 Cindy	Clark	Santa Cruz
7150 Patricia	Clarke	La Selva Beach
7151 Kyle	Colby	Ben Lomond
7152 Olive	Colby	Ben Lomond
7153 Joyce	Davenport	Santa Cruz
7154 Marnie	Defosset	Boulder Creek
7155 Sharon	DeJong	Scotts Valley
7156 Michael	Demers	Corralitos
7157 Kirk	Dudley	Los Gatos
7158 Steve	Edmonds	Boulder Creek
7159 Amy	Elliott	San Jose
7160 Donald	Endres	Brisbane
7161 Jennifer	Endres	Brisbane
7162 Kathy	Englert	Ben Lomond
7163 Paul	Englert	Ben Lomond
7164 David	Florence	Boulder Creek
7165 Jennell	Fulkner	Monterey
7166 Anne	Garsea	Boulder Creek
7167 Billie	Geldreich	Felton
7168 Jenna	Geldreich	Berkeley
7169 Leigh	Goldberg	Portland
7170 Lisa	Goodrich	Scotts Valley
7171 Bob	Goulet	Santa Cruz
7172 Hallie	Greene	Felton

7173 Abby	Halper	Boulder Creek
7174 Melissa	Hardy	Soquel
7175 Michael	Hart	Aptos
7176 Elaine	Hauder	Boulder Creek
7177 Jennifer	Hennig	Boulder Creek
7178 Dominique	Herbert	Boulder Creek
7179 Shane	Hoff	Ben Lomond
7180 Lesley	Holtaway	Aptos
7181 Bill	Horgos	Aptos
7182 Tim	Huxley	Boulder Creek
7183 Towhee	Huxley	Boulder Creek
7184 Randall	Jacobsen	Santa Cruz
7185 Eric	James	Soquel
7186 Benita	Jones	Felton
7187 Sally	Jones	Monterey
7188 Scott	Kunkle	Santa Cruz
7189 Mandy	Lariz	Boulder Creek
7190 Kerry	LeRoux	Ben Lomond
7191 Megan	Levanian	Santa Cruz
7192 Ryan	Levitte	Ben Lomond
7193 Barbara	Lewis	Felton
7194 Brad	Loe	Santa Cruz
7195 Susan	Loe	Santa Cruz
7196 Jason	Long	Felton
7197 Amanda	Louria	Mountain View
7198 Brooke	Lynch	Capitola
7199 Susan	Mahan	Santa Cruz
7200 Hannah	Malone	Santa Cruz
7201 Jeanne	Marie	Santa Cruz
7202 Eric	Matlock	Reno
7203 Dean	McDaniel	Soquel
7204 Marty	McDonald	Santa Cruz
7205 Lisa	McLean	Boulder Creek
7206 Peter	Melton	Watsonville
7207 Melissa	Mendoza	San Francisco
7208 Kennan	Menton	
7209 Sue	Messa	Los Gatos
7210 Patty	Mullinax	Santa Cruz
7211 Klara	Murray	Boulder Creek

7212 Mike	Murray	Boulder Creek
7213 James	Neff	Felton
7214 Lisa	Nicolosi	Ben Lomond
7215 Jay	Nitikman	Felton
7216 Noreen	Nolan	Santa Cruz
7217 Marsha	Nord	Boulder Creek
7218 Antoinette	Norton	Felton
7219 Peter	Norton	Felton
7220 Robert	Nunes	Aptos
7221 Sharon	Nunes	Aptos
7222 Jason	Olver	Scotts Valley
7223 Dylan	Opitz	Boulder Creek
7224 Bruce	Packer	Santa Cruz
7225 Annie	Palmer	Santa Cruz
7226 Greg	Palmer	Santa Cruz
7227 Ron	Pantano	San Mateo
7228 Danelle	Pasquinucci	Boulder Creek
7229 Jolene	Pasquinucci	Boulder Creek
7230 Sally	Pavick	Denver
7231 Path	Pehoff	Felton
7232 Skye	Peleo	Felton
7233 Steve	Phillips	Boulder Creek
7234 Tracy	Phillips	Boulder Creek
7235 Thomas	Powers	Santa Cruz
7236 Michael	Ranus	Oahu
7237 Andrew	Raymond	Ben Lomond
7238 Lewis	Regen	Felton
7239 Kailey	Reinegger	Campbell
7240 Fred	Reiss	Mount Hermon
7241 Jono	Reksoatmodjo	Santa Cruz
7242 Tony	Reksoatmodjo	Scotts Valley
7243 Carol	Riddle	Ben Lomond
7244 Sean	Ring	Santa Cruz
7245 Michael	Santos	Soquel
7246 Bill	Savage	Santa Cruz
7247 Darlene	Seligman	Ben Lomond
7248 John	Shanafelt	Boulder Creek
7249 Matt	Siordia	Ben Lomond
7250 Robert	Slaybers	Scotts Valley

7251 Steven	Sofranko	Ben Lomond
7252 William	Spain	Boulder Creek
7253 Kim	Sparks	Santa Cruz
7254 Russell	Stabler	Boulder Creek
7255 John	Stafford	Clovis
7256 Alex	Strachan	Pacifica
7257 Adam	Sylert	San Jose
7258 Alan	Tolway	Santa Cruz
7259 Polly	Toombs	Arcata
7260 Andrew	Tuck	Felton
7261 Robb	Turnbull	Bonny Doon
7262 Kathy	Valentine	Santa Cruz
7263 Patty	Walker	Ben Lomond
7264 Richard	Walker	Pacific Grove
7265 Margie	Way	Santa Cruz
7266 Jason	Wells	La Mesa
7267 Riley	Wells	La Mesa
7268 Stacy	Wells	La Mesa
7269 Lori	West	Scotts Valley
7270 Laura	Whaley	Boulder Creek
7271 Nicole	Winovich	Scotts Valley
7272 Sally	Wood	Capitola
7273 Larry	Worley	Felton
7274 David	Yunez	Scotts Valley
7275 roshni	Advani	Santa Cruz
7276 Marshal	Arnwine	Santa Cruz
7277 Cinder	Cancilla	Santa Cruz
7278 Kylie	Carpenter	Santa Cruz
7279 Kiana	Coleman	Santa Cruz
7280 Noan	Gonzales	Santa Cruz
7281 Dawn	Goodwin	Woodland
7282 Douglas	Harris	Santa Cruz
7283 Max	Hufft	Santa Cruz
7284 Alexandra	Kasper	Santa Cruz
7285 Phillip	Kelada	Santa Cruz
7286 Chandler	Moeller	Santa Cruz
7287 Israel	Molina	Santa Cruz
7288 Tamra	Owens	Santa Cruz
7289 Franshesia	Santiago	San Jose

7290 Norma	Vasquez	Santa Cruz
7291 Sandra	Yam	Santa Cruz
7292 Eric	Yuan	Santa Cruz
7293 Marvin	Barcus	
7294 Sharon	Benson	Capitola
7295 Trisha	Christensen	Scotts Valley
7296 Stan	Common	Davenport
7297 Steve	Czarnecki	Santa Cruz
7298 Sue	Kaufmann	Capitola
7299 Jill	Lindsay	La Selva Beach
7300 Liza	Morell	Watsonville
7301 Erin	O'Brien-Kerr	Scotts Valley
7302 Millou	Rose	Santa Cruz
7303 Lou	Solitsal	Half Moon Bay
7304 Iwona	Swindall	Santa Cruz
7305 Cesar	Alfaro	Santa Cruz
7306 Julia	Cunningham	Santa Cruz
7307 Kali	DeHart	Santa Cruz
7308 Marissa	Deop	
7309 Daniel	Dominguez	
7310 David	Elans	Santa Cruz
7311 Mbor	Faye	Santa Cruz
7312 Eduard	Hearn	Santa Cruz
7313 Mary	Howe	Santa Cruz
7314 Megan	Hunt	Mount Hermon
7315 Brett	Ingalls	Santa Cruz
7316 Vanessa	Jimenez	Camarillo
7317 Janin	King	San Jose
7318 Ivana	Lasich	Watsonville
7319 Davaughn	Martin	Oakland
7320 Andy	Murray	Santa Cruz
7321 Dick	Perez	Aptos
7322 Matt	Potter	Santa Cruz
7323 Miles	Potter	Santa Cruz
7324 Valerie	Robinson	Santa Cruz
7325 Kyle	Snowden	Santa Cruz
7326 Lisa	Urbancic	Santa Cruz
7327 Sebastian	Yannone	Mount Hermon
7328 Cheryl	deDiego	Santa Cruz

7329 Terry	deDiego	Santa Cruz
7330 Tara	Espinoza	Santa Cruz
7331 Gabrielle	Johnson	Felton
7332 Carly	LaFont	Santa Cruz
7333 Alii	Quick	Santa Cruz
7334 Catherine	Smith	Scotts Valley
7335 Sarah	Anderson	Capitola
7336 Jennifer	Anderson-Ochoa	Felton
7337 Courtney	Antrim-Webb	Santa Cruz
7338 Vickie	Assunto	Capitola
7339 Monte	Atherton	Santa Cruz
7340 Alexis	Biondi	Aromas
7341 Linda	Boettcher	Ben Lomond
7342 Scott	Bradley	
7343 Ken	Braly	Aptos
7344 Jody	Brice	Ben Lomond
7345 Kathryn	Brubaker	Brookdale
7346 Ray	Charland	Santa Cruz
7347 Joe	Costanza	Boulder Creek
7348 Lynne	Costanza	Boulder Creek
7349 Bill	Crarer	Nanoose Bay
7350 Sandra	Crarer	Nanoose Bay
7351 Danielle	Cruz	Felton
7352 Joaquin	Cruz	Felton
7353 Cathy	Daigle	Los Gatos
7354 Cyndi	Dawson	Santa Cruz
7355 Jill	Dean	Capitola
7356 Stephanie	Delaney	Los Gatos
7357 Mark	Diorio	Carmel
7358 Sally	Dixon	Santa Cruz
7359 Lisa	DuPont	Santa Cruz
7360 Lisa	Emanuelson	Seaside
7361 Julia	Erdman	San Jose
7362 Melissa	Fischer	Santa Cruz
7363 Kathy	Fosmark	Pebble Beach
7364 Fuller	Gerbl	
7365 Nancy	Gerd	Felton
7366 Tom	Ginsburg	
7367 Rebecca	Giosso	Boulder Creek

7368 Sydney	Giosso	Boulder Creek
7369 Damian	Goodenough	Felton
7370 Kaley	Goodenough	Felton
7371 Lisa	Goodenough	Felton
7372 Barbara	Gray	Santa Cruz
7373 Kayla	Gray	Capitola
7374 Dane	Grigsby	Capitola
7375 Jess	Grigsby	Capitola
7376 Kyla	Grimes	Ben Lomond
7377 Karen	Grimmer	Pacific Grove
7378 Richael	Haggett	Corral De Tierra
7379 Dawn	Hayes	Salinas
7380 Tucker	Hirsch	Monterey
7381 Bridget	Hoover	Marina
7382 John	Hunt	La Selva Beach
7383 Nathaniel	James	Santa Cruz
7384 Mara	Kerr	Carmel
7385 Kathy	Kinder	Santa Cruz
7386 Jackie	Ledesma	Watsonville
7387 Sean	Lester	Aptos
7388 Annabel	Lovato	Santa Cruz
7389 Sally	Lovejoy	Santa Cruz
7390 Patrice	Lynn	Capitola
7391 Natalie	Lyons	Felton
7392 Katelyn	MacBride	Ben Lomond
7393 Dorothy	Manzo	Felton
7394 Crystal	Maxey	Santa Cruz
7395 Tina	McFadden	Felton
7396 Ashley	Merz	Sunnyvale
7397 Jimmy	Panetta	Carmel Valley
7398 Chris	Pearson	Santa Cruz
7399 Karen	Peterson	Santa Cruz
7400 Gary	Pezzi	Corralitos
7401 Cheryl	Rasmussen	Santa Cruz
7402 Paul	Reilly	Carmel
7403 Curtis	Reliford	Santa Cruz
7404 James	Rickabaugh	Boulder Creek
7405 Ashrai	Riggio	Santa Cruz
7406 Renee	Roberts	Capitola

7407 Angie	Ruis	Santa Cruz
7408 Zohan	Sal-Segol	Felton
7409 Wilson	Santhoff	Santa Cruz
7410 Bart	Selby	San Carlos
7411 Fritz	Shaver	Santa Cruz
7412 Jennifer	Sherry	Santa Cruz
7413 Geoff	Shester	Marina
7414 Jeanne	Taylor	
7415 Eva	Tordoff	Scotts Valley
7416 Maura	Twomey	Monterey
7417 Vilma	Vallejo	Watsonville
7418 Amy	Wagman	Felton
7419 Kelly	Walker	Boulder Creek
7420 Bonnie	Walsh	Ben Lomond
7421 Gardner	Ward	Boulder Creek
7422 Margaret	Webb	Cambria
7423 John	Weber	Boulder Creek
7424 Fay	Wertz	Soquel
7425 Stanley	Wilson	
7426 Robert	Windel	Felton
7427 Rachel	Wylie	Corralitos
7428 Izabella	Varela	Salinas
7429 Anthony	Varela	Salinas
7430 Jeanne	Marie	Santa Cruz
7431 Kimberly	Silvia	Gridley
7432 Cory	Estelle	Oceanside
7433 Teresa	Chavesta	Oceanside
7434 Thuan	Pham	San Jose
7435 Juliet	Meralez	Elk Grove
7436 Lorenzo	Presas	Woodland
7437 Sr	Zarodare	Wldd
7438 Stephanie	Ruhanel	San Jose
7439 Amelia	DeSilva	Santa Clara
7440 Melissa	Keeley	West Hartford CT
7441 Robin	Miller	Henderson, Nv
7442 Randy	Miller	Henderson, Nv
7443 Alex	Virgilio	San Jose
7444 Paulina	Nunez	San Francisco
7445 Eileen	Gumbs	Sacramento

7446 Diane	Tyroel	Santa Cruz
7447 Hellaola	Fenren	Hayward
7448 Polisco	Silua	Butte
7449 Amali	Silua	Butte
7450 Yoralelian	Caarean	Butte
7451 Linzi	Lambeth	Mukilteo
7452 Tonia	Axelson	Reno, NV
7453 Dillan	Axelson	Reno, NV
7454 Gira	Lane-Lessel	Newman CA
7455 Anna	Walker	San Deigo
7456 Ben	Walker	San Deigo
7457 Cesar	Chacon	Palmdale, CA
7458 Nate	Anderson	Steamboatspring, CO
7459 Annie	Quintanilla	Fresno
7460 Ana	Hernandez	Fresno
7461 Stacey	Waker	Poveulwood
7462 Logall	Waker	Poveulwood
7463 Katie	Gabris	Sacramento
7464 Amy	Sharrai	Monterey
7465 Zack	Cunningham	Oak Run
7466 Sonya	Taylor	San Jose
7467 John	Rliec	San Ratso
7468 Casey	Sustaityboz	Santa Cruz
7469 Neil	Hrushowy	San Francisco
7470 Gigi	Payne	Santa Clara
7471 Rebecca	Thorp	Santa Clara
7472 Demian	Moreno	Berkely
7473 Kelli	Otis	Oswego
7474 Chris	Hoombeck	Pittsforde
7475 Flohronee	Santorineos	Santa Rosa
7476 Mihalil	Santorineos	Santa Rosa
7477 Stawroj	Santorineos	Santa Rosa
7478 Erika	Alvanades	Sunnyvale
7479 Ian	Rodrigues	Campbell
7480 Plege	Eveervel	Campbell
7481 Lauren	Siffermein	San Francisco
7482 Brandon	Byrne	San Francisco
7483 Anders	Hrushowy	San Francisco
7484 Aidman	Hrushowy	San Francisco

7485 Mimi	Chuny	San Jose
7486 Andrew	Varela	Salinas
7487 Abby	Varela	Salinas
7488 Gabriel	Varela	Salinas
7489 Raul	Tatolla	San Jose
7490 Veronica	Trujillo	San Jose
7491 Gjosiah	Vargas	
7492 Jadavah	Vargas	
7493 Amy	Aton	Benicia
7494 Killian	Aton Jr.	Benicia
7495 Billy	Aton	Benicia
7496 Pablo	Montez	Mendota
7497 Jesenia	Montez	Mendota
7498 Jacqueline	Montez	Mendota
7499 Ruby	Montez	Mendota
7500 Cindy	Orozco	Richmond CA
7501 Alberto	Orozco	Richmond CA
7502 Mamrioto	Cugo	Vacavill
7503 Julia	Powell	Vacavill
7504 Zaine	Black	New Jersey
7505 Chris	Kinjore	Santa Cruz
7506 Chris	Colon	Santa Cruz
7507 Maeyam	Brown	Santa Cruz
7508 Kalen	Yukich	Santa Cruz
7509 Penelope	Schibsted	Huntington beach
7510 Ann	Swagerty	Portland OR
7511 Jennifer	Brovelli	Fort Collins CO
7512 Robert	Coleman	Watsonville Ca
7513 Leo	Lopez	San Jose
7514 Cathrine	Cordova	Whittier CA
7515 Jeff	Solisten	Discovery Bay
7516 Theresa	Martin	El Dorado Hills
7517 Heather	Fernandes	Fairbanks CA
7518 Emily	Schmitz	Fairbanks CA
7519 Kevin	Anderson	Stockton CA
7520 Michael	Snider	Napa CA
7521 Andrea	Dorades	San Jose
7522 Judie	Dilworth	Santa Cruz
7523 Katie	Plascencia	Prundale CA

7524 Alexa	Garvia	Prundale CA
7525 Valari	Allman	Wasonville
7526 Nick	Morris	Santa Cruz
7527 Lana	Canyon	San Jose
7528 Sharon	Langwnthy	San Jose
7529 Lisa	Meyers	San Jose
7530 Topo	Fensel	Chicago
7531 Caroline	Pardee	Castro Vally
7532 Ron	Pardee	Castro Vally
7533 Shelley	Lambeth	edmonds
7534 Doug	Lambeth	EDonod WA
7535 Jospeh	Axelson	Reno, NV
7536 Jonathen	Ramos	Vallejo
7537 Jorge	Lopez	Lemorre
7538 Jamie	Chan	Union City
7539 David	Spelber	Mt View
7540 Terri	Singer	Saratoga
7541 Lauree	Davis	Santa Cruz
7542 Ceayle	Peterson	Wocksfo
7543 Ariana	Zormeier	Yorba Linda
7544 Andrew	Garala	Edinburg
7545 David	De La Rosa	Fresno
7546 Geenn		
7547 David	Zimmermann	LSB
7548 Nate	Zimmermann	LSB
7549 Nate	Butler	Oakley
7550 Wyalit	Hill	Santa Cruz
7551 Achihe	Calent	Mavgon Hill
7552 Ed	Jaime	Tuscon AZ
7553 Jacob	Jamie	San Jose
7554 George	Gonzalez	San Jose
7555 Janet	Munoz	San Jose
7556 Jose	Zauala	San Jose
7557 Julio	Briceno	Santa Cruz
7558 Gary	Hall	Stockton
7559 Gavin	Hall	Stockton
7560 Angela	Gritsyuk	Sacramento
7561 Michael	Gritsyuk	Sacramento
7562 Dima	Timofeyer	Sacramento

7563 Hunter	Souza	Chico
7564 Renee	Torres	Chico
7565 Gavin	Barnholt	Santa Cruz
7566 Eomerable	de la Cruz	Gilroy
7567 Laena	de la Cruz	Gilroy
7568 Angle	Blanco	Gilroy
7569 Judy	Chu	Granite Bay Ca
7570 Sarah	Krietor	San Deigo
7571 Corwin	Street	Moutain View
7572 Kelli	McLaughlin	SF
7573 Dan	Robinson	SF
7574 Debbie	Aramine	Reno
7575 Eric	Dimino	San Deigo
7576 Chase	Dimino	San Deigo
7577 Dallas	Dimino	San Deigo
7578 Brandon	Gonzales	Pennsylvania
7579 Briana	Gulterez	Woodland
7580 Nryobuto	Torres	Madison
7581 Yolanda	Gutierrez	Woodland
7582 John	Donovan	Castro
7583 Dan	Brodevz	PHX AZ
7584 Larisa	Gonzalez	Santa Cruz
7585 Andrew	Baver	Santa Cruz
7586 Derek	Popple	Santa Cruz
7587 Scott	Boyd	Montare
7588 Danny	Boyd	Santa Cruz
7589 John	Dunden	Monteray
7590 Jen	Kamo	Santa Cruz
7591 Lee	Banragan	Aptos
7592 Anna	Nelson	Santa Cruz
7593 Xiomara	Garcia	Santa Cruz
7594 Jiji	Seo	Santa Cruz
7595 Anna	Lin	Santa Cruz
7596 Raymond	Liu	Santa Cruz
7597 Elizabeth	Ho	Santa Cruz
7598 Kavin	Subrumuayan	Santa Cruz
7599 Cody	Rose	Santa Cruz
7600 Kevin	Lee	Santa Cruz
7601 Levi	Le	Santa Cruz

7602 Kayla	Rentern	Morevo Vally
7603 Trevor	Gowin	Discover Bay
7604 Brittney	Dailey	Detroit MI
7605 Kylee	Gowin	Discover Bay
7606 Zeheu	Chron	Santa Clara
7607 Varidsara	Theerawat	Santa Clara
7608 Amber	Rehling	Santa Cruz
7609 Jason	Maesse	Clovis NM
7610 Janie	Benawidez	Clovis NM
7611 Sonny	Maesse	El Paso TX
7612 Aaron	Axelsson	Reno NV
7613 Saumalu	Mataafa	Lahaina, HI
7614 Linh	Nguyen	Vacaville CA
7615 Kristina	Downey	Vallejo CA
7616 Marheta	Brieluno	Santa Cruz
7617 John	Withers	Valley Springs
7618 Darin	Spelber	Mountain View
7619 David	Spelber	Mountain View
7620 Ellen	Make	Eagle TD
7621 Alex	Tsiki	Santa Clara
7622 Edgar	Castrillo	Santa Cruz
7623 Nakein	Harley	Seattle
7624 Allison	Miller	Boise
7625 Domingo Reugael	Peua Perdomo	Rochester
7626 vijayamal	Ohevanlafa	AZ
7627 David	Anderson	Santa Cruz
7628 Robeuta	Sokes	Naruticace, PA
7629 Manny	Fig	Yuma AZ
7630 Michael	Hogan	Santa Cruz
7631 Brando	Neuyen	Sunnyvale
7632 Reggie	Pinnelas	Van Nuys
7633 Steve	Pope	San Carlos
7634 Kathy	Pope	San Carlos
7635 Alex	Luevano	Los angeles
7636 Emily	Muellves	Fremont
7637 Phurath	Thammadamoon	Santa Clara
7638 Michael	Brovelli	Colorado
7639 Zijaiyan	Lin	Worester
7640 Shiyun	Yun	Union City

7641 Zhujun	Jiang	Fremont
7642 Shasta	Mitchell	SLC, Utah
7643 Celeste	Collins	SLC, Utah
7644 Taylor	Cuveil	Dallas TX
7645 Nicole	Nikolon	Sacramento
7646 Juan	Amezwa	Dheli CA
7647 David	Damirez	Dheli CA
7648 Nike	Skedden	
7649 Chris	Clark	Santa Cruz
7650 Troy	Martinez	Livermore
7651 Robert	Leonard	Santa Clara
7652 Kelly	Renteria	Riverside
7653 Sally	Renteria	Riverside
7654 Luz	Renteria	Riverside
7655 Max	Komceu	San Jose
7656 Kevin	Swiber	Detroit
7657 Trenton	Gowin	Discovery Bay
7658 Sharon	Romero	Fresno
7659 Mary	Romero	Fresno
7660 Yordenos	Shito	Fresno
7661 Serab	Perez	Fresno
7662 Alex	Angam	Salt Lake City
7663 Tom	Falkara	Santa Cruz
7664 Courtney	Byrd	Santa Cruz
7665 Michelle	Feeney	South Lake Tahoe
7666 James	Feeney	South Lake Tahoe
7667 Anatael	Batista	Fresno
7668 Inez	Lopez	Fresno
7669 Mike	Suedden	Oakley
7670 Michelle	Escandon	Oakley
7671 Ian	McAllister	San Jose
7672 Eva	Hu	Santa Cruz
7673 Alex	Salins	Santa Cruz
7674 Chris	Penneli	Michigan
7675 Bill	Schmidt	Cal
7676 Chad	Schmidt	Cal
7677 Brad	Miller	Asheville, NC
7678 Tanya	Vajlyeva	Sacramento, CA
7679 Francis	Isidoru	Stockton, CA

7680 Tad	Perez	Rocklin CA
7681 Parker	Perez	Rocklin CA
7682 Madison	Perez	Rocklin CA
7683 Jack	Sherley	San Francisco
7684 Charlotte	Franklin	Oakland
7685 Tony	Franco	San Deigo
7686 Christen	Coxon	San Mateo
7687 Martin	Hogan	Ben Lomano
7688 Shellyn	Pogue	Kenai, AK
7689 Burkhent	Ryneta	Phoenix, AZ
7690 Todd	Ryoei	Sttcc. CA
7691 Julia	Crippen	Grimesland NC
7692 Bryanna	Foote	Dallas TX
7693 Nicolas	Riart	Worcester MA
7694 Gina	Anderson	Santa Cruz
7695 Stephen	Jokoi	Naticoke, PA
7696 Trude	Ranson	Santa Cruz
7697 Janet	Gaudette	Aptos
7698 Monica	Lennon	Santa Cruz
7699 Jim	Lawton	Santa Cruz
7700 Gregory	Hernandez	Santa Cruz
7701 Sheri	Billings	Santa Cruz
7702 Ceneral	Smith	Santa Cruz
7703 Rachel	Jacobs	Santa Cruz
7704 Sara	Bassler	Santa Cruz
7705 Jeff	Horn	Santa Cruz
7706 Christina	Leigh	Santa Cruz
7707 Kevin	McLaughlin	Santa Cruz
7708 Lauri	Lesuis	Felton
7709 Andrea	Cartford	Santa Cruz
7710 Ester	Syhran	Capitola
7711 Doug	Gkiruh	Santa Cruz
7712 Rebecca	Supplee	Santa Cruz
7713 Cynthia	Baiocchi	Aptos
7714 Irene	Holombo	Santa Cruz
7715 Steven	Kimball	Santa Cruz
7716 Kirk	Glaser	Santa Cruz
7717 Charles	Overbeck	Santa Cruz
7718 Erin	Musgrave	Santa Cruz

7719 Eric	Choi	Santa Cruz
7720 Kristin	Larkin	Santa Cruz
7721 Donna	Miller	Santa Cruz
7722 Cathe	Lieb	Santa Cruz
7723 Sandy	Stobbe	Santa Cruz
7724 Marcia	Barrett	Santa Cruz
7725 Suzanne	Rudder	Santa Cruz
7726 Patricia	Johansson	Santa Cruz
7727 Michelle	Coreen	Santa Cruz
7728 Stan	Scheagel	Santa Cruz
7729 Bruce	Finney	Santa Cruz
7730 Kale	Kaluhinoz	Santa Cruz
7731 Orla	Stuart	Aptos
7732 Anna	Jordan	Santa Cruz
7733 James	Gaeta	Santa Clara
7734 Charles	Wilson III	San Jose
7735 Jean	Mahoney	Santa Cruz
7736 Aidan	Tovsley	Santa Cruz
7737 Ikumi	Kamiya	Santa Cruz
7738 Marce	Caitin	Ben Lomend
7739 Jennifer	Davis	Felton
7740 Amy	Bartlett	Watsonville
7741 Rich	Persoff	Watsonville
7742 Hans	Leuthold	Santa Cruz
7743 David	DelaRosa	Santa Cruz
7744 Cheryl	Rebettaro	Scotts Valley
7745 Kathy	St John	Boulder Creek
7746 Mary	England	Santa Cruz
7747 Caroline	Dickerson	Santa Cruz
7748 Cindy	Race	Watsonville
7749 David	Mery	Capitola
7750 David	Volhland	Capitola
7751 Jim	Kelly	Scotts Valley
7752 Rachel	Berlin	Boulder Creek
7753 Mike	Berlin	Boulder Creek
7754 Adam	Wolff	Santa Cruz
7755 James	Cummins	Saratoga
7756 Michelle	LeClair	Aptos
7757 Eliot	Headley	Santa Cruz

7758	Selena	Hudson	Santa Cruz
7759	Aaron	Shaw	Santa Cruz
7760	Nicole	Spears	Santa Cruz
7761	Lore	James	Santa Cruz
7762	Bruce	Van Allen	Santa Cruz
7763	Collin	Skye	Santa Cruz
7764	Vishal	Bhaidasna	Santa Cruz
7765	Jan	Sheehan	Santa Cruz
7766	John	Swift	Santa Cruz
7767	Tony	Rail	Scotts Valley
7768	Gary	Milburn	Santa Cruz
7769	Molly	W. Hanson	Santa Cruz
7770	Roger	Kern	Scotts Valley
7771	Nellie	Thorngare	Santa Cruz
7772	Toby	Ferguson	Santa Cruz
7773	Jane	Ferguson	Santa Cruz
7774	Mary	Winslow	Santa Cruz
7775	Matt	Farrell	Santa Cruz
7776	Alex	Josselyn	Santa Cruz
7777	Harry	Baker	Santa Cruz
7778	Aston	Nails	Los Angeles
7779	Christine	Braccini	Scotts Valley
7780	Natalie	Lomonosoff	Ben Lomond
7781	Christina	Escobar	Santa Cruz
7782	Gina	Cole	Watsonville
7783	Denise	Phipps-Craig	Watsonville
7784	Hermanita	Clark	Santa Cruz
7785	Jennifer	Givins	Santa Cruz
7786	Michael	Sampson	Aptos
7787	Mark	Hull	Aptos
7788	Carly	Collins	Seaside
7789	Joseph	Collins	Seaside
7790	Marcus	Muru	Hollister
7791	Desiree	Farnal	Watsonville
7792	Laura	Shaw	Bonny Doon
7793	Steve	Van Zandt	Bonny Doon
7794	Linda	Quale	Santa Cruz
7795	Jennifer	Murdock	Capitola
7796	Kristen	Petersen	Capitola

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7797 Edgarelo	Munoz	Santa Cruz
7798 Paul	Tristram	Santa Cruz
7799 Jessie	Case	Santa Cruz
7800 Angelique	Aspacio	Rodeo
7801 Ken	Files	Aptos
7802 Marilyn	Files	Aptos
7803 Raul	Estrada	Santa Cruz
7804 Diego	Cardona	Santa Cruz
7805 Ryan	Reger	Santa Cruz
7806 Amy	Wynes	Santa Cruz
7807 Christina	Dickerson	Oklahoma
7808 Tracy	Payne	Felton
7809 Jim	Chesus	Ben Lomond
7810 Greta	Gil	Santa Cruz
7811 Edward	Tilford	Felton
7812 Kathryn	Dornhuber	Aptos
7813 Nathan	Cavanagh	Santa Cruz
7814 Anthony	Murabito	Scotts Valley
7815 Sara	Van Artsdohen	Scotts Valley
7816 Kirk	Larsen	Santa Cruz
7817 Joe	Nigos	Santa Cruz
7818 Kevin	Johnson	Carmel Valley
7819 Jason	Matson	Aptos
7820 Lauren	Krzesinski	Scotts Valley
7821 Tim	White	Scotts Valley
7822 Michael	Crews	Los Ranchos, NM
7823 Alan	Brubaker	Kenwood
7824 Anna	Griswold	Alameda
7825 Thomas	Karwin	Santa Cruz
7826 Julie	Gratton	Santa Cruz
7827 Andrea	Welles	Santa Cruz
7828 Dave	Welles	Santa Cruz
7829 Emily	Wughalter	Felton
7830 Paul	Hanneman	Santa Cruz
7831 Judith	Tollner	Soquel
7832 Ashley	Kenyon	Santa Cruz
7833 Kelly	Griswold	Alameda
7834 Sloane	Griswold	Alameda
7835 Joe	Nigos	Santa Cruz

7836 Janye	Waxman	Scotts Valley
7837 Ashlie	Mills	Ben Lomond
7838 Gary	Moro	Santa Cruz
7839 Kelsey	Martin	Santa Clara
7840 Cassandra	Langer	San Jose
7841 Chris	Parker	Scotts Valley
7842 Armand	Ruby	Santa Cruz
7843 Tanya	Ossipoffa	Santa Cruz
7844 Daniel	Vazquez	Felton
7845 Aram	Griffin	Felton
7846 Jason	Griffin	Felton
7847 Ryan	Howard	Hayward
7848 Javier	Rangel	Hayward
7849 Sarah	Mucdule	Oceanside
7850 Nrsimha	Diaz	Waialua
7851 Kayla	Barros	Santa Cruz
7852 Carlii	Alvord	Santa Cruz
7853 Jose	Martinez	Capitola
7854 Nancy	Sinclair	Los Gatos
7855 Nathaniel	Wagnes	Santa Cruz
7856 Michelle	Terrell	East Bay
7857 Jack	Griswold	Alameda
7858 Katie	Hofstetter	Alameda
7859 Jean-Paul	LaCount	Alameda
7860 Mike	Terrell	East Bay
7861 Brittany	Bonham	Santa Cruz
7862 Tony	Ramirez	Escondido
7863 Audrey	McMurry	Milton
7864 Alexx	Collins	Santa Cruz
7865 Andrew	Muldawer	Santa Cruz
7866 Annette	Zadox	Live Oak
7867 Catherine	Muin	Santa Cruz
7868 Heather	Roberts	Campbell
7869 Savannah M	Smarez	Campbell
7870 Aimee	Bracken	Baltimore
7871 Nico	Bracken	Baltimore
7872 Jessie	Mcintyre	Monterey Bay
7873 Jacob	Bermel	Monterey Bay
7874 Sara	Dionne	Monterey Bay

7875 Kvan Zandt	VanZanmdt	Bogata, Colombia
7876 Jennifer	Glazer	Felton
7877 Randy	Weldo	Santa Cruz
7878 Raul	Echlegel	Carmel Valley
7879 Dan	Vuich	Hayward
7880 Hugh G.	Rection	Scotts Valley
7881 Liisa	Ranta	Novato
7882 Roger	Diroggio	Santa Cruz
7883 Sharon	Stondon	Freedom
7884 Claire	Bouchard	Williamsburg
7885 Mess	Beaehard	Williamsburg
7886 Nathan	Goedeck	Santa Cruz
7887 Rowan	Stallard	Santa Cruz
7888 Michael	Jincrow	Santa Cruz
7889 Juliet	Paramor	Santa Cruz
7890 William	Stoesen	Santa Cruz
7891 Mark	Stefan	Santa Cruz
7892 Olidia	Schliopa	Beaconfield
7893 Emily	Vanhoorickx	Los Altos
7894 Juarez	Pedro	Sinalott
7895 Ezra	Meijor-Barnett	Santa Cruz
7896 Elijah	Black	Bonny Doon
7897 Mark	Stewart	Boulder Creek
7898 Ben	Sallaro	San Jose
7899 Kylee	Terrell	East Bay
7900 Damon	Terrell	East Bay
7901 Sharon	Heberly	Santa Cruz
7902 Alex	Skelton	Santa Cruz
7903 Tom	Rollinger	Los Altos
7904 Phil	Ranjall	Mountain View
7905 John	Purchase	Felton
7906 Nick	Clifford	Felton
7907 Theresa	Spaulding	Santa Cruz
7908 Devon	Marez	Campbell
7909 Kaila	Gibson	Soquel
7910 Abbey	Meck	Santa Cruz
7911 Lauren	Walker	Santa Cruz
7912 Jared	Rembuz	Santa Cruz
7913 Eli	Young	Ben Lomond

7914 Riley	Clark	Santa Cruz
7915 Grace	Brock	Felton
7916 Brayden	Gibson	Santa Cruz
7917 Grace	Coulson	Soquel
7918 Alexis	Coulson	Soquel
7919 Chloe	Davis	Soquel
7920 Gavin	Gibson	Soquel
7921 Leah	Churchill	Boulder Creek
7922 Tony	Portscher	Felton
7923 Marshall	Williams	Boulder Creek
7924 Sarah	Skwarek	Felton
7925 Brodie	Grigsby	Ben Lomond
7926 Christian	Mariz	Boulder Creek
7927 Madison	Thompson	Scotts Valley
7928 Aaron	Neff	Santa Cruz
7929 Adrienne	Allison	Los Angeles
7930 Ciara	Allison	Los Angeles
7931 Jean	Mariner	Seacliff
7932 Andie	Huff	Los Angeles
7933 Sara	Caback	Santa Cruz
7934 Kristin	Southall	Aptos
7935 Dawn	Wetzel	Aptos
7936 Megan	Wetzel	Aptos
7937 Morgan	Rosiz	Aptos
7938 Tanya	Wooninck Bund	Santa Clarita
7939 Kevin	Cule	Santa Cruz
7940 Robert	Mendiola	San Juan Bautista
7941 Diane	Greenberg	Palo Alto
7942 Victoria	Rossie	Soquel
7943 Tooop	Vierra	Soquel
7944 Ambar	Parsons	Stockton
7945 Tina	Brandora	Santa Cruz
7946 Tom	Hartnett	Aptos
7947 Mira	Grigore	Campbell
7948 Andrews	Hodez	Mountain View
7949 Alexandra	Winter-Hoelzl	Mountain View
7950 Justin	Evtimow	Campbell
7951 Antonia	Evtimow	Campbell
7952 Nina	Hoelzl	Mountain View

7953 Corinne	Mathieson	Aptos
7954 Catherine	Oyarzun	San Jose
7955 Dominic	Rodriguez	Aptos
7956 Jeff	Powarle	Aptos
7957 Noe	Lopez	Clovis
7958 Stephen	Hamm	Soquel
7959 Meriah	Hamm	
7960 Melissa	Irwin	Aptos
7961 Scott	Irwin	Aptos
7962 Kevin	Coates	Aptos
7963 Priscilla	Whiteakek	Los Banos
7964 Bailey	Hunter	Sebastopol
7965 Mikel	Zwissler	Watsonville
7966 Lucas	Martin	Hollister
7967 Noah	Beito	Scotts Valley
7968 Nathan	Cavanagh	Santa Cruz
7969 Anthony	Murabito	Scotts Valley
7970 Antonio	Cabeza de Vaca	Scotts Valley
7971 Sara	Van Artsdalen	Scotts Valley
7972 Robert	Schnieder	Scotts Valley
7973 Raymond	Boerema	Aptos
7974 David	Morales	Aptos
7975 Travis	Stubblefield	Aptos
7976 Julie	Tauviainev	Aptos
7977 Husan	Aburaki	Soquel
7978 Esme	Aburaki	Soquel
7979 Anne	Olson	Aptos
7980 Leslie	Viall	Santa Cruz
7981 Lorenzo	Aramiega	Santa Clara
7982 Yhetti	Garcia	Aptos
7983 Zaydian	Garcia	Aptos
7984 Joshua	Walter	Santa Cruz
7985 Hannah	Mathiesen	Aptos
7986 Bobbie	Cline	Fresno
7987 Alice	Hunter	Sebastopol
7988 Emanuel	Hurley	Los Banos
7989 Maycee	Hunter	Sebastopol
7990 Oliver	Zwissler	San Jose
7991 Aedan	Klien	Aptos

7992 Nick	Klien	Aptos
7993 Brae	Hale	Soquel
7994 Chris	Kobatz	Soquel
7995 Mark	Cambell	Aptos
7996 Joanna	Brownstein	Aptos
7997 Willis	Bailey	Aptos
7998 Heather	Capitanion	Aptos
7999 Lily	Bailey	Aptos
8000 Zander	Ratlege	Aptos
8001 Neal	Sandrtrom	Aptos
8002 Emily	Mansfield	Aptos
8003 Bruce	Jaffe	Aptos
8004 Jessica	Scheiner	Santa Cruz
8005 Lorri	Lockyer	Aptos
8006 Jotta	O'leary	Aptos
8007 Erie	Parsons	Stockton
8008 Wilma	Parsons	Stockton
8009 Jordan	Boyer	Santa Cruz
8010 Clark	Hirst	Santa Cruz
8011 Joey	Pini	San Jose
8012 Teresa	Desilva	Monterey
8013 Izabella	Eckmann	Monterey
8014 Daniel	Parra	Santa Cruz
8015 Haziel	Parra	Santa Cruz
8016 Daniel	Parra	Santa Cruz
8017 Christina	Gauthier	Pinole
8018 Chelsea	Brown	Aptos
8019 Valerie	Lyttle	Freedom
8020 Bryon	Felts	Pacifica
8021 Don	Netzger	Santa Cruz
8022 Drew	Kreett	Aptos
8023 Will	Salady	Corralitos
8024 Sam	Magno	Watsonville
8025 Adam	Duran	Prunedale
8026 Jacky	Wang	Ningbo
8027 Izzy	Shahmirza	Santa Cruz
8028 Nick	Clandro	Seaside
8029 Megan	Farley	Watsonville
8030 Shahnaz	Ghahremani	Aptos

8031 Josh	Rodriguez	Aptos
8032 Peter	Balesteri	Seaside
8033 Karla	Vasquez	Aromas
8034 Halegh	Washburn	Watsonville
8035 Holly	Briley	Watsonville
8036 Francisann	Camuso	Watsonville
8037 Katelyn	Farley	Watsonville
8038 Ciella	Zivanonvich	Watsonville
8039 David	Cmaylo	Santa Cruz
8040 Celeste	Elyn	Aromas
8041 Kirstenlee	Cranford	Watsonville
8042 Kristina	Owens	Watsonville
8043 Samantha	Bellucci	Gilroy
8044 Greo	Feeney	Aptos/Santa Cruz
8045 Noi	Madrigel	Watsonville
8046 Claudia	Overrero	Watsonville
8047 Alexis	Rodriguez	Watsonville
8048 Jocelyn	Torres	Watsonville
8049 Thamny	Carvy	Santa Cruz
8050 Nathaniel	Ramos	Watsonville
8051 Mario	Velusquez	Watsonville
8052 Ruby	Stiga	Santa Cruz
8053 Kim	Raynai	Ben Lomond
8054 Chaz	Sampson	Santa Cruz
8055 Mathew	Sinnon	Felton
8056 Judy	Spellerberg	Scotts Valley
8057 Marva	Andrews	Fremont
8058 Brianna	Carabba	SantaCruz/Live Oak
8059 Ted	Bailey	Santa Cruz
8060 Suz	Bailey	Santa Cruz
8061 Chuck	Griffen	Aptos
8062 Chu	Shun	Aptos
8063 Fritz	Shavor	Aptos
8064 Jonah	Stanford	Aptos
8065 Nic	Steers	Parker, CO
8066 Noel	Arburaghi	Aptos
8067 Hannah	Arburaghi	Fairfield
8068 Joan	Love	Capitola
8069 Nany	Kraye	Morgan Hill

8070 Meadre	Fischer	Capitola
8071 Heather	O'Hara	Capitola
8072 Andrew	Barmharot	Capitola
8073 Alicia	Alexander	Aptos
8074 Brian	Childers	Capitola
8075 Sharon	Heckert	Watsonville
8076 Rachel	Rosen	Aptos
8077 Todd	Janzen	Aptos
8078 Kaitlin	Haff Hively	Scotts Valley
8079 Lyell	Schroeder	Boulder Creek
8080 Austen	Allen	Boulder Creek
8081 Dylan	Hendricks	Ben Lomond
8082 Cooper	Smith	Boulder Creek
8083 Megan	Buchanan	Ben Lomond
8084 Nani	Hegenbart	Felton
8085 Jodie	Wahler	Felton
8086 Veronica	Varner	Boulder Creek
8087 Quinn	Lydon	Felton
8088 Beau	Trugman	Ben Lomond
8089 Cassie	Ackemann	Ben Lomond
8090 Annika	Baurle	Ben Lomond
8091 Carly	Hill	Ben Lomond
8092 Mira	Lion	Ben Lomond
8093 Cassidy	Gambelin	Santa Cruz
8094 Robert	Jeffrey	Felton
8095 Marika	Swanberg	Felton
8096 Jordan	Beiden-Charles	Ben Lomond
8097 Nick	Schormann	Aptos
8098 Phoebe	Arbabaraghi	Fairfield
8099 Janie	Arbabaraghi	Fairfield
8100 Hamid	Arbabaraghi	Fairfield
8101 David	Byron	Soquel
8102 Rocio	Sullivan	Capitola
8103 Carol	Kromminga	Gaithersburg, MD
8104 Christine	Chowning	Aptos
8105 Chris	Franz	Aptos
8106 Hannah	Jackson	Aptos
8107 Monica	Esceudero	Aptos
8108 Jeff	Hotdteiss	Soquel

8109 Shannon	Christerson	Aptos
8110 Jonathan	Christerson	Aptos
8111 Jeffrey	Christerson	Aptos
8112 Jenna	Kroboth	Yorba Linda
8113 Deborah	Collison	Roseville
8114 Chris	Collison	Roseville
8115 Michael	Chrubaszcz	Aptos
8116 Bonnie	Lund	Aptos
8117 Molly	Shoemaker	Aptos
8118 Sierra	Brazil	Aromas
8119 Jocelyn	Sedano	Aromas
8120 Craig	Johnson	Aptos
8121 Stacy	Patyk	Aptos
8122 Jeannie	Cocchua	Santa Cruz
8123 Jane	Varron	Prunedale
8124 Kristen	Driskell	Sacramento
8125 Leslie	Litchfield	Capitola
8126 Stephanie	Mcnamara	Aptos
8127 Victor	Rodas	Soquel
8128 Audia	Vierra	Soquel
8129 Elijah	Gregory	Santa Cruz
8130 Home	Terrell	Felton
8131 Pam	Goodman	Aptos
8132 Yvonne	Rankin	Aptos
8133 Philip	Stupak	Saratoga
8134	Maaske	Fullerton
8135 Priscilla H	Walton	Carmel Valley
8136 Rich	Fox	Carmel Valley
8137 Nicole	Hisatomi	Sacramento
8138 Danny	Dodge	Watsonville
8139 Javier	Gomez	Capitola
8140 Wiwi	Nodie	Watsonville
8141 Mary Ellen	Maldonado	Grover Beach SLO
8142 Vivian	Quevedo	Soquel
8143 Kalle	Laitinen	Aptos
8144 Maria	Fant	Aptos
8145 Joy	Warner	Watsonville
8146 Tim	Epperson	Watsonville
8147 Lisa	Cisneros	Aptos

8148 Jeanette	Cisneros	Capitola
8149 Jean	Blevins	Watsonville
8150 Jenna	Johnson	Aptos
8151 Carly	Covey	Freedom
8152 Terrence	Eufson	Aptos
8153 Tyler	Penner	Live Oak
8154 Ed	Nork	Aptos
8155 Chris	Imly	Capitola
8156 Ryan	Vilsquizi	Catela
8157 Raul	Rodiquez	Chorosi
8158 Amigrah	Greathoose	Aptos
8159 Shalom	Compost	Live Oak
8160 Robin	Madsen	Aptos
8161 Roy Brennan	Black	Santa Cruz
8162 Art	Vasquez	Sunnyvale
8163 Rich	Taylor	Aptos
8164 Jene	Casey	Corralitos
8165 Henry	Cruz	Los Angeles
8166 Ken	Richards	Royal Oaks
8167 Andrea	Sweeney	San Diego
8168 Christin	Kenoyer	Aptos
8169 Bob	Kruse	Aptos
8170 Amy	Pasaleequa	Lafayette
8171 Christa	Hale	Soquel
8172 Brodie	Hale	Soquel
8173 Taylor	Kauer	Aptos
8174 Sabrina	Martinez	Monterey
8175 Ali	Gozzi	Santa Cruz
8176 Paulette	Coon	Santa Cruz
8177 Izayah	Velasquez	Monterey
8178 Lucas	Salles-Cuaha	Aptos
8179 Elizabeth	Posner	Aptos
8180 Kelsey	Kehres	Aptos
8181 Kathy	Wright	Aptos
8182 Jessica	Lovar	Capitola
8183 Tracy	Johnson	Aptos
8184 Samantha	Merwin	Aptos
8185 Kevin	Hamilbad	Aptos
8186 Jeff	MEssersnelth	Santa Cruz

8187 Susan	Walters	Santa Cruz
8188 Larry	Parker	Monterey
8189 Chris	Parker	Monterey
8190 Kan	Barlow	Santa Cruz
8191 Caroline	Krehhs	Felton
8192 Sam	Obrien	Davenport
8193 Mike	Simmun	Santa Cruz
8194 Becky	Peters	Aptos
8195 Linda	Johnson	Live Oak
8196 Tanner	Watson	Jacksonville
8197 Debra	West	Aptos
8198 Sophia	Bruckner	Fortuna
8199 Carrie	Drier	TC, MI
8200 Theresa	Ritchison	Santa Clara
8201 Kylee Jo	Farson	Santa Clara
8202 Michelle	Wolfe	Aptos
8203 Jackie	Cull	Santa Cruz
8204 Randi	Menese	Livermore
8205 Steve	Houlihan	Aptos
8206 Marlene	Mirassou	Aptos
8207 Bridget	Canty	Aptos
8208 Ryan	Iamillln	Aptos
8209 Alissa	Iamillln	Aptos
8210 Rane	Jensen	Aptos
8211 Maria	Schierenbeck	Aptos
8212 Francisco	Aviles	Santa Cruz
8213 Tianna	Grant	Santa Cruz
8214 Thomas	Brown	Gilbert, AZ
8215 Gavin	Brown	Gilbert, AZ
8216 Michelle	Thomaldson	McKinleyville, CA
8217 Tiffany	Skweir	San Jose
8218 Angelica	Guerisol	Aptos
8219 Leanne	Butka	Santa Cruz
8220 Rocel	Co	Santa Cruz
8221 Karen	Kirby	Santa Cruz
8222 Dion	Reyelson	Santa Cruz
8223 Dryre	Reyelson	Santa Cruz
8224 Diana	Rohebough	Boulder Creek
8225 Christine	Richaldson	Santa Cruz

8226 Maxine	Stahl	Scotts Valley
8227 Brian	Anthony	Soquel
8228 Jasmine	Romero	Monterey
8229 Lissette	Romero	Monterey
8230 Tim	Garcia	Monterey
8231 ken	Tara	Scotts Valley
8232 June	DeFrieta	San Lorenzo Valley
8233 Randall	Hopper	Santa Cruz
8234 Nader	Sidhem	Aptos
8235 Laura	Cheatham	Santa Cruz
8236 Scott	Tenney	Santa Cruz
8237 Nate	Dawson	San Jose
8238 Carmen	Salt	Fair Oaks
8239 Susan	Morey	Scotts Valley
8240 Rylan	Kennedy	Vancouver, Canada
8241 Elizabeth	Swanson	Santa Cruz
8242 Laura	Dodd	Santa Cruz
8243 Charlotte	Kenny	Scotts Valley
8244 Natasha	Tabibian	Monterey
8245 Stoch	Heather	Santa Cruz
8246 Alma Kristen	Backstrow	Aptos
8247 Ailee	Davidson	Modesto
8248 Ryan	Logan	Santa Cruz
8249 Michael	Curry	Santa Cruz
8250 Julianna	Chavez	Santa Cruz
8251 Kevin	Parks	Aptos
8252 Faith	Parks	Aptos
8253 Lisa	Glick	Santa Cruz
8254 Eli	Ledwith	Santa Cruz
8255 David	Ledwith	Santa Cruz
8256 Elizabeth	Flynn	Santa Cruz
8257 Ellie	Martin	Santa Cruz
8258 Clare	Tershy	Santa Cruz
8259 Alyssa	Vargas	Watsonville
8260 Amiran	Perez	Watsonville
8261 Janiya	Sevilla	Santa Cruz
8262 Carson	Cuzick	Santa Cruz
8263 Felipe	Padia-Woriega	Santa Cruz
8264 Joaquin	Darbro	Santa Cruz

8265 Kayla	Teixeira	Watsonville
8266 Samantha	Castro	Watsonville
8267 Leslie	Zhou	Watsonville
8268 Jack	Peoples	Aptos
8269 Rebecca	Mejia	Watsonville
8270 Claire	Owens	Watsonville
8271 Sahid	Valenzuela	Castroville
8272 Sevgey	DuBeub	Santa Cruz
8273 Jonathon	Duarte	Hollister
8274 Rogelio	Rocha	Watsonville
8275 Ashlind	Martinez	Watsonville
8276 Kayla	Colendich	Watsonville
8277 Aaron	Duran	Prundale
8278 Chase	Vargas	Watsonville
8279 Chrissy	Cosgrove	Capitola
8280 Valentina	Velasquez	Watsonville
8281 Jazzie	Estrada	Scotts Valley
8282 Catarina	Bianchu	Soquel
8283 Salvador	Rodriguez	Watsonville
8284 Ashley	Luvingsstone	Santa Cruz
8285 Tommy	Carroll	Monterey
8286 Caitlin	Croghan	Corralitos
8287 Jessica	Walsh	Hollister
8288 Brandee	Navamo	Watsonville
8289 Erik	Rose	Salinas
8290 Bianca	Rocha	Aromas
8291 Janessa	Carmona	Watsonville
8292 Jacob	Cardona	Watsonville
8293 Ben	Bomm	Watsonville
8294 Nick	Deleissegues	Royal Oaks
8295 Emily	Schall	Ben Lomond
8296 Sandra	Tolamatl	Watsonville
8297 Braxton	Peterson	Aptos
8298 Nick	Llemyee	Watsonville
8299 Jacqueline	Casillas	Watsonville
8300 Jessica	Ward	Tres Pinos
8301 Mareo	Palacios	Watsonville
8302 Abbie	Briley	Watsonville
8303 Katia	Tinetti	Santa Cruz

8304 Cynthia	Martin	Watsonville
8305 Perla	Ornelas	Watsonville
8306 Anthony	Alvarez	Watsonville
8307 Cassandra	Nunez	Watsonville
8308 Kiko	Ragsac	Watsonville
8309 Danny	Carvantes	Watsonville
8310 Mackenzie	Mitchell	Santa Cruz
8311 Chloe	Thurman	Santa Cruz
8312 Larissa	Rocha	Watsonville
8313 Jose	Suarez	Watsonville
8314 Jamie	Licker	Santa Cruz
8315 Brice	Watson	Santa Cruz
8316 Paulina	Ortiz	Watsonville
8317 Joseph	Roman	Marina
8318 HyeRim	Ryoo	San Juan Batista
8319 Allan	Stamm	Santa Cruz
8320 Jacob	Zvanovich	Watsonville
8321 Kathy	Diao	Watsonville
8322 Lily	Wang	Watsonville
8323 Katie	Gonzalez	Watsonville
8324 Erica	Leung	Hollister
8325 Natalia	Camacho	Watsonville
8326 Shelby	Robinet	Watsonville
8327 Anna	Erickson	Capitola
8328 Camille	Baylis	Watsonville
8329 Marissa	DeVogelaera	Moss Landing
8330 Victoria	Yassa	Soquel
8331 Paul	Colosi	Watsonville
8332 Isaac	Weitzien	Santa Cruz
8333 Cameron	Croghan	Watsonville
8334 Michael	Sanchez	Watsonville
8335 Ryan	Locatelli	Santa Cruz
8336 Tori	Yamaoka	Hollister
8337 Keenan	Leh	Aptos
8338 Angel	Rice	Watsonville
8339 Sean	Moakler	Hollister
8340 Malcolm	Baum	Sacramento
8341 Colton	Hanief	Capitola
8342 Todd	Butka	Santa Cruz

8343 Jenae	Depagle	Aptos
8344 Ryan	Burr	Irvine
8345 Chris	Irving	Santa Cruz
8346 Lauryn	Barton	Aptos
8347 Bryan	Barton	Aptos
8348 Steve	Holdaway	Aptos
8349 Kathy	Holdaway	Aptos
8350 Jane	Prough	La Selva Beach
8351 Rob	Prough	La Selva Beach
8352 Jerry	Lopez	Dinuba
8353 Calvin	Penner	Dinuba
8354 Shauna	Nanez	Capitola
8355 Paula	Kuntz	Capitola
8356 Derlwyn	Roberts	Canada
8357 Cody	Swails	Aptos
8358 Tracy	Kast	Fresno
8359 Russell	Bruders	Santa Cruz
8360 Sarah	Meredith	San Jose
8361 Steven	Meredith	San Jose
8362 David	Silvergate	Santa Cruz
8363 Kirtis	Ranesbottom	Santa Cruz
8364 Jerry	Garcia	Santa Cruz
8365 Don	Landes	Santa Cruz
8366 Ahmad	Mansour	Stockton
8367 Jarmin	Grant	Santa Cruz
8368 Michele	Moore	Santa Cruz
8369 Kai	Brantley	Santa Cruz
8370 Athanasios	Boutsoulis	Stockton
8371 Cynthia	Patty	Santa Cruz
8372 Will	Brunner	Scotts Valley
8373 Mikiko	Iwaki	Boulder Creek
8374 Karen	Enos	Scotts Valley
8375 Mara	Murphy	Scotts Valley
8376 Cathy	Johnson	Scotts Valley
8377 Phil	Himes	Santa Cruz
8378 Maxwell	Demara	Yuma, AZ
8379 Emmanuel	Fuentes	Yuma, AZ
8380 Gavin	Nicewander	Yuma, AZ
8381 Joaquin	Tapia	Yuma, AZ

8382 Marvin	Beltran	Visalia
8383 Ted	Aylakeotes	San Jose
8384 William	Richard	Santa Cruz
8385 Jimmie	Brewer	Capitola
8386 Holly	Mayer	San Jose
8387 Jesse	Mayer	San Jose
8388 Melinda	Bellucci	Scotts Valley
8389 Dorothy	O'Niel	Winters
8390 Stephen	Morairty	Scotts Valley
8391 Bhaine	Davis	Scotts Valley
8392 Jeanne	Ulwelling	Scotts Valley
8393 Martha	Emery	Felton
8394 Michael	Valles	Santa Cruz
8395 Adam	Logie	Ben Lomond
8396 Rui	Li	Scotts Valley
8397 Carlos	Pampara	Yuma, AZ
8398 Kelly	Gibson	Scotts Valley
8399 Michael	Elliott	Washington DC
8400 Maureen	Kelsen	Scotts Valley
8401 Kendall	Kelsen	Scotts Valley
8402 Jason	O'Dell	Scotts Valley
8403 Michael	Ulwelling	Scotts Valley
8404 Richard	Huffman	Santa Cruz
8405 Tara	Bensen	Scotts Valley
8406 Thomas	Bloom	Scotts Valley
8407 Karisa	Centanni	Scotts Valley
8408 Ken	Gayson	Scotts Valley
8409 Sarah	Yan Artsdalen	Scotts Valley
8410 Shikiru	Stiles	Ben Lomond
8411 Helen	Power	Felton
8412 Bonnie	Doran	Scotts Valley
8413 Lerena	Edington	Scotts Valley
8414 Mark	Edington	Scotts Valley
8415 Shana	Yalor	Scotts Valley
8416 Christina	Kobland	Santa Cruz
8417 Janet	Snyder	Santa Cruz
8418 Joanna	Goodman	Soquel
8419 Elaine	Richards	Santa Cruz
8420 Kamila	Burns	Santa Cruz

8421 Gina	Velez	Capitola
8422 Nancy	Manning	Santa Cruz
8423 Anna	Waltzes	Santa Cruz
8424 Malena	Veya	Santa Cruz
8425 Brett	Berd	Redondo Bench
8426 Briar	Owens	Santa Cruz
8427 Martha	Gomez	Santa Cruz
8428 Manila	Bol	La Selva Berni
8429 Alex	Dima	Santa Cruz
8430 James	Battendiem	Santa Cruz
8431 Cristtye	Hutt	Santa Cruz
8432 Katy	Banmoty	Watsonville
8433 May	Banmoty	Watsonville
8434 Christineh	Nickeh	Santa Cruz
8435 Gerry	Fairbairn	Park City, UT
8436 Kimbenee	Lopez	Santa Cruz
8437 Vaines	Sandoval	Santa Cruz
8438 Gary	Carpenter	Santa Cruz
8439 Ros	Munro	Santa Cruz
8440 Bill	Ferguson	Lompico
8441 Julio	MacWilliams	Santa Cruz
8442 Suzre	Kriz	Santa Cruz
8443 Savannah	Sapino	Santa Cruz
8444 Nate	Miller	Santa Cruz
8445 Hagar	Barson	Santa Cruz
8446 Yesnia	Curiel	Aptos
8447 Beatriz	Castillo	Aptos
8448 Daniel	MaMahon	Arcata
8449 Ymir	Jimenez	Yuma, AZ
8450 Francisco	Aouine	Yuma, AZ
8451 Luis	Jacquez	Yuma, AZ
8452 Chris	Barajas	Visalei
8453 Jennifer	Doak	Gilroy
8454 Christina	Pedersen	Santa Cruz
8455 Maiya	Hilliard	Santa Clara
8456 Jody	Bone	Sacramento
8457 Cornixv	Hutae	Santa Cruz
8458 Kedra	McCiloug	Santa Cruz
8459 Maddy	Bruce	Santa Cruz

8460 Abby	Harrison	Santa Cruz
8461 Shannon	Grant	Fremont
8462 Tyrell	Descheny	Rock Point
8463 Jake	Peoples	Santa Cruz
8464 Vicky	Castro	
8465 David	Izett	Scotts Valley
8466 Cindsec	Harris	Santa Cruz
8467 Rozalyn	Harris	Marina
8468 Darien	Clinter	Santa Cruz
8469 Oinar	Reler	Watsonville
8470 Kathryn	Christopher	Santa Cruz
8471 Chevie	Robideal	Santa Cruz
8472 Mitchell	Ruiz	Tracy
8473 Kellen	Hastie	Santa Cruz
8474 Miile	Kinls	Watsonville
8475 Cal	Fournien	Watsonville
8476 Matt	Jones	Soquel
8477 Ed	Valearcel	Capitola
8478 Lori	Mode	Sacramento
8479 Rachel	Modle	Sacramento
8480 Shermeil	Dass	Aptos
8481 Stacer	Ross	Capitola
8482 Jim	Koch	Scotts Valley
8483 Cara	Grauer	Capitola
8484 Kelly	Naber	Los Gatos
8485 Jordan	Gkonstal	Santa Cruz
8486 Jim	Sinnoit	Scotts Valley
8487 James	Goldsherrj	Washington DC
8488 Kial	Clarke	Aptos
8489 Sfan	Martin	San Jose
8490 Tom	Doak	Gilroy
8491 Martha	Lopez Chubb	Santa Cruz
8492 Reese	Glotsbach	Menlo Park
8493 Jennifer	Izant	Santa Cruz
8494 Jan	Blout	Waxahachie
8495 Wayne	Jordan	Santa Cruz
8496 Emiliy	Hutchling-Jordan	Santa Cruz
8497 Jose	Caitan	Aptos
8498 Susan	Day	Capitola

8499 Paula	Mandev	Aptos
8500 Dorothy	Morgan	Aptos
8501 Michael	Keeley	Soquel
8502 Matt	Contreiras	Felton
8503 Nikki	Frediani	Santa Cruz
8504 Ari	Dalessandro	Santa Cruz
8505 Gail	Davis	Santa Cruz
8506 Neal	Christan	Santa Cruz
8507 Christine	Welch	Santa Cruz
8508 Mike	Zinqani	Los Gatos
8509 Seth	Bernabei	Santa Cruz
8510 Erik	Ragan	Salinas
8511 Malhy	Ragan	Salinas
8512 Kirko	Larsen	Santa Cruz
8513 Adam	Beck	Santa Cruz
8514 Jon	Golling	Boulder Creek
8515 Luis	Ortiz	Wastonville
8516 Melissa	Gonzalez	Marina
8517 Dave	Zum Tode	Columbia, SC
8518 Delhauteur	Garance	Belgium
8519 Clydis	Newby	Santa Cruz
8520 Delaney	Miller	Ben Lomond
8521 Louis	Runeare	Santa Cruz
8522 John	Lamb	Santa Cruz
8523 Mike	Silbacegh	Aptos
8524 Tiffanae	Luke	Santa Cruz
8525 Ray	Naeyaert	Santa Cruz
8526 Mary	Kline	Santa Cruz
8527 Dan	Sanda	Live Oak
8528 Kathi	Conner	Aptos
8529 Krista	Glotsbach	Menlo Park
8530 Alexandra	Glotsbach	Menlo Park
8531 Sonja	Dinella	Capitola
8532 Eva	Harvey	Montreal, Canada
8533 Mia	Harvey	Montreal, Canada
8534 Joy	Smiley	Santa Cruz
8535 Hunter	Harvey	Montreal, Canada
8536 Adriana	Dominguez	Castroville
8537 Pasquel	Dominguez	Castroville

8538 Ruth	Segal	Santa Cruz
8539 Caeylin	Ace	Los Gatos
8540 Ray	Morenzavi	Los Gatos
8541 Ranoy	Kleis	Aptos
8542 Rebecca	Kleis	Aptos
8543 Richard	Kaufmann	Santa Cruz
8544 Walter	Condegna	Santa Cruz
8545 Ronen	Navah	Santa Cruz
8546 Juli	Lepley	Santa Cruz
8547 Shawnte	Corona	Watsonville
8548 Kianna	Corona Maciel	Watsonville
8549 Gabriella	Martinez	Watsonville
8550 Tyson	Corona Martinez	Watsonville
8551 Isabella	Yokem Popek	Watsonville
8552 John	Martinez	Watsonville
8553 Gina	Lira	Gilroy
8554 Shiela	Hurley	Aptos
8555 Kean	Hurley	Aptos
8556 Kye	Hurley	Aptos
8557 David	West	West Hollywood
8558 Jennette	Rize	Aptos
8559 Diane	Hanania	San Juan Bautista
8560 Beth Ann	Fishburn	Aptos
8561 Luca	Fishburn	Aptos
8562 Eva	Quevedo	Soquel
8563 Melanie	Molina	Santa Cruz
8564 Carmen	Molina	Santa Cruz
8565 Christina	Reason	Ben Lomond
8566 Haley	Johnson	Boulder Creek
8567 Julianna	Ruiz	Felton
8568 John	Klearsted	Ben Lomond
8569 Audrey	Parment	Felton
8570 McKenna	Cox	Mount Hermon
8571 Andrew	Gudnuson	Mount Hermon
8572 Ronie	Whittall	Boulder Creek
8573 Joseph	Rosenquist	Ben Lomond
8574 Noah	Brown	Ben Lomond
8575 Mia	Brees	Boulder Creek
8576 Chris	Bond	Boulder Creek

8577 Quinn	Bourret	Felton
8578 Michael	Martinez	Boulder Creek
8579 Antonio	Gniewosz	Felton
8580 Aidan	O'Connell	Boulder Creek
8581 Sarah	Stoner-Nicolosi	Ben Lomond
8582 Eli	Reyes	Boulder Creek
8583 Evan	Karow	Ben Lomond
8584 Daniel	Lendry	Scotts Valley
8585 Scott	Deal	Felton
8586 Heidi	Soto	Santa Cruz
8587 Heath	Hanich	Santa Cruz
8588 Michael	Rudolph	Santa Cruz
8589 Stephen	Birmingham	Santa Cruz
8590 Cory	Fitzhugh	Santa Cruz
8591 Sherry	Dean	Scotts Valley
8592 Kimberly	Contreras	Felton
8593 Danielle	Lee	Boulder Creek
8594 Erik	Nelson	Ben Lomond
8595 Amy	Girod	Ben Lomond
8596 Ralph	Fistonich	Ben Lomond
8597 Patrick	McLaughlin	Felton
8598 Nicole	Herbold	Bonny Doon
8599 Kara	Park	Scotts Valley
8600 Riley	Park	Scotts Valley
8601 Laurisa	Martone	Santa Cruz
8602 Jackie	Cull	Santa Cruz
8603 Jennifer	Peters	Ben Lomond
8604 Marty	Gillum	San Jose
8605 Morgan	Buckingham	Santa Cruz
8606 Sasha	Curtis	Santa Cruz
8607 Orion	Latin	Santa Cruz
8608 Jon	Diller	Santa Cruz
8609 Loy	Johnson	Santa Cruz
8610 Jasmine	Huang Fu	Taiwan
8611 Jamie	Thompson	Santa Cruz
8612 Scott	Sommers	Santa Cruz
8613 Allen	White	Santa Cruz
8614 Brian	Ham	Santa Cruz
8615 Jocelyn	Feriaidi	Santa Cruz

8616 Marie	Berticench	Santa Cruz
8617 Michelle	Nolan	Santa Cruz
8618 Calvin	Garitt	Santa Cruz
8619 Leslie	Alvarez	Santa Cruz
8620 Kyle	Suess	Live Oak
8621 Sheryll	Lemke	Hayward
8622 Gary	Corbett	Santa Cruz
8623 Sarah	Stoner-Duncaton	Santa Cruz
8624 Kevin	Smib	Santa Cruz
8625 Sandy	Harger	Santa Cruz
8626 Mirkill	Vilczgnshi	Santa Cruz
8627 Mary Lou	DaLasa	Santa Cruz
8628 Alejandro	Gatleo	Pacific Grove
8629 Sally	Sirocky	Pacific Grove
8630 Bris	Esarys	Aptos
8631 Leon	Morauski	Willits
8632 Eelin	Lamasta	Santa Cruz
8633 Stephen	Stires	Aptos
8634 Yasi	Pahlevemlov	Santa Cruz
8635 Dawn	Roach	Santa Cruz
8636 Sherilyn	Jager	Scotts Valley
8637 Anya	Lowe	San Jose
8638 Angelo	Cattano	Santa Cruz
8639 Michelle	Hitt	Santa Cruz
8640 Valerie	Revhl	Capitola
8641 Ellie	Cayaseuter	San Jose
8642 Amy	Storlie	San Jose
8643 Lisa	Ojeda	San Jose
8644 Pamela	Caraballo	Woodbridge
8645 Laura	Gonzalez	Watsonville
8646 Juan	Espindola	Watsonville
8647 Prisco	Crowley	Ben Lomond
8648 Alexis	Wright	Santa Cruz
8649 Johnnty	Hickman	Santa Cruz
8650 Laura	Wilson	Santa Cruz
8651 Betty	Camp	Santa Cruz
8652 Che	Cahovette	Santa Cruz
8653 Savannah	Arolen	Santa Cruz
8654 Muttuo	Bovio	Santa Cruz

8655 Alex	Solorzano	Santa Cruz
8656 Oscar	Ferzu	Santa Cruz
8657 Trudie	Rasun	Santa Cruz
8658 Ed	Martinez	Santa Cruz
8659 Marty	Christensen	Santa Cruz
8660 Kevin	Bikam	Santa Cruz
8661 Christian	Carrillo	Santa Cruz
8662 Jackie	Oda	Santa Cruz
8663 Ray	Bese	San Diego
8664 Bruce	Herman	Aptos
8665 Roger	Mihara	Santa Cruz
8666 Meredy	Wells	Los Gatos
8667 Ryan	Castillo	Santa Cruz
8668 Andrew	Watts	Santa Cruz
8669 Nate	Moore	Santa Cruz
8670 Terri	Bartos	Santa Cruz
8671 Robeite	Giroux	Ben Lomond
8672 John	Sears	Santa Cruz
8673 Matt	Richardson	Santa Cruz
8674 Sebastian	Richardson	Santa Cruz
8675 Lisa	Sloyler	Santa Cruz
8676 Hugh	Zike	Santa Cruz
8677 Cheladee	Biancivivi	Santa Cruz
8678 Ian	Fleming	San Diego
8679 Mill	Tleiring	San Louis Obispo
8680 Emma	Baker	Toledo
8681 Catherine	Baker	Toledo OH
8682 Leiu	Metcalfe	Nelson, NZ
8683 Anna	Penrose-Leving	Aptos
8684 Tracy	Kumaishi	Santa Cruz
8685 Evan	Anderson	Redwood City
8686 Robert	Forte	Santa Cruz
8687 Shaine	Gains	Doloves
8688 Sarah	Baumgart	Santa Cruz
8689 Nada	Mijkovic	Santa Cruz
8690 David	Epp	Abbotsford BC
8691 Sara	Epp	Abbotsford BC
8692 Serena	Palumbo	Santa Cruz
8693 Larson	Holgers	Santa Cruz

8694 Calvin	Holgers	Santa Cruz
8695 Silas	Holgers	Santa Cruz
8696 Melissa	Betrone	Bonny Doon
8697 Diana	Bingham	Santa Cruz
8698 Mia	Stafford	Santa Cruz
8699 Shahiz	El Shaleb	Santa Cruz
8700 Ethan	El Shyeb	Santa Cruz
8701 Clint	Mattacola	Santa Cruz
8702 Davan	Mattacola	Santa Cruz
8703 Jarred	Syyett	Santa Cruz
8704 Kevin	Beri	Seattle, WA
8705 Gittan	Nilsson	Sweden- Hjo
8706 Susanne	Nywertz	Sweden- Hjo
8707 Tommy	Nywertz	Sweden- Hjo
8708 Jorgen	Nilsson	Sweden- Hjo
8709 Carol	Bolanol	Santa Cruz
8710 Jaxon	Matthews	Santa Cruz
8711 Shia	Jaesler	Santa Cruz
8712 Anna	Lahdauer	Santa Cruz
8713 Brooke	Marh	Santa Cruz
8714 Randy	Russca	Santa Cruz
8715 Anna	Hoult	Nanaimb BC
8716 Jenny	Fry	Santa Cruz
8717 Joe	Rumb	Bristol UK
8718 Sarah	Shihsty	Santa Cruz
8719 Nicholas	Loffree	Santa Cruz
8720 Adi	Welch	Santa Cruz
8721 Maria	Freeman	Santa Cruz
8722 Ben	Read	Santa Cruz
8723 Ulrike	Wagner	Santa Cruz
8724 Chaocotte	Wagner	Santa Cruz
8725 Lisa	Hunter	Santa Cruz
8726 Bailey	O'Reyeal	Santa Cruz
8727 Maude	Stafford	Santa Cruz
8728 Troy	Stafford	Santa Cruz
8729 Maddy	Stafford	Santa Cruz
8730 Mer	Stafford	Santa Cruz
8731 Ken	Foster	Santa Cruz
8732 Sandy	Ecal	S. Pasadena

8733 Patricia	Canton	Santa Cruz
8734 Dereiz	Schultz	Ben Lomond
8735 Adam	Westoeldn	Oakland
8736 Noah	Milich	Ben Lomond
8737 Cesar	Gonzalez	Santa Cruz
8738 Kevin	McBrearty	Santa Cruz
8739 Chad	Bro	Santa Cruz
8740 Kevin	Johnson	Carmel Valley
8741 Kyle	Romer	Santa Cruz
8742 Scott	Stribling	Oakland
8743 Mira	Haslam	Felton
8744 Noah	Smith	Los Angeles
8745 Abel	Smith	Los Angeles
8746 Adrey	Smith	Los Angeles
8747 Wanda	Sisnroy	Boulder Creek
8748 Steve	Pearl	Boulder Creek
8749 Jennifer	Konicke	Davenport
8750 Michelle	McCollyer	Ben Lomond
8751 Iona	McCollyer	Ben Lomond
8752 Emrys	McCollyer	Ben Lomond
8753 Scott	Main	San Francisco
8754 Andrew	Fair	Oakland
8755 Preeti	Upadhyaya	San Francisco
8756 Remy	Chan	San Francisco
8757 Steve	Miller	Scotts Valley
8758 Megan	Miller	Scotts Valley
8759 Teresa	Revino	Scotts Valley
8760 JC	Hicks	Anaheim
8761 Tiffany	Sauce	Scotts Valley
8762 Ben	Davis	Santa Cruz
8763 Hawley	Davis	Santa Cruz
8764 Nate	Riffle	Los Gatos
8765 Nicole	Ricion	Lake Tahoe
8766 Bramdke	Avagdie	Santa Cruz
8767 Dale	Feudorf	Felton
8768 Pete	Anderson	Santa Cruz
8769 West	Dale	Scotts Valley
8770 Mark	Walker	Scotts Valley
8771 Megen	Walker	Mt. Hermon

8772 Carly	Palmer	Scotts Valley
8773 Danci	Birt	Scotts Valley
8774 William	Crane	Santa Cruz
8775 Amanda	Cross	Santa Cruz
8776 Caitlyn	Conan	San Jose
8777 Matthew	Williams	San Jose
8778 Kelsey	Medersser	Santa Cruz
8779 Jason	Campbell	Santa Cruz
8780 Chris	Robles	Watsonville
8781 Steve	Lodder	Watsonville
8782 R. Feline	Dominguez	Salinas
8783 Ryan	Zibell	San Jose
8784 Anthony	Pino	Cambridge
8785 Dustin	Duits	San Jose
8786 Emmett	Pickett	Menlo Park
8787 Kathy	Mendes	Felton
8788 Heather	Benko	Santa Cruz
8789 Meagan	Brown	Houston, TX
8790 Kayline	Martinez	Boulder Creek
8791 Lyle	Vachon	Ben Lomond
8792 Megan	Alisago	Felton
8793 Ramona	Gasch	Santa Cruz
8794 Mischa	Gash	Santa Cruz
8795 Julia	Gonzales	Mt. Hermon
8796 Matt	Pavich	Ben Lomond
8797 Jil	Boatright	Los Gatos
8798 Janlane	Wilkein	Felton
8799 Megan	Songer	Santa Cruz
8800 Jeremy	Limcan	Boulder Creek
8801 Alison	Steven	Boulder Creek
8802 Elysia	Cryer	Boulder Creek
8803 Raquel	Watjen	Sunnyvale
8804 Javier	Gonzales	Stockton
8805 Leslie	Jaquith	Santa Cruz
8806 Kipp	Kruger	Portland, OR
8807 Wendy	Lob	Santa Clara
8808 Colin	Gerber	Scotts Valley
8809 Courtney	Samory	Scotts Valley
8810 Antoinette	Bamatoy	San Francisco

8811 Lauren	Hepler	Oakland
8812 Wendy	Cobaugh	Felton
8813 Gretchen	Gudenkaw	Felton
8814 Bernie	Vachon	Ben Lomond
8815 Arthur	Henry	Salinas
8816 Alejaudra	de das camada	Madrid
8817 Ruth Ellen	Luenr	St. Paul MN
8818 Jacob	Hyde	Bonny Doon
8819 Venna	Contuchio	Santa Cruz
8820 Joey	Santingo	Pacifica
8821 Brad	Patterson	Lompico felton
8822 Caroline	Bliss-Islay	Los Gatos mtn.
8823 Ken	Woelfel	Santa Cruz
8824 Paul	Greenleaf	Santa Cruz
8825 Turneld	Tempesta	Santa Cruz
8826 Robert	Boatright	Santa Cruz
8827 Austin	Whaley	Fremont
8828 Gabrile	Lobel	Felton
8829 Denise	Nickenson	Santa Cruz
8830 Frank	Blom	Santa Cruz
8831 Mario	Sandoval	Santa Cruz
8832 Stephanie	Flores	Santa Cruz
8833 Sara	Solovihk	Santa Cruz
8834 Richard	Scheinin	Santa Cruz
8835 Carol	McMillan	Santa Cruz
8836 Darrin	Chadman	Santa Cruz
8837 Norman	Tardif	Santa Cruz
8838 Alice	Durand	Santa Cruz
8839 Sean	Maguire	Santa Cruz
8840 Thomas	Leaky	Capitola
8841 Sofia	Sorensen	Santa Cruz
8842 Haig	Richardson	Felton
8843 Dane	Kaist	Felton
8844 Lesliz	Schneider	Felton
8845 Bernie	Smith	Scotts Valley
8846 Olivia	Fennelly	Ben Lomond
8847 Katherine	Sparrow	Soquel
8848 Ellie	Groce	Denver
8849 Kathleen	Houth	Watsonville

8850 Joan	Mitchell	Santa Cruz
8851 Stuart	Brager	Santa Cruz
8852 Kathy	Miles	Santa Cruz
8853 Rosa	Estreniera	Elk Grove
8854 carman	Crujido	Elk Grove
8855 Milmael	Irete	Soquel
8856 Michelle	Friesell	Santa Cruz
8857 Jon	Friesell	Santa Cruz
8858 Kari	Lanser	Seattle
8859 Bill	Sillavo	Santa Cruz
8860 Geanne	Henrk	Aptos
8861 Charles	Msiei	Santa Cruz
8862 Nancy	Becke	Boulder Creek
8863 Riley	Larson	Garden Valley
8864 Lucas	Larson	Garden Valley
8865 Hanah	Houda	Capitola
8866 Margsserite	Twrnseral	Lion
8867 Catherine	Ramirez	Santa Cruz
8868 Jolene	Cue	Santa Cruz
8869 Sherry	Eisendorf	santa Cruz
8870 erik	Hagry	Santa Cruz
8871 Jane	Kon	Los Gatos
8872 Dan	Schwas	Richmond
8873 Tom	Bepreiz	Felton
8874 Diana	Eriman	Richmond
8875 Ron	Callison	Watsonville
8876 Daniel	Stumff	San Jone
8877 Linda	Deal	Felton
8878 Jesse	Dresbach	Ben Lomond
8879 Christina	Knight	Santa Cruz
8880 Chen	Chen Wu	San Jose
8881 Kevin	Fischer	Scotts Valley
8882 Dawn	Smith	Boulder Creek
8883 Tessa	Tuttman	Capitola
8884 Wyatt	Pope	Capitola
8885 Sean	Tuttman	Capitola
8886 Rebecca	Rezz	Santa Cruz
8887 Louise	Durham	Soquel
8888 Phil	Slaymaker	Santa Cruz

8889 Tay	Johnson	Aptos
8890 Peggy	Tanger-Ford	San Jose
8891 Roya	Ford	San Jose
8892 Michael	Hutchison	Santa Cruz
8893 Ryan	Allen	Santa Cruz
8894 Therisa	Chaid	San Jose
8895 Caroline	Robinson	Santa Cruz
8896 Jeanie	Hamel	Santa Cruz
8897 Clarisa	Flores	Mariposa County
8898 Martin	Lear	Livermore
8899 Lance	Collis	Ben Lomond
8900 Tina	Gillum	San Jose
8901 Lori	Vienna	Capitola
8902 Marin	Miller	Pleasanton
8903 Bruce	Werden	Aptos
8904 Monique	Lewis	Gult
8905 Candice	Baumbach	Lodi
8906 Sco Hie	Cade	Watsonville
8907 James	Neil	Huntington Beach
8908 Walter	Neil	Gilroy
8909 Rebecca	Davis	Aptos
8910 Christina	Malcolm	Capitola
8911 Manila	Boi	LSB
8912 Steve	Kurstin	Santa Barbara
8913 Alan	Strassberg	Capitola
8914 Drea	Bitt-Lambros	Capitola
8915 Bill	Lambros	Capitola
8916 Michele	Rossi	Capitola
8917 Lourdes	Gomez	San Juan Bautista
8918 Kyle	Tuttman	Capitola
8919 Jacob	Gipson	Lake Elshore
8920 Katrina	Moore	Philadelphia, PA
8921 Nate	Moore	Philadelphia, PA
8922 Nancy	Lenz	Santa Cruz
8923 Hugh	Rideout	Santa Cruz
8924 Kaylin	DeDiana	Santa Cruz
8925 Mark	DeDiana	Santa Cra
8926 Joe	Sherman	Santa Cruz
8927 Brett	Graf	Santa Cruz

8928 Alex	Konik	Oakland
8929 Laura	Ruff	Santa Cruz
8930 Carter	McCoy	Santa Cruz
8931 Mathew	Birt	Santa Cruz
8932 Angelica	Osuna	Riverside,Ca
8933 Crystole	Kummerer	Napa,CA
8934 Stacy	Cley	Santa Cruz
8935 Gayle	Violetie	Kirkland, WA
8936 Lorena	Hernandez	LA County
8937 Christine	Bowman	Capitola
8938 Laura	Wickman	Soquel
8939 Susan	Tomko	Shingle Springs
8940 Cathy	Fennelly	Ben Lomond
8941 Bradley	Persson	Campbell
8942 Nadya	Arkhangelskays	Los Gatos
8943 Rebecca	Meshenberg	Los Gatos
8944 Ruslan	Meshenberg	Los Gatos
8945 Owian	Rootness	El Dorado
8946 Jim	Rootness	El Dorado
8947 Noah	Perez	Boulder Creek
8948 Jacqueline	Green	Ventrua, CA
8949 Heather	Shannon	Soquel
8950 Verna	Kha	Santa Cruz
8951 Stephanie	Madugal	Watsonville
8952 Genalle	Gilmore	Soquel
8953 Lindsey	Lujan	Angels Camp
8954 Miclman	Silverman	Rochester, NY
8955 Cheriottle	Mavieu	Otsego, MN
8956 Stacy	Sidy	Santa Cruz
8957 Dylan	Sheried	Ben Lomond
8958 Crais	Valenta	Santa Cruz
8959 Nicholes	Naccari	Ben Lomond
8960 Scott	Baty	Santa Barbra
8961 Matt	Berarch	Campbell
8962 Moreth	Henaj	Santa Cruz
8963 Oadic	Galfariaud	Claudia
8964 Elaine	Kararnovsly	San Jose
8965 Dous	Farreindr	Wartacisco
8966 Joan	Colbert	Stockton

8967 Simone	Tanner	Ben Lomond
8968 Liz	Tanner	Ben Lomond
8969 Jon	Neff	Ben Lomond
8970 Rosie	Neff	Ben Lomond
8971 Nancy	Aylsworth	Felton
8972 Patrick	Burr	Boulder Creek
8973 Shelly	Stryker	Felton
8974 Carol	Stephen	Ben Lomond
8975 Nargaux	Denis	Belgum
8976 Roni	Trader	Felton, CA
8977 Don	Kinnamon	Santa Cruz, CA
8978 Paul	Garcia	San Jose
8979 Jan	Burroughs	Santa Cruz
8980 Olivia	Burroughs	Santa Cruz
8981 Yoon	Lee	San Jose
8982 Kendall	Mendoza	San Jose
8983 Dolan	McFimnjoy	Watsonville
8984 Dan	Beclse	Boulder Creek
8985 Peter	Smithry	Aptos
8986 Robert	Cerhiqlin	Santa Rosa
8987 Gabriella	Echmann	Saling
8988 Jose	Velasquez	Salinas
8989 Bassel	Faltas	Santa Cruz
8990 Paul	Treanor	Watsonville
8991 Merry	Treanor	Aptos
8992 Sheilh	Mclaughlin	Santa Cruz
8993 Victor	Panero	Aptos
8994 Beth	Panero	Aptos
8995 Riggs	Powell	Aptos
8996 Ken	Lake	Aptos
8997 Sara	Lake	Aptos
8998 Julie	Graham	Aptos
8999 Rod	Graham	Aptos
9000 Devin	Graham	Cloving
9001 Joe	Else	Aptos
9002 Taale	Rosellini	santa Cruz
9003 Rebecca	Heuer	Aptos
9004 Alicia	Masliato	Santa Cruz
9005 Jorgen	Pramps	Felton

9006 Amanda	McDonald	Boulder Creek
9007 Lily	Maness	Ben Lomond
9008 Shannon	Watkins	Eugene, OR
9009 Ava	Badger	Ben Lomond
9010 Isabella	Thorwaldson	McKinleyville, CA
9011 David	Rice	Watsonville
9012 Melissa	Rice	Watsonville
9013 Janicer	Rose	Aptos
9014 Wendy	Lobaugh	Felton
9015 Sam	Monteu	San Ramon
9016 Adrienne	Potter	San Ramon
9017 Kalina	Pang	San Ramon
9018 Marlee	Lamin	San Ramon
9019 Patriax	Gavdroan	Brookdale
9020 Maiyiong	Cha	Santa Cruz
9021 Marty	Friedman	Scotts Valley
9022 Jason	Bustillos	Felton
9023 Oswaldo	Vasquez	Watsonville
9024 Christine	Robbin	Boulder Creek
9025 Freda	Salatino	Felton
9026 Elijah	Ben-Haik	Fremont
9027 Diana	Miller	Ben Lomond
9028 Caroline	Elam	Scotts Valley
9029 Earl	Wynn	Felton
9030 Bridget	Butler	Ben Lomond
9031 Kathy	Sinnot	Felton
9032 Jason	Stompf	Santa Cruz
9033 Jess	Pringle	Boulder Creek
9034 Laura	Pringle	Boulder Creek
9035 Kyle	Johnson	Ben Lomond
9036 Matthew	Derstine	South Creek City
9037 DeeDee	Hughes	Santa Cruz
9038 Scott	Burr	Ben Lomond
9039 Edward	Burns	Brookdale
9040 Doc	Susco	Felton
9041 Heather	Bristol	Scotts Valley
9042 Brenden	Scofield	Felton
9043 Karol	Dowdero	Lafayette
9044 Brian	Frus	Felton

9045 Lauren	Dicco	Ben Lomond
9046 Cynthia	Kahler	Austin, TX
9047 John	Rower	Felton
9048 Jeff	Ustuck	Felton
9049 Mark	Levell	Los Gatos
9050 Joann	Crothers	Morgan Hill
9051 Lois	Jones	Santa Cruz
9052 Avery	Yeatman	Carmel
9053 Maddy	Baker	Carmel
9054 Julie	Warner	Carmel Valley
9055 Rachel	Best	Carmel
9056 Morgan	Lane	Carmel
9057 Sophia	Federico	Salinas
9058 Stephanie	Rhodes	Texas
9059 Mark	Alinas	Santa Rosa
9060 Jody	Davis	Felton
9061 dave	dondero	Felton
9062 Stephanie	Kemmerer	Brookdale
9063 Diane	Sterling	Scotts Valley
9064 Marlene	Chappell	Felton
9065 John	Hines	Felton
9066 Janet	Smulick	Texas
9067 Barry	Mckockner	Cuperchina
9068 madelyn	Beaman	Scotts Valley
9069 Emery	Parrish	Scotts Valley
9070 Mac	Neimarco	Scotts Valley
9071 Brad	Davis	San Francisco
9072 Madeline	Carpenter	Fairfield
9073 Nicole	Couture	Fairfield
9074 Morgan	Caldwell-Holden	Santa Cruz
9075 Kiana	Lee	Scotts Valley
9076 Sharkeesha	Abraham	Scotts Valley
9077 Nicole	Manchester	San Jose
9078 Emma	Straud	Pacific Grove
9079 Lauren	Tuck	Carmel
9080 Olivia	Wayman	Pebble Beach
9081 Antonio	Carrera	Pebble Beach
9082 AJ	Diakon	Pebble Beach
9083 Jamie	Hyde	Santa Cruz

9084 Jack	Cartwright	Santa Cruz
9085 Jesse	Luis	Santa Cruz
9086 Jakob	Anderson	Half Moon Bay
9087 Ward	Watts	Half Moon Bay
9088 Tori	Ramirez	Redwood City
9089 Maddy	Kelly	San Jose
9090 Alexia	Flippen	San Jose
9091 Jessica	Romero	Brentwood
9092 Brendan	Grubaugh	Brentwood
9093 Madison	Stephens	Discovery Bay
9094 Morgan	Jancock	Brentwood
9095 Cathy	Vu	Santa Clara
9096 Louis	Tran	Santa Clara
9097 Manny	Criado	Livermore
9098 Lindy	Castro	Livermore
9099 Davia	Snider	Scotts Valley
9100 Joslyn	Espinola	Scotts Valley
9101 Timmy	Wagner	Santa Cruz
9102 Arian	Smith	Monterey
9103 Peter	John	Monterey
9104 Vincent	Lopez	Stockton
9105 Robin	Roby	Monterey
9106 Gianna	meschi	Boulder Creek
9107 Kayla	Gugliclmo	Morgan Hill
9108 Miquaela	Tyree	Santa Cruz
9109 Emily	Rose	Santa Cruz
9110 Emma	Roel	Scotts Valley
9111 Rolan	Bartista	Union City
9112 Jharell	Bruce	Union City
9113 Rebecca	Humphreys	San Jose
9114 Jazmyn	Henry	San Jose
9115 Jackie	James	Salinas
9116 Bo	Murray	Santa Cruz
9117 Jackie	Murphy	Santa Cruz
9118 David	Sutter	Etna
9119 Jenna	Curtis	Walnut Creek
9120 Maggie	Matzinger	Sunnyvale
9121 Rebecca	Charlie	Tracy
9122 Kyra	Chhiu-Lim	Stockton

9123 Samantha	Friedman	Woodstock
9124 Rejeigh	Diere	Woodstock
9125 Blake	Martin	Salinas
9126 Jacob	Rogge	Santa Cruz
9127 Riley	Hilton	Santa Cruz
9128 Riley	Kemp	Morgan Hill
9129 Amber	Cowham	Felton
9130 Sam	Blanco	Union
9131 Josenillo	Blanco	Union
9132 Jasen	Nguyen	San Jose
9133 Sam	Williams	Santa Rosa
9134 David	Meyenberg	Salinas
9135 Sierra	Hansen	Elma
9136 John	Murray	Fort Jones
9137 Caroline	Philipps	Morgana
9138 Alex	Reed	Walnut Creek
9139 Radwan	Hamwi	Cupertino
9140 Jenna	Zaragosa	Hollister
9141 Kayla	King	Hollister
9142 Sophie	Beidnes	Scotts Valley
9143 Jessica	Meek	Santa Cruz
9144 Miia	Stiv	Chapel Hill
9145 Jessica	Stillings	Fairfield
9146 Moody	Erakal	Fairfield
9147 Ussi	Mal	Fairfield
9148 Bri	BP	Fairfield
9149 Nicole	Daniel	Lodi
9150 Madison	Leann	Lodi
9151 Ciana	Huerta	Lodi
9152 Bernard	Reddis	Lodi
9153 Alyssa	Hollandsworth	Stockton
9154 Jessie	Villagrana	Stockton
9155 Lauren	Skube	Sacramento
9156 Sarah	Kennedy	Sacramento
9157 Ashley	Smith	Sacramento
9158 Lexi	Doughty	Sacramento
9159 Natalie	Gomez	San Jose
9160 Ruby	Bontrager	San Jose
9161 Juhun	Dyrks	San Jose

9162 Neal	McGinley	San Jose
9163 Allegra	Stangvik	San Jose
9164 Sofia	Gordon	San Jose
9165 Hannah	Peterson	San Jose
9166 Sofia	Gilbert	San Carlos
9167 Katherine	Mosquera	Oakley
9168 Gabrielle	Mosquera	Oakley
9169 Cydnee	Kinsiou	Oakley
9170 Maddy	Dominguez	Oakley
9171 Leilani	Ellis	Oakley
9172 Joey	Starico	Brentwood
9173 Nikki	Starick	Brentwood
9174 Cole	Amodeo	Scotts Valley
9175 Ari	Mostousi	Santa Cruz
9176 Jake	Shaefer	San Jose
9177 Terry	Terhaar	Bonny Doon
9178 George	Guilt	Boulder Creek
9179 Mick	Zeaitaler	Felton
9180 Ian	Mennite	Scotts Valley
9181 Lenore	Pafford	Felton
9182 Margaret	Horton	Santa Cruz
9183 Donald	Rice Jr.	Santa Cruz
9184 Paul	Machiis	Felton
9185 Mil	Hoenor	Felton
9186 Amy	Rosa	London, UK
9187 Alice	Muller	Santa Cruz
9188 Nick	Saltzman	Boston
9189 Stephen	Martin	Santa Cruz
9190 Finn	Garatton	Santa Cruz
9191 Simon	Cesar	London, UK
9192 Kimbury	Burke	Campbell
9193 Bob	Burke	Campbell
9194 Gary	Witizin	Santa Cruz
9195 Justin	Silvia	Santa Cruz
9196 Helena	Grinwald	Santa Cruz
9197 Suzan	Mark	Santa Cruz
9198 Gary	Lomax	Santa Cruz
9199 Larry	Brown	Ben Lomond
9200 Jesse	Barwell	Ben Lomond

9201 Chris	Beigran	Felton
9202 Rachel	Williams	Felton
9203 Kelly	Garvin	Morgan Hill
9204 Jose	Alvarez	Felton
9205 Auredio	Lopez	Prundel
9206 Ali	DoMoro	Santa Cruz
9207 Dylan	Graham	Santa Cruz
9208 Rosemary	Breedlove	Santa Cruz
9209 Deborah	Wilson	Tyler, TX
9210 Francis	Wilson	Santa Cruz
9211 Susan	Taft	Keene, NH
9212 Mark	Taft	Keene, NH
9213 Michael	Collins	Santa Cruz
9214 Don	Collins	Half Moon Bay
9215 Christion	Bielefeldt	Copenhagen denmark
9216 Primavera	Hernandez	Santa Cruz
9217 Paloma	Richeson	Santa Cruz
9218 Heidi	Renteria	Santa Cruz
9219 Becca	Woodward	Santa Cruz
9220 Terry	Tremblay	Santa Cruz
9221 Marge	Schaeider	Tolland, CT
9222 David	Schaeider	Tolland, CT
9223 Bethanie	Jolly	New South Wales, Australia
9224 Kim	Olings	Sacramento
9225 Steve	Martinez	Placenoace
9226 Madison	Martinez	Placerville
9227 John	Craiun	Santa Cruz
9228 Jorge	Melgoza	Watsonville
9229 Tricia	Melgoza	Watsonville
9230 Brooke	Doverspike	Aptos
9231 Violet	Reeser	Santa Cruz
9232 Bill	Resser	Santa Cruz
9233 Yvette	Pirrone	Santa Cruz
9234 Ashlyn	Lyttle	Freboon
9235 Karen	Burman	Felton
9236 Iammie	Webb	Boulder Creek
9237 Joon	Parker	Columbia
9238 Chaistinen	Pombo	Felton
9239 Tim	Gilbert	Ben Lomond

9240 Marianne	Wyllie	Ben Lomond
9241 Mary	Gist	Felton
9242 Alexander	Barangan	FElton
9243 Teresa	Dabur	Scotts Valley
9244 John	Oconnor	Santa Cruz
9245 Chris	Thomas	Santa Cruz
9246 Jeffrey	Lee	Santa Cruz
9247 Kimball	Barton	Santa Cruz
9248 Dyon	Basist	Santa Cruz
9249 Sylvia	Deek	Santa Cruz
9250 Ziggy	Rendle-Bregvion	Santa Cruz
9251 Jean	Mahoney	Santa Cruz
9252 Michael	Keenan	Santa Cruz
9253 Marjone	Munson	Santa Cruz
9254 Margaret	Baron	Santa Cruz
9255 Laverne	Coleman	Santa Cruz
9256 Marigold	Fine	Santa Cruz
9257 Stan	Rushworth	LSB
9258 Urmila	Schmit-Cohen	Capitola
9259 Oleab	Leathers	Santa Cruz
9260 Mchelas	Kirksndall	Santa Cruz
9261 Patti	Shimokawa	Santa Cruz
9262 Jon	Bartz	Ben Lomond
9263 Robert	Tausheck	Santa Cruz
9264 Mirka	Masek	Ben Lomond
9265 Lily	Bartz	Ben Lomond
9266 Grady	Tausheck	Felton
9267 Louis	Custadio	Felton
9268 Andrea	Custadio	Felton
9269 Dave	Gilman	Boulder Creek
9270 Nicole	Gilbert	Boulder Creek
9271 Aimee	Beaton	Aptos
9272 Brett	Sellers	Santa Cruz
9273 Rick	Espinosa	Scotts Valley
9274 Carol	Costabile	Santa Cruz
9275 Dominique	Olivari	San Diego
9276 Anthony	Olivari	San Diego
9277 William	Olivari	Saratoga
9278 Jerri	Olivari	Saratoga

9279 Victor	Ardulov	Santa Cruz
9280 Chris	Arias	Santa Cruz
9281 Michelle	Asire	Santa Cruz
9282 Harry	Baker	Santa Cruz
9283 Hildegarde	Bell	Santa Cruz
9284 David	Benjamin	Santa Cruz
9285 Mike	Bertoni	Santa Cruz
9286 James	Blaine	Santa Cruz
9287 Joseph	Bryan	Santa Cruz
9288 Marna	Caballero	Santa Cruz
9289 Chiara	Cabigiro	Santa Cruz
9290 David	Carlson	Santa Cruz
9291 Race	Carrino	Santa Cruz
9292 Oscar	Ceballos	Santa Cruz
9293 Eefei	Chen	Santa Cruz
9294 Erik	Clarkson	Santa Cruz
9295 Seth	Cohen	Santa Cruz
9296 Brent	Cooley	Santa Cruz
9297 Samantha	Covington	Santa Cruz
9298 Sarah	Culver	Santa Cruz
9299 Diego	Diaz-Lindquist	Santa Cruz
9300 Elise	Ehrheart	Santa Cruz
9301 Matt	Farrell	Santa Cruz
9302 Mark	Faulker	Santa Cruz
9303 Lani	Faulkner	Santa Cruz
9304 Kate	Faver	Boulder Creek
9305 Keera	Fowler	Santa Cruz
9306 Kathy	Frank	Santa Cruz
9307 Dan	Frisch	Santa Cruz
9308 Taylor	Furtado	Santa Cruz
9309 Connie	Gabriel-Wilson	Santa Cruz
9310 Kim	Gardner	Santa Cruz
9311 Tom	Gardner	Santa Cruz
9312 Danielle	Garsha	Santa Cruz
9313 Asher	Geldman	Santa Cruz
9314 Jack	Hankins	Santa Cruz
9315 Kelly	Harrison	Santa Cruz
9316 Dale	Hendsbee	Santa Cruz
9317 Michael	Herrera	Santa Cruz

9318 Keith	Hondalson	Santa Cruz
9319 Cathy	Hsu	Santa Cruz
9320 Chris	Hutcherson	Santa Cruz
9321 Matt	Jelten	Santa Cruz
9322 Scott	Joly	Santa Cruz
9323 Melinda	Jones	Santa Cruz
9324 Ona	Jones	Santa Cruz
9325 Alex	Josselyn	Santa Cruz
9326 Marceya	Kagan	Santa Cruz
9327 Peter	Katsaros	Santa Cruz
9328 Angela	Lambert	Santa Cruz
9329 Rich	Larson	Santa Cruz
9330 Aaron	Lemas	Santa Cruz
9331 Jessica	Macias	Santa Cruz
9332 Scott	Main-Hill	Santa Cruz
9333 Pavio	Manovi	Santa Cruz
9334 Jessica	McCallum	Niland
9335 Keelin	McCormick	Santa Cruz
9336 Megan	Melack	Santa Cruz
9337 Rami	Merra	Santa Cruz
9338 Ashkia	Merrikh	Santa Cruz
9339 Liver	Miles	Santa Cruz
9340 Aphrodite	Mitropoulos	Santa Cruz
9341 Peter	Mueller-Wille	Santa Cruz
9342 Rebecca	Mueller-Wille	Santa Cruz
9343 Bev	ORourke	Santa Cruz
9344 Maddie	Ortenblad	Santa Cruz
9345 Rick	Ortenblad	Santa Cruz
9346 Caitlin	Parker	Santa Cruz
9347 Mark	Pedersen	Santa Cruz
9348 Bobby	Peterson	Santa Cruz
9349 Ximena	Prugue	Santa Cruz
9350 Michael	Ray	Santa Cruz
9351 Keith	Rector	Santa Cruz
9352 Bob	Rees	Santa Cruz
9353 Angel	Resendez	Santa Cruz
9354 Terrence	Robinson	Santa Cruz
9355 Amy	Ross	Santa Cruz
9356 David	Rushel	Soquel

9357 Sarah	Sacker	Santa Cruz
9358 Mark	Santos	Santa Cruz
9359 Genine	Sceifo	Santa Cruz
9360 Brendan	Schwartz	Soquel
9361 James	Schwartz	Santa Cruz
9362 Ethan	Shaffer	Santa Cruz
9363 David	Silva-Espinoza	Santa Cruz
9364 Chris	Skulley	Santa Cruz
9365 Deana	Slater	Santa Cruz
9366 Colleen	Smith	Santa Cruz
9367 Evan	Soderberg	Santa Cruz
9368 Gabriela	Soria	Santa Cruz
9369 Dhanya	Sridhar	Santa Cruz
9370 Hunter	Stammer	Santa Cruz
9371 Janis	Stanger	Santa Cruz
9372 Peter	Stanger	La Selva Beach
9373 Annie	Stellar	Santa Cruz
9374 Jeffrey	Stonehill	Santa Cruz
9375 Tan	Stowe	Santa Cruz
9376 Dimitry	Strove	Santa Cruz
9377 Alexander	Szela	Santa Cruz
9378 David	Tanza	Santa Cruz
9379 Kira	Ticus	Santa Cruz
9380 Tony	Ton	Santa Cruz
9381 Jeff	Totten	Boulder Creek
9382 Alex	Troup	Santa Cruz
9383 Almee	Vasseur	Santa Cruz
9384 Alex	Vestner	Santa Cruz
9385 Billy	Way	Santa Cruz
9386 Linda	Werner	Santa Cruz
9387 Rob	Wider	Santa Cruz
9388 Vickie	Winters	Santa Cruz
9389 Erik	Wright	Santa Cruz
9390 Chris	Young	Santa Cruz
9391 Wanda	Alarcon	Santa Cruz
9392 Peggy	Alfred	Los Gatos
9393 Ilana	Alvarez	Santa Cruz
9394 April	Anstey	Boulder Creek
9395 Adam	Armstrong	

9396 Laurel	Bard	Santa Cruz
9397 Karishma	Becher	Sacramento
9398 Roby	Behrens	Santa Cruz
9399 Charles	Bergtolh	Santa Cruz
9400 Sophie	Bertelook	France
9401 Janus	Blaine	Santa Cruz
9402 Carter	Blanchael	Orinda
9403 Becky	Boyd	Scotts Valley
9404 Brennan	Byrnes	Santa Cruz
9405 Sean	Callen	San Jose
9406 Maria	Castillo	Santa Cruz
9407 Debo	Chak	Houston
9408 Lisa	Chary	Cupertino
9409 Bernadette	Chirac	France
9410 Kathryn	Chornomaz	Santa Cruz
9411 Emma	Cintz	
9412 Les	Cox	Santa Cruz
9413 Cindy	Cruz	Santa Cruz
9414 Erica	Cutting	Santa Cruz
9415 Sara	Davis	Oakland
9416 Nicole	Dwyer	Santa Cruz
9417 Kathy	Enos	Los Angeles
9418 Silvia	Escobar	Santa Cruz
9419 Patrea	Finch	Santa Cruz
9420 Joe	Fouquette	Santa Cruz
9421 Edmond	Gapusan	Santa Cruz
9422 Kimberly	Gomez	Santa Cruz
9423 Carey	Guzman	Santa Cruz
9424 Lucas	Hale	Santa Cruz
9425 Kathryn	Harder	Santa Cruz
9426 James Paul	Henry	Santa Cruz
9427 Angelica	Higgins	Santa Cruz
9428 Lisa	Hoelsing	Santa Cruz
9429 Zareah	Huff	Santa Cruz
9430 Dawn	Hustig-Schultz	Santa Cruz
9431 Marabini	Hutton	Santa Cruz
9432 Andrew	Jaruis	Santa Cruz
9433 Wes	Jordan	Santa Cruz
9434 Liki	Kavanah	Santa Cruz

9435 Richard	King	Santa Cruz
9436 Steve	Lyons	Santa Cruz
9437 Maile	McGrew-Frede	Santa Cruz
9438 Paige	McKay	Santa Cruz
9439 Joanne	McKinney	Felton
9440 Dan	McMillan	Big Bend
9441 Karen	Menehan	Santa Cruz
9442 Corey	Miller	Santa Cruz
9443 John	Moseley	Santa Cruz
9444 Jeffrey	Mykel	San Diego
9445 Tessa	Mykel	Santa Cruz
9446 Karen	Olympia	Hayward
9447 Jenny	Osborn	Santa Cruz
9448 Tara	Parcella	Santa Cruz
9449 Sara	Parker	Santa Cruz
9450 George	Perkins	Santa Cruz
9451 Don	Pestana	Los Angeles
9452 Wayne	Petersen	Santa Cruz
9453 Catanna	Pien	Santa Cruz
9454 Jodey	Pini	Santa Cruz
9455 John	Poince	Los Altos
9456 Lily	Powell	Santa Cruz
9457 Jose	Rangel	Santa Cruz
9458 Emily	Reilly	Santa Cruz
9459 Carolina	Remorini	Santa Cruz
9460 James	Ritug	Santa Cruz
9461 Jacqueline	Rivera	Santa Cruz
9462 Kennedy	Rodarte	Santa Cruz
9463 Hayla	Sah	
9464 Ruth	Sanchez	San Fernando Valley
9465 Meghan	Schmidt	Santa Cruz
9466 Kevin	Schultz	Santa Cruz
9467 Jean Marie	Scott	Santa Cruz
9468 Astrid	Shannon	Ben Lomond
9469 Mary Ann	Sheehy	Santa Cruz
9470 Alexandra	Snyder	Santa Cruz
9471 Julie	Stephens	San Fernando Valley
9472 Christian	Sy	Milpitas
9473 David	Tarver	Santa Cruz

9474 Glen	Tepke	Santa Cruz
9475 Inga	Thaxton	Santa Cruz
9476 Thomas	Throve	Milpitas
9477 Rebekah	Travis	Fort Jones
9478 Dylan	Victor	Santa Cruz
9479 Ryan	Warner	Oakland
9480 James	Wathen	Sunnyvale
9481 Shawn	Westward	Santa Cruz
9482 Matt	Wright	Santa Cruz
9483 Michael	Zipkin	Santa Cruz
9484 Betsy	Aceves	Capitola
9485 Kip	Allert	Aptos
9486 Monica	Andrade	Santa Cruz
9487 Ginny	Aragon	Santa Cruz
9488 Angelique	Aspacio	Rodeo
9489 Danielle	Awa	Santa Cruz
9490 Ed	Bacher	Santa Cruz
9491 Jennifer	Bagley	Hollister
9492 Ellen	Bauerle	Santa Cruz
9493 Mara	Baylis	Santa Cruz
9494 Tina	Bayus	Santa Cruz
9495 Skip	Bertolino	Santa Cruz
9496 Kalani	Blake	Santa Cruz
9497 Debbi	Boos	Aptos
9498 Tracy	Boyd	Watsonville
9499 Christine	Braccini	Scotts Valley
9500 Rose	Brindley	Santa Cruz
9501 Ching	Brodsky	Santa Cruz
9502 Kayla	Brown	Ben Lomond
9503 Caitlin	Brune	Santa Cruz
9504 Laura	Brunner	Santa Cruz
9505 Judy	Buck	San Mateo
9506 Giuseppina	Cappella	Watsonville
9507 Ralph	Carino	Stockton
9508 Mahala	Carter	Scotts Valley
9509 Jessie	Case	Santa Cruz
9510 Joaquin	Castillo	Santa Cruz
9511 Stephanie	Caverly	Scotts Valley
9512 Donna	Cederland	Scotts Valley

9513 Lacey	Chandler	Santa Cruz
9514 Maria	Chiavola	San Francisco
9515 Angela	Cho	Santa Cruz
9516 Jackie	Chuang	Santa Cruz
9517 Ralou	Cistain	Santa Cruz
9518 Hermanita	Clark	Santa Cruz
9519 Haley	Clendon	Ben Lomond
9520 Gina	Cole	Watsonville
9521 Beatriz	Collazo	Watsonville
9522 Carly	Collins	Seaside
9523 Joseph	Collins	Seaside
9524 Erin	Comog	Santa Cruz
9525 Jimmy	Cook	Capitola
9526 Theresa	Corino	Santa Cruz
9527 Ahren	Coulton	Santa Cruz
9528 Ashley	Craig	Santa Cruz
9529 Marisa	Crovetto	Milpitas
9530 Jackson	Damhorst	Scotts Valley
9531 Kris	Damhorst	Scotts Valley
9532 Eli	Davis	Santa Cruz
9533 M	de la Garza	Watsonville
9534 Kyra	DeBiaso	Soquel
9535 Rufus	Diamant	Oakland
9536 Molly	Duisenberg	Scotts Valley
9537 Diana	Duque	Santa Cruz
9538 Ann	Durbin	Santa Cruz
9539 Pamela	Eiriksson	Boulder Creek
9540 Rachael	Ellis	Watsonville
9541 Christina	Escobar	Santa Cruz
9542 Dan	Faledman	Santa Cruz
9543 Desiree	Farnal	Watsonville
9544 Danya	Fernandes	Santa Cruz
9545 Ken	Files	Aptos
9546 Marilyn	Files	Aptos
9547 Danielle	Fontius	Aptos
9548 David	Foster	Santa Cruz
9549 Linda	Fowler	Santa Cruz
9550 Nina	Francesconi	Santa Cruz
9551 John	Friel	Avalon

9552 Debby	Fust	Watsonville
9553 Jon	Gamble	Soquel
9554 Darrie	Ganzhorn	Santa Cruz
9555 Liz	Gilkie	Santa Cruz
9556 Tracy	Gill	Corralitos
9557 Jennifer	Givins	Santa Cruz
9558 Lea	Graff	Aptos
9559 Sally	Grancich Cole	Soquel
9560 Pete	Guenere	Watsonville
9561 Rosa	Guenere	Watsonville
9562 Ramona	Guerrero	Hollister
9563 Peg	Guerrieri	Santa Cruz
9564 Julia	Guz	Salinas
9565 Amanda	Hall	Santa Cruz
9566 Amy	Halliday	Soquel
9567 Laura	Hamby	Soquel
9568 Vinnie	Hansen	Santa Cruz
9569 Lily	Hasebe	Watsonville
9570 Keith	Hauser	Santa Cruz
9571 Vit	Hauser	Santa Cruz
9572 Oscar	Hernandez	Santa Cruz
9573 Allan	Helke	Boulder Creek
9574 James	Hobbs	Santa Cruz
9575 Roosevelt	Howard	Santa Cruz
9576 Barbara	Huebner	Soquel
9577 Brian	Huebner	Soquel
9578 John	Hughes	La Selva Beach
9579 Mark	Hull	Aptos
9580 Carrie	Jensen	Santa Cruz
9581 Joanne	Johnston	Santa Cruz
9582 Scott	Johnston	Santa Cruz
9583 Meredith	Jones	Aptos
9584 Mary	Kashmar	Santa Cruz
9585 Lynda	Kaufmann	Santa Cruz
9586 Zach	Kelly	Aptos
9587 Mark	Kik	Santa Cruz
9588 Veronica	Ladihos	Capitola
9589 Jeannett	Lange	Felton
9590 Suagni	Leah	Aptos

9591 David	Liang	Sacramento
9592 Catherine	Lomonosoff	Ben Lomond
9593 Natalie	Lomonosoff	Ben Lomond
9594 Beth	Love	Santa Cruz
9595 Annette	Lyon-Atkinson	Santa Cruz
9596 Vickie	Malandra	Capitola
9597 Jane	Mangels	Aptos
9598 Alicia	Marques	Santa Cruz
9599 Derek	Marquette	Santa Cruz
9600 Holly	Martin	Scotts Valley
9601 Jacob	Martinez	Watsonville
9602 Teresa	Martinez-Rodriguez	Watsonville
9603 Marguerite	Matera	Santa Cruz
9604 Amber	Matthews	Santa Cruz
9605 Josh	McAfee	Ben Lomond
9606 Nicole	McAfee	Ben Lomond
9607 Tom	McCulloch	Ben Lomond
9608 Sean	McLean	Boulder Creek
9609 Katherine	McMiller	Live Oak
9610 Carey	Merrill	Santa Cruz
9611 Teali	Messer	Soquel
9612 David	Miller	Watsonville
9613 Sherri	Miller	Watsonville
9614 Amanda	Mills	Los Gatos
9615 Krystal	Minniefield	Ben Lomond
9616 Katie	Moore	Santa Cruz
9617 Jacheline	Morales	Santa Cruz
9618 Nancy	Mulkey	Soquel
9619 Shawn	Mulkey	Felton
9620 Desiree	Mulligan	Santa Cruz
9621 Marcus	Muno	Hollister
9622 Edgarelo	Munoz	Santa Cruz
9623 Jenifer	Murdock	Capitola
9624 Brian	Murtha	Santa Cruz
9625 Aston	Nails	Los Angeles
9626 Dominica	Navarro	Santa Cruz
9627 Kent	Newbold	Soquel
9628 Don	Nofrey	Santa Cruz
9629 Fabricio	Olsson	Santa Cruz

9630 Terri	Oropezo	Scotts Valley
9631 Javi	Ortega	Salinas
9632 Michelle	Ouse	Aptos
9633 Irene	Pacheco	Santa Cruz
9634 Laura	Pascal	Santa Cruz
9635 Doug	Pascover	
9636 Michael	Peck	Santa Cruz
9637 Maya	Perez	Boulder Creek
9638 Kristen	Petersen	Capitola
9639 Maya	Peterson	Santa Cruz
9640 Sarah	Peterson	Aptos
9641 Denise	Phipps-Craig	Watsonville
9642 Jenn	Polockow	Santa Cruz
9643 Alma	Ponce	Watsonville
9644 John	Posch	Capitola
9645 Marcus	Potent	Santa Cruz
9646 Julia	Powell	Santa Clara
9647 Ruby	Powell	Santa Cruz
9648 Aaron	Quaday	Watsonville
9649 Linda	Quale	Santa Cruz
9650 Lauri	Raffeto	Monterey
9651 David	Regan	Soquel
9652 E	Reyes	Santa Cruz
9653 Mark	Reynolds	Santa Cruz
9654 Ray	Rider	Aptos
9655 Kelly	Roberts	Santa Cruz
9656 Yazmin	Rodriguez	Santa Cruz
9657 Annica	Rose	Santa Cruz
9658 Laurie	Russell	Salinas
9659 Ian	Rutman	Boulder Creek
9660 John	Ryan	Santa Cruz
9661 Orsolya	Salzberg	Aptos
9662 Michael	Sampson	Aptos
9663 Marc	Sander	Watsonville
9664 Ann	Sarratzadeh	Santa Cruz
9665 Geneva	Sarvis	Capitola
9666 Jake	Sarvis	Capitola
9667 Steven	Sarvis	Santa Cruz
9668 Petra	Serafim	Aptos

9669 Dena	Sexton	Santa Cruz
9670 Connie	Sextony	Santa Cruz
9671 Laura	Shaw	Bonny Doon
9672 Patrick	Sheenan	Santa Cruz
9673 Chris	Sherertz	Santa Cruz
9674 Ann	Shetchley	Santa Cruz
9675 Stephanie	Simmons	Scotts Valley
9676 Rob	Smet	Santa Cruz
9677 Annie	Smith	Santa Cruz
9678 Joyce	Smith	Santa Cruz
9679 Joan	Southard	San Jose
9680 Janet	Souza	Santa Cruz
9681 Cate	Stalock	Soquel
9682 Andrea	Steiner	Santa Cruz
9683 Chris	Stewart	Santa Cruz
9684 Martha	Stewart	Santa Cruz
9685 Richard	Stewart	Santa Cruz
9686 Ben	Swan	Santa Cruz
9687 Heni	Swonen	Santa Cruz
9688 Josh	Thompson	Watsonville
9689 Batrick	Tierney	Half Moon Bay
9690 Robin	Tierney	Half Moon Bay
9691 Danielle	Tjandra	Fremont
9692 Paula	Toledo	Freedom
9693 Don	Torchio	Santa Cruz
9694 Maria	Torchio	Scotts Valley
9695 Amanda	Torres	Watsonville
9696 Emiko	Torres	Watsonville
9697 Paul	Tristram	Santa Cruz
9698 Steve	Van Zandt	Bonny Doon
9699 Meg	Volema	Salinas
9700 Mary	Vollerna	Salinas
9701 Jen	Walker	Boulder Creek
9702 Marianne	Wassenborg	Santa Cruz
9703 Jane	Weed-Pomerantz	Santa Cruz
9704 Kim	Wein	Santa Cruz
9705 Alison	Wenger	Santa Cruz
9706 Sam	Wenger	Santa Cruz
9707 Mark	Whelan	Aptos

9708 Andrew	Williamson	Aptos
9709 Carol	Williamson	
9710 James	Williamson	Aptos
9711 Cory	Ybarra	Santa Cruz
9712 Rachel	Abrams	Santa Cruz
9713 John	Avella	Marina
9714 Anne	Berie	Santa Cruz
9715 Ashley	Fortin	Salinas
9716 Boyd	Fortin	Santa Cruz
9717 Liz	Fowler	Felton
9718 Suzanne	Healy	Aptos
9719 Susie	Kaplan	Santa Cruz
9720 Bonnie	Lipscomb	Bonny Doon
9721 John	Presleigh	Santa Cruz
9722 Brandon	Proctor	Santa Cruz
9723 Lisa	Saiki	Santa Cruz
9724 Neal	Saiki	Santa Cruz
9725 James	Sandoval	Santa Cruz
9726 Carol	Sun	Aptos
9727 Jennifer	Walters	Santa Cruz
9728 Alexa	Watkins	Aptos
9729 Martin	Watkins	Santa Cruz
9730 Michael	Watkins	Aptos
9731 Marnin	Burt	Aptos
9732 Annie	Daellenbach	Watsonville
9733 Lauren	May	Ben Lomond
9734 Victoria	Milo	San Jose
9735 Erin	Ray	Ben Lomond
9736 Robert	Aaron	Santa Cruz
9737 Samantha	Abeling	Scotts Valley
9738 Lisa	Agliano	Santa Cruz
9739 Beth	Ahlgren	Felton
9740 Kathryn	Akatifo	Palo Alto
9741 Leslie	Alexander	Livermore
9742 Joyus	Allbright	Corralitos
9743 Carter	Allen	Santa Cruz
9744 Griffin	Allen-Raffety	Santa Cruz
9745 Ray	Allimon	Felton
9746 Mary	Alsip	Santa Cruz

9747 Frank	Alviso	Tracy
9748 Stephanie	Aly	Salinas
9749 Anni	Amberger-Warren	Richmond
9750 Arnold	Ammann	Felton
9751 Elizabeth	Anderson	Scotts Valley
9752 Foster	Anderson	Santa Cruz
9753 Trevor	Andres	Felton
9754 Josslyn	Andrews	Felton
9755 Susan	Andrews	Felton
9756 Joseph	Antoneiti	Larkspur
9757 Kristin	Apple	Los Gatos
9758 Lucy	Archibald	Boulder Creek
9759 Dave	Argentieri	Santa Cruz
9760 Melody	Arl	Santa Cruz
9761 George	Arras	Santa Cruz
9762 Gabe	Arzouni	Soquel
9763 Joshua	Augason	Felton
9764 Adrienne	Bachleda	Menlo Park
9765 Carol	Baggerly	Boulder Creek
9766 Bonnie	Bailey	Atlanta, GA
9767 Patricia	Balth	Boulder Creek
9768 Susan	Barclay	Capitola
9769 William	Barker	Santa Cruz
9770 Carolyn	Bartkowski	Los Gatos
9771 Joan	Barton	Boulder Creek
9772 John	Barton	Ben Lomond
9773 Dave	Bashford	Boulder Creek
9774 Eileen	Bashford	Santa Cruz
9775 Paige	Bayer	San Jose
9776 Ben	Beasley	Boulder Creek
9777 Tessa	Beasley	Boulder Creek
9778 Ben	Beck	Ben Lomond
9779 Randi	Beeman	Felton
9780 Adam	Bell	Scotts Valley
9781 Kaylah	Belvoir	Ben Lomond
9782 Cari	Benefiel	Morgan Hill
9783 Alissa	Bennett	Santa Cruz
9784 Eileen	Bennett	Felton
9785 Michael	Bennett	San Jose

9786 Robert	Bennett	Felton
9787 Skylar	Berggren	Ben Lomond
9788 Carrie	Berk	Soquel
9789 Jeffrey	Bidmon	Felton
9790 Serena	Bieier	Mountain View
9791 Tyden	Binsted-Bass	San Francisco
9792 Eric	Birkhofier	Felton
9793 Rick	Blazo	Ben Lomond
9794 Holger	Blech	Aptos
9795 Maya	Bloomer	Santa Cruz
9796 David	Bomben	Santa Cruz
9797 Talia	Boncutter	Pacific Grove
9798 Debora	Bone	Santa Cruz
9799 Lance	Bone	Santa Cruz
9800 Gabe	Borreson	Scotts Valley
9801 Haleigh	Boss	San Jose
9802 Nicole	Bowen	Scotts Valley
9803 Sarah	Bowman	Felton
9804 Sheridan	Bowman	Santa Cruz
9805 Christine	Braccini	Scotts Valley
9806 Michael	Brackle	Scotts Valley
9807 Erin	Bradford	San Diego
9808 Patricia	Brinckwirth	San Jose
9809 Daniel	Brodsky	Scotts Valley
9810 Mara	Brodsky	Ben Lomond
9811 Sue	Brodsky	Scotts Valley
9812 Jared	Bronen	New Haven, CT
9813 Anne	Brown	Ben Lomond
9814 Bradley	Brown	Boulder Creek
9815 Devon	Brown	Scotts Valley
9816 Heather	Brown	Scotts Valley
9817 Michael	Brownlee	Santa Cruz
9818 Mike	Brunjes	Santa Cruz
9819 Leslie	Buchanan	Boulder Creek
9820 Matt	Buchanan	Boulder Creek
9821 Rowan	Buchanan	Boulder Creek
9822 Dave	Bunn	Sacramento
9823 Andrew	Burt	Aptos
9824 Sheila	Burt	Aptos

9825 Haley	Cada	San Lorenzo Valley
9826 Mason	Cada	San Lorenzo Valley
9827 Maura	Callahan	Boulder Creek
9828 Ron	Callison	Watsonville
9829 Luis	Camara	Monterey
9830 Megan	Canterbury	Felton
9831 Haljun	Cao	Belmont
9832 Mike	Cardwell	St Paul, MN
9833 Chris	Caris	Aptos
9834 Debbi	Carrara	Felton
9835 Adam	Carter	Los Gatos
9836 Mark	Case	Boulder Creek
9837 Tori	Castro	San Jose
9838 Emilie	Cate	Felton
9839 Peter	Catizone	Felton
9840 Donna	Cerio	Soquel
9841 Ezra	Cerio	Marina
9842 Janinne	Chadwick	Ben Lomond
9843 Nick	Chalas	Santa Cruz
9844 Emily	Chamberlain	Ocean Pines
9845 David	Chandler	Seaside
9846 Linda	Chanster	Scotts Valley
9847 Julie	Chapin	Felton
9848 Marlene	Chappell	Felton
9849 Frederic	Charlebois	Felton
9850 Belinda	Charries	Ben Lomond
9851 Kevin	Charries	Ben Lomond
9852 Miranda	Chavez	Santa Cruz
9853 Victoria	Chavez	Ben Lomond
9854 Mary	Cherry	Roseville
9855 Danielle	Chestnut	Ben Lomond
9856 Jane	Childress	Ben Lomond
9857 Sandy	Chimienti	San Jose
9858 Kristin	Choryan	Boulder Creek
9859 Hannah	Christensen	Santa Cruz
9860 Eva	Clark	Santa Cruz
9861 John	Clark	Boulder Creek
9862 Maggie	Clark	Boulder Creek
9863 Tom	Clarke	La Selva Beach

9864 Darlene	Clausen	Santa Cruz
9865 Lynn	Clausen	Santa Cruz
9866 Jill	Clifton	Scotts Valley
9867 Michael	Clifton	Scotts Valley
9868 Nora	Clifton	Scotts Valley
9869 Phoebe	Clifton	Scotts Valley
9870 Dave	Coe	Redwood City
9871 Mariene	Coe	Redwood City
9872 Randy	Cohen	Bonny Doon
9873 Alice	Colby	Santa Cruz
9874 David	Coleoce	Soquel
9875 Brenda	Collins	Boulder Creek
9876 Harry	Cominos	Santa Cruz
9877 Neil	Conner	Santa Cruz
9878 Clayton	Conrad	Felton
9879 Geoffrey	Cook	Lake, LA
9880 Victoria	Cook	Lake, LA
9881 Mary	Cooper	Sanger
9882 Sadie	Cooper	Pacifica
9883 Marina	Corcoran	Santa Cruz
9884 Michael	Corcoran	Santa Cruz
9885 Dylan	Corry	Santa Cruz
9886 Dave	Costa	Boulder Creek
9887 Margy	Cottriel	Santa Cruz
9888 Lucile	Couplan	Palo Alto
9889 Dana	Cox	Santa Cruz
9890 Mardy	Crampton	Santa Cruz
9891 Ryland	Crandon	Ben Lomond
9892 Carmel	Crane	Felton
9893 Sara	Crane	Ben Lomond
9894 Sandy	Cray	Aptos
9895 Aria	Critchfield	San Francisco
9896 Enoch	Crumpton	Felton
9897 Keeley	Crumpton	Felton
9898 Kelly	Cuffe	Ben Lomond
9899 Ashley	Cunningham	Boulder Creek
9900 Bobby	Curry	Sacramento
9901 Bruce	Cyr	Capitola
9902 Sara	Daehne	Santa Cruz

9903 Dennis	D'Andrea	Ben Lomond
9904 Mary Lou	D'Andrea	Ben Lomond
9905 Bryant	Dang	San Francisco
9906 Alex	Daniels	Scotts Valley
9907 Bob	Darling	Santa Cruz
9908 Razel	Davison	Santa Cruz
9909 Parker	Dawson	Santa Cruz
9910 Daniels	de Guyerain	Aptos
9911 Dave	Debello	Santa Cruz
9912 Lara	DeCaro	San Francisco
9913 Jerry	Delany	Boulder Creek
9914 Vince	Delucia	Scotts Valley
9915 David	Deming	Boulder Creek
9916 Andrea	Dempsey	Boulder Creek
9917 Tom	Dempsey	Boulder Creek
9918 Connie	Denault	Felton
9919 Dwight	DePue	Felton
9920 Rose	Destefano	Boulder Creek
9921 Pedro	Diaz	Santa Cruz
9922 Emilie	Dirck	Santa Cruz
9923 Jessica	Doliber	Santa Cruz
9924 Pierre	Douyon	Santa Cruz
9925 Don	Dowell	Volcano
9926 Sharon	Dowell	Cupertino
9927 David	Dowling	Ben Lomond
9928 Kristen	Dowling	Ben Lomond
9929 Jared	Dueker	Ben Lomond
9930 David	Duncan	Scotts Valley
9931 Donna	Dunn	Soquel
9932 Margaret	Durbin	Palo Alto
9933 Cynthia	Dzendzel	Felton
9934 Kevin	Echstrom	Soquel
9935 Christine	Edmond	Washington DC
9936 Adam	Eisen	Half Moon Bay
9937 Paulette	Eisen	Half Moon Bay
9938 Adam	Eisenbert	Santa Cruz
9939 Emily	Elanan	Sunnyvale
9940 Jennifer	Elliott	Los Gatos
9941 Kyle	Elliott	San Jose

9942 David	Emmons	Felton
9943 Kaite	Emmons	Felton
9944 Pete	Eppolito	Santa Cruz
9945 Matt	Ersul	Bonny Doon
9946 Melanie	Escobar	Watsonville
9947 Delaura	Estes	Boulder Creek
9948 Mimi	Esty	Scotts Valley
9949 Lee	Fancey	Martinez
9950 Carolyn	Farrell	Boulder Creek
9951 Chloe	Federico	Santa Cruz
9952 Jeremy	Federico	Santa Cruz
9953 Alder	Fenton	Santa Cruz
9954 Sarah	Ferguson	Soquel
9955 Jocelyn	Ferialdi	Santa Cruz
9956 Mark	Filipowicz	Scotts Valley
9957 Rachel	Finn	Santa Cruz
9958 Floyd	Finney	Fremont
9959 Gina	Fish	Felton
9960 Mike	Fish	Felton
9961 Gary	Fisher	Boulder Creek
9962 Heidi	Fisher	Santa Cruz
9963 Joseph	Fisher	Santa Cruz
9964 Susan	Fisher	Felton
9965 Adam	Fleischer	Santa Cruz
9966 Chris	Flescher	Salinas
9967 Alethea	Flickinger	Boulder Creek
9968 Chris	Flickinger	Boulder Creek
9969 Alica	Florio	Boulder Creek
9970 Tim	Frankel	Boulder Creek
9971 Donald	Freeman	Boulder Creek
9972 Leah	Frost	Felton
9973 Marcus	Frueh	Ben Lomond
9974 Martin	Funcell	Santa Cruz
9975 Robert	Furber	San Lorenzo Valley
9976 Frank	Fusthert	Scotts Valley
9977 David	Gaff	Ben Lomond
9978 Paul	Gallagher	Santa Cruz
9979 Martin	Gallant	Boulder Creek
9980 Tristan	Garcia	San Jose

9981 Nancy	Gardner	Felton
9982 Meena	Garg	Santa Cruz
9983 Sanjiv	Garg	Santa Cruz
9984 Kira	Garner	Aptos
9985 Briana	Gaughan	Santa Cruz
9986 Krista	Gaughan	Capitola
9987 Ted	Gehrke	Redwood Estates
9988 Zedar	Geiger	Santa Cruz
9989 Susanne	Geise	Felton
9990 Amy	Gerome	Felton
9991 Fuller	Gersl	Aptos
9992 Brian	Gibeault	Santa Cruz
9993 Gary	Gillor	San Mateo
9994 Raymond	Godfrey	Felton
9995 Chantel	Goldman	Santa Cruz
9996 Aaron	Gong	Felton
9997 Ilene	Gonzalez	Santa Cruz
9998 Tara	Gonzalez	Oakland
9999 Crystal	Gordon	Petaluma
10000 Zach	Gorman	Santa Cruz
10001 Ken	Gorny	Felton
10002 Eric	Gorsuch	Sunnyvale
10003 William	Goss	Boulder Creek
10004 Larry	Graff	Santa Cruz
10005 Edward	Graham	Santa Rosa
10006 Carol	Grams	Santa Cruz
10007 Faith	Green	San Lorenzo Valley
10008 Doug	Greenfield	Santa Cruz
10009 Brandon	Greeninger	Santa Cruz
10010 Chantz	Greenlaw	Felton
10011 John	Greneil	Prunedale
10012 Kelly	Grieve	Sebastopol
10013 Karen	Grijalva	Santa Cruz
10014 Shaun	Groo Omer	Boulder Creek
10015 Peter	Gross	Scotts Valley
10016 Emerson	Grube	Felton
10017 Patrick	Grube	Felton
10018 Peggy	Guaraldi	Burlingame
10019 Gretchen	Gudenkauf	Felton

10020 Sonja	Gustafsson	Santa Cruz
10021 Annie	Guthrie	Felton
10022 Cathy	Haas	Boulder Creek
10023 Brad	Haege	Santa Cruz
10024 Joy	Hagen	Boulder Creek
10025 Star	Hagen-Esquerre	Boulder Creek
10026 Laurie	Haines	Pacific Grove
10027 Spencer	Haines	Pacific Grove
10028 William	Haines	Pacific Grove
10029 Claire	Hamilton	Boulder Creek
10030 Bruce	Hammel	San Jose
10031 Lisa	Hammer	Boulder Creek
10032 Ken	Hanchett	Campbell
10033 Cherie	Hanson	Santa Cruz
10034 Katherine	Harnett	Mountain View
10035 Amay	Haro	San Jose
10036 Chris	Haro	Felton
10037 Maria	Hastings	Santa Cruz
10038 Nancy	Haver	Scotts Valley
10039 William	Haver	Scotts Valley
10040 William	Haver	Scotts Valley
10041 Nolan	Heath	Santa Cruz
10042 Tara	Heath	Santa Cruz
10043 Holly	Heiner	Del Rey Oaks
10044 Laura	Heinz	Scotts Valley
10045 Terina	Held	Santa Cruz
10046 Michael	Heley	Alameda
10047 Doug	Helppi	Felton
10048 Devin	Henderlong	Boulder Creek
10049 Kerri	Hendrickson	Felton
10050 Julie	Hendriks	Boulder Creek
10051 Evelyn	Hengeveld-Bidmon	Felton
10052 Iver	Hennig	Boulder Creek
10053 Daniel	Henning	Campbell
10054 Britney	Hensley	Boulder Creek
10055 Dana	Herlick	Sausalito
10056 James	Hermens	Hayward
10057 Gerardo	Hernan	Santa Cruz
10058 Alicia	Herzog	Columbia, MO

10059 Callie	Herzog	Kansas City, MO
10060 Jacob	Herzog	Kansas City, MO
10061 Maria	Hesselink	Felton
10062 Kate	Hildenbrand	Ben Lomond
10063 Mary	Hill	Capitola
10064 Shane	Hill	Santa Cruz
10065 Kim	Hinkle	Santa Cruz
10066 Jeremy	Hoekstra	Santa Cruz
10067 Paulette	Hogan	Santa Cruz
10068 Juko	Holiday	Ben Lomond
10069 James	Holloman	Felton
10070 John	Hopprich	Scotts Valley
10071 Melissa	Horcasitas	Sonora
10072 Adee	Horn	San Francisco
10073 Cheryl	Hosteter	San Jose
10074 Jana	Hostetter	Santa Cruz
10075 Jean	Housek	Santa Cruz
10076 Amor	Houston	Scotts Valley
10077 Darren	Huckle	Santa Cruz
10078 Amy	Huenergardt	Santa Cruz
10079 Erica	Huey	Scotts Valley
10080 Daniel	Hughes	
10081 Maeva	Hughes	
10082 Relic	Hughes	
10083 Cathy	Humphries	Scotts Valley
10084 Cammix	Hunt	Ben Lomond
10085 Linda	Hurd	Boulder Creek
10086 Madison	Ingram	Reno, NV
10087 Michelle	Iris	Scotts Valley
10088 Jazmine	Jackson	Oakland
10089 Elizabeth	Jacobs	Fairbanks, AK
10090 Adam	James	Santa Cruz
10091 Kristen	Jeffrey	Scotts Valley
10092 Michelle	Jenkins	Santa Cruz
10093 Sara	Jensen	Santa Cruz
10094 Bob	Johanson	Aromas
10095 Jessica	Johnson	Felton
10096 Mark	Johnson	Scotts Valley
10097 Gina	Jones	Watsonville

10098 Jason	Jones	Scotts Valley
10099 S Dezaray	Jones	Santa Cruz
10100 Linda	Joshua	Santa Cruz
10101 Steve	Joynes	Palo Alto
10102 Hannah	Juie	Menlo Park
10103 Sumanasa	Jyoti	Watsonville
10104 Mischa	Kandinsky	Bonny Doon
10105 Matt	Kangas	Santa Cruz
10106 Jim	Karlsson	San Francisco
10107 Caleb	Karpavage	Ocean Pines
10108 Susana	Karz	Aptos
10109 Allan	Kass	Santa Cruz
10110 Amaya	Kay	Felton
10111 Daphne	Kelly	San Mateo
10112 James	Kelly	Felton
10113 James	Kelly	Bonny Doon
10114 Kevin	Kelly	San Mateo
10115 Maua	Kelsar	Santa Cruz
10116 David	Kennedy	Danville
10117 Eric	Kennedy	Santa Cruz
10118 John	Kennedy	Ben Lomond
10119 Ian	Kent	Boulder Creek
10120 Bree	Kerpage	
10121 Benjamin	Ketcham	Santa Cruz
10122 Dan	King	Felton
10123 Diane	King	San Jose
10124 Jordan	King	Felton
10125 Christian	Kipping	Felton
10126 Rich	Kirby	Watsonville
10127 Hannah	Klaeser	Chicago, IL
10128 Eli	Klinger	Santa Cruz
10129 Laura	Klinger	Watsonville
10130 Deb	Klug	Boulder Creek
10131 Lisa	Knowles	Los Gatos
10132 Michele	Koch	Felton
10133 Macis	Koenig	Santa Cruz
10134 Patrick	Kohlman	Half Moon Bay
10135 Mike	Kolar	Santa Cruz
10136 Greg	Koos	Santa Cruz

10137 Eleni	Krieger	Stockton
10138 Keli	Kuduk	Boulder Creek
10139 Beatrice	Lackey	Brookdale
10140 Robert	Lackey	Santa Cruz
10141 Johanna	Lackner	Soquel
10142 Naomi	Lake	Crestone, CO
10143 Katie	Lamb	Felton
10144 Mary	Lancot	Boulder Creek
10145 William	Larence	San Jose
10146 Aiden	Largay	Felton
10147 Julian	Larocca	Scotts Valley
10148 Mark	Lary	Santa Cruz
10149 Brady	Laub	Campbell
10150 Sheryl	Lawson	San Jose
10151 Mikako	Lazarus	Santa Cruz
10152 Ocea	LeCourt	Santa Cruz
10153 Andrew	LeFranco	Santa Cruz
10154 Naomi	LeGate	Santa Cruz
10155 Andrew	Lennart	El Cerrito
10156 Brandon	Leonardich	Santa Cruz
10157 Jack	Leonhard	Chandler, AZ
10158 Olivia	Leonhard	Chandler, AZ
10159 Robert	Leonhard	Phoenix, AZ
10160 Shaila	Leonhard	Chandler, AZ
10161 Deborah	Letourneau	Santa Cruz
10162 Valmarie	Levine	Santa Cruz
10163 Clinton	Lewis	Palo Alto
10164 Lynda	Lewit	Soquel
10165 Richard	Liberty	Ben Lomond
10166 Johanna	Lighthill	Aptos
10167 Judi	Lilly	Boulder Creek
10168 Larry	Line	El Dorado Hills
10169 Susie	Linscott	Santa Cruz
10170 Faon	Liv	Santa Cruz
10171 Joe	Lodinsky	Felton
10172 Ron	Long	Ben Lomond
10173 Victoria	Loomis	Los Gatos
10174 Ralaine	Lovato	Scotts Valley
10175 Kristin	Lundin	San Jose

10176 Elizabeth	Lutus	Aptos
10177 Marlia	Lutz	Boulder Creek
10178 Bradley	Lyman	Boulder Creek
10179 Alex M	Lynch	Ben Lomond
10180 Kenna	MacBride	Ben Lomond
10181 Deborah	Macdonald	Boulder Creek
10182 Matt	MacGowan	Scotts Valley
10183 Rebecca	Machado	Santa Cruz
10184 Scott	Mack	Scotts Valley
10185 Ken	Mackay	San Jose
10186 Randall	Macy	Boulder Creek
10187 Chris	Maddox	Santa Cruz
10188 Jim	Madison	Concord
10189 Erin	Maier	Ben Lomond
10190 Adrienne	Malone	Castroville
10191 Camilla	Manheimer	
10192 Kristen	Mann	Santa Cruz
10193 Gary	Mansperger	San Jose
10194 Teri	Mantz	Santa Cruz
10195 Danielle	Marks	San Francisco
10196 Shannon	Marquardt	San Jose
10197 Jackie	Marr	Santa Cruz
10198 Bella	Martin	Boulder Creek
10199 Katie	Martin	Santa Cruz
10200 Maya	Martin	Santa Cruz
10201 Rebecca	Martin	Boulder Creek
10202 Travis	Martin	Boulder Creek
10203 Samantha	Martinez	Santa Clara
10204 Sol	Martinez	Santa Cruz
10205 Jonathan	Marx	Soquel
10206 Marilyn	Marzell	Felton
10207 Lisa	Mason	Boulder Creek
10208 Michael	Mason	Boulder Creek
10209 Darrell	Mattair	Boulder Creek
10210 Kingston	Mattair	Boulder Creek
10211 Sierra	Mattair	Boulder Creek
10212 Summer	Mattair	Boulder Creek
10213 Kerry	Matloch	Boulder Creek
10214 Joe	Mawoine	Boulder Creek

10215 Nico	Mawoine	Boulder Creek
10216 Megan	Mayer	San Francisco
10217 Bartan	McCaffa	Santa Cruz
10218 Phil	McCauly	Santa Cruz
10219 Elizabeth	McCracken	Sunnyvale
10220 Al	McGregor	Santa Cruz
10221 Joseph	McGuire	Los Angeles
10222 Lisa	McGuire	Boulder Creek
10223 Chelsea	McHone	Felton
10224 Bob	McKenzie	Soquel
10225 Carlene	McKenzie	Soquel
10226 Chris	McKenzie	Boulder Creek
10227 Elisha	McKeown	Scotts Valley
10228 Klee	McKeown	Boulder Creek
10229 Holly	McKrell	Salinas
10230 Mary Beth	McLaughlin	Felton
10231 Paula	McLinden	Felton
10232 Arlene	Means	Boulder Creek
10233 Hayley	Means	Scotts Valley
10234 Greg	Melortl	Moss Landing
10235 Deweg	Melton	Pacifica
10236 Mark	Mercer	Capitola
10237 Matt	Michaelis	Santa Cruz
10238 Lukas	Michelsen	Santa Cruz
10239 Robert	Middleton	Boulder Creek
10240 Sarah	Miksits	Ben Lomond
10241 Cameron	Miller	Scotts Valley
10242 Dave	Miller	Santa Cruz
10243 John	Miller	Santa Cruz
10244 Maria	Miller	Santa Cruz
10245 Matt	Miller	Monterey
10246 Michele	Miller	Boulder Creek
10247 Norah	Miller	Santa Cruz
10248 Shane	Miller	Santa Cruz
10249 Tom	Miller	Felton
10250 Christy	Mills	Santa Cruz
10251 Angelina	Miranda	Ben Lomond
10252 Willaim	Moller	Ben Lomond
10253 David	Montanari	Felton

10254 Lola	Montgomery	Ben Lomond
10255 Luke	Moore	Boulder Creek
10256 Marylyn	Morehouse	Felton
10257 Natalie	Morejohn	Boulder Creek
10258 Larry	Moretti	Campbell
10259 Tiffanyh	Morgan-Smiley	Santa Cruz
10260 Kayly	Moriarty	Bonny Doon
10261 Chandra	Morris	Boulder Creek
10262 Gaylon	Morris	Boulder Creek
10263 Wayne	Morton	Brookdale
10264 Darla	Moulton	Scotts Valley
10265 Jason	Moulton	Scotts Valley
10266 Terri	Mullen	Redwood City
10267 Catherine	Murphy	Santa Cruz
10268 Jack	Murphy	Reno, NV
10269 Robert	Murphy	Santa Cruz
10270 Susan	Murren	Felton
10271 Joyce	Muse	Huntington Beach
10272 Mike	Muse	Santa Cruz
10273 Pam	Myers	Santa Cruz
10274 Steve	Nail	Boulder Creek
10275 Jim	Neve	Boulder Creek
10276 Kim	Nevitt	Morgan Hill
10277 Cynthia	New	Ben Lomond
10278 Tom	Newhall	Scotts Valley
10279 Dana	Newton	Boulder Creek
10280 Thad	Newton	Boulder Creek
10281 Theresa	Neyer	Brookdale
10282 Joshua	Nichols	Ben Lomond
10283 Leslie	Nicolett	Boulder Creek
10284 Rowan	Nicolett-Ray	Boulder Creek
10285 Jessica	Niemeyer	Santa Cruz
10286 Hannah	Nolan	Santa Cruz
10287 Mark	Nolan	La Honda
10288 Jodee	Noil	Santa Cruz
10289 Emily	Nord	Mountain View
10290 Tom	Nord	Boulder Creek
10291 Lenny	Norton	Felton
10292 Jeff	November	Santa Cruz

10293 Alisha	Novina	Marina
10294 Chris	Nowak	Scotts Valley
10295 Shawn	Nowak	Scotts Valley
10296 Jonathan	Nunes	Santa Cruz
10297 Sandy	Olliges	Boulder Creek
10298 Jennifer	Olson	Santa Cruz
10299 John	Ono	HI
10300 Shelby	Orom	San Jose
10301 Scott	Orr	Sunnyvale
10302 Peter	Ortiz	San Jose
10303 Chelsie	Osenga	Santa Cruz
10304 Mike	Owens	Santa Cruz
10305 John	Padelt	Ben Lomond
10306 Mary	Padelt	Ben Lomond
10307 Darrell	Palmer	Boulder Creek
10308 Stacy	Pappanastos	Santa Cruz
10309 Andrew	Parker	Alameda
10310 Travis	Parker	Santa Cruz
10311 Emma	Patterson	Sacramento
10312 Ken	Patterson	Sacramento
10313 Lou	Pavlina	Brookdale
10314 Kevin	Peacock	Sunnyvale
10315 William	Peck	Santa Cruz
10316 Michael	Pegram	Santa Cruz
10317 Flo	Pelze	Alamaden
10318 Ida	Penny	Boulder Creek
10319 Rachel	Perkins	San Francisco
10320 Jill	Perry	Santa Cruz
10321 Ellie	Peters	Boulder Creek
10322 Mark	Peterson	Brookdale
10323 Kathy	Phillips	Boulder Creek
10324 Lynda	Phillips	Boulder Creek
10325 Shaden	Pias	Boulder Creek
10326 Adam	Pierce	Santa Cruz
10327 Pan	Piere	Santa Cruz
10328 Silvana	Piga	Santa Cruz
10329 Cece	Pinheiro	Santa Cruz
10330 Kim	Pini	Corralitos
10331 Mark	Pinone	Santa Cruz

10332 Jennifer	Pitino	Santa Cruz
10333 Brian	Plank	Ripon
10334 Angelino	Polze	Alamaden
10335 Andrew	Porten	Santa Cruz
10336 Meridith	Porter	Boulder Creek
10337 Jennifer	Powers	Santa Cruz
10338 Lawrence	Prather	Boulder Creek
10339 Sierra	Predovich	San Geronio
10340 Garrett	Presley	Santa Cruz
10341 Ashley	Preto	La Selva Beach
10342 Paul	Preto	Ben Lomond
10343 Carol	Pruitt	Ben Lomond
10344 Sherry	Pulvers	Boulder Creek
10345 Cathleen	Quinn	Scotts Valley
10346 Susan	Raay	Capitola
10347 Rory	Radovich	Felton
10348 Joan	Rainville	Ukiah
10349 Joe	Raley	Felton
10350 Stephanie	Ralston	Felton
10351 Lindsey	Ramirez	Scotts Valley
10352 Nick	Ranello	Boulder Creek
10353 Randy	Raven	Boulder Creek
10354 Cindy	Rech	Brookdale
10355 Jeffrey	Redmon	Santa Cruz
10356 Candie	Regn	Felton
10357 Jackie	Ribezzo	Santa Cruz
10358 Ben	Richards	Felton
10359 Julie	Richards	Felton
10360 Heather	Richman	Santa Cruz
10361 Diane	Rigoni	Santa Cruz
10362 Janna	Rivas	Watsonville
10363 Dana	Rivkin	Ben Lomond
10364 Brian	Robbins	Ben Lomond
10365 Kevin	Robinson	La Selva Beach
10366 Michelle	Robinson	Santa Cruz
10367 James	Roderick	Crestone, CO
10368 Elliott	Roebuck	Capitola
10369 Brenda	Rogers	Boulder Creek
10370 Miles	Rogers	Ben Lomond

10371 Patrick	Rogers	Boulder Creek
10372 Taylor	Rogers	San Jose
10373 Joyce	Rollins	Capitola
10374 Ryan	Romsey	Santa Cruz
10375 Sarah	Roney	Felton
10376 Shari	Rose	Santa Cruz
10377 Adia	Ross	Ben Lomond
10378 Cynthia	Ruhsam	Santa Cruz
10379 Stephen	Russ	Mount Shasta
10380 Lorie	Russel	San Jose
10381 Matt	Ryann	Capitola
10382 Zach	Saccone	Felton
10383 Katie	Saldavia	Boulder Creek
10384 Manuel	Sanchez	Watsonville
10385 Laura	Santana	Santa Cruz
10386 Paul	Santana	Santa Cruz
10387 Michael	Sareuis	Boulder Creek
10388 David	Sarnowski	Ben Lomond
10389 Julian	Sauer	Boulder Creek
10390 Leslie	Savelbert	Seaside
10391 Suzanne	Schrag	Ben Lomond
10392 Kathy	Schutt	Felton
10393 Kimberly	Schweitzer	Santa Cruz
10394 Zoe	Seabock	Santa Cruz
10395 Robert	See	Boulder Creek
10396 Bud	Seligman	Ben Lomond
10397 Walter	Sensing	Half Moon Bay
10398 Carol	Shaw	Felton
10399 Marc	Shaw	Ben Lomond
10400 Brian	Sheredy	Scotts Valley
10401 Dylan	Sherwood	Ben Lomond
10402 Christy	Shults	Ben Lomond
10403 Laurey	Shumaker	Felton
10404 Chuck	Sh-yeev	Boulder Creek
10405 Sara	Siegel	Ben Lomond
10406 Barb	Sievert	Santa Cruz
10407 Christina	Siller	Turlock
10408 Cassie	Silva	Santa Cruz
10409 Jorja	Silva	Los Gatos

10410 Randle	Silverstein	Santa Cruz
10411 Alexandria	Simbulah	Boulder Creek
10412 Bobby	Simbulan	Boulder Creek
10413 Taya	Simbulan	Boulder Creek
10414 Travis	Simbulan	Boulder Creek
10415 Neil	Simmons	Santa Cruz
10416 Shannon	Sinclair	Santa Cruz
10417 Kyle	Slavich	Felton
10418 Patrick	Slavin	Soquel
10419 Miakoda	Sly	Santa Cruz
10420 Angela	Smith	Boulder Creek
10421 Doris	Smith	Aromas
10422 Paul	Smith	Scotts Valley
10423 Richard	Smith	Santa Cruz
10424 Troy	Smothermon	Santa Cruz
10425 Jovita	Snyder	Watsonville
10426 Jaxon	Soto	Santa Cruz
10427 Marti	Sparrow	Elk Grove
10428 April	Spehar	Campbell
10429 Michele	Spencer	Scotts Valley
10430 Liliy	Spooner	Santa Cruz
10431 Austin	Sprague	Aptos
10432 Yolanda	Stabler	Boulder Creek
10433 Paul	Staples	Boulder Creek
10434 Travis	Stebbins	San Jose
10435 Candice	Stenstrom	Santa Cruz
10436 Shadley	Stephens	Ben Lomond
10437 Lisa	Stevenson	Santa Cruz
10438 Doug	Stewart	Santa Cruz
10439 Falley	Stewart	Felton
10440 Carolina	Stoker	Los Gatos
10441 Bill	Strand	San Jose
10442 Andar	Strang	Felton
10443 David	Strelitz	Los Gatos
10444 Jane	Summer	Berkeley
10445 Howard	Susbee	Scotts Valley
10446 Megan	Swedmark	Felton
10447 Dennis	Sweeney	Boulder Creek
10448 Charlene	Swenter	Los Gatos

10449 Sam	Taliman	Bloomington, IN
10450 Annie	Tang	Santa Cruz
10451 Hoag	Tarbini	Santa Cruz
10452 Liz	Taylor-Selling	Felton
10453 Julie	Tell	Berkeley
10454 Nancee	Teresi	Santa Cruz
10455 Antonio	Theodore	San Francisco
10456 Dave	Thomas	Ben Lomond
10457 Katie	Thomas	Ben Lomond
10458 Emilie	Thomas-Anderson	Ben Lomond
10459 Barbara	Thompson	Brookdale
10460 Lynn	Thompson	Santa Cruz
10461 Lesley	Thonga	Petaluma
10462 Don	Thorensen	Santa Cruz
10463 Jennifer	Tomlin	Felton
10464 Miriam	Tomlin	Felton
10465 Joel	Tondreau	Berkeley
10466 Kathy	Toposidis	Ben Lomond
10467 Nate	Trame	Las Vegas, NV
10468 Mary Ann	Tripp	Los Gatos
10469 Lysbeth	Truax	Santa Cruz
10470 Stefanie	Tucker	Aptos
10471 Clare	Twohig	Pacific Grove
10472 James	Ullret	El Sobrante
10473 Tracy	Unti	Boulder Creek
10474 Betsy	Vaca	Soquel
10475 Rafael	Vaca	Soquel
10476 Cindy	Valenzuela	Capitola
10477 Terry	Van Ausdall	Boulder Creek
10478 Wendie	Van Tiem	Boulder Creek
10479 Regan	Van Wiekke	Ben Lomond
10480 Colin	Van Zandt	Bonny Doon
10481 Summer	Vanslager	Santa Cruz
10482 Michaelia	Venter	Los Gatos
10483 Ashley	Vezina	Boulder Creek
10484 Jeri	Vezina	Boulder Creek
10485 David	Volkland	Capitola
10486 Adam	Wade	Watsonville
10487 Renee	Waggener	Boulder Creek

10488 Linda	Wahler	Felton
10489 Renee	Wall	Santa Cruz
10490 Rebecca	Wallba	Santa Cruz
10491 Nathanael	Walsh	Santa Cruz
10492 Noel	Warwick	Ben Lomond
10493 James	Wasserman	Scotts Valley
10494 Elizabeth	Watson	Felton
10495 Mary	Wenslaff	Ben Lomond
10496 Jessica	Werk	Boulder Creek
10497 Nancy	Werner	Santa Cruz
10498 Janet	Westphal	Boulder Creek
10499 Joan	Wheeler	Scotts Valley
10500 Dale	White	Boulder Creek
10501 Travis	Wiggans	Santa Cruz
10502 Allison	Wilens	Santa Cruz
10503 Sandra	Wiley	Boulder Creek
10504 Tiffany	Wikerson	Boulder Creek
10505 Paul	William	Aptos
10506 Carmen	Williams	Aptos
10507 James	Williams	Ben Lomond
10508 Joelle	Williams	Felton
10509 Nyla	Williams	Boulder Creek
10510 Rich	Williams	Felton
10511 Thomas	Wion	Johnstown
10512 Amanda	Wisler	Santa Cruz
10513 Gail	Wisler	Santa Cruz
10514 Larry	Wisler	Santa Cruz
10515 Gail	Wisniewski	Santa Cruz
10516 Angie	Witine	Corralitos
10517 Sandi	Woods	Scotts Valley
10518 Angela	Wooten	Scotts Valley
10519 Amy	Wu	San Jose
10520 Sean	Wu	Santa Cruz
10521 David	Yannone	Felton
10522 Sebastian	Yannone	Felton
10523 Michelle	Yeo	Ben Lomond
10524 Jon	Young	Santa Cruz
10525 Laura	Young	Santa Cruz
10526 Willa	Young	Santa Cruz

10527 Brad	Youngquist	Santa Cruz
10528 Tessa	Yount	Scotts Valley
10529 Linda	Zanville	Boulder Creek
10530 Elizabeth	Zapoyn	Boulder Creek
10531 Jason	Zaremba	Boulder Creek
10532 Michele	Zaremba	Boulder Creek
10533 Robert	Zaremba	Boulder Creek
10534 Sarah	Zurhellen	Santa Cruz
10535 Mary-lynn	Zweers	Santa Cruz
10536 Andrew	Boyd-Goodrich	La Honda
10537 Judith	Chamberlin	San Jose
10538 John	Emery	Mountain View
10539 Kaki	Flynn	Boulder Creek
10540 Richard	Hix	Boulder Creek
10541 Nan	Singh-Bowman	Ben Lomond
10542 Lila	Blackney	Santa Cruz
10543 Kristen	Brown	Ben Lomond
10544 Cayla	De Tar	Boulder Creek
10545 Rohit	Dhar	Santa Cruz
10546 Sasha	Godet	Santa Cruz
10547 Abigail	Judkins	Santa Cruz
10548 Atikhun	Karjanakaset	Santa Cruz
10549 Wendy	Lewis	Los Gatos
10550 Ashlyn	Lyttle	Freedom
10551 Jillian	Mickel	Santa Cruz
10552 Chandler	Moeller	Santa Cruz
10553 Art	Motta	Santa Cruz
10554 Doreen	Prieto	Santa Cruz
10555 Ysabel	Quartararo	Santa Cruz
10556 Lillie	Reed	Santa Cruz
10557 Celeste	Robinson	Ben Lomond
10558 Suini	Torres	Santa Cruz
10559 Yolanda	Wheeler	Bonny Doon
10560 Debra	Williams	Boulder Creek
10561 Michael	Achee	Aptos
10562 Clark	Akatiff	Palo Alto
10563 Lori	Atkinson	San Jose
10564 Keerti	Ayakannu	Santa Cruz
10565 Deb	Backman	Sonoma

10566 Joe	Ballatore	Watsonville
10567 Janice	Banao	Santa Cruz
10568 Ashley	Barker	Santa Cruz
10569 Irene	Barrera	San Jose
10570 Mariah	Beaumont	Boulder Creek
10571 Jill	Bender	Ben Lomond
10572 Lynann	Bertoldi	Santa Cruz
10573 Sky	Biblin	Santa Cruz
10574 Donna	Bishop	Ben Lomond
10575 Barbara	Blare	Santa Cruz
10576 Diane	Bloch	Santa Cruz
10577 Robert	Blumberg	Santa Cruz
10578 Geoff	Boehm	Ben Lomond
10579 Craig	Bordelon	Santa Cruz
10580 Laura	Bowen	Felton
10581 Vishal	Braidasna	Santa Cruz
10582 Lara	Brash	Watsonville
10583 David	Brown	Marin
10584 Erin	Browning	Santa Cruz
10585 Paul	Butler	Aptos
10586 Jasmine	Byron	Santa Cruz
10587 Shade	Byron	Eugene, OR
10588 Sharon	Campbell	Santa Cruz
10589 Ryan	Canavan	Santa Cruz
10590 Diego	Cardona	Santa Cruz
10591 West	Carlson	Santa Cruz
10592 Diane	Carrara	San Francisco
10593 Shamachee	Cash	Royal Oaks
10594 Rich	Casteel	La Selva Beach
10595 Chris	Catterton	Berkeley
10596 Emilie	Cavallan	Santa Cruz
10597 Daren	Chadwick	Ben Lomond
10598 Malin	Cheney	Campbell
10599 Tami	Chesnut	Vallecito
10600 Lori	Cioffi	Felton
10601 Carl	Cobb	Capitola
10602 Laurie	Corn	Felton
10603 Addison	Cox	Santa Cruz
10604 Ajyssa	Cuellar	Santa Cruz

10605 Luke	Dahlen	Santa Cruz
10606 Quinn	Daud	Santa Cruz
10607 Doug	Davidovich	Portland, OR
10608 Mary	Davidson	Santa Cruz
10609 Cynthia	de la Rionda	San Francisco
10610 David	Debus	Felton
10611 Joan	Debus	Felton
10612 Glenn	Desjardins	Ben Lomond
10613 Debbie	Diersch	Aptos
10614 Candace	Eleazarraz	Santa Cruz
10615 Raul	Estrada	Santa Cruz
10616 Julie	Fasolas	Felton
10617 Jane	Ferguson	Santa Cruz
10618 Toby	Ferguson	Santa Cruz
10619 Nick	Firestone	
10620 Kevin	Flores	Santa Cruz
10621 Arnold	Fox	Soquel
10622 Jazmine	Franklin	Santa Cruz
10623 Marivee	Frayar	Boulder Creek
10624 Andrew	Frostholm	Campbell
10625 Christina	Gancio	Santa Cruz
10626 Hannah	Garcia	Santa Cruz
10627 Peter	Glynn	Santa Cruz
10628 Rafael	Gomez	Hollister
10629 Nat	Goodby	Oakland
10630 Dave	Gordon	Bonny Doon
10631 Katie	Gorsuch	Sunnyvale
10632 Pardees	Goshtasb	Buffalo, NY
10633 Jenna	Graff	Santa Cruz
10634 Shawna	Gregory	Scotts Valley
10635 Armin	Hacini	Santa Cruz
10636 Cyrus	Haghighi	Campbell
10637 Molly	Handon	Santa Cruz
10638 Giala	Haskins	Watsonville
10639 Joyce	Hathaway	Brookdale
10640 Elliot	Headley	Santa Cruz
10641 Kirsta	Hein	Capitola
10642 Brianna	Henderson	Santa Cruz
10643 Ryan	Henderson	Santa Clara

10644 Michael	Hleantane	San Jose
10645 Selena	Hudson	Santa Cruz
10646 Paul	Huerta	Watsonville
10647 Clint	Hughey	Felton
10648 Jada	Hughey	Felton
10649 Angela	Hullar	Santa Cruz
10650 Rebecca	Ivanusich	Santa Cruz
10651 Lore	James	Santa Cruz
10652 Dobie	Jenkins	Freedom
10653 Jeff	Jenkins	Santa Cruz
10654 Jenna	Johnson	Aptos
10655 Laurel	Johnson	Boulder Creek
10656 Krish	Jud	Santa Cruz
10657 Jamie	Jyner	Santa Cruz
10658 Patty	Karabatsos	San Jose
10659 Darren	Karopczyc	Redwood City
10660 Susan	Kauffman	Santa Cruz
10661 Jeff	Kazon	San Francisco
10662 Robert	Kealhofer	Santa Cruz
10663 Kevin	Keedy	Santa Cruz
10664 Thais	Kelly	Santa Cruz
10665 Roger	Kern	Scotts Valley
10666 Umair	Khan	Sacramento
10667 Anthony	King	San Jose
10668 Matt	Kramer	Felton
10669 Mary Anne	Kramer-Urner	Santa Cruz
10670 Jeni	Kuzman	Ventura
10671 Frank	Laguna	Santa Cruz
10672 Sten	Lake	Santa Cruz
10673 Sofia	LeBlanc	Santa Cruz
10674 Michelle	LeClair	Aptos
10675 Mark D	Lee	Ben Lomond
10676 Michael	Leigh	Soquel
10677 Travis	Leo	Felton
10678 Aaron	Lewis	Santa Cruz
10679 Geneva	Lieberberg	Santa Cruz
10680 Maximilian	Masluk	Santa Cruz
10681 Bridget	Matz	Watsonville
10682 Justin	McDonell	Capitola

10683 Lieber	McKee	Santa Cruz
10684 Taylor	Medina	Santa Cruz
10685 Victoria	Medina	Santa Cruz
10686 David	Meyberg	San Jose
10687 Sara	Meyer	Bonny Doon
10688 Gary	Milburn	Santa Cruz
10689 Caleb	Miller	Santa Cruz
10690 Tamarah	Minami	Santa Cruz
10691 Tahereh	Mirzakazem	Buffalo, NY
10692 Sameera	Molnpour	Santa Cruz
10693 Alexandria	Molina	San Jose
10694 Josefa	Molina	Santa Cruz
10695 Linda	Moore	Boulder Creek
10696 Rob	Mullen	Santa Cruz
10697 Jim	Muse	Huntington Beach
10698 Amy	Neff	Santa Cruz
10699 George	Nethercutt	Watsonville
10700 Heidi	Newton	Boulder Creek
10701 Rebecca	Northcutt	Felton
10702 Amy	Nunes	Santa Cruz
10703 Cindy	Obrien	Boulder Creek
10704 Patricia	O'Connell	Felton
10705 Anna	Orans	Santa Cruz
10706 Morgan	O'Reilly	Felton
10707 Nancy	Owens	Boulder Creek
10708 Claire	Palazzo	Santa Cruz
10709 Faaizah	Patali	Santa Cruz
10710 Simon	Patanjo	Santa Cruz
10711 Jon	Perkins	Santa Cruz
10712 Stacie	Pilgreen	Santa Cruz
10713 Eldine	Posner	La Selva Beach
10714 Micah	Posner	Santa Cruz
10715 Ronald	Powers	Santa Cruz
10716 Elizabeth	Rafietari	Santa Cruz
10717 Tony	Rali	Scotts Valley
10718 Craig	Rayburn	Watsonville
10719 Leslie	Rayburn	Watsonville
10720 Timon	Read	Santa Cruz
10721 Ryan	Reger	Santa Cruz

10722 Jake	Robinson	Felton
10723 Ursula Rose	Rochester	Santa Cruz
10724 Nick	Rodin	Soquel
10725 Ally	Rodriguez	Santa Cruz
10726 Kevin	Rodriguez	Santa Cruz
10727 Mark	Roha	
10728 Chloe	Russeau	Campbell
10729 James	Salazar	Bonny Doon
10730 Kim	Sammert	Ben Lomond
10731 Nicholas	Schlick	San Jose
10732 Cynthia	Schultz	San Jose
10733 Susan	Seibolt	Boulder Creek
10734 Nicholas	Sexton-Ruell	Santa Cruz
10735 Aaron	Shaw	Santa Cruz
10736 Jan	Sheehan	Santa Cruz
10737 Scott	Sheldon	Santa Cruz
10738 Colin	Skye	Santa Cruz
10739 Christopher	Smith	Santa Cruz
10740 Nicole	Spears	Santa Cruz
10741 Cynthia	Spillman	Aptos
10742 J D	Stager	San Jose
10743 Robyn	Staif	Royal Oaks
10744 Anna	Stid	Santa Cruz
10745 Tai	Stills	Scotts Valley
10746 Kathy	Strom Cho	Santa Cruz
10747 Ellen	Sweeney	Boulder Creek
10748 John	Swift	Santa Cruz
10749 Daniya	Tapia	San Jose
10750 Monica	Tapia	San Jose
10751 Sarah	Tapia	San Jose
10752 Jeny	Thomas	Aptos
10753 David	Thorn	Santa Cruz
10754 Nellie	Thorngate	Santa Cruz
10755 Wendie	Tipton	Elkhorn
10756 Madison	Tomlin	Felton
10757 Tim	Tonsing	Felton
10758 Jesus	Torre	Santa Cruz
10759 Nicholas	Trinh	San Jose
10760 Kali	Turner	Santa Cruz

10761 Jeff	Ustick	Felton
10762 Bruce	Van Allen	Santa Cruz
10763 Nick	Van Horn	Bonny Doon
10764 Jim	Van Houten	La Selva Beach
10765 Victoria	Vascones	Santa Cruz
10766 Michael	Victor	Santa Cruz
10767 Ryan	Wart	Santa Cruz
10768 Dan	Weiser	La Selva Beach
10769 Scott	Williams	Aptos
10770 Heather	Williamson	Boulder Creek
10771 Troy	Williamson	Santa Cruz
10772 Mary	Winslow	Santa Cruz
10773 Robert	Wyland	Santa Cruz
10774 Charles	Zellers	Mountain View
10775 Genna	BloomBecker	Santa Cruz
10776 Nancy	Balgh	Watsonville
10777 Bernard	Hilberman	Santa Cruz
10778 Jane P.	Doyle	Santa Cruz
10779 Vivian	Gratton	Santa Cruz
10780 Bernie	Beckwith	Santa Cruz
10781 Peggy	Pollard	Santa Cruz
10782 Nicole	DeLauder	Aptos
10783 Carol	Cower	Capitola
10784 Myra	Morris	Santa Cruz
10785 Herman	Heller	Los Gatos
10786 Andrea	Van de Loo	Santa Cruz
10787 Michael & Karen	Poret	Santa Cruz
10788 Rick	Burke	Scotts Valley
10789 Myra	Morris	Santa Cruz
10790 Kim	Pini	Watsonville
10791 Esmeralda	Fregoso	Santa Cruz
10792 Dee	Takemoto	Aptos
10793 Jim	Cumming	Capitola
10794 Stuart	Carlson	Santa Cruz
10795 Tree	Island	Santa Cruz
10796 Joanie	Hjulmaud	Santa Cruz
10797 Tuesday	Jensen	Santa Cruz
10798 Joel	Markham	Santa Cruz
10799 Chel	Sheffer	Santa Cruz

10800 Carol	Pecot	Los Gatos
10801 Kate Aver	Avraham	Santa Cruz
10802 Susan	Heinz	Soquel
10803 Linda	Holiday	Santa Cruz
10804 Oceano		Santa Cruz
10805 Susan Rothen	Berg	Santa Cruz
10806 Karyn	Bristol	Santa Cruz
10807 James E.	Stanford	Santa Cruz
10808 S.	Baldzikowsk	Santa Cruz
10809 Benjamin Isaac	McCann	Santa Cruz
10810 Kai	Siedenburg	Santa Cruz
10811 Karen	Groppi	Santa Cruz
10812 Jack & Nancy	Alves	Scotts Valley
10813 Tiona M.	Hutmacher	Salinas
10814 Cheryl	Hammond	Capitola
10815 Linda	Rappoport	Capitola
10816 Delia	Gilligan	Aptos
10817 Tom & Kris	Kettenburg	San Diego
10818 Chris	Tomkins	Aptos
10819 Bill	McBride	Santa Cruz
10820 Petunella	Van Dam	Santa Cruz
10821 Grace	Voss	Santa Cruz
10822 Park	Barsamian	Santa Cruz
10823 Ed	Kisduff	Watsonville
10824 JR	Hart	Salinas
10825 Janet	Starr	Soquel
10826 Douglas	Garcia	Santa Cruz
10827 Constance	Sexton	Santa Cruz
10828 Steve	Troth	Santa Cruz
10829 Rockwill	Troth	Capitola
10830 Jackie	Rail	Scotts Valley
10831 Robert	Reisman	Ben Lomond
10832 Robin	Lysne	Santa Cruz
10833 Pete	Pearson	Santa Cruz
10834 Alan	Eklof	Santa Cruz
10835 Skippy	Givens	Santa Cruz
10836 Cathy	Abood	Kona, HI
10837 George	Abood	Kona, HI
10838 Lily	Abood	Santa Cruz

10839 Jessica	Abood	Kona, HI
10840 Alwa	Gordon	Santa Cruz
10841 Frank	Embernate	Soquel
10842 Robert	Embernate	Upland, CA
10843 Joe	Bailey	Aptos
10844 Willis	Bailey	Soquel
10845 Julieann	Bailey	Aptos
10846 Charleene	Sellers	Mesa, AZ
10847 Mary	Jennings	Santa Cruz
10848 Delphine	Wartelle	Santa Cruz
10849 Molly	O'Hara	San Diego
10850 Shelby	Rivken	Santa Cruz
10851 Marleah	Sherwood	Santa Cruz
10852 Mole	Foana-Sumers	Santa Cruz
10853 Kane	Carter	Sacramento
10854 Brenda	Auer	Arroyo Grande
10855 Owen	Schwatka	Vienna, VA
10856 Liz	Schwatka	Vienna, VA
10857 Michael	Anderson	Woodside
10858 Mark	Campos	Ben Lomond
10859 Janet	Myhre	Santa Cruz
10860 Charlotte	Reynolds	Santa Cruz
10861 Karen	Von Hoene	Denver
10862 Matt	Lutskey	Los Angeles
10863 Gloria	Klenk	Trukee, CA
10864 Margarita	Vasylyeva	Sacramento
10865 Nelya	Vasylyeva	San Francisco
10866 Tommy	Webb	Mariposa
10867 April	Milne	Ben Lomond
10868 Claudio	Martinez	Watsonville, CA
10869 Rane	Guzman	Rocklin, CA
10870 Jim	Hayne	San Jose, CA
10871 Linda	Reynolds	Felton, CA
10872 Phyllis	Starkey	Oxford, U.K.
10873 Hugh	Starkey	Oxford, U.K.
10874 Matt	Ward (Soundtrack)	Santa Cruz
10875 Janet	Lohr	Santa Cruz
10876 Bryan	Doe	
10877 Shayla	Howser	Santa Cruz
10878 Delilah	Howser	Santa Cruz
10879 Curtis	Oakes	Larkspur, CA
10880 Deb	Thompson	Modesto, CA
10881 Denise	Wake	Modesto, CA
10882 Ariana	Lathan	Modesto, CA
10883 Jacqueline	Jackson	Modesto, CA
10884 Juli	Watson	Seattle, WA
10885 Carol	Suddards	Edmonton, Canada
10886 John	Myers	Redwood City
10887 Kobi	Hudson	Billings, MT
10888 Lauren	Wagner	Bozeman, MT
10889 George	Burd	Santa Cruz
10890 Aniceta	Rito	New Orleans

10891 Tots	Sakamoto	Corralitos
10892 Jeanette	Brown	Mariposa, CA
10893 Melissa	Stockton	Santa Cruz
10894 Richard	Jensen	San Leandro
10895 Robert	Turner	Mountain View
10896 Laura	Brennan	Mullumbimby, NSW, Australia
10897 Adeline	Devesin	Covina, CA
10898 Ailenn	Delaney	Half Moon Bay
10899 Lesley	Forbes	Los Gatos, CA
10900 Jett	Tobin	Mountain View, CA
10901 Sam	Tobin	Mtn View, CA
10902 David	Celli	Stockton, CA
10903 Dan	Pritchard	La Selva, CA
10904 Sophia	Koutsoulis	Stockton, CA
10905 Susan	Swanson	Santa Cruz
10906 Sherry	Holm	Aptos
10907 Pamela	Myerr	Santa Cruz
10908 Steve	Scoles	Santa Cruz
10909 Gulla	Gusladottir	Santa Cruz
10910 Tracy	Peer	Soquel
10911 Roisin	Vint	Santa Cruz
10912 Jordon	Rose	Santa Cruz
10913 Corey	Manship	Santa Cruz
10914 Mica	Manship	Santa Cruz
10915 Aaron	Bistrin	Santa Cruz
10916 Scott	Coughlin	Santa Cruz
10917 Meg	Svensson	Santa Cruz
10918 Lawrence	Alford	Nevada, MO
10919 Amy	Krayd	Capitola
10920 Sally	Wilson	Santa Cruz
10921 Jake	Chapnick	San Francisco
10922 Catherine	Forest	Santa Cruz
10923 Vu	Chau	Milpitas
10924 Stephanie	Wu	Santa Cruz
10925 Alina	Kieu	Santa Cruz
10926 Julia	Gratton	Santa Cruz
10927 Annie	Daellenbach	Watsonville
10928 Lauren	May	Ben Lomond
10929 Victoria	Mito	San Jose
10930 Erin	Ray	Ben Lomond
10931 Marrin	Burt	Aptos
10932 Marie	Eris	San Jose
10933 Lori	Taylor	Watsonville
10934 Esther	Vasquez	Santa Cruz
10935 Cruz	Dentec	Santa Cruz
10936 Travis	Adams	Santa Cruz
10937 Gardner	Lund	SC Mtns
10938 John	Tombo	Shingle Springs, CA
10939 Drue	McClure	Houston, TX
10940 Miriam	McClure	Summit Rd
10941 Susan	Norby	Cambell
10942 John	Elam	
10943 Susan	Twisselman	Felton
10944 Michael	Taylor	Felton
10945 Lyndsey	Lifelove	Felton

10946 Gerald	Jihisin	Santa Cruz
10947 Ben	Pope	Watsonville
10948 Irene	Ranucci	San Jose
10949 Susan	Ezell	Ben Lomond
10950 George	Arnutt	Ben Lomond
10951 Ami	Manwaring	Atascadero
10952 James	Adams	Ben Lomond
10953 Kevin	Newberry	Mt. Hermon
10954 Linda	Findley	Ben Lomond
10955 Wimer	Elteridge	Perth, Australia
10956 Linda	Simons	Santa Cruz
10957 Christine	Robbin	Boulder Creek
10958 Cheryl	Cartney	Ben Lomond
10959 Margie	Jensen	Aptos
10960 Philip	Jensen	Richland, WA
10961 Matthew	Tardel	Boulder Creek
10962 Leslie	Potts	Calabasasca
10963 Rachel	Dance	Felton
10964 Bob	Lee	Felton
10965 Paula	Morin	Felton
10966 Heather	Tardel	Boulder Creek, CA
10967 Janette	Valentino	
10968 Suzanne	McLean	Scotts Valley
10969 Paula	McLinden	Felton
10970 Bill	Strand	San Jose
10971 Mika	Snowbarger	Scotts Valley
10972 Lee	Williams	Felton
10973 Dean	Morozowsh	Felton
10974 Philip	Rudyk	Felton
10975 Ben	Sandoz	Felton
10976 Nora	Boothby	Aptos
10977 Bill	Howson	Scotts Valley
10978 Thomas	Cole	Scotts Valley
10979 Donny	Vagabon	Scotts Valley
10980 Luke	Davis	Scotts Valley
10981 Ryan	Mcormil	Felton
10982 Eduardo	Hernandez	Santa Cruz
10983 Yesena	Veilon	Felton
10984 Randy	Reyes	Aptos
10985 Mahlai	Karpavage	Aptos
10986 Donna	Rispoli	Ben Lomond
10987 Diana S.	Miller	Ben Lomond
10988 Omar	Cruz	Santa Cruz
10989 Robert	Appell	San Luis Obispo
10990 Brayden	Appell	San Luis Obispo
10991 Ruby	Appell	San Luis Obispo
10992 Denyelle	Chapman	Los Gatos
10993 Kathe	O'Hearn	Boulder Creek
10994 Jean	Danielsen	Boulder Creek
10995 Lillian	Gonzareg	Boulder
10996 Judy	Leoffler	Boulder Creek
10997 Matt	Owens	Felton
10998 Brian	Iles	Ben Lomond
10999 Haylee	Fox	Santa Cruz
11000 Steve	Soames	Vacaville

11001 Ron	McIntire	Felton
11002 Michelle	McIntire	Martinez
11003 Todd	Castaldi	Felton
11004 Wendy	Collins	Felton
11005 Peter	Svensson	Santa Cruz
11006 Hanna	Svensson	Santa Cruz
11007 Elena	Roffel	Ventura
11008 Jack	Fritz	Santa Cruz
11009 Vanessa	Herrero	Scotts Valley
11010 Sarah	Boelmans	San Jose
11011 Stephanie	Stouffer	Concord
11012 Maria	Caine	Santa Cruz
11013 Andrea	Ramirez	Santa Cruz
11014 Daniella	Youkhana	Santa Cruz
11015 Stella	Quitasol	Santa Cruz
11016 Donna Jean	Brown	Watsonville
11017 Emilie	Schweikerf	Santa Cruz
11018 Paul	Henry	Santa Cruz
11019 Gale	Frances	Santa Cruz
11020 Fay	Hsueh	Santa Clara
11021 Patricia	Imle	Orange Co.
11022 Michael	Adam	Orange Co.
11023 James	Sandoval	Santa Cruz
11024 Bonnie	Lipscomb	Bonny Doon
11025 Michael	Watkins	Aptos
11026 Adam	Watkins	Aptos
11027 Martin	Watkins	Santa Cruz
11028 Brandon	Proctor	Santa Cruz
11029 Suzanne	Healy	Aptos
11030 John	Presleigh	Santa Cruz
11031 Carol	Sun	Aptos
11032 John	Avella	Marina
11033 Susie	Kaplan	Santa Cruz
11034 Liz	Fowler	Felton
11035 Ann	Berie	Santa Cruz
11036 Rachel	Abrams	Santa Cruz
11037 Neal	Saiki	Santa Cruz
11038 Lisa	Saiki	Santa Cruz
11039 Jennifer	Walkers	Santa Cruz
11040 Boyd	Fortin	Santa Cruz
11041 Ashley	Fortin	Salinas
11042 Lore	James	Santa Cruz
11043 Bruce	Van Allen	Santa Cruz
11044 Rob	Mullen	Santa Cruz
11045 Mica	Posner	Santa Cruz
11046 Tamarah	Minami	Santa Cruz
11047 Robert	Wyland	Santa Cruz
11048 David	Carlson	Santa Cruz
11049 Susan	Kauffman	Santa Cruz
11050 Colin	Skye	Santa Cruz
11051 West	Carlson	Santa Cruz
11052 Vishal	Bhaidasna	Santa Cruz
11053 Hannah	Garcia	Santa Cruz
11054 Jan	Sheehan	Santa Cruz
11055 Nellie	Thorngate	Santa Cruz

11056 Toby	Ferguson	Santa Cruz
11057 Jane	Ferguson	Santa Cruz
11058 Emilie	Cavallan	Santa Cruz
11059 Robert	Blumberg	Santa Cruz
11060 Mary	Winslow	Santa Cruz
11061 David	Tanza	Santa Cruz
11062 Bobby	Peterson	Santa Cruz
11063 Yala	Falkerner	Santa Cruz
11064 Race	Carrino	Santa Cruz
11065 David	Benewil	Santa Cruz
11066 Kira	Ticus	Santa Cruz
11067 Chris	Young	Santa Cruz
11068 Scott	Joly	Santa Cruz
11069 Keith	Rector	Santa Cruz
11070 Aimee	Vasseur	Santa Cruz
11071 Matt	Farrell	Santa Cruz
11072 Jessica	Macias	Santa Cruz
11073 Rami	Merrd	Santa Cruz
11074 Gabriela	Soria	Santa Cruz
11075 Dan	Frisch	Santa Cruz
11076 Jessica	McCallum	Niland, CA
11077 Chara	Cabigiro	Santa Cruz
11078 Oscar	Ceballos	Santa Cruz
11079 Matt	Jelten	Santa Cruz
11080 Ashley	Barker	Santa Cruz
11081 Eliot	Headley	Santa Cruz
11082 Jemin	Hagiuz	Santa Cruz
11083 Angela	Hullar	Santa Cruz
11084 Paul	Butler	Aptos
11085 Claire	Palazzo	Santa Cruz
11086 Craig	Bordelon	Santa Cruz
11087 MaryAnne	Kramer-Urner	Santa Cruz
11088 Jesus	Torre	Santa Cruz
11089 Kevin	Keedy	Santa Cruz
11090 Charles	Zellers	Mt. View
11091 Liber	McKee	Santa Cruz
11092 Christopher	Smith	Santa Cruz
11093 Bridget	Matz	Watsonville
11094 Joe	Ballatore	Watsonville
11095 Stacie	Pilgreen	Santa Cruz
11096 Michael	Victor	Santa Cruz
11097 Simon	Patanjo	Santa Cruz
11098 Selena	Hudson	Santa Cruz
11099 Jen	Walker	Boulder Creek
11100 Ruby	Powell	Santa Cruz
11101 Javi	Ortega	Salinas
11102 Geneva	Sarvis	Capitola
11103 Jacob	Sarvis	Capitola
11104 Debby	Bicod	Aptos
11105 Katherine	McMillen	Live Oak
11106 Angela	Cho	Santa Cruz
11107 Ann	Durbin	Santa Cruz
11108 Alicia	Marquez	Santa Cruz
11109 Nicole	McAfee	Ben Lomond
11110 Fabricio	Olson	Santa Cruz

11111 Yazmin	Rodriguez	Santa Cruz
11112 David	Liang	Sacramento
11113 Daniel	Tjandra	Fremont
11114 Andrea	Steiner	Santa Cruz
11115 Kelly	Roberts	Santa Cruz
11116 Holly	Martin	Scotts Valley
11117 Daniel	Fantius	Aptos
11118 Monica	Andrade	Santa Cruz
11119 David	Foster	Santa Cruz
11120 James	Hobbs	Santa Cruz
11121 Zach	Kelly	Aptos
11122 Pamela	Eiriksson	Boulder Creek
11123 Beth	Love	Santa Cruz
11124 Ralph	Cistaro	Santa Cruz
11125 Sarah	Peterson	Aptos
11126 John	Friel	Avalon, CA
11127 Ramona	Guerrero	Hollister, CA
11128 Ann	Sketchley	Santa Cruz
11129 Eli	Davis	Santa Cruz
11130 Tom	McCulloch	Ben Lomond
11131 Sally	Granick Cole	Soquel
11132 Jane	Mangels	Aptos
11133 Diana	Duque	Santa Cruz
11134 Rene	Swoenen	Santa Cruz
11135 Haley	Clendon	Ben Lomond
11136 Jackie	Chuang	Santa Cruz
11137 Desiree	Mulligan	Santa Cruz
11138 Mania	Chiavola	San Francisco
11139 Michael	Peck	Santa Cruz
11140 Shawn	Mulkey	Felton
11141 Andrew	Carlton	Santa Cruz
11142 Marianne	Wassenborg	Santa Cruz
11143 Amy	Halliday	Soquel
11144 Stephanie	Simmons	Santa Cruz
11145 Don	Torchio	Santa Cruz
11146 Meria	Torchio	Scotts Valley
11147 Josh	Thompson	Watsonville
11148 Lily	Hasebe	Watsonville
11149 Sherri	Miller	Watsonville
11150 Tracy	Boyd	Watsonville
11151 Emilio	Torres	Watsonville
11152 Amanda	Torres	Watsonville
11153 Nancy	Mulhey	Soquel
11154 Maria	Crovetto	Milpitas
11155 Guiseppina	Cappella	Watsonville
11156 Kent	Newbold	Soquel
11157 Mel	Delagarzia	Watsonville
11158 Marc	Sander	Watsonville
11159 Kayla	Brown	Ben Lomond
11160 Christine	Braccini	Scotts Valley
11161 Amanda	Mills	Los Gatos
11162 Carey	Merrill	Santa Cruz
11163 Pen	Guerrieri	Santa Cruz
11164 Marcus	Coteux	Santa Cruz
11165 Ann	Sarratzadeh	Santa Cruz

11166 Cory	Ybarra	Santa Cruz
11167 Stephanie	Caverly	Scotts Valley
11168 Natalie	Lemonosoff	Ben Lomond
11169 Rob	Smet	Santa Cruz
11170 Kris	Damhorst	Scotts Valley
11171 Jackson	Damhorst	Scotts Valley
11172 Jane	Weed-Pomerantz	Scotts Valley
11173 Meredith	Jones	Aptos
11174 Mara	Bajlis	Santa Cruz
11175 Mary	Vollema	Salinas
11176 Ellen	Bauerle	Santa Cruz
11177 Laura	Hamby	Soquel
11178 Judy	Buck	San Mateo
11179 Mark	Kik	Santa Cruz
11180 Donna	Cederlund	Scotts Valley
11181 Richard	Stewart	Santa Cruz
11182 Patrick	Sheenan	Santa Cruz
11183 Chris	Sherertz	Santa Cruz
11184 Danya	Fernandes	Santa Cruz
11185 Janet	Souza	Santa Cruz
11186 Kalani	Blake	Santa Cruz
11187 Scott	Johnson	Santa Cruz
11188 Steven	Sarvis	Santa Cruz
11189 Annica	Rose	Santa Cruz
11190 Tina	Baylis	Santa Cruz
11191 Derek	Marquette	Santa Cruz
11192 Brian	Hueblien	Soquel
11193 Jacob	Martinez	Watsonville
11194 Marguerite	Matera	Santa Cruz
11195 Skip	Bertolino	Santa Cruz
11196 Laurie	Russell	Salinas
11197 Vicki	Malandran	Capitola
11198 Jean	Messer	Soquel
11199 Dan	Friedman	Santa Cruz
11200 Vinnie	Hansen	Santa Cruz
11201 Rachael	Ellis	Watsonville
11202 Rose	Brindley	Santa Cruz
11203 Amber	Matthews	Santa Cruz
11204 Dena	Sexton	Santa Cruz
11205 Jackeline	Morales	Santa Cruz
11206 Josh	McAfee	Ben Lomond
11207 Aston	Nalls	Los Angeles
11208 Susan	Work	Aptos
11209 Don	Nofrey	Santa Cruz
11210 Patrick	Tierney	Half Moon Bay
11211 Ed	Bacher	Santa Cruz
11212 Orsolya	Salzberg	Aptos
11213 Petra	Serafin	Aptos
11214 Mark	Whelan	Aptos
11215 Andrew	Williamson	Aptos
11216 James	Williamson	Aptos
11217 Martha	Stewart	Santa Cruz
11218 Carol	Williamson	
11219 Carrie	Jensen	Santa Cruz
11220 Darrie	Gauzarm	Santa Cruz

11221 Daniel	Awai	Santa Cruz
11222 Mark	Reynolds	Santa Cruz
11223 Robin	Tierney	Half Moon Bay
11224 Ching	Brodsky	Santa Cruz
11225 Betsy	Aceves	Capitola
11226 Kip	Allert	Aptos
11227 Nina	Francesconi	Santa Cruz
11228 Aaron	Quaday	Watsonville, CA
11229 Alma	Ponce	Watsonville, CA
11230 John	Porch	Capitola
11231 John	Ryan	Santa Cruz
11232 Greg	Robison	Scotts Valley
11233 Marco	Ciaramello	Scotts Valley
11234 Joey	Moniz	Scotts Valley
11235 Jami	Craig	Scotts Valley
11236 Luis	Sosa	Scotts Valley
11237 Charles	Thomas	Scotts Valley
11238 Christopher	DiMarco	Scotts Valley
11239 Stephanie	Krayritz	Scotts Valley
11240 Beth	Doherty	Scotts Valley
11241 Julian	Larocca	Scotts Valley
11242 Leisa	Orsan	Scotts Valley
11243 Symon	Hausmann	Scotts Valley
11244 Sean	Craig	Scotts Valley
11245 Tony	DePalma	Scotts Valley
11246 Bobby	Cole	Scotts Valley
11247 Gregory	Steizenbach	Scotts Valley
11248 Tech	Nane	Kansas City
11249 Joey	Smith	Scotts Valley
11250 Ray	Ory	Scotts Valley
11251 Jennifer	Yesney	Felton, CA
11252 Jared	Michous	Boulder Creek
11253 Aryn	Walter	Ben Lomond
11254 Scotty	Poetzinger	Ben Lomond
11255 Donna	Padia	Ben Lomond
11256 Haley	McCown	Felton
11257 Blaze	Brumbaugh	Boulder Creek
11258 Josslyn	Andrews	Felton
11259 Evan	Browne	Felton
11260 Katie	Lamb	Felton
11261 Bill	Lamb	Felton
11262 Ian	Gallagher	Felton
11263 Will	Winkler	Santa Cruz
11264 Nathan	Shinley	Felton
11265 Harrison	Melcher	Ben Lomond
11266 Stephen	Mesling	Boulder Creek
11267 Rob	Laley	Aptos
11268 Adam	Peters	Ben Lomond
11269 Alex	Araujo	Boulder Creek
11270 S.	Beltz	Ben Lomond
11271 Ryan	Williams	Ben Lomond
11272 Martin	Schafer	Felton
11273 Andrew	Schoemaker	Felton
11274 Annabel	Nixon	Boulder Creek
11275 Jillian	Francis	Felton

11276 Charlotte	Lockwood	Ben Lomond
11277 Bella	Rolen	Ben Lomond
11278 Chance	Brown	Scotts Valley
11279 Austin	Pina	Ben Lomond
11280 Sonja	Heastrom	Felton
11281 Jeanette	Lange	Felton
11282 Ellen	Taylor	Scotts Valley
11283 Katrina	Mount	Santa Cruz
11284 Katie	Amos	Felton
11285 Jen	Lahey	Felton
11286 Marilyn	Brzozowbra	Felton
11287 Karen	Van Putter	Felton
11288 Jakeh	Halliday	Aptos
11289 Ed	Staton	Ben Lomond
11290 Brandon	Staton	Ben Lomond
11291 Tyler	Staton	Ben Lomond
11292 Max	Stein	Ben Lomond
11293 Maddie	Stein	Ben Lomond
11294 Elizabeth	Staton	Ben Lomond
11295 Sam	Keack	Ben Lomond
11296 Lilly	Garcia-Johnson	Brookdale
11297 Jed	Kraft	Ben Lomond
11298 Kristine	Jurado	Mt. Hermon
11299 Cloey	Parker	Santa Cruz
11300 Tanner	Murray	Ben Lomond
11301 Sotero	Torralba	Boulder Creek
11302 Maddy	McMillan	Santa Cruz
11303 Abby	Halper	Boulder Creek
11304 Miranda	Robinson	Ben Lomond
11305 Ward	Simpson	Boulder Creek
11306 Ana	Woods	Ben Lomond
11307 Amanda	Rodriguez	San Jose
11308 Rosalia	Luna	San Jose
11309 Paula	Mickalian	Fresno
11310 Caroline	Dickerson	Santa Cruz
11311 Kathleen	Brown	Soquel
11312 Natasha	Katznelson	Scotts Valley
11313 Lily	Katznelson	Scotts Valley
11314 Jan	Leininger	Scotts Valley
11315 Chuck	Blair	Scotts Valley
11316 Lyn	Stewart	Scotts Valley
11317 James	Richards	Felton
11318 Cassandra	Trautsch	Felton
11319 Bill	Ekwall	Scotts Valley
11320 Brenda	Eisemann	Temecula, CA
11321 Sean	McCullough	Santa Cruz
11322 Rachel	McMillan	Morgan Hill
11323 Dan	Wasserman	Scotts Valley
11324 Wendee	Wasserman	Scotts Valley
11325 Willow	Wasserman	Scotts Valley
11326 Lecia	Richardson	Santa Cruz
11327 Megan	Mantero	Santa Cruz
11328 Brooke	Justice	Santa Cruz
11329 Richard	Koenig	Berkeley
11330 Maureen	Fullerton	Scotts Valley

11331 Syd	Carlson	Scotts Valley
11332 Dave	Iana	Scotts Valley
11333 Scott	Dzckze	Scotts Valley
11334 Susan	Clark	Scotts Valley
11335 Cristine	Smith	Scotts Valley
11336 Sara	Kiesby	Scotts Valley
11337 Annette	Delgreco	Capitola
11338 Bernardine	Linn	San Juan Capistrano
11339 Jerry	Berke	Scotts Valley
11340 Marco	Cuyan	Santa Cruz
11341 Laura	Naranjo	Aptos
11342 Eric	Farber	Santa Cruz
11343 Coleen	McCray	Ben Lomond
11344 Ella	Gomez	Ben Lomond
11345 Norene	Bailey	Santa Cruz
11346 Merlin	Wells	Scotts Valley
11347 Raymond	Hennerry	Scotts Valley
11348 Richard	Karst	Santa Cruz
11349 Kayt	Wood	Santa Cruz
11350 Olivia	Stefanisko	Pleasant Hill
11351 Michael	Cushing	Scotts Valley
11352 Tom	Adan	Scotts Valley
11353 Raquel	Sullivan	Scotts Valley
11354 Vivian	Simons	Santa Cruz
11355 Anna	Anthony	Soquel
11356 Reyna	Remero	Seaside
11357 Sherilyn	Jager	Scotts Valley
11358 William	Jager	Scotts Valley
11359 Cindy	Powers	Santa Cruz
11360 Iris	Svereika	Santa Cruz
11361 Anne	Swanson	Highland Park, NJ
11362 Jason	Rowe	Highland Park, NJ
11363 Anna	Calvert	Scotts Valley
11364 Kirk	Samis	Aptos
11365 Steven	Rieger	Santa Cruz Co.
11366 Gerry	Rieger	Santa Cruz
11367 Richard	Roy	Felton
11368 Aronas	Schwab	Watsonville
11369 Amanda	Draper	Scotts Valley
11370 Matt	Draper	Scotts Valley
11371 Pamela	Machutt	Soquel
11372 Sue	Moreland	Aptos
11373 Ann	Hope	Scotts Valley
11374 Ken	Okuno	Los Gatos
11375 Laurie	Okuno	Los Gatos
11376 Sandra	Holland	Scotts Valley
11377 Cheryl	Snyder	Santa Cruz
11378 Rhonda	Ameson	Aptos
11379 Christine	Poxloik	Boulder Creek
11380 Linda	Kerner	Scotts Valley
11381 David	Kurtz	Brookdale
11382 Steve	Garrido	Santa Cruz
11383 Marge	Gregory	Aptos
11384 Janine	Honey	Soquel
11385 Melita	Israel	Aptos

11386 Cindy	Race	Watsonville, CA
11387 Sara	Mains	Watsonville, CA
11388 Pat	McVeigh	Santa Cruz
11389 Andee	Allan	Aptos
11390 Carolyn	Dobbins	Capitola
11391 Michael	Luther	Aptos
11392 Cherie	Bobbe	Aptos
11393 Jim	Cummins	Scotts Valley
11394 Challey	Kearns	Los Gatos
11395 David	Malotta	Santa Cruz
11396 Don	Long	Boulder Creek
11397 Thea	Luiten	Capitola
11398 Kathy	Luiten	Oregon
11399 Ray	Trabucco	Salinas
11400 Shelly	Trabucco	Prunedale
11401 Randy	Rez	Santa Cruz
11402 Judy	Johnson	Capitola
11403 Trudy	Carrillo	Santa Cruz
11404 Patrick	Gillis	Scotts Valley
11405 Sheila	Wilke	Boulder Creek
11406 Evelyn	Reynolds	Capitola
11407 Louise	Davis	Scotts Valley
11408 Agnes	Buchenhorst	Gibbstown, NJ
11409 Susan	Berry	Santa Cruz
11410 Susan	Johns	Scotts Valley
11411 Paul	McKellar	Scotts Valley
11412 Gosia	Szafran	Los Gatos
11413 Drake	Garrido	San Jose
11414 Darlene	Woodburn	Scotts Valley
11415 Jane	Claassen	Capitola
11416 Lorraine	Obrecher	Scotts Valley
11417 Khanh	Obrecher	Scotts Valley
11418 Lavon	Anderson	Ben Lomond
11419 Mary Lou	Jaquith	Watsonville
11420 Carolina	Avalos	Soquel
11421 Allen	Morgan	Soquel
11422 Louise	McCarthy	Capitola
11423 Camille	Chavez	San Jose
11424 Sophia	Hackett	San Jose
11425 Kalisa	Cotton	Corralitos
11426 Daniel	Spilmon	Soquel
11427 Cynthia	Rogers	Soquel
11428 Elizabeth	Spilman	
11429 Melinda	Pasquinnucci	Boulder Creek
11430 Deanne	Lange	Santa Cruz
11431 Julia	Pfister	Ben Lomond
11432 Lydia	Hanich	Santa Cruz
11433 David	Fierstein	Felton
11434 Kelly	Pettit	Felton
11435 Veena	Malone-Leonard	Santa Cruz
11436 Thomas	Windsor	Santa Cruz
11437 Karen	Baldwin	Santa Cruz Co.
11438 Roldolfo	Rivas	Aptos
11439 Robin	Gordon	Capitola
11440 Carol	DeLauder	Ben Lomond

11441 John	Egbert	Scotts Valley
11442 Dan	Davis	Aptos
11443 Tom	Twist	Shingletown, CA
11444 Herb	Rossmann	Santa Cruz
11445 Susan	Ledingham	Scotts Valley
11446 Jessie	Garrido	Santa Cruz
11447 Teah	Garrido	San Jose
11448 Steve	Garrido	Santa Cruz
11449 Sue	McPhearson	Soquel
11450 Elaine	Rohlfes	Santa Cruz Co.
11451 Jenni	Lichtenberger	Santa Cruz
11452 Calleen	Baca	Santa Cruz
11453 Julie	Reed	Ben Lomond
11454 Kathy	Pedersen	Scotts Valley
11455 Kathleen	Avalon	Soquel
11456 Afarin	Barirani	Scotts Valley
11457 Crystal	Oben	Scotts Valley
11458 James David	Streig	Watsonville
11459 Jan	Streys	Watsonville
11460 David	Lundberg	Mt. Hermon
11461 Susan	Dibbler	Scotts Valley
11462 Shirley	Chavez	Scotts Valley
11463 Rudy	Solis	Capitola
11464 Chris	Hawkins	Aptos
11465 Jana	Thomsen	Scotts Valley
11466 Jodi	DeVries	Sacramento
11467 Pat	Small	Scotts Valley
11468 Margaret	Nelson	Scotts Valley
11469 Greg	James	Santa Cruz
11470 Todd	Nelson	Ben Lomond
11471 Ana	Brantley	Aptos
11472 Elizabeth	Greer	Santa Cruz
11473 Rita	Christie	Scotts Valley
11474 Stuart	Snapparo	Felton, CA
11475 Rupert	Poole	Santa Cruz
11476 Katie	Fullerton	Santa Cruz
11477 Naomi	Lyall	Scotts Valley
11478 Rohan	Many	Santa Cruz
11479 Darlene	Fitts	Scotts Valley
11480 Brad	Flanders	Boulder Creek
11481 Patricia	Chavez	Capitola
11482 Megan	Thiele	Santa Cruz
11483 Gail	Howell	Greensboro, NC
11484 Hector	Rojas	Salinas
11485 Maggie	Rodriguez	Salinas
11486 Jamie	Schnetzler	Santa Cruz
11487 Ariel	Feller	Santa Cruz
11488 Anthony	Crawford	Aptos
11489 Harvey	Gottlieb	Santa Cruz
11490 Peggy	Mawson	Ramona
11491 Brandon	Mawson	Ramona
11492 Yazmin	Juarez	Santa Cruz
11493 Vania	Gonzalez	Santa Cruz
11494 Sarah	Hoover	Boulder Creek
11495 Benjamin	Elvendahl	Santa Cruz

11496 Ben	Ledvina	Flagstaff
11497 Vicki	Mahoney	Felton
11498 Gena	Acevedo	Morgan Hill
11499 Herman	Acevedo	Morgan Hill
11500 Sarah	Chmielewski	Monterey
11501 JC	Sprass	Monterey
11502 Dan	Galfaro	Monterey
11503 Kraig	Webber	Santa Cruz
11504 Jenna	Webber	Santa Cruz
11505 Erik	Burkett	Scotts Valley
11506 Stacey	Burkett	Scotts Valley
11507 Isaac	Sparrow	Scotts Valley
11508 Luke	DeBrito	Aptos
11509 Molly	Sinkelman	Santa Cruz
11510 Bill	Hoffman	Ben Lomond
11511 Amy	Jackson	Santa Cruz
11512 Liz	Hochler	Santa Cruz
11513 Emily	Cullinan	Los Gatos
11514 Ken	Shaffer	Scotts Valley
11515 James	Sandoval	Santa Cruz
11516 Reed	Colley	Pauls Valley, OK
11517 Nick	Boram	Aptos
11518 Anthony	Saso	Brookdale
11519 Vander	Alves	Santa Cruz
11520 Kyle	Girodeno	Modesto
11521 Alex	Vukalic	Scotts Valley
11522 Blaine	Bariteau	Scotts Valley
11523 Mike	Campbell	San Jose
11524 Emiolo	Salazar	San Jose
11525 Harmel	Sanghe	Scotts Valley
11526 Ona	Stewart	Bonny Doon
11527 Darrel	Cook	Scotts Valley
11528 Lyan	Slaughter	Scotts Valley
11529 Brian	Morrisey	Santa Cruz
11530 Griffin	Piatt	Moraga
11531 John	Matter	Santa Cruz
11532 Kim	Schultz	Ben Lomond
11533 James	Hansen	Pescadero
11534 Curtis	Heen	Hollister
11535 Brooks	Schmitt	Live Oak
11536 Leah	Maxson	Boulder Creek
11537 Tom	Swale	Aptos
11538 Sarah	Greenwald	Santa Barbara
11539 Darren	Olsen	Pacific Grove
11540 Mark	Ritz	Scotts Valley
11541 Mihaelaa	Crist	Seaside
11542 Matthew	Peterson	Seaside
11543 Devon	Hunter	Santa Cruz
11544 Reva	Sumama	Santa Cruz
11545 Stephanie	Garcia	Santa Cruz
11546 Marc	Rosenblum	Santa Cruz
11547 Cheyanne	Brown	Castro Valley
11548 Michael	Murphy	Boulder Creek
11549 Dean	Murphy	Salinas
11550 Ross	Murphy	Sacramento

11551 Jason	Wellmaker	Fremont
11552 Heidi	Jones	Citrus Heights
11553 Ryan	Murray	Half Moon Bay
11554 Alex	Slosberg	San Francisco
11555 Lily	Stoizheff	Santa Cruz
11556 Voe	Williams	La Selva Beach
11557 Jamie	Garza	Ssn Jose
11558 Lani	Faulkner	Santa Cruz
11559 Lucas	Clark	Santa Cruz
11560 Alan	Peevers	Santa Cruz
11561 Ryan	Phinn	Scotts Valley
11562 Noah	Phinn	Scotts Valley
11563 Pamela	Crouch	Campbell
11564 Kevin	Leonard	Campbell
11565 Pete	Brooks	Denver, CO
11566 Dave	Verner	Minneapolis, MN
11567 Jason	Rinne	Flagstaff, AZ
11568 Jalen	Rinne	Flagstaff, AZ
11569 Selan	Rinne	Flagstaff, AZ
11570 Cas	Rinne	Flagstaff, AZ
11571 Karl	McKenzie	Santa Cruz
11572 Sara	Rauss	Aptos
11573 Mark	McAlistor	Scotts Valley
11574 Sarah	Murphy	San Francisco
11575 Melody	Meed	San Francisco
11576 Robert	Galelman	Capitola
11577 Jack	Sundance	Santa Cruz
11578 Skip	Allen	Santa Cruz
11579 Allen	Maeloas	Phoenix
11580 Marge	Demming	Santa Cruz
11581 Patsey	O'Malley	Cupertino
11582 Collette	Cofen	Pacific Grove
11583 Cathie	Roger	Santa Cruz
11584 Alex	Burke	Santa Cruz
11585 Carol	Peterson	Los Angeles
11586 Sam	Peterson	Los Angeles
11587 Diane	Harrison	Northridge
11588 Jenny	Nieteirs	Scotts Valley
11589 Julie	Lindenberger	Santa Cruz
11590 Demetri	Mouratis	Mountain View
11591 Jodi	Mouratis	Mountain View
11592 Nilay	Pafel	San Jose
11593 Kevin	Barrazu	Santa Cruz
11594 Michelle	Barrazu	Santa Cruz
11595 James	Reynolds	San Jose
11596 Ryan	Haentjens	Scotts Valley
11597 Sue	Sandretti	Scotts Valley
11598 Allan	Sandretti	Scotts Valley
11599 Harrison	Pugh	Scotts Valley
11600 Paige	Jaro	Santa Cruz
11601 Roberto	Martinez	Santa Cruz
11602 Kristin	Olafson	Santa Cruz
11603 Jessica	Oltmanns	Santa Cruz
11604 Dan	Ammon	Scotts Valley
11605 Julie	Nguyen	San Jose

11606 Kathryn	Houng	San Jose
11607 Vinar	Lueng	San Jose
11608 James	Cummins	Saratoga
11609 Brady	Larsen	Emeryville
11610 Diane	King	Los Gatos
11611 Seth	Mansergh	San Francisco
11612 Gayle	Kirkoran	Oakland
11613 Peter	McAfee	Scotts Valley
11614 Adan	Kirkorian	Alameda
11615 Jenna	Kirkorian	Alameda
11616 desAnge	DiNapoli	Scotts Valley
11617 Michelle	Yoon	Santa Cruz
11618 Matt	Hampson	Santa Cruz
11619 Amy	Hubert	Corralitos
11620 Justin	Jobe	Boulder Creek
11621 Elliott	Ames	Boulder Creek
11622 Nathan	Gravelle	Scotts Valley
11623 Tom	Maimon	Santa Cruz
11624 Rachel	Berlin	Boulder Creek
11625 Mike	Berlin	Boulder Creek
11626 Brad	Flitz	Santa Cruz
11627 Jasmina	Guargheddin	Scotts Valley
11628 Ann	Shilling	Santa Cruz
11629 Branden	Shilling	Scotts Valley
11630 Eric	Carlson	Santa Cruz
11631 Michael	Green	Santa Cruz
11632 Josh	Johnson	Oakland
11633 Kathleen	Bailey	Monterey
11634 Paul	McGee	Santa Cruz
11635 Alex	Kane	Santa Cruz
11636 Rick	Haatley	Santa Cruz
11637 Laura	Giorgi	Los Gatos
11638 Brook	Costaluros	Modesto
11639 Robby	Snyder	Scotts Valley
11640 Alias	Bryant	Santa Cruz
11641 Elsa	Mayrand	Santa Cruz
11642 Danny	Silva	Watsonville
11643 Nancy	Dearmon	San Jose
11644 Carissa	Harrison	San Jose
11645 Tawn	Schaffran	Modesto
11646 Tony	Lopez	Albany
11647 Marie-Pierre	Lopez	Albany, OR
11648 Michael	Williams	Monterey
11649 James	Foster	Santa Cruz
11650 Rob	Hansel	Felton
11651 Susan	Cloud	Boulder Creek
11652 Erica	Cloud	Santa Cruz
11653 Rachel	Blazevic	Boulder Creek
11654 Victor	Blazevic	Boulder Creek
11655 Aaron	Kaufman	Santa Cruz
11656 Brianna	Tauriac	Santa Cruz
11657 Troy	Kato	Scotts Valley
11658 Ryan	Rumney	Watsonville
11659 Thomas	Van Ilseoy	San Francisco
11660 Hunter	Johnson	Santa Cruz

11661 Joe	Bumbaca	San Jose
11662 Brian	Murphy	San Francisco
11663 Shaina	Gaynor	Scotts Valley
11664 Alyssa	Turner	Scotts Valley
11665 Ken	Peterson	Fresno
11666 Chris	Novak	San Jose
11667 Tim	Reed	Santa Cruz
11668 Oswaldo	Ortega	Santa Cruz
11669 Tom	Hodges	Marina
11670 Melissa	Underwood	Carmel
11671 Kory	Snider	Carmel
11672 Annie	Meyers	Carmel
11673 Boots	McKeller	Santa Cruz
11674 Maile	Clements	Ben Lomond
11675 Mark	Clements	Ben Lomond
11676 Shena	Clothare	Santa Cruz
11677 Jim	McKenzie	Santa Cruz
11678 Renee	McKenzie	Santa Cruz
11679 Meyer	O'Malley	Ben Lomond
11680 Shane	Stevens	Capitola
11681 Deina	Weber	Napa
11682 Pedro	Figueroa	Monterey
11683 Catherine	Figueroa	Monterey
11684 Gabriel	Garcia	Monterey
11685 Donald	Peterson	San Jose
11686 Eric	Pineda	Cupertino
11687 Alonso	Orellana	San Mateo
11688 Tony	Crane	San Jose
11689 Scott	Fisher	Hollister
11690 Jos	Dik	Netherlands
11691 Jeremy	Yoshioka	Los Angeles
11692 Staci	LaCagnin	Soquel
11693 Deborah	Kippen	Kailuail, HI
11694 Laurie	Johnson	St. Paul, MN
11695 Anthony	Alfaro	Morgan Hill
11696 Kelsey	Kacher	San Francisco
11697 Laura	Jeffery	San Ramon, CA
11698 Randy	Jeffery	San Ramon, CA
11699 Peter	Sharrai	Monterey
11700 Lisaya	Bautista	Stockton
11701 Patrick	Kneeland	San Jose
11702 Alison	Kneeland	San Jose
11703 Ethan	Ducker	Santa Cruz
11704 Izzie	Ducker	Santa Cruz
11705 Lisa	Cole	San Francisco
11706 Karla	Franklin	Oakland
11707 Shelley	Gorin	Santa Cruz
11708 John	Clinton	Seaside
11709 Anthony	Denbar	Marteniz
11710 Dana	Plautz	Portland, OR
11711 Ryan	Walsh	Seattle, WA
11712 Brad	Mabree	Boise, ID
11713 William	Schaeffer	Boise, ID
11714 Debbie	Reyes	Union City
11715 Justin	Croft	Knoxville, TN

11716 Chris	Deets	Arlington, VA
11717 Alan	Foote	Dover, DE
11718 Cyndi	Olnera	Monterey
11719 Daniel E	Carrillo	Ventura
11720 Blanca	Torres de Reyes	Ventura
11721 Yvette	Carreon	Salinas
11722 Mario	Torres	Salinas
11723 Sarah	Zimmerman	Davis
11724 Paul	Allison	Walnut Creek
11725 Christine	West	Santa Cruz
11726 Alexander	Gaines	Santa Cruz
11727 Robert	Downing	Capitlo
11728 Sarah	Wilks	Santa Cruz
11729 Oscar	Kohut	Santa Cruz
11730 Cooper	Yong	Santa Cruz
11731 Cher	Bergeon	Santa Cruz
11732 Christina	Guajardo	Pismo Beach
11733 Nathan	Fronckoniak	Santa Cruz
11734 Panduseng	Seshmulch	San Jose
11735 Kinaran	Calabi	Argwin
11736 Michelle	Gonzalez	San Diego
11737 Kevin	Fischow	San Jose
11738 Jeleny	Shrader	San Jose
11739 Cristina	Mellor	Pinole
11740 Allen	Lopez	Richmond
11741 Nolan	Jameson	Santa Cruz
11742 Peter	Sanchez	Chico
11743 Kevin	Hatch	Ben Lomond
11744 Annie	Combs	Ben Lomond
11745 Crispin	Haadelins	Los Gatos
11746 Abbie	McGawly	Sunnyvale
11747 Linda	Howley-Skuby	Illinois
11748 Chris	Lussier	Scotts Valley
11749 Allison	Ashley	Santa Cruz
11750 Eric	Arnett	Boulder Creek
11751 Shiloh	Arnett	Boulder Creek
11752 Stella	Arnett	Boulder Creek
11753 Tracy	Maxwell	Mt. Hermon
11754 Owen	Mercer	Scotts Valley
11755 Tiffany	Mercer	Scotts Valley
11756 Jeff	Angell	Boulder Creek
11757 Sheila	Knoop	Boulder Creek
11758 Justin	Acton	Ben Lomond
11759 Theo	Offei	Santa Cruz
11760 Ian	Wymond	Santa Cruz
11761 Michele	Garns	Santa Cruz
11762 Susie	Lara	lake esinore
11763 Betmon	Gudemao	lake esinore
11764 Samantha	Webb-Blancett	Downey
11765 Travis	Johnson	San Mateo

11766 Billy	Bayle	Garden Grove
11767 Brett	Harzlett	Vista
11768 Michelle	Harzlett	Vista
11769 Courtney	Kennedy	Vista
11770 Jurien	Rodriguez	Capitola
11771 Carly	Knutson	Upland
11772 Josh	Brady	Upland
11773 Mindy	Marialeger	Irvine
11774 Matt	Lengobalbo	Valley Spring
11775 Alloja	Hippen	Bonny Doon
11776 Mary	Lanctot	Boulder Creek
11777 Paul	Fewer	Boulder Creek
11778 Virgilio	Gaes	Acampo
11779 Coleen	Snider	Turlock
11780 Richard F.	Vasquez	Watsonville
11781 Molly	Tobin	Santa Cruz
11782 Jeffrey	Thompson	San Jose
11783 Jeremiah	Leyba	San Jose
11784 Jason	Perez	San Jose
11785 Kylie	Tolosa	San Jose
11786 Mason	Hennlyour	Santa Barbara
11787 Evan	Benevento	Santa Cruz
11788 Troutman	Mike	Santa Cruz
11789 Joey	Olmeda	Watsonville
11790 Joey	Harper	N Livermore/Alameda
11791 Jordon	Trumbull	San Jose
11792 Kristi	Trumbull	San Jose
11793 Sheila	Leary	Boulder Creek
11794 Brad	Moore	Felton
11795 Brooke	Stenderup	Santa Cruz
11796 Richard R.	Schmatz	Aptos
11797 Julio	Camache	Sacramento
11798 Mark	Littlefield	Aptos
11799 Tom	Skeele	Capitola
11800 Marcia	Haley	Soquel
11801 Jeremy	Henson	Los Angeles
11802 Carlyn	Kobley	Soquel
11803 Brenda	Gray	Santa Cruz
11804 Stephanie	Kannarr	San Diego
11805 Jeff	Whiting	Santa Cruz
11806 Raymond	Garcia	Anaheim/Santa Cruz
11807 Jane	Ralston	Aptos
11808 James	Malete	Soquel
11809 Dane	Berg	Aptos
11810 Imelda	zuniga	San Jose
11811 Lois	Davis	Watsonville
11812 John	Pilge	Santa Cruz
11813 Andrea	Acker	Watsonville
11814 Emily	Acker	Watsonville
11815 Jocelyn	Tellez	Watsonville

11816 Monsedita	Sanchez	Castroville
11817 Gary	Fontan	Los Angeles
11818 Nancy	Fontan	Los Angeles
11819 Maria	Gutierrez	Watsonville
11820 Alice	Swinford	San Jose
11821 Tawni	Lopez	Salinas
11822 Mike	Lopez	San Jose
11823 Kairon	Lopez	Salinas
11824 Malia	Lopez	San Jose
11825 Ramon	Plascencia	Milpitas
11826 Vivieno	Zermeno	Watsonville
11827 Johanna	Miller	Watsonville
11828 Dennis	Ceras	Watsonville
11829 Joanna	Ceras	Watsonville
11830 Alice	Garcia	Watsonville
11831 Richard	Puccinelli	Watsonville
11832 Fernanda	Cabral	Turlock
11833 Joe	Nunez	Monsanhey
11834 Ilian	Fontan	Los Angeles
11835 Denzo Patricio	Carpis	Watsonville
11836 Mirsa	Pena	Wato
11837 Eric	Anchando	Gilroy
11838 Jennifer	Alvitre	Salinas
11839 Jorge	Cortez	Seaside
11840 Alex	Romo	Concord
11841 Vickie	Martinez	Gonzales
11842 Leandra	Latta	Soledad
11843 Bill	Paniagua	Milpitas
11844 Michael	Paniagua	Milpitas
11845 Evelia	Hernandez	Watsonville
11846 Lupita	Torres	Watsonville
11847 Lucy	Soto	Watsonville
11848 Regina	Molina	Watsonville
11849 Peter	Romero	Watsonville
11850 Valerie	Ross	Santa Cruz
11851 Mark	Schmidt	Fresno
11852 Mat	Maldonado	Alamenda
11853 Jose	Cabezas	San Pablo
11854 Melinda	McCormack	Visalia
11855 Erica	Stephens	Visalia
11856 Dale	Colwell	Las Vegas
11857 Juan	Reynoso	Santa Cruz
11858 Breeanne	Bryant	Watsonville
11859 Kaylene	Stagnell	Lake County
11860 Danika	Hernandez	Watsonville
11861 Peter	Perez	Gilroy
11862 Olga	Vazquez	Watsonville
11863 Dan	Weber	Salinas
11864 Shelby	Davis	Watsonville
11865 Danielle	Medina	Watsonville
11866 Jodi	Rodriguez	Marina
11867 Ricardo	Rodriguez	Marina
11868 Sunderjit	Awesome	Merced
11869 Espi	Econor	Watsonville
11870 Eva	Rodriguez	Watsonville

11871 Betty	Costilla	Capitola
11872 Martha	Ayala	Las Loma
11873 Danielle	Fuentes	Prunedale
11874 Katrina	Panovich	San Francisco
11875 Patricia	Vargas	Watsonville
11876 Alfonso	Gonzales	Fresno
11877 Francisco	Rodriguez	Watsonville
11878 Sugey	Carrizosa	Watsonville
11879 Jeena	Juirted	Watsonville
11880 Danerra	Gidivan	Watsonville
11881 Rex	Rackley	Watsonville
11882 Gina	Orozco	Hollister
11883 Teresa	Perez	Gilroy
11884 Danielle	Perez	Gilroy
11885 Genesis	Zuniga	San Jose
11886 Louise	Keller	Watsonville
11887 Michelle	Hinkle	Watsonville
11888 Dan	Hones	Oshkosh, WI
11889 Lori	Sydes	Fairfax Station
11890 Anna	Sydes	Fairfax Station
11891 Will	Sydes	Fairfax Station
11892 Linda	Evelyn	Watsonville
11893 Martin	Estrada	Freedom
11894 Ben	Acker	Watsonville
11895 Lizzie	Acker	Watsonville
11896 Melita	Israel	Aptos
11897 Norah	Miller	Watsonville
11898 Evelyn	Fontan	Los Angeles
11899 Manuel	Rivas	Watsonville
11900 Aiden	Anchonde	Gilroy
11901 Guillermo	Romo	Concord
11902 Cassandra	Romo	Concord
11903 Nicoletta	Rubino	Watsonville
11904 Claudia	Cervantes	Gilroy
11905 Sao	Vang	Fresno
11906 Andrea	Marinez	Watsonville
11907 Antonio	Montejuno	Watsonville
11908 Cecilia	Ruiz	Watsonville
11909 Rosa	Escobar	
11910 Luis	Leonor	Watsonville
11911 Maria	Rubalcava	Aptos
11912 Marly	Corley	Watsonville
11913 Julio	Baisa	San Jose
11914 Juanita	Martinez	Watsonville
11915 Chris	Ortiz	Watsonville
11916 Guadelupe	Walguez	Watsonville
11917 Nancy	Aguller	Watsonville
11918 Nancy	Ojeda	Castroville
11919 Alexis	Morales	Watsonville
11920 Isabella	Morales	Watsonville
11921 Javier	Javier	Watsonville
11922 Memo	Campos	Watsonville
11923 Angie	Romo	Concord
11924 Brooke	Sutton	Concord
11925 Melanie	Sanchez	Castroville

11926 Maureen	Sanchez	Castroville
11927 Maria	Cardenas	Castroville
11928 Maria	Ortiz	Watsonville
11929 Jenny	Ortiz	Watsonville
11930 Pat	Payer	Milpitas
11931 Jamie	Paniagea	Milpitas
11932 Selina	Sanchez	Santa Cruz
11933 Nick	Vargas	Santa Cruz
11934 Gerardo	Valdez	Gonzales
11935 Hilda	Angeles	Watsonville
11936 Juissa	Cervantes	Gilroy
11937 Luis	Barvelos	Watsonville
11938 Angelina	Rivera	Fresno
11939 Ivan	Ambriz	Watsonville
11940 Melanie	Ambriz	Watsonville
11941 Natali	Martinez	Watsonville
11942 Zonia	Martinez	Watsonville
11943 Vanessa	Romo	Concord
11944 Luke	Mejia	Concord
11945 Cruz	Dulce	Los Banos
11946 Bianca	Caribay	Yuba City
11947 Viddon	Curz	Yuba City
11948 Alicia	Anaya	Los Banos
11949 Jaden	Martinez	Gonzalez
11950 Gloria	Leonor	Watsonville
11951 Felipe	Hernandez	Watsonville
11952 Fatima	Bujio	Watsonville
11953 Sarah	Ayer	Lindsay
11954 Priscilla	Saavedra	Watsonville
11955 Alethea	Tavera	Watsonville
11956 Arie	Alfaro	Texas
11957 David	Ambriz	Watsonville
11958 Karina	Mondaras	Watsonville
11959 Roben	Chavez	Watsonville
11960 Viridiana	Ortiz	Gonzales
11961 Ashley	Cervantes	Gilroy
11962 Maritza	Rivera	Fresno
11963 Alma	Leonor	Watsonville
11964 Gloria	Leonor	Watsonville
11965 Ernestina	Montoya	San Jose
11966 Melissa	Espinal	San Jose
11967 Gabriella	Margezceez	Watsonville
11968 Jose	Mehtozza	
11969 Cesar	Yaca	Watsonville
11970 Greg	Vargas	San Francisco
11971 Misty	Maldonado	Fresno
11972 Kristen	Chaboya	Prunedale
11973 Mariano	Pkeda	Castroville
11974 Veronica	Morales	Watsonville
11975 Andrea	Barajas	Watsonville
11976 Yesenia	Javier	Watsonville
11977 Alan	Valencia	Watsonville
11978 Rosa	Galvan	Watsonville
11979 Dave	Campos	Dinuba
11980 Stan	Carlen	Dinuba

11981 Patricia	Kawahara	Walnut Creek
11982 Jeff	Boynton	Seatac, WA
11983 Maria	Blazer	SeaTac, WA
11984 Felicia	Gilman	Santa Cruz
11985 Karen	Root	Captain Cook, HI
11986 Charles	Baunes	Santa Cruz
11987 Sybil	Rainford	Soquel
11988 Nicola	Hall	Santa Cruz
11989 Ethan	Port	Moutain View
11990 Annabelle	Port	Moutain View
11991 Barry	Morris	San Jose
11992 Tim	Morgan	Santa Cruz
11993 Kira	Kroger	Santa Cruz
11994 Claudia	Quirarte	Pacific Grove, Monterey
11995 Mari	Vargas	Monterey
11996 Gaby	villa	Watsonville
11997 Baudelio	Gonzalez	Monterey
11998 Alma	Lopez	Monterey
11999 Joanna	Areola	Salinas
12000 Brad	Venable	Santa Cruz
12001 Kelly	Burgarner	Salinas
12002 Steve	Nielson	Gilroy
12003 Yael	Lachman	Santa Cruz
12004 Caryl	Williamson	Santa Cruz
12005 Gregory	Gilbert	Santa Cruz
12006 Elias	Gilbert	Santa Cruz
12007 Grant	Erickson	Santa Cruz
12008 Jeffrey	Camealy	Santa Cruz
12009 Joanna	Normoyle	Santa Cruz
12010 Tom	Wages	Santa Cruz
12011 Ingrid	Parker	Santa Cruz
12012 Lonna	Speer	Santa Cruz
12013 Peggy Jane	Trubi	Felton
12014 David	Bush	Santa Cruz
12015 Li Ping	Zha	Santa Cruz
12016 John R	Hall	Santa Cruz
12017 Kate	Alm	Davenport
12018 Jamie	Langley	Santa Cruz
12019 Bajicsoco	Brier	Capitola

12020 Mitchell	Azus	Watsonville
12021 Alicia	Thorndike	Santa Clara
12022 Naeemah	Charles	San Francisco
12023 Charles	Schuller	Santa Cruz
12024 Aviana	Sidding	Santa Cruz
12025 Reid	Dawson	Santa Cruz
12026 Mia	Shea	Santa Cruz
12027 Valentina	Alegria	HonKong
12028 Ramon	Gonzalez	San Francisco
12029 Jorge	Gonzalez	San Bruno
12030 Camila	Perez	Watsonville
12031 Larry	Cawaling	Watsonville
12032 Ernie	Hernandez	Watsonville
12033 Joyce	Thurman	Humbolt Co.
12034 Katee	Sarks	Watsonville
12035 Joseph	Perez	Monterey
12036 Samuel	Carson	Salinas
12037 Juan	Gomez	San Jose
12038 Jesus	Ruelus	Watsonville
12039 Monica	Magallon	Watsonville
12040 Reed	WVong	Danville
12041 Nathan	Saldana	Gilroy
12042 Vannessa	Soto	Salinas
12043 Evelyn	McKnight	Oakland
12044 Felipa	deLeon	Watsonville
12045 Saul	Gonzalez	Santa Cruz
12046 Helena	Carranza	Santa Cruz
12047 Andres	Gonzalez	Santa Cruz
12048 Nohemi	Escamilla	Fresno
12049 Dan	Escamilla	Fresno
12050 Nancy	Hamilton	Watsonville
12051 Talissa	Quintana	Watsonville
12052 Jaykob	Suarez	Watsonville
12053 Edlin	Plascencia	Watsonville
12054 Allany	Ortiz	Watsonville
12055 Angelina	Orona	Watsonville
12056 Andrea	Marquez	Watsonville
12057 Veronica	Carillo	Watsonville
12058 Aileen	Marquez	Watsonville
12059 Genaro	Barragal	Watsonville
12060 Kimberly	Mendoza	Salinas
12061 Jackie	Gutierrez	Salinas
12062 Gabriele	Heredia	Salinas
12063 Jose	Palmerin	Watsonville
12064 Esmeralda	Castaneda	Redwood City
12065 Cristina	Castaneda	Redwood City
12066 Jesus	Sanchez	Watsonville
12067 Marie	Gallando	Watsonville
12068 Andrew	Guerreiro	Morgan Hill
12069 Manda	Walge	Morgan Hill
12070 Sebastian	Arguillas	Watsonville

12071 Edel	Martinez	Watsonville
12072 Alma	Fuentes	Watsonville
12073 Carlo	Fuentes	Watsonville
12074 Jessica	Rubio	Gilroy
12075 Adda	Gonzales	Gilroy
12076 Jose	Valencia	Gilroy
12077 Cataline	Guzmaio	Salinas
12078 Ulises	Zarate	Salinas
12079 Mariana	Magana	Watsonville
12080 Dulce	Perez	Watsonville
12081 Omar	Perez	Watsonville
12082 Susu	Atamilly	Watsonville
12083 Jorge	Ramirey	Watsonville
12084 Ramona	Perez	Watsonville
12085 Liliane	Garcia	Watsonville
12086 Sabasa	Betoncourt	Watsonville
12087 Grion Martinez	Soledaal	Watsonville
12088 Ayelen	Gonzalez	Salinas
12089 Luisa	Martinez	Gilroy
12090 Anel	Luna	Gilroy
12091 Diego	Martinez	Gilroy
12092 Miguel	Martinez	Gilroy
12093 Ricardo	Torres	Watsonville
12094 Sonia	Longoria	Salinas
12095 Louie	Arrey	Salinas
12096 Ernie	Silva	Salinas
12097 Brian	Silva	Salinas
12098 Maria Romero	Mai	Santanella
12099 Jessie	Torres Romero	Santanella
12100 Lori	Fowler	Gilroy
12101 Viva	Laiwa	Watsonville
12102 Jose	Salazar	Watsonville
12103 Maria	Duarte	Watsonville
12104 Maria	Rocha	Watsonville
12105 Caleb	Snyder	Watsonville
12106 Rasandra	Thompson	Watsonville
12107 Raymond	Garcia	Watsonville
12108 Omar	Gonzalez	Santa Cruz
12109 Jahir	Salines	Santa Cruz
12110 Lizette	Canones	Santa Cruz
12111 Brenda	Salceto	Campbell
12112 Robin	Moreno	Campbell
12113 GRB	Moreno	Watsonville
12114 Cindy	Hernandez	Santa Cruz
12115 Wisdon	Catano	Santa Cruz
12116 Rossy	Moales	Watsonville
12117 Roberto	Hernandez	Watsonville
12118 Alison	Gruzlewski	Watsonville
12119 Alexandra	Suarez	Santa Nella
12120 Magdalena	Mota	Santa Cruz
12121 Edward	Hahiny	Santa Cruz
12122 Jared	Hahiny	Boulder Creek
12123 Greta	Grant	Seaside
12124 Mario	Alvarez	Aptos
12125 Roman	Granados	Concord

12126 David	Ortera	Watsonville
12127 Cynthia	Lin	Santa Barbara
12128 Rosa L	Ortega	Watsonville
12129 Toni	Ocampo	Watsonville
12130 Greg	Cotton	Watsonville
12131 Octavio	Perez	Watsonville
12132 Virginia	Rodriguez	Watsonville
12133 Maria	Orocco	Watsonville
12134 Yareli	Lopez	Watsonville
12135 Gabriela	Sanchez	Watsonville
12136 Shaadi	Cebada	Watsonville
12137 Judith	Ramirez	Watsonville
12138 Juan	Cosio	Watsonville
12139 Melissa	Cuentas-Martinez	Salinas
12140 Salvador	Guzman	Salinas
12141 Norma	Tellez	Los Angeles
12142 Joseph	Martinez	Rancho Cucamongo
12143 Jean	Lampson	NV
12144 Linda	Pedigo	Fresno
12145 Paul	de Worken	Watsonville
12146 Alfonso	Lopez	Watsonville
12147 Deborah	Pembrook	Watsonville
12148 David	Brewster	Watsonville
12149 Queta	Rojas	Watsonville
12150 Miguel	Menaz	Watsonville
12151 Sandra	Saldana	Watsonville
12152 Gary	Reich	Watsonville
12153 Jessica	Paniagua	Watsonville
12154 Jasmine	Paniagua	Watsonville
12155 Manuel	Bustos	Salinas
12156 Luis	Hernandez	Santa Cruz
12157 Isidoro	Blanco	Marina
12158 Chelsea	Peralta	Watsonville
12159 Teresa	Peralta	Watsonville
12160 Jaime	Peralta	Watsonville
12161 Rita	Ramirez	Watsonville
12162 Rachel	Perez	Gilroy
12163 Maria	Granados	Watsonville
12164 Deani	Alvarez	Watsonville
12165 Martin	Alvarez	Watsonville
12166 Ricardo	Reyes	Santa Cruz
12167 Henri	Rojas	Pajaro
12168 Daniela	Palmerin	Watsonville
12169 Alejandra	Bonilla	Gilroy
12170 Ruby	Castillo	Gilroy
12171 Cindy	Oviedo	Gilroy
12172 Mariela	Palomera	Gilroy
12173 Mauricio	Palomera	Gilroy
12174 Enedina	Garcia	Redwood City
12175 Hamino	Garcia	Redwood City
12176 Pete	Gallardo	Watsonville
12177 Mitchell	Azus	Watsonville
12178 Manuel	Cadenez	Watsonville
12179 Yannell	Cadenez	Watsonville
12180 Maria	Rocua	Watsonville

12181 Gael	Rocua	Watsonville
12182 Anthony	Sorenson	Livermore
12183 Krystal	Vega	Watsonville
12184 Samuel	Zunega	Salinas
12185 Anthony	Gutierrez	Santa Ana
12186 Diana	Campbell	Ben Lomond
12187 Enrique	Mellory	Watsonville
12188 Katy	Perez	Watsonville
12189 Chris	Gilbert	Los Gatos
12190 Felecia	Navarro	Stockton
12191 Dalton	Greer	Watsonville
12192 John	Young	Aptos
12193 Brandon	Peters	San Diego
12194 Conneer	Corwell	Soquel
12195 Charles	Bradley	Capitola
12196 Sage	Wilkinson	Santa Cruz
12197 Suzanne	Eichhorn	Watsonville
12198 Garie	Mateo	Santa Cruz
12199 Kathy	Kindall	Sacramento
12200 Jacob	DeCandio	Rutland
12201 Annika	Tamkin	Santa Cruz
12202 Luke	Tiernan	Pacifica
12203 Justus	Peacock	Santa Cruz
12204 Avon	Sisson	Santa Cruz
12205 Brett	Nickel	Santa Cruz
12206 Erin	Severi	Fort Bragg
12207 Doug	Kindall	Sacramento
12208 Carmen	Maier	Santa Cruz
12209 Jessica	Okraitt	Burlington, VT
12210 Alyssa	Davis	Santa Cruz
12211 Hayden	McDevitt-Kuntz	Santa Cruz
12212 Leo	Miacanon	Santa Cruz
12213 Shane	Podratz	Santa Cruz
12214 Taylor	Crum	Santa Cruz
12215 Steve	Knunson	Brookings, OR
12216 Matt	Collier	Ben Lomond
12217 Jaime	Acuste	Santa Cruz
12218 Julian	Puentes	Aptos
12219 Alex	McGregor	Santa Cruz
12220 AJ	Pifferine	Santa Cruz
12221 Adrienne	Gaughan	Santa Cruz
12222 Ian	Zacharay	Santa Cruz
12223 Lorna	Jordan	Santa Cruz
12224 Rebecca	Leon	San Jose
12225 Luis	Purizacer	Cupertino
12226 Robert	Satas	Castroville
12227 Pedro	Bonofuentes	Castroville
12228 Renny	Ward	Dublin
12229 Jessica	Niemeyer	Santa Cruz
12230 Lorelai	Casey	Gilroy
12231 Roberto	Certes	Capitola
12232 Kevin	Ames	Arrata
12233 Nicole	Valentine	Fresno
12234 Danielle	Olsen	Sant Cruz

12235	Isaiah	Neel	Santa Cruz
12236	Ryan	Ellsworth	Santa Cruz
12237	Sally	Brosnan	Santa Cruz
12238	Tim	Brosnan	Santa Cruz
12239	Pat	Marshall	Santa Cruz
12240	Dennis	Rayer	Santa Cruz
12241	Celia	Bueb	Oakland
12242	Ramon	Deering-Estrada	Santa Cruz
12243	Marilyn	Rockey	Aptos
12244	Phil	Rockey	Aptos
12245	Cindy	Yates	Santa Cruz
12246	Steve	Yates	Santa Cruz
12247	Hillary	Tartaru	Santa Cruz
12248	Andrew	Reyes	Gilroy
12249	Brian	Cohen	Felton
12250	Rodrex	Thomas	Capitola
12251	Dowling	Laura	Santa Cruz
12252	Dee	Wright	Santa Cruz
12253	Steve	Scuero	Fort Bragg
12254	Sonia	Morrison	Santa Cruz
12255	Maria	Lobora	
12256	Sofia	Diatkova	Yakutsh, Russia
12257	Julian	Okrant	Rutland, VT
12258	Will	McCann	San Marcos, TX
12259	Meredith	McCann	San Marcos, TX
12260	Jan	Suttaby	Santa Cruz
12261	Shane	Callahan	Santa Cruz
12262	Edgar	Asuegey	Santa Cruz
12263	Amar	Navarro	Santa Cruz
12264	Emma	Olin	Santa Cruz
12265	Kelly	Edmonds	Santa Cruz
12266	Amanda	Yoon	Santa Cruz
12267	Ryan	Muhr	Santa Cruz
12268	Matt	Burt	Santa Cruz
12269	Ferin	Judi	Santa Cruz
12270	Chris	Works	Santa Cruz
12271	Tamara	Riedel	Santa Cruz
12272	Raociro	Quevedo	Santa Cruz
12273	James	Phelps	Santa Cruz
12274	Jaz	Hurley	Santa Cruz
12275	Nicole	Laforte	Santa Cruz
12276	Emily	Hyde	Santa Cruz
12277	Josh	Meko	Santa Cruz
12278	Paul	Leon	Santa Cruz
12279	Cynthia	Weigelt	Santa Cruz
12280	Elyse	Destout	Watsonville
12281	Dyana	Gomez	Watsonville
12282	Erik	Rohrkemper	Scotts Valley
12283	Rosalyn	Pillar	Santa Cruz
12284	Shannon	Blake	Santa Cruz
12285	Russell	Cole	Boulder Creek
12286	Erin	Lara	Gilroy
12287	Eligio	Parraz	Gilroy
12288	Diana	Parraz	Gilroy
12289	Benjamin	Payton	Salinas

12290 Michelle	Lambert	Salinas
12291 Karen	Dyck	Watsonville
12292 Diana	Weber	Aptos
12293 Evelina	Froylan	Watsonville
12294 Luis Angel	Rojas	Watsonville
12295 Susan	Meyer	Watsonville
12296 Jaime	Camdas Jr.	Watsonville
12297 Brian	Chavez	Watsonville
12298 Gabe	Chevas	Salinas
12299 Juan	Duque	Watsonville
12300 Nick	Rivera	Watsonville
12301 Doug	Keegan	Watsonville
12302 Denise	Devereaux	Santa Cruz
12303 Brianne	Aalders	Humboldt
12304 Angel	Ruelas	Capitola
12305 L	Berningham	Capitola
12306 Priscilla	Fisher	Aptos
12307 Jim	Higgins	Martinez
12308 Matthew	Farley	Santa Cruz
12309 LaVoda Louise	Leshner	Santa Cruz
12310 Tera	Martin	Santa Cruz
12311 Joe	Kleinsmith	Igo
12312 Nicole	Tompkins	Santa Cruz
12313 John	Mardesich	Felton
12314 Lisa	Marc	Santa Cruz
12315 Kim	Bradburn-Gonzales	Santa Cruz
12316 Rochelle	Sturtevant	Soquel
12317 Dean	Sturtevant	Soquel
12318 Raquel	Sturtevant	Santa Cruz
12319 Jacob	Sturtevant	Santa Cruz
12320 Brittany	Sturtevant	Santa Cruz
12321 Ellie	Sturtevant	Soquel
12322 Geri	Crosland	La Selva Beach
12323 Bill	Waggoner	La Selva Beach
12324 Catherine	Waggoner	La Selva Beach
12325 James	Waggoner	La Selva Beach
12326 Kari	Miller	Santa Cruz
12327 Nick	Miller	Santa Cruz
12328 Paige	Nix	Aptos
12329 Len	Nix	Aptos
12330 Nathan	Nix	Capitola
12331 Linda	Page	Santa Cruz
12332 Kayley	Burger	Felton
12333 Lynne	Manning	Santa Cruz
12334 Bryan	Caisse	Santa Cruz
12335 Eric	Caisse	Santa Cruz
12336 Spenser	Manning	St. Peterburgh
12337 Matthew	Manning	Watsonville
12338 Marale	Travis	Watsonville
12339 Kathryn	Lusardi	Aptos
12340 Megan	Sempek	San Jose
12341 Ross	Sempek	San Jose
12342 Colby	Sempek	San Jose
12343 Connor	Sempek	San Jose

12344 Hayne	Bendick	Santa Cruz
12345 Debra	Sherman	Capitola
12346 Kim	Watson	Soquel
12347 Rick	Moritz	Santa Cruz
12348 Dorothea	Ditchfield	Santa Cruz
12349 Jim	Castel	Pleasant Hill
12350 Nancy	Smith	Aptos
12351 Brooke	Butler	Santa Cruz
12352 Kim	Armstrong	Ben Lomond
12353 Kiley	Armstrong	Ben Lomond
12354 Katelyn	Armstrong	Ben Lomond
12355 Terica	Pratt	Scotts Valley
12356 Richard	Bennett	Scotts Valley
12357 Gerri	Stilwell	Boulder Creek
12358 Kimberly	Cakebread	Boulder Creek
12359 Raymond	Werner	San Jose
12360 Troy	Werner	San Jose
12361 Bill	Hernandez	Atascadero
12362 Luke	Willer	Santa Cruz
12363 Andrea	Willer	Santa Cruz
12364 Nancy	Hernandez	Atascadero
12365 Jessica	Arline	Santa Cruz
12366 Erin	Boan	Santa Cruz
12367 Jeremy	Dennis	Santa Cruz
12368 Piret	Harmon	Scotts Valley
12369 Josh	Taff	Scotts Valley
12370 Cindy S	Swan	Scotts Valley
12371 Raymond	Hemnebry	Scotts Valley
12372 Susan	Laccabue	Scotts Valley
12373 Mikal	Mateen	Scotts Valley
12374 Ashley	Greene	Boulder Creek
12375 Greg	Perry	Scotts Valley
12376 Olya	Chibisova	Scotts Valley
12377 Alejandro	Rios	Santa Cruz
12378 Adeeb	Karam	Scotts Valley
12379 Harry	Sussmann	Scotts Valley
12380 Cardiff	Hamilton	Santa Cruz
12381 Lynda	Tron	Santa Cruz
12382 Steve	Vedda	Cambell
12383 Devin	Gundersen	Scotts Valley
12384 Luis	Castellanos	Watsonville
12385 Elias	Sabbagh	Scotts Valley
12386 Jamie	Karam	Scotts Valley
12387 Hunna	Karam	Scotts Valley
12388 Bobby	Gillit	Capitola
12389 Elliz	Fockins	Scotts Valley
12390 Nick	Biunchini	Santa Cruz
12391 Martha	Anderson	Aptos
12392 Ryan	Brinks	SLC
12393 Anna	Munro	Davenport
12394 Mary	Weller	Santa Cruz
12395 Karan	Mitchell	Soquel
12396 David	Salazar	Long Beach
12397 Susie	Salazar	Long Beach
12398 Katherine	O'Connell	Carmel

12399 Kelley	O'Brian	Carmel
12400 Wendy	Stewart	North Carolina
12401 Phyllis	Brashiere	Santa Maria
12402 Craig	Poulsen	Santa Cruz
12403 Kevin	Saunders	Marina
12404 Phil	Crews	Santa Cruz
12405 Kalia	Ostrander	Capitola
12406 Brian	Toss	Capitola
12407 Emily	Hanson	Santa Cruz
12408 Daniel	Bachner	Los Gatos
12409 Jon	Powers	Santa Cruz
12410 Erin	Conway	Santa Cruz
12411 Kathy	Helmer	Ben Lomond
12412 Stephen	Ferro	Felton
12413 Stephanie	Morse	Scotts Valley
12414 Aaron	Morse	Scotts Valley
12415 Skip	Campa	Tracy
12416 Pam	Campa	Tracy
12417 Rosemary	Abell	Ben Lomond
12418 Charlene	Volak	San Jose
12419 Scott	Vococar	Ben Lomond
12420 Mayler	Cosuble	Ben Lomond
12421 Gay	Bargas	Santa Cruz
12422 Calvin	Palmer	Santa Cruz
12423 Matthew	Barker	Santa Cruz
12424 Yolande	Lee	Santa Cruz
12425 Andrew	Anguliano	Salinas
12426 Diego	Manjarrez	Watsonville
12427 Ruben	Rivas	Watsonville
12428 Carols	Ponce	Watsonville
12429 Roger	Heitzman	Scotts Valley
12430 Pat	Jeg	Aptos
12431 Bill	Grace	Felton
12432 Rosendo	Garcia	Watsonville
12433 Stephanie	Knight	Scotts Valley
12434 Linda	Flaherty	Scotts Valley
12435 Susan	Gaspar	Scotts Valley
12436 Henry	Anderson	Scotts Valley
12437 E. Arvizu	Anvizi	MoCo
12438 D. Labena	Tabena	MoCo
12439 Michael	Urioste	Hayward
12440 Nancy	Urioste	Hayward
12441 Thomas	Gaspar	Scotts Valley
12442 Gary	Simmons	Scotts Valley
12443 Tina	Cover-Heitzman	Scotts Valley
12444 Rebecca	Peters	Capitola
12445 Kai	Peters	Capitola
12446 Larry	White	Scotts Valley
12447 Terri	White	Scotts Valley
12448 Felicia	Webb	Ben Lomond
12449 Dan	Ball	Ben Lomond
12450 Debbie	Ball	Ben Lomond
12451 Carmel	Crowther	Felton
12452 Benny	Perez	Salinas
12453 Colin	Wallacrak	Sapideroro

12454 Rebecca	Lee	Santa Cruz
12455 Gabriel	Lopez	Salinas
12456 Judy	Brown	Ben Lomond
12457 Antoinette	Grannout	Ben Lomond
12458 Linzy	Norton	Scotts Valley
12459 Sharon	Meyer	La Selva Beach
12460 Mallory	Meyer	La Selva Beach
12461 Lou	Aucias	Scotts Valley
12462 Eanis	Aucias	Scotts Valley
12463 Shawn	Nowak	Scotts Valley
12464 Chris	Nowak	Scotts Valley
12465 Alicia	Ybarra	Watsonville
12466 Justin	Lindseth	Hollister
12467 Patrick	Hanley	Boulder Creek
12468 Ceirrah	Runyon	Scotts Valley
12469 Abigail	Bruce	Scotts Valley
12470 Carmen	Collins	Felton
12471 Roberta	Viviani	Live Oak
12472 Joe	Baxter	Santa Cruz
12473 John	Weaver	Scotts Valley
12474 Dale	Lindseth	Scotts Valley
12475 Laura	Bottarini	South San Francisco
12476 Alison	Appleby	Ben Lomond
12477 Melissa	West	Watsonville
12478 Carie	Gladding	Los Angeles
12479 Sean	Lynch	Ben Lomond
12480 Jill	Perry	Santa Cruz
12481 Sandi	Crouser	Scotts Valley
12482 Lori	McGesey	Nonto Clara
12483 Mitch	Bredes	San Clemente
12484 Mike	Briles	San Clemente
12485 Nancy	Alessi	Scotts Valley
12486 Via	Alessi	Scotts Valley
12487 Lisa	Shaw	Scotts Valley
12488 Amanda	Bell	Scotts Valley
12489 Wende	Hiller	Scotts Valley
12490 Michael	Hiller	Scotts Valley
12491 Juan	Rocha	Watsonville
12492 Camilla	Torres	Watsonville
12493 Vidal	Leon	Aromas
12494 Kinessa	Medina	Watsonville
12495 Brittney	Contreras	Watsonville
12496 Andrea	Castillo	Watsonville
12497 Teresa	Zamora	Watsonville
12498 Marilyn	Mickelwait	Scotts Valley
12499 Pauline	Ross	Scotts Valley
12500 Ben	Coursana	Scotts Valley
12501 Peggy	Anderson	Scotts Valley
12502 Coral	Tripp	Boulder Creek
12503 Robb	Dettiefz	Alameda
12504 Eleanor	Dettiefz	Alameda
12505 Joshua	Albano	Scotts Valley
12506 Meghan	Albano	Scotts Valley
12507 Annette	Truong	Santa Cruz
12508 Rick	Woods	Scotts Valley

12509 Emily	Truong	Santa Cruz
12510 Savannah	Woods	Scotts Valley
12511 Sylvia	Lee	Scotts Valley
12512 Rita	Ken	Scotts Valley
12513 Cathy	Jones	Scotts Valley
12514 Mary	Simmons	Los Gatos
12515 Charlie	Simmons	Los Gatos
12516 Patricia	McGuire	Boulder Creek
12517 Stephen	Miller	Scotts Valley
12518 Megan	Miller	Scotts Valley
12519 Ellen	Buckingham	Scotts Valley
12520 Arline	Hannon	Scotts Valley
12521 Richard	Crowe	Santa Cruz
12522 Michael	McGeoy	Santa Clara
12523 Robyn	Beagle	Scotts Valley
12524 Daniel	Beagle	Scotts Valley
12525 Elian	Lopez	Wqsaril
12526 Federico	Rubino	Felton
12527 Karen	Tripp	Boulder Creek
12528 Suellone	Deterson	Felton
12529 Michael	Lazarus	Scotts Valley
12530 Thomas	Bailey	Boulder Creek
12531 Mysti	Adams	Scotts Valley
12532 David	Bertelsen	Scotts Valley
12533 Nancy	Buell	Santa Cruz
12534 Angela	Thalls	Soquel
12535 Neil	McKenzie	Soquel
12536 Stephanie	Hughes	San Jose
12537 Sandy	Chimienti	San Jose
12538 Edwin	Sooa	Watsonville
12539 Elizabeth	Swanson	Watsonville
12540 Julie	Knight	Bonny Doon
12541 Cal	Horton	Scotts Valley
12542 Anita	Chinery	Santa Cruz
12543 Taylor	Larkin	Soquel
12544 Shelly	Barker	Santa Cruz
12545 Liz	Wingert	
12546 Claudia	Boulton	Aptos
12547 Warwick	Boulton	Aptos
12548 Elliot	Stone	Scotts Valley
12549 Idol	Jabba	Scotts Valley
12550 Maya	Sabbagh	Scotts Valley
12551 Steve	Kele	San Jose
12552 Kristina	Drummond	Los Gatos
12553 Kathleen	Freeberg	Somerset
12554 Travis	Rosgen	Scotts Valley
12555 Kevin	Johnson	Ben Lomond
12556 Peter	Woodward	Aptos
12557 Kelly	Johnson	Scotts Valley
12558 Riley	Johnson	Scotts Valley
12559 Megan	Misrach	San Diego
12560 Phil	Crews	Santa Cruz
12561 Kendall	Kelsan	Scotts Valley
12562 Maureen	Kelsan	Scotts Valley
12563 John	Murphy	Ben Lomond

12564 Hannah	Thompson	Scotts Valley
12565 Tiffany	Saice	Aptos
12566 Julio	Briceno	Santa Cruz
12567 Hilde	Rogers	Scotts Valley
12568 Laura	Horn	Santa Cruz
12569 Kimberly	Shultz	Scotts Valley
12570 Dave	Willis	Santa Cruz
12571 Katherine	Goebel	Capitola
12572 Richard	Goebel	Capitola
12573 Kathleen	Manning	Aptos
12574 Dave	Manning	Aptos
12575 Rachelle	Manning	Aptos
12576 Garrett	Manning	Aptos
12577 Christina	Kock	Watsonville
12578 Daniel	Manning	Watsonville
12579 Rose	Manning	Watsonville
12580 Aracely	Perez	Santa Cruz
12581 Taryn	Segal	Santa Cruz
12582 Robert	Irwin	Santa Cruz
12583 Patrick	Stephens	Odenton, MD
12584 Bart	Evans	Santa Cruz
12585 Vignette	Ching	Santa Cruz
12586 Kirk	Lenington	Santa Cruz
12587 Tessa	Schnaps	Santa Cruz
12588 Yiki	Aceves	Santa Cruz
12589 Sophia	Ukiz	Salinas
12590 Peter	Gross	Santa Cruz
12591 Jessica	Joyce	Santa Cruz
12592 Chris	Braccuri	Scotts Valley
12593 Virginia	Charfaucos	Salinas
12594 Cora	Montoya	Salinas
12595 Neeti	Schworetzky	Scotts Valley
12596 Ian	Ungl	Santa Cruz
12597 Aaron	Grogan	scotts Valley
12598 Denice	Grogan	Scotts Valley
12599 Lauri	Lewis	Felton
12600 Julez	Reyes	Santa Cruz
12601 Sergio	Canchola	Santa Cruz
12602 Ruben	Canchola	Santa Cruz
12603 Maria	Yanez	Watsonville
12604 Fatima	Estrada	Watsonville
12605 Denise	Tores	Watsonville
12606 Emiliana	Hernandez	Watsonville

12607 Ana Maria	Leon	Aromas
12608 Leslie	Krzeczowski	Scotts Valley
12609 Sean	Krzeczowski	Scotts Valley
12610 Brad	Harting	Scotts Valley
12611 Jon	Kahn	Aptos
12612 Matt	Harris	San Jose
12613 Rosie	Delgadillo	Santa Clara
12614 Kalie	Snyder	Santa Cruz
12615 Alex	Brewster	Santa Cruz
12616 Sharon	Barbou	Boulder Creek
12617 Jo	Badminton	England
12618 Linette	Orsolini	Santa Cruz
12619 Sarah	Larkin	Soquel
12620 Julie	Nibler	Santa Cruz
12621 Maggie	Dickson	Aptos
12622 Ayzha	Ouidit	Santa Cruz
12623 Linda	Thiemann	Santa Cruz
12624 Amanda	Currier	Santa Cruz
12625 Adam	Pinarbugai	Santa Cruz
12626 Aggie	Morrow	Santa Cruz
12627 Michael	Ogrady	Santa Cruz
12628 Pete	Novembre	Santa Cruz
12629 Cecile	Novembre	Santa Cruz
12630 Sean	Carpenter	Santa Cruz
12631 Ivan	Renteria	Watsonville
12632 Riva	Warrilow	Scotts Valley
12633 Kelly	Robertson	Santa Cruz
12634 Logan	Bosinger	Santa Cruz
12635 Melody	Whinnert	Scotts Valley
12636 Bruce	Hull	Scotts Valley
12637 Kerrie	Hull	Scotts Valley
12638 Matthew	Schworetzky	Scotts Valley
12639 Jeffrey	Rosen	Scotts Valley
12640 Dana	Bagshaw	Santa Cruz
12641 Clive	Bagum	Santa Cruz
12642 Laura	Gladstone	Santa Cruz
12643 Nancy	Burhlie	Santa Cruz
12644 Betsy	Mizelle	Arkansas
12645 Alexandro	Rios	Salinas

12646 Kane	Salongcong	Salinas
12647 John	Senkier	Scotts Valley
12648 Rick	Martin	Capitola
12649 Bryce	Danonleauor	Felton
12650 Kai	Oxondria	Santa Cruz
12651 Kaleb	Martin	Capitola
12652 Karm	Wailwork	Scotts Valley
12653 Ladreal	Wailwork	Scotts Valley
12654 Vida	Naxari	Scotts Valley
12655 Scott	Dexel	Santa Cruz
12656 Ron	Cotter	Santa Cruz
12657 Max	Wurez	Santa Cruz
12658 Stephanie	Ross	Santa Cruz
12659 Dimas	Albert	salinas
12660 Kumar	Lama	Santa Cruz
12661 Maria Federica	Doyle	Seattle, WA
12662 Brian	Kivian	New York
12663 Myra	Greenberg	San Carlos
12664 Denise	Devereaux	Santa Cruz
12665 Brianne	Alalders	Humbolt
12666 Ronette	Yourmans	Encinitas
12667 Alan	Eisner	Santa Cruz
12668 Brooke	Elliott	Santa Cruz
12669 Sarah	Ferriera	Santa Cruz
12670 Maria	Ramos	Santa Cruz
12671 Matt	Perez	Aptos
12672 Paula	Cortes	Santa Cruz
12673 Erin	Andersen	Santa Cruz
12674 Deborah	Letourneau	santa Cruz
12675 Mike	Coveenazio	Santa Cruz
12676 Wendy	Krog	Santa Cruz
12677 Carlos	Hernandes	Santa Cruz
12678 Maggie	Klamp	Santa Cruz
12679 Steve	Stoddard	Santa Cruz
12680 Julia	Spivey	Santa Cruz
12681 Luyatt	Culbert	Chico,CA
12682 Steven	Garrett	Santa Cruz
12683 Thea	Crossley	Santa Cruz
12684 Cindy	Mccusker	Santa Cruz

12685 John	Garber	Santa Cruz
12686 ViVianna	Luna	Santa Cruz
12687 Andy	Luna	Bakersfield
12688 Ben	Hernandez	Santa Cruz
12689 Sherilyn	Jager	Santa Cruz
12690 Mscine	Rodriguez	Scotts Valley
12691 Richard	Dodge	Watsonville
12692 Paul	Heredia	Aromas
12693 Brett	Nickel	Aptos
12694 Keith	Gilderoy	Santa Cruz
12695 Thomas	Chioc	Santa Cruz
12696 Ed	Celli	Santa Cruz
12697 Eva	Fewel	Boulder Creek
12698 Adele	Gardener	Aptos
12699 Sard	Ayyad	Watsonville
12700 Gabe	Colin	Santa Cruz
12701 Dan	Hoppenfeld	Aptos
12702 Neil	Kuhlmann	Boulder Creek
12703 Robert	Romer	Santa cruz
12704 Altheo	Coffey	Santa cruz
12705 James	Hendrix	Santa cruz
12706 Rohan	Cooppan-Boyd	Santa cruz
12707 Jayden	Grunde	Ashland
12708 Anjali	Grunde	Ashland, OR
12709 Melinda	Arndt	Santa cruz
12710 Michele	Weeks	Sarasota,FL
12711 Aleta	Johnson	Soquel,CA
12712 Hanna	Seltz	Soquel,CA
12713 Ronald	Tershay	Sacramento
12714 Angela	Kochlar	New Orleans,LA
12715 Cory	Robue	Santa cruz
12716 Heather	Bepristis	Santa cruz
12717 Alison	Bepristis	Santa cruz
12718 Cody	Dominguez	Santa cruz
12719 Thomas	Clausen	San Jose
12720 Steve	Booth	Santa cruz
12721 Brittney	Goytia	Santa cruz
12722 William	Wright	Santa cruz
12723 Drew	Lewis	Santa cruz

12724 Michael	Flinger	Santa cruz
12725 Paula	Garcia-Zuazua	Santa cruz
12726 Angela	Ruelas	Capitola
12727 L	Birmingham	Capitola
12728 Priscilla	Fischer	Aptos
12729 Jim	Higgins	Martinez
12730 Levoda Louise	Lescher	Santa cruz
12731 Luis	Avila	Capitola
12732 Kelly	O'neal	Santa cruz
12733 Brenda	Martinez	Capitola
12734 Hailey	Howell	Capitola
12735 Cory	Bannister	Capitola
12736 Jeffrey	Wallace	Santa cruz
12737 Chelsea	Rampone	Watsonville
12738 Antonia	Trott	Santa Cruz
12739 Alex	Demy	Santa Cruz
12740 Christian	Wolfenbarger	Santa Cruz
12741 Chloe	Newton	Santa Cruz
12742 Ashley	Flem	Santa Cruz
12743 Davin	Pena	Santa Cruz
12744 Eisner	Cowan	San Francisco
12745 Jeremy	Denis	Fremont
12746 Nandy	Furber	Ben Lomond
12747 David	Kostner	Ben Lomond
12748 Sue	Webbs	San Jose
12749 Marlene	Harden	Redwood Esrates, LG
12750 Doug	Glover	Shingle Springs
12751 Mike	Grasshuf	Soquel
12752 Paul	Mercuri	Hollister
12753 Nikolas	Collopy-Wilhelm	Santa Cruz
12754 Jonah	Collopy-Wilhelm	Santa Cruz
12755 Kimba	Perez	Boulder Creek
12756 Kyle	Slavich	Ben Lomond
12757 Julie	Kersey	Aptos
12758 Rikki	Peterson	Boulder Creek
12759 Jon	Dunn	Boulder Creek
12760 Nichole	Murphy	Boulder Creek
12761 Chris	Smith	Soquel
12762 Deborah	Paoli	Boulder Creek

12763 Liz	Jackson	Brookdale
12764 Troy	Tano	Boulder Creek
12765 Susan	Mooney	Boulder Creek
12766 Nancy	Haroy	Santa Cruz
12767 Paula	Smith	Santa Cruz
12768 Britten	Miles	Santa Cruz
12769 Julie	Merrell	Santa Cruz
12770 Sarah	Albertson	Santa Cruz
12771 Diana	Mason	Santa Cruz
12772 Rachel	Wolf	Santa Cruz
12773 Kristen	Cameron	Santa Cruz
12774 Marcia	Halcomb	Santa Cruz
12775 Tara	Leonard	Santa Cruz
12776 Lee	Drone	Aptos
12777 Anthony	Herr	Santa Cruz
12778 James	Hagler	Santa Cruz
12779 Michael	Mora	Aptos
12780 Maryjo	Koch	Santa Cruz
12781 Shelly	Garside	Soquel
12782 Carol	Hanan	Santa Cruz
12783 Jan	Janpanny	Santa Cruz
12784 Sheila	Coonerty	Santa Cruz
12785 Al	Ramirez	San Clemente
12786 Dan	Le	Anaheim
12787 Joseph	Goaymor	Cypress
12788 Michael	Martinez	Brea
12789 Gerard	Moir	Orange
12790 Michelle	Marshall	Huntington Beach
12791 Anna	Marshall	Westminster
12792 Aaron	Carpender	Laveaga
12793 Cody	Pardes	Laguna Niguel
12794 Nermeen	Mcbride	Tustin
12795 Jacob	Ciurdy	Mission Viejo
12796 Christina	Smith	Oceanside
12797 Daniel	Song	Irvine
12798 Stephen	Hamnell	San Clemente
12799 Justin	Blancett	Downey
12800 Susie	Lara	Lake
12801 Samantha	Watts-Bennett	Downey

12802 Susie	Lara	Lake El Samone
12803 Hermon	Gonzalez	Lak El Samone
12804 Travis	Johnson	San Marcos
12805 Billy	Boyle	Loba Linda
12806 Courtney	Kennedy	Vista
12807 Carly	Nutson	Upland
12808 Jennifer	Rodriguez	Laguna Beach
12809 Josh	Brady	Upland
12810 Mindy	Marburgler	Irvine
12811 Noima	Veliz	Hollister
12812 Sonia	Roman	Salinas
12813 Marisol	Orozco	Watsonville
12814 Rosa	Galvan	Watsonville
12815 Cindy	Race	Watsonville
12816 Ivan	Diaz	Watsonville
12817 Berna	Diaz	Watsonville
12818 Kathy	Leal	Watsonville
12819 Manlu	Uveros	Watsonville
12820 Sandra	Samudio	Watsonville
12821 Eleanor	Markarian	Santa Cruz
12822 Andrew	Church	Santa Cruz
12823 Anne	McCallun	Santa Cruz
12824 Kenneth	Sharer	Aptos
12825 Pamela	Dewey	Poughkeepsie, NY
12826 Janice	Sharer	Aptos
12827 Mike	Sharer	Aptos
12828 Erin	Wilkie	Boulder Creek
12829 Ingrid	Vanspeed	Marina
12830 Gerd	Brendan	Salinas
12831 Chris	Walls	Mt. Hermon
12832 Tiffany	Smith	Mt. Hermon
12833 Cade	Harris	Santa barbara
12834 Cade	Everitt	Santa Cruz
12835 Heather	Richman	Santa Cruz
12836 Brett	McWilliams	HMB
12837 Kevin	McWilliams	Scotts Valley
12838 Nancy	Haver	Scotts Valley
12839 Chrystal	Maxey	Santa Cruz
12840 Mickey	Blanchette	Soquel

12841 David	Lipsmeyer	Aptos
12842 Rachelle	Friedman-Canzoner	Hicksville
12843 Bobby	Canzoneri	Hicksville
12844 Raven	Canzoneri	Hicksville
12845 Mike	Mcdermott	San Francisco
12846 Jenn	Figmon	Santa Cruz
12847 Bella	Degalia	Santa Cruz
12848 Carol	Retzert	Lincoln City, OR
12849 Mary J	Michaels	Lincoln City, OR
12850 Sheila	Baptist	Boulder Creek
12851 Judith	Milgram	Boulder Creek
12852 Chris	Buck	Boulder Creek
12853 Karen	Luna	Sunnyvale
12854 Becky	Buster	Santa Cruz
12855 Mike	Watson	Felton
12856 Sara	Smith	San Jose
12857 Rebecca	Landes	Berkeley
12858 Magna	Furz	Los Gatos
12859 Debbie	Randall	Boulder Creek
12860 Rick	Randall	Boulder Creek
12861 Peg	Hughes	Scotts Valley
12862 Ellen	Obrien	Santa Cruz
12863 Kevin	McWilliams	Half Moon Bay
12864 Cindy	Porton	Boulder Creek
12865 Lori	Webb	Boulder Creek
12866 Daniel	Nelson	Santa Cruz
12867 Chinarose	Stayskal	Boulder Creek
12868 Danna	Dartenay	Newport Beach
12869 Noah	Gould	Aptos
12870 Natasha	Eastin	Santa Cruz
12871 Nicke	Gryspes	Santa Cruz
12872 Sean	Leary	Boulder Creek
12873 Steve	Maurer	Boulder Creek
12874 Joseph	Williams	Boulder Creek
12875 Janet	Parker	Santa Cruz
12876 Diana	Thayer	Boulder Creek
12877 Nick	Fazzio	Los Gatos
12878 Jonah	Fazzio	Los Gatos
12879 Sherry	Fazzio	Los Gatos

12880 Anthony	Volkl	Salinas
12881 Jessica	Mckillis	Marina
12882 Carl	Kustin	Boulder Creek
12883 James	Clark	Boulder Creek
12884 Shannon	Rosenblat	Boulder Creek
12885 Michelle	NS	Santa Cruz
12886 Chuck	Sh-veev	Boulder Creek
12887 Jennifer	Nonez	Santa Cruz
12888 Anthony	Leonard	Boulder Creek
12889 Jose	Galvan	Boulder Creek
12890 Tammy	Galvan	Boulder Creek
12891 Elizabeth	Zampogna	Boulder Creek
12892 Donne	Tunls	Boulder Creek
12893 Laver	Ravdenbush	Felton
12894 JJ	Webb	Ben Lomond
12895 Paula	Smith	Boulder Creek
12896 Denis	Klus	Boulder Creek
12897 Tsegereda	Embaye	Boulder Creek
12898 Angela	Van Gunkel	Boulder Creek
12899 Tony	Van Gunkel	Boulder Creek
12900 Joshua	Lewis	Boulder Creek
12901 Weton	Phillips	Boulder Creek
12902 Lyndsey	Blake	Boulder Creek
12903 Joseph	Viaga	Redwood city
12904 Neil	Kuhlmann	Boulder Creek
12905 Christy	Sanders	Boulder Creek
12906 Karen	Luxon	Santa Cruz
12907 Darlene	Yzaguirre	Santa Cruz
12908 Sharon	Dean	Myrtle Beach
12909 Mary	Childress	Sunnyvale
12910 John	Childress	Sunnyvale
12911 LAcy	Casteel	Boulder Creek
12912 Pamela	Eriksson	Boulder Creek
12913 Jessica	Hurst	Boulder Creek
12914 Peggy	Alber	Campbell
12915 Alan	Scott	British columbia
12916 Anaruth	Hernandez	Canta Clara
12917 Maurice	Barnum	Los Gatos
12918 Lisa	Davis	Felton

12919 Marques	Hunter	Felton
12920 Katrina	Krayhun	Gilroy
12921 Sherry	Holm	Aptos
12922 Lisa	Hoelsing	Santa Cruz
12923 Kayla	Hoelsing	Santa Cruz
12924 Ian	Morris	Boulder Creek
12925 Bryan	Garbo	San Mateo
12926 Noima	Veliz	Hollister
12927 Sonia	Roman	Salinas
12928 Marisol	Orozco	Watsonville
12929 Rosa	Galvan	Watsonville
12930 Cindy	Race	Watsonville
12931 Ivan	Diaz	Watsonville
12932 Berna	Dias	Watsonville
12933 Kathy	Leal	Watsonville
12934 Manlu	VAlveros	Watsonville
12935 Sandra	Smudio	Watsonville
12936 Eleanor	Markarian	Santa Cruz
12937 Alexis	Hall	Sunnyvale
12938 John	Furte	Santa Cruz
12939 Phil	Sarantis	Santa Cruz
12940 Margret	Gormal	Santa Cruz
12941 Keith	Knight	Santa Cruz
12942 Cheryl	Feintech	Aptos
12943 Suna	Lock	Santa Cruz
12944 Jen	Hall	Santa Cruz
12945 Colin	McElibetry	Pleasant Hill
12946 Sheryl	Ainsworth	Scotts Valley
12947 Eunice	Van der Linden	Scotts Valley
12948 Pamela	Ceglinski	Los Altos
12949 Wendy	Lewis	Palo Alto
12950 Linda	Roberts	Scotts Valley
12951 Bernadette	Guthman	Santa Cruz
12952 Sandi	Lewandowski	Ben Lomand
12953 Sharon	Fiskel	Ben Lomand
12954 Elizabeth	Poser	Scotts Valley
12955 Carole	Mongeau	Felton
12956 Diane	Crawford	Santa Cruz
12957 Clare	Campbell	Felton
12958 Maria	Viten	Felton
12959 Dianne	Evans	Scotts Valley
12960 Kirsten	Commons	Soquel
12961 Brendan	Groat	Battle Ground
12962 Hirobo	Johnstone	Santa Clara

12963 Keith	Johnstone	Santa Clara
12964 Kevin	Kannote	Fremont
12965 Charles	Collier	Santa Cruz
12966 Maya	Paley	Monterey
12967 Alvin	Quinol	Monterey
12968 Sarah	Jaffe	Scotts Valley
12969 Rachel	Groffie	San Jose
12970 German	Vaca	Santa Cruz
12971 Santana	Espinoza	Salinas
12972 Amanda	Frank	Santa Cruz
12973 Bill	Alderman	Santa Cruz
12974 Nancy	Elledge	Capitola
12975 Shannon	Woods	Santa Cruz
12976 Steve	Mondini	Santa Cruz
12977 Megan	Kaysen	Santa Cruz
12978 Andrew	Diez	Santa Cruz
12979 Adrian	Maderon	Santa Cruz
12980 Jim	Connery	Santa Cruz
12981 Noah	Brooks	Santa Cruz
12982 Darcy	Gouliart	Lodi
12983 Shannon	Pantoga	Fargo, ND
12984 Brandon	Fitzpatrick	San Jose
12985 Ann	Cowell	San Jose
12986 Ben	Valenere	Santa Cruz
12987 Jordyn	Hartley	Santa Cruz
12988 Anna	Plozay	Watsonville
12989 Gabriel	Davis	Watsonville
12990 Joanne	Sanchez	Watsonville
12991 Frank	Martinez	Watsonville
12992 Domingo	Martinez	Watsonville
12993 Katie	Roper	Watsonville
12994 Colleen	Powers	Watsonville
12995 Lori	Campbell	Watsonville
12996 Christi	Suchil	Watsonville
12997 Vanessa	Wilson	Santa Cruz
12998 Marco	Ramirez	Santa Cruz
12999 Julio	Frierix	Santa Cruz
13000 Vincent	Oxenhandler	Santa Cruz
13001 Eva	Hunt	Santa Cruz
13002 Kevin	Schwanfeleher	Santa Cruz
13003 Samantha	Silva	Santa Cruz
13004 Cynthia	Mendoza	Monterey
13005 Edelmira	Mendoza	Monterey
13006 Jakob	Duron	Watsonville
13007 Yesenia	Jimenez	Watsonville
13008 Quetzalcoatl	Lira-Prado	Santa Cruz
13009 Alejandra	Hernandez	Watsonville
13010 Scott	Johnson	Santa Cruz
13011 Mina	Cayrillo	Santa Cruz
13012 Chrissy	MacLean	Santa Cruz
13013 Isabel	Avelar	Watsonville
13014 Steve	Lynch	San Jose
13015 Andrew	Seidman	Watsonville
13016 Danny	Lazzarini	Watsonville
13017 Anna	Rick	Pacific Grove

13018 Angie	Garcia	Watsonville
13019 Melvina	Anderson	Watsonville
13020 Chontell	Buckman	Watsonville
13021 Gabriella	Alvarez	Watsonville
13022 Wendy	Mawlen	Watsonville
13023 Eli	Giron	Watsonville
13024 Julieth	Erickson	Marina
13025 Luz	Quezada	Watsonville
13026 Julia	Erickson	Seaside
13027 Alannah	Perdergrass	Marina
13028 Leonardo	Fernandez	Watsonville
13029 Joshua	Perdergrass	Marina
13030 Carla	Gonzalez	Santa Cruz
13031 Angelica	Navarro	Watsonville
13032 Karen	Chavez	Watsonville
13033 Rosendo	Garcia	Watsonville
13034 Gina	Gill	Watsonville
13035 Robert	Pierce	Watsonville
13036 Briann	Alamillo	Watsonville
13037 Jamie	Benen	Santa Cruz
13038 Ofelia	Lopez	Watsonville
13039 Favia	Gera	Watsonville
13040 Amanea	Bloom	Oakland
13041 Zylén	Cornett	Watsonville
13042 Larry	Friedman	Santa Cruz
13043 Alan	Hicks	Aptos
13044 Rebecca	Lomeli	San Jose
13045 Jose	Herrera	Salinas
13046 Charlie	Cortes	Salinas
13047 Destinee	Castro	Salinas
13048 Elijah	Seepleton	Salinas
13049 Melissa	Rodriguez	Aptos
13050 Jeremiah	Brender	Watsonville
13051 T.	Meler	Santa Cruz
13052 Jesus Gama	Cordardes	Watsonville
13053 Conchita	Gonzalez	Salinas
13054 Crystal	Castaneda	Watsonville
13055 Amber	Cortes	Capitola
13056 Blanden	Klassele	Capitola
13057 Veronica	Ferreya	Gilroy
13058 Dave	Romero	Santa Cruz
13059 Michael	Finelli	Santa Cruz
13060 Altnalt	Byrne	Gilroy
13061 Cheyenne	Dolin	Santa Cruz
13062 Jordon	Alban Valliat	Santa Cruz
13063 Laura	Zward	Roseville
13064 Jose	Garcia	Watsonville
13065 Denise	Barr	Santa Cruz
13066 Eva	Georgiena	Santa Cruz
13067 Thomas	Jameson	Santa Cruz
13068 Evan	Diola	Santa Cruz
13069 Anthony	Godinez	Watsonville
13070 Arnold	Graccia	Watsonville
13071 Tranh	Alue	Freedom
13072 Derek	Toepper	Santa Cruz

13073 Tyler	Neil	Santa Cruz
13074 Nancy	Saville	Scotts Valley
13075 Paula	Cardoza	Scotts Valley
13076 Cathy	Lee	Livermore
13077 Faith	LaJeunesse	Prunedale
13078 Cynthia	Jarvis	Ben Lomond
13079 John	Cawwon	Soquel
13080 Tim	DuClos	Los Gatos
13081 Beth	Hornbeck	Capitola
13082 Peter	Julber	Capitola
13083 Elaine	Pinkernell	Watsonville
13084 Kelly	Harold	Santa Cruz
13085 Norman	McGee	Aptos
13086 Quinn	Dudley	Santa Cruz
13087 Sai	Calderon	Soquel
13088 Anna	Neff	Santa Cruz
13089 Tony	Gemigniani	Capitola
13090 Cristine	Gomez	Watsonville
13091 Tracey	Brookshier	Capitola
13092 Anne	Baldzikowski	Santa Cruz
13093 Kathleen	Chasey	Soquel
13094 Gerre	Jones	Santa Cruz
13095 Harry	Gumee	Aptos
13096 Victor	Sanchez	Santa Cruz
13097 Stephen	McConn	Santa Cruz
13098 Emily	Lohnberg	Santa Cruz
13099 Frank	Gomez	Santa Cruz
13100 Jennifer	Webb	Capitola
13101 Jason	Webb	Capitola
13102 Kathleen	Hodgson	Santa Cruz
13103 Barbara	Wayman	Indiana
13104 Rafael	Nessbaum	Santa Cruz
13105 Caroline	Simmons	Santa Cruz
13106 Harinder	Dadda	Oakland
13107 Shane	Podratz	Santa Cruz
13108 James	Turner	Watsonville
13109 Mark	Bibbo	Santa Cruz
13110 David	Groat	Battle Ground, WA
13111 Nadia	Naral	Santa Cruz
13112 Megan	Nijmer	Santa Cruz
13113 Patrick	Egan	Santa Cruz
13114 Eric	Bolin	Santa Cruz
13115 Alexis	Bolin	Santa Cruz
13116 Elena	Russell	Santa Monica
13117 AJ	Vernet	Santa Monica
13118 Stephen	Lew	Santa Cruz
13119 Marina	Garcia	Berkeley
13120 Marshall	Keneipp	Santa Cruz
13121 Ron	Currie	Santa Cruz
13122 Paolo	Tedone	Barcelona, Spain
13123 Patricia	Marcalda	New York
13124 Isa	Muller	Saarbrücken, Germany
13125 Sarah	Glommer	Santa Cruz
13126 Kara	Pellowe	Providence, RI
13127 Kai	Kopeccky	Santa Cruz

13128 Daniel	Mendeezy	Santa Cruz
13129 Erica	Moya	Soquel
13130 Angela	Aguilar	Santa Cruz
13131 Lyla	Vargas	Soquel
13132 Rafael	Gutierrez	Gonzales
13133 Joe	Ferguson	Aptos
13134 Cherie	Hanson	Capitola
13135 Cecily	Ruttenberg	Santa Cruz
13136 Todd	Riddle	Scotts Valley
13137 Michelle	Riddle	Scotts Valley
13138 Matt	Bird	Santa Cruz
13139 Gaylene	Gaona	Santa Cruz
13140 Jonah	Watson	Aptos
13141 Hannah	Shehorn	San Jose
13142 Halley	Shehorn	San Jose
13143 James	Shehorn	San Jose
13144 Gary	Shehorn	Santa Cruz
13145 Steven	Brown	San Jose
13146 Annemarie F.	Brown	San Jose
13147 Toby	Lauterbach	Carmel
13148 Jan	Gaudette	Santa Cruz
13149 Debra	Ortiz	Felton
13150 Elinor	Wapner	Boulder Creek
13151 Clay	Ramsey	Santa Cruz
13152 Doug	Jones	Santa Cruz
13153 Michelle	Zenda	Capitola
13154 John	McSorley	Santa Cruz

TESTIMONY

Matthew Drake, CEO Mt. Hood Meadows Oreg., LLC
Mount Hood Cooper Spur Land Exchange Clarification Act S. 2069
October 8, 2015

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forest and Mining:

For the record, my name is Matthew Drake, I am the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Mt. Hood Meadows, Oregon, LLC. We are a privately held company that operates two ski resorts in the Mt. Hood National Forest under Special Use permits with the US Forest Service.

We are a party to the Mount Hood Cooper Spur Land Exchange. We have worked hard to implement the letter and spirit of Section 1206 (F) of Public law 111-11, the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009. After years of unwarranted delay, I am here today to ask for your help to get this important land exchange “unstuck”, to clarify the key elements of the legislation and to give us traction to obtain the public interest benefits of the original legislation passed 85 months ago.

Today I urge you to approve S. 2069, corrective legislation which will eliminate certain impediments to achieving a successful exchange as contemplated by the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, passed by the United States Senate on March 19, 2009 and signed into law by the President on March 30th 2009 – over six and one-half years ago.

In the 340 weeks since the Passage of Public Law 111-11 when the Mount Hood Cooper Spur Land Trade was made the law of the land, a series of delays in the implementation of this Act have resulted in the consequential loss of the benefits to the citizens of Oregon and our fragile natural environment on Mt. Hood. The aspirations of local businesses, governments and citizens have been denied as a result of unaccountable delays well beyond our control.

Section 1206 (F) of Public Law 111-11 of March 30th 2009 states:

“Deadline for Completion of Land Exchange – It is the intent of the Congress that the land exchange under this subsection shall be completed not later than 16 months after the date of enactment of this Act.”

That statutory date for completion was July 30th 2010. Over five years have passed since the date Congress intended for the Mount Hood Cooper Spur Land Exchange to be completed, yet the prospects for completing the exchange are still in the uncertain future.

By passing the Mount Hood Cooper Spur Land Exchange Clarification Act, we can eliminate serious potential transactional barriers to the exchange and make more efficient the implementation of the original 2009 Act without contradiction of the spirit or purpose of this original legislation.

The Clarification Act will eliminate unnecessary duplicative Forest Service oversight of activities on wetlands to be transferred to Mt. Hood Meadows, activities that are already subject to extensive regulation by local, State and Federal agencies. It will provide a solid legal footing for modifying the land areas subject to exchange in order to account for potential imbalances in the appraised values of the exchange properties. The Clarification Act establishes revised aggressive, but doable, time lines for completing the exchange. Also, it solves a potential procedural problem by assuring the “ripeness” of an appraisal during the course of the required NEPA analysis. Finally, the Clarification Act provides for public review of the appraisals of the exchange properties.

I wish to thank Senator Wyden for his leadership, vision and temerity in sponsoring this Clarification Act. He is the original architect of an important compromise, balancing the needs and aspirations of all of the stakeholders on Mt. Hood who hold dear the values of environmental stewardship and public planning which protect and honor Oregon’s scenic icon, Mt. Hood.

We thank Senator Merkley for co-sponsoring this important corrective legislation and working with all parties to identify and advance solutions. We are truly fortunate to have two United States Senators who have joined together to sponsor this critically important legislation.

You will hear the support of many others to pass this clarification and implement the Mt. Hood Cooper Spur Land Exchange as expeditiously as possible. I am joined in my support for this legislation by environmental organizations, local governments,

members of our tourism industry and many other stakeholders on Mt. Hood who embrace the vision of this land exchange and have been waiting for a long time, too long, to enjoy the benefits of the Mt. Hood Cooper Spur Land Exchange.

I respectfully ask for your support in advancing this corrective legislation, S. 2069.

Matthew Drake
Chief Executive Officer
Mt. Hood Meadows



3/2/2015

To: Alabama Hills Stewardship Group, Inc. (AHSG)

The Eastern Sierra 4x4 Club supports the activities of the ASHG and is in support of the recently introduced House and Senate bills (HR496 and the California Desert and Recreation Act of 2015/ Title XIX- Alabama Hills National Scenic Area) designating the Alabama Hills a National Scenic Area.

Mike Johnston

President

From: Barbara Erickson <gvobarbara@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, October 17, 2015 2:53 PM
To: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
Subject: Petersburg Landless

Hello,

I am a Petersburg Tlingit descendant
and I write to you urging you to get
this Landless Bill passed.

Our people have been denied for
40+ years through no fault of our
own. Many of my elders have not
lived long enough to see this day;
although they were in the original
registration for ANCSA.

On behalf of my elders, family, and
community members, I write to you
to give my support that this be done.

Thank you,

Barbara Erickson, President
ANS Camp #16
Petersburg, Alaska



*Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515*

*Anna G. Eshoo
Eighteenth District
California*

October 7, 2015

The Honorable John Barrasso, Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining
U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
304 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Ron Wyden, Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining
U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
304 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Chairman Barrasso and Ranking Member Wyden,

I write in strong support of S. 1971, the *California Coastal National Monument Expansion Act* which is scheduled for a legislative hearing in your Subcommittee on October 8, 2015. This important legislation will permanently protect over 6,000 acres of public lands along the California coast, including the Cotoni-Coast Dairies property in Santa Cruz County, which is located in my Congressional District.

The California Coastal National Monument was created in 2000 by President Clinton and today it permanently protects over 20,000 offshore rocks and islands along California's 1,100-mile coast. Last year, President Obama added the Point Arena-Stornetta Unit in Mendocino County as the first on-shore unit of the California Coastal National Monument. S.1971 would add several new jewels to this coastal crown.

The 5,800-acre Cotoni-Coast Dairies ranch is located near the coastal town of Davenport, eight miles north of the City of Santa Cruz. This picturesque land stretches from Highway 1 into the Santa Cruz Mountains and is home to six watersheds, several endangered species, rolling coastal terraces, 500 acres of redwood forest, and several Native American archaeological sites.

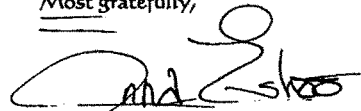
The name Cotoni-Coast Dairies honors the tribe that inhabited the land prior to European contact, as well as the land's modern history as a dairy. After the dairy folded in the 1950s, private development of luxury homes was proposed on the land, as well as a nuclear power plant. Thankfully, the ranch was acquired by Save the Redwoods League with funding from the Packard Foundation in 1998, and was donated to the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) last year. National Monument status for the land will increase conservation attention on its ecological and cultural resources, and will allow this publicly-owned land to be responsibly opened to the public for the first time in over 100 years.

S.1971 is nearly identical to H.R. 3565, which I introduced in the House of Representatives with my colleagues Congresswoman Lois Capps and Congressman Jared Huffman. I've worked closely with Senator Boxer on this legislation to ensure it includes the important suggestions of the local community in Santa Cruz County. In particular, this legislation specifically requires the BLM to develop a management plan with public and intergovernmental input that ensures safe public access to the property. To facilitate this process, the bill requires the Secretary of Interior to appoint Advisory Councils made up of local residents to aid in developing and implementing the management plan.

The proposal of National Monument status for the Cotoni-Coast Dairies lands has been endorsed by thousands of local residents; California Governor Jerry Brown; the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors; the cities of Santa Cruz, Scotts Valley, Capitola, and Watsonville in Santa Cruz County; local Native American tribes; and dozens of local businesses and nonprofit organizations. The other parcels included in S. 1971, including those in Humboldt and San Luis Obispo counties, also have substantial support in their respective communities.

I'm pleased that your Subcommittee is considering this important legislation, and I hope it will enjoy swift passage. Thank you in advance for your full and fair consideration of this bill.

Most gratefully,



Anna C. Eshoo
Member of Congress

Senator John Barrasso
 Chairman
 Public Lands, Forests and Mining Subcommittee
 Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
 Washington, DC 20510

Senator Ron Wyden
 Ranking Member
 Public Lands, Forests and Mining Subcommittee
 Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
 Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairman Barrasso and Ranking Member Wyden,

My name is Steve Fish and I am a commercial fisherman in Sitka, Alaska. I am writing to you today about Senate Bill 872, the *Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act*, which is due to be heard before the subcommittee on which you sit on Thursday, Oct 8. I strongly urge you to reject the bill as it currently stands.

I am a long-time resident of Southeast Alaska and consider the Tongass National Forest my home. The Tongass belongs to all of us. It is public land. I fish along Tongass streams, am an avid hiker of Tongass trails, and hunt Sitka Black-tail deer along Tongass mountainsides. I depend on the salmon and other fish that depend on healthy streams and stable conservative management of the forest in order to thrive. I use and depend on the Tongass every day and am deeply invested in its future.

Senate Bill 872, as it currently stands, is a land grab. It is an attempt to transfer federal land, which has more stringent protections, to private land. Under the current version of this bill, new village corporations will be able to "prefer... land with commercial purposes." This means these new corporations will be able to choose the most economically profitable land across the Tongass, regardless of its proximity and historical connection to the community in question. These lands, which will most likely be logged, could come out of National Park land like Glacier Bay and National Wilderness Areas like Admiralty Island and Misty Fjords. Previous acts of Congress protected these valuable lands and stated they should be made off-limits to possible selections. It would be a grave mistake to put these lands once again on the selection table.

Last year, with the finalizing of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Senator Murkowski said herself that the federal government had finish paying "The debt we owe Natives for the settlement of their aboriginal land claim." So why does she continue to push for more federal land to be transferred into private hands?

The Tongass National Forest is an area protected for all of us and is managed to represent a broad set of values. Privatization, of this form, jeopardizes this and shifts the management goals to a solely economic development focus.

Please keep Tongass National Forest land public so that all Americans can continue to enjoy its benefits for generations to come.

Sincerely,

Steve Fish

P.O. Box 6448 Sitka, AK 99835

October 13, 2015

Darla Ripchenski
Chief Clerk
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
304 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Ms. Ripchenski,

I am writing in support of S. 872, "The Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act." The bill would finally bring justice to the Alaska Natives and Tribal members in five different communities: Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee and Wrangell. Alaska Natives from these communities were inexplicably left out of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971, even though their aboriginal land rights based on generations of occupancy and use were supposedly extinguished by Congress in ANCSA.

I include this link because it uses most of the documented works of Wrangell's history.

<http://www.akherpsociety.org/Stikine%20Results/Shtax'heen%20Kwaan%20.pdf>

S.872 would right a nearly 50 year old wrong by recognizing the value of our claims by establishing urban corporations for these Alaska Natives and provide a process for them to receive the same amount of land, approximately 23,000 acres other similarly situated Native villages received under ANCSA.

This injustice has had its consequences, especially to the Alaska Natives from those communities who have endured them. The communities have not been able to build their economies based on the operations and land of these would-be corporations. Shareholders have not had the opportunities for scholarships, jobs, directorships and other benefits ANCSA corporations provided. Those are the tangible losses, but the opportunity costs are immeasurable, for example: Being elected as a director, which leads to other board positions with state and local governments which ultimately works into being elected to the State House or Senate. Not returning the land base to these communities has significantly altered their economic course.

The time has come, the land sought is minimal compared to the vastness of the Tongass National Forest, and it is the right, just action to take, please pass S.872.

Bradley J. Fluetsch
5730 North Douglas Hwy
Juneau, AK 99801
(907)321-2723
bjf@gci.net

Joyce N. Freiberg
490 Alger Drive
Palo Alto, Ca 94306
October 16, 2015

Ms. Darla Ripchensky
Senate Energy Committee
Washington, D. C.

Re: 872 Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act

Dear Ms. Ripchensky,

First, my gratitude goes to Ms. Murkowski and Mr. Sullivan and the many others today who had the determination and vision to bring this bill to this point.

Second, my grandmother Jessie Bell Rinehart, an early member to the Alaska Native Sisterhood in Wrangell, Alaska, and my mother, Myrtle Bell Rinehart Noble, still living today and approaching her 102 birthday in a couple of weeks, is very proud of her roots and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) that recognized our rights, aboriginal rights, over our land. However, it was a shock to our family and to the Five Native Communities of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee, and Wrangell that they were not listed under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. It was more than an oversight.

The present Act R.872 is a good step in the right direction, and for that I am grateful to see that the Five Landless Communities are now included in what should have been our participation in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. To make full rights, my view is that R872 be accepted with the following amendment, and that is to give directly, to convey directly, 1 township of usable land (23,040 acres) to each of the Five Landless Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tanakee and Wrangell. Furthermore, the surface and subsurface rights would be part of that conveyance directly to the Five Landless of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tanakee, and Wrangell.

So, I urge the Senate Energy Committee to amend the wording to R872 to convey the one township of usable land (23,040 acres) as well as the surface and subsurface rights of land directly to each of the Five Landless, Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee, and Wrangell. All else in the Act are acceptable to me. Again, it is a pleasure to see all the effort that went into this act and claim of the Five Landless finally recognized. Thank you.

Respectfully yours,

Joyce Noble Freiberg



October 6, 2015

The Honorable Maria Cantwell
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Cantwell,

I am writing in support of *S. 1971, the California Coastal National Monument Expansion Act* and to ask for your leadership to secure the highest level of protection for the national treasures that surround the Piedras Blancas Lighthouse.

Friends of the Elephant Seal is a not-for-profit, 501(c)3, organization dedicated to the preservation of the Piedras Blancas Elephant Seal Colony for ecological, educational, scientific, historic or scenic opportunities. Our docents—a cadre of nearly 100 volunteer guides—have interpreted seal behavior for rookery visitors since 1997.

A 2005 agreement between the State of California and Hearst Corporation made the entire six miles of rookery beaches part of Hearst San Simeon State Park. In 2011, Friends of the Elephant Seal became a Cooperating Association with the California Department of Parks and Recreation. Our docents now serve in the Piedras Blancas Northern Elephant Seal Rookery as California State Parks Volunteers.

Hearst San Simeon State Park was brought into the Piedras Blancas Outstanding Natural Area under provisions of the *2008 Consolidated Natural Resources Act* and is jointly managed under Cooperating Agreements signed by the Bureau of Land Management and the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

These Cooperating Agreements represent the current status of efforts to protect this area. A single property owner acted as steward of this land with exemplary range management practices for over 100 years prior to 1992 when the birth of a single elephant seal pup signaled the beginning of the rookery. The current population of the colony is more than 23,000 with more than 5,000 births recorded in each of the last several years.

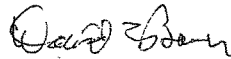
Through the intervening years, financial and staff support to protect this precious resource was given by the County of San Luis Obispo, the State of California, the Federal Government, rookery visitors and 700 enthusiastic members that make annual donations.

Current annual attendance records are "officially" listed as 750,000. Many of us with frequent observation experience believe the actual number is much higher. We strongly believe the numbers will increase in the future.

The elephant seal rookery is family friendly with friendly docents and no fees. It is ADA accessible and is open to the public 365 days each year. It is a tremendous resource for all and speaks silently, especially to the foreign visitors, to the character of Americans with regard to environmental issues.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



David Bauer, President

Cc: Senator Murkowski



September 27, 2015

Senator Dianne Feinstein
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein and Staff -

Friends Of Joshua Tree want to express our support for the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 being put in front of Congressional committees in the coming weeks/months. We recognize the proposed legislation as thoughtful, well-crafted and important to the recreation economy that is so reliant on pristine and unique natural areas.

The California desert areas represented in the bill (Death Valley, Joshua Tree, Mojave Trails, Alabama Hills, etc...) are some of the most unique and valuable wild places in the country. They draw explorers from all over the world. Managing them with an eye toward sustainable tourism and recreation is wise, and we stand with you ready to help bring this vision into reality.

Thank you for representing this thoughtful approach to public lands management, and please do include us in future communications as this vision becomes part of California's world-class citizen and visitor offering.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kenji Haroutunian".

Kenji Haroutunian
President, Friends Of Joshua Tree
P.O. Box 739, Joshua Tree, CA 92252

Jania Garcia

621 NW 48th St. • Seattle WA 98107 • 206.399.2606
jan_garcia@hotmail.com

October 12, 2015

Darla Ripchenski, Chief Clerk
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
304 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senators of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,

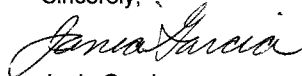
I am writing urging your support of legislation that will correct a wrong that has adversely impacted five of our traditional native villages in Southeast Alaska. I urge you to support S.872 introduced by Senator Lisa Murkowski of Alaska, entitled "the Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act".

We can only speculate about the forces at work at the time of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in 1971 that prevented the inclusion of Haines, Tenakee, Petersburg, Wrangell, and Ketchikan, but you now have the opportunity to correct the mistake.

The exclusion of these five communities has caused unnecessary economic and social hardship. We are all connected. The hardships suffered by fellow tribal citizens have impacted all of us. For over 40 years we have supported the efforts to have this wrong corrected and now with S.872 I urge you to see that it comes to pass. All the residents of these five communities will benefit from its passage.

I urge you to support S.872. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jania Garcia".

Jania Garcia

**Glide Wildflower Show Council Testimony
in support of the
Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary Act of 2015 (Senate Bill 1448)
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,
Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests and Mining
October 8, 2015**

The Glide Wildflower Show has for fifty years worked to educate the general public about the value and importance of native plants, primarily through the annual display of native flora. On this occasion, we strongly support efforts to honor a great steward and advocate of the North Umpqua River region, Frank Moore, as well as his wife and life partner, Jeanne Moore, by designating the Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead and Botanical Sanctuary.

Frank Moore is a World War II veteran who served in every major battle of the European theater, a fisherman and inn proprietor who introduced thousands of world-wide visitors to the unique natural environment of the North Umpqua, and a conservationist who has worked tirelessly for many decades to protect the health of the river, its tributaries, its fish, and the flora and fauna of its entire watershed.

Frank's achievements are not diminished as we recognize what he himself acknowledges: that they were possible only because Jeanne Moore worked by his side with the same love of the North Umpqua and the same passion for sharing it with others and preserving it for posterity. Together they conceived and established the Steamboat Inn; together they greeted guests from around the world and introduced them to the region's natural treasures; together they found ways to spotlight threats to the area's unique natural values and work for solutions. When we honor Frank, we must also honor Jeanne.

While Frank's passion is fish, Jeanne's is flowers. About fifty years ago, she began to spend time in the North Umpqua forests discovering their tremendously varied plants. She learned botany in order to better know the flora, and today her botanical knowledge of plants from throughout Oregon rivals that of professors at Oregon State University, with whom she regularly exchanges observations.

In the 1970s, Jeanne became concerned about the preservation of a rare population of *Kalmiopsis fragrans*, a wild rhododendron ancestor growing near Limpy Rock. Just as Jeanne supported Frank in his work for fish habitat, he also supported her botanical work. Over several years, their team surveyed the area, discovered the chlorophyll-less *Pityopus californicus* which had not been seen in Oregon for 80 years, collected two volumes of botanical data, educated Congressmen and legislative staff, and achieved the establishment of the Limpy Rock Research Natural Area just outside the proposed sanctuary. Since then, the area's unique species have been the focus of professional botanical investigation.

Jeanne began working with the Glide Wildflower Show in the 1960s, when the show displayed flora of the North Umpqua region. Through her knowledge and guidance, the show has grown to display flora from all of southwest Oregon, the largest annual display of native flora in the Pacific Northwest. Almost 90, she still serves as council chair. Because of her knowledge,

passion, and dedication, many thousands of people, including several generations of schoolchildren, have learned to appreciate the beauty, diversity, and importance of native plants.

The approximately 104,000 acres proposed for this sanctuary encompass not only some of the best remaining wild steelhead spawning areas but also their watershed – late-successional and old growth forests with a rich diversity of plant life, from towering trees to ephemeral wildflowers to soil-enriching fungi. Oregon State University's Oregon Flora Project, a comprehensive database of Oregon's vascular plants, has tallied within the sanctuary boundaries 760 native species or subspecies. The list includes eight protected species, *Kalmiopsis fragrans*, and *Pityopus californicus*. Thus, the sanctuary is a region of not only extraordinary fish habitat but also extraordinary plant life.

While we enthusiastically join the many local and state voices in strong support of the Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary Act (S. 1448), we urge that it be expanded to the Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead and Botanical Sanctuary Act. We urge Congress and the President to join Sen. Wyden and Merkley to enact the designation expeditiously into law.

Nancy Tague
Dianne Muscarello

for the Glide Wildflower Show Council

Greater Southeast Alaska Conservation Community

Senate Energy & Natural Resource Committee
 attn: darla_ripchensky@energy.senate.gov
david_brooks@energy.senate.gov

22 October 2015

Re: S. 872, S.1955

Please consider the following comments on the above referenced legislation from the Greater Southeast Alaska Conservation Community (GSACC, pronounced, "gee-sak".) GSACC was established as a regional environmental organization in 2011 to defend and promote the biological integrity of Southeast Alaska's terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems for the benefit of current and future generations. gsacc.net

S.872: Straw Man Fallacies

The falsehoods of this legislation begin with the very first word of its Title: "Unrecognized." The so-called, "Landless Communities" were fully recognized, fully vetted for standing, and found ineligible for Village Corporate status on numerous grounds.

Paragraph 6 of S.872 cites:

"the southeastern Alaska Communities of Haines, Ketchikan Petersburg, Tenakee and Wrangell are not listed under the Act as communities eligible to form Village or Urban Corporations even though the population of those villages comprise greater than 20 percent of the shareholders of the Regional Corporation for Southeast Alaska and display historic, cultural, and traditional qualities of Alaska Natives;"

To begin with, all Alaska Natives of southeast Alaska as US citizens are already public co-owners of, while residing adjacent to, the lands of the Tongass National Forest. As such, these resident Natives possess the full rights of participation in the public processes of management decisions; are already enjoying the full rights of access to these public lands for Native customary and traditional subsistence gathering of plant materials, fish and game; for personal recreational uses; for firewood gathering and personal free use of up to 10,000 board ft. of timber annually; and as beneficiaries of proceeds derived from management activities of national forest lands of southeast Alaska.

Greater Southeast Alaska Conservation Community

Secondly, paragraph 6 obscures the fact that the purpose of establishing the regional corporations in ANCSA was to finalize outstanding Native Claims of the 20 percent or more who did not reside in federally recognized villages.

As such, S. 872 fallaciously obscures the fact that these so-called “Landless” have already been afforded monetary compensation and land-based shareholder status and as such are already beneficiaries of dividends derived from lands allotments of the Regional corporation. The very term “Landless” is then, a twice-debunked logical fallacy.

S. 872 and S. 1955: Exploitation through Privatization and Deregulation Agendas

The intentions of Senators Murkowski and Sullivan to use this straw man argument to justify further large scale privatization of public lands of the Tongass National Forest are



(photo caption: Google Earth satellite image rendering, altitude >10,000 ft., of State of Alaska-approved, recent Native Corporate logging on Dall Island, southern southeast Alaska)

transparent. Their shameless disregard for unsustainable levels of state-approved, industrial-scale logging and the ensuing ecological and cultural depredations of past and present Native Corporate abuses is staggering.

Greater Southeast Alaska Conservation Community



(photo caption: State-approved, Sealaska Timber Corporation logging on Kupreanof Island, central southeast Alaska)

The purpose of ANCSA was to settle lands claims -- not to perpetually avail opportunistic politicians using proxies for the purposes of advancing privatization agendas of federally owned and managed public lands. However, history speaks for itself.

The Pandora's Box of ANCSA was opened with the passage of the Sealaska Legislation enabled by the unilateral endorsement of a regional environmental conservation organization which approved the terms of the bill's quid pro quo. The terms of that QPQ were small conservation designations traded for the passage of a revised Sealaska bill.

The Sealaska Legislation itself, is perceived by many as an unseemly, (underlying a second) quid pro quo by Senator Murkowski, in exchange for the contributions of a Native PAC central to preserving Senator Murkowski's senate seat after having lost in the Republican Primaries. This Pandora's Box of cynical opportunism and sordid machinations must be closed once and for all by quashing in committee, both S.872 and S.1955.

ANCSA's Unintended Consequences

Against Culture

Ethnologist, Dr. Kirk Dombrowski, in his published dissertation, "Against Culture: Development, Politics, and Religion in Indian Alaska,"¹ lived with families in three

¹ 2001 Kirk Dombrowski *Against Culture: Development, Politics and Religion in Indian Alaska*. University of Nebraska Press, 247 pp.

Greater Southeast Alaska Conservation Community

Native villages of Southeast Alaska over the course of several years. Through a series of interviews and extensive research, Dombrowski documented in part, the consequences of ANCSA Native corporate clear cut logging of rural village landscapes, on rural residents and Native culture. Dombrowski's observations concluded the loss of access to subsistence resources and the ability to pursue the subsistence lifestyle precluded the basis for, "what it means to be Native." The ability to practice a subsistence lifestyle was found to be inextricably linked to customary and traditional Native culture, personal identity, and food security.

Based upon Dombrowski, et al. and other published peer reviewed research, there is unquestionably, a significant spectrum of negative externalities and cultural consequences (imposed on Native and non-Natives, alike) associated with the rural residents' loss of access to subsistence resources.

The economic consequences include the trademark "boom-bust" cycle of colonial-style resource extraction. This routinely leads to economic instability in rural communities imposed by the "timber economy." This typically includes social dislocation of families as the out-migration of young adult community residents seek stable employment and a higher quality of life elsewhere. Also at stake for the individual, the family unit, and entire community, is the loss of demonstrated health benefits of the subsistence lifestyle, subsistence diet, and increased longevity; increased self esteem resulting from the ability of providing healthy food for oneself and family; and the social cohesion through sharing of subsistence resources with community residents no longer physically capable of such activities.

In Conclusion

It is for these reasons of environmental justice and many more tied to the public trust and its best interests, that we urge you to vote against the passage of these transparent land grabs, and by doing so, help to restore the public confidence in the integrity of our systems of governance.

Respectfully,

David Beebe
GSACC president, Board of Directors

HOOD RIVER COUNTY ADMINISTRATION



DAVID MERIWETHER, COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

601 State Street • Hood River, OR 97031 • (541) 386-3970 • FAX (541) 386-9392

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

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Before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests and Mining

Hearing on S. 2069; Mount Hood Cooper Spur Land Exchange Clarification Act
October 8, 2015

Hood River County, Oregon, expresses thanks to Senator Wyden and the Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests and Mining for the opportunity to submit testimony in support of S. 2069. A significant portion of the lands involved in this exchange are situated within Hood River County, and for many years we have been actively engaged in the events and collaborative efforts that have led to consideration of the matter before you.

In 2001, Hood River County engaged in a forest land exchange with Mt. Hood Meadows LLC. That exchange was not without controversy, and subsequent litigation challenging the exchange ultimately compelled the parties to engage in extensive mediation to settle the dispute. The result of that process was a landmark agreement reached in July, 2005.

Terms of the mediated agreement called for the exchange of certain Mt Hood Meadows properties in Hood River County for U.S. Forest Service property in Government Camp, Oregon (Clackamas County). The proposed exchange would enable Meadows to appropriately develop the property in Government Camp, while the property obtained by the Forest Service in Hood River County would be protected and enhanced, including iconic forests and the Crystal Springs drinking watershed. The parties then worked in collaboration to secure congressional support for this exchange. Senator Wyden, Congressman Blumenauer and Congressman Walden provided bipartisan leadership that resulted in inclusion of the gist of the mediated agreement within the Omnibus Public Lands Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-11).

The terms and the intent of the exchange seemed to be clear and straightforward; including provisions found in Section 1206(a)(2)(F) that the property exchange

A Small County with a big mission: Providing Quality of Life for all.

between Mt Hood Meadows and the U.S. Forest Service would be completed “within 16 months after the date of enactment of this Act”. Despite ongoing efforts between those parties, the exchange has still not occurred. Something is clearly amiss, and further congressional action is warranted.

S. 2069 provides clear intent, direction and process so desperately needed to resolve this long standing issue. All parties will benefit from its passage, and will be able to move forward with the development, management and protections anticipated within the Omnibus Public Lands Act of 2009. Hood River County joins with other stakeholders, conservation interests and local governments in support of S. 2069.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration, and for your efforts on behalf of the people of the United States.



Ron Rivers, Chair
Hood River County Board of Commissioners



P.O. Box 1544
Hood River, OR 97031
www.hrvrc.org
"Protecting the Place You Love"

Before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources;
Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining

Hearing on S. 2069: Mount Hood Cooper Spur Land Exchange Clarification Act
October 8, 2015

The Hood River Valley Residents Committee (HRVRC) thanks Senator Wyden and the Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests and Mining for the opportunity to submit testimony in support of S. 2069. HRVRC is one of Oregon's oldest local land-use advocacy organizations. For nearly 40 years, HRVRC's mission has been to protect Hood River County's farms, forests, special wild places and the livability of its urban communities.

HRVRC represents more than 250 member families in the Hood River Valley that stretches from the majestic Mount Hood to the mighty Columbia River. Many of the families represented by HRVRC are second and third generation family farmers working some of 15,000 acres of pear orchards in the Hood River Valley, representing more than half of Oregon's world-famous pear industry. In 2013, Oregon's Department of Agriculture estimated that Hood River's fruit industry had a farm gate value of more than \$112 million. Many of HRVRC's members are also woodland owners, managing private forestlands that comprise 50 percent of the private land base in the county.

Our members helped form Cooper Spur Wild and Free (CSWF), a coalition of conservation groups, recreation clubs and local residents groups, including Oregon Wild, Sierra Club (Oregon Chapter), Oregon Nordic Club, American Alpine Club, Audubon Society of Portland, Oregon Kayak and Canoe Club, BARK, Mazamas, Northwest Environmental Defense Center, Oregon Wildlife Federation, Lower Columbia Canoe Club and Mountain Shadows Homeowners Association.

Since 2001, for almost 15 years, HRVRC has been working in collaboration with Oregon's Congressional delegation, local county governments, citizen groups and businesses on the historic settlement addressed by S. 2069. The bill, when implemented, will lead to the completion of the land exchange that was mandated by Congress in the Public Lands Omnibus Act of 2009.

The Mount Hood Cooper Spur Land Exchange was intended to resolve three decades of dispute over the future of the north side of Mount Hood, Oregon's highest and most iconic peak. In the preceding years, Mount Hood Meadows LLC had made several controversial attempts to locate large destination resorts on the north side of the mountain arousing opposition from many in

the local community who sought to protect the unique agricultural, scenic and recreational resources that make it such a special place for Oregonians.

The destination resort proposal threatened to degrade the Crystal Springs watershed, fed by shallow groundwater springs, which supplies drinking water for approximately one quarter of Hood River County.

It also threatened to result in development within the Tilly Jane roadless area, a pristine backcountry recreation area on the north side of Mt. Hood that draws people to Hood River County from all over the State and from around the Country. After a short hike from the trailhead, visitors to the Tilly Jane area can view the magnificent Elliot Glacier, they can access the historic Timberline Trail, or they can test their mettle against the imposing North Face climbing routes on Mount Hood. Visitors come to experience these natural wonders and then stay in the City of Hood River, visiting local breweries and wineries and shopping in the historic downtown area along the Columbia River.

Finally, resort development threatened the vital agricultural economy of the Hood River Valley. In a time of drought and a changing climate, golf courses, subdivisions and strip malls cannot co-exist in the Hood River Valley along with 15,000 acres of world-class fruit orchards.

After many years of litigation followed by very difficult mediation, Mount Hood Meadows LLC, HRVRC and Hood River County agreed on the terms of an historic settlement in July of 2005.

After signing this landmark accord, Mount Hood Meadows and HRVRC worked together to rally support for the agreement. The historic settlement was taken up by Oregon's congressional delegation as an excellent solution in the public interest because it would protect Old-Growth forests, the Crystal Springs drinking watershed, historic and cultural resources, and provide pristine high-elevation backcountry recreation experiences for thousands of people.

At the same time, Mount Hood Meadows LLC would be able to develop 100 acres at Government Camp on the south side of the mountain on land that was zoned and planned by Clackamas County for development. This too would stimulate economic development and would support a tourism-based economy in an area of the mountain where these land uses were well planned for and widely approved of by local stakeholders.

Senator Wyden, Congressman Blumenauer and Congressman Walden provided critical leadership in ushering this legislation through Congress. Again after several years of hard work, President Obama signed these provisions into law as a part of the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-11).

- Section 1202(c)(2) of the 2009 Act includes designation of new Wilderness in the Cooper Spur/Tilly Jane area, contingent upon the completion of the Cooper Spur land exchange between Mt. Hood Meadows and the Forest Service. The Wilderness designation will result in permanent protection for an irreplaceable resource that contributes to the portfolio of recreational assets for the communities in and around Mt. Hood that depend

on tourism dollars.

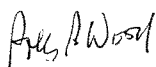
- Section 1205 of the 2009 Act establishes the Crystal Springs Watershed Special Resource Management Unit. These provisions will result in permanent protections for the sensitive watershed that supports drinking water for communities in the Upper Hood River Valley.
- Section 1206(a)(2)(F) of the 2009 Act directs the U.S. Forest Service to complete the Cooper Spur land exchange “within 16 months after the date of enactment of this Act.”

The Wilderness and watershed protection provisions of the 2009 Act are contingent upon the completion of the Mount Hood Cooper Spur Land Exchange. Thus, unless the Forest Service completes the exchange, the grand bargain that was agreed to by farmers, conservationists, county and local governments, and the developer will fall apart. Years of hard work and collaboration will be wasted. And the economy of Hood River County – dependent upon the agricultural resource lands and dispersed recreation – will again be threatened.

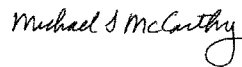
What should have been a quick and happy ending – completion of the land exchange within 16 months – has instead turned into six slow years of bureaucratic delay by the U.S. Forest Service. The agency has become so tied in knots over what it perceives to be ambiguities in the original statutory language that its work on the land exchange all but came to a halt earlier this year.

S. 2069 seeks to clarify Congressional intent and to provide clear direction to the U.S. Forest Service, addressing its questions as to what precisely Congress envisioned when it passed the 2009 Act. The more specific instructions included in S. 2069 are necessary to assist the Forest Service in understanding – and implementing – its charge to facilitate the transaction and to realize the incredible promise of the grand compromise embodied in the original legislation. And S. 2069 also ensures that the public will have a voice in the appraisal and environmental review to occur before the land exchange is completed.

Because the land exchange is so important to the future of Mount Hood and the Hood River Valley, S. 2069 has unanimous support of stakeholders, Oregon’s Congressional delegation, and Hood River and Clackamas Counties. This is the perfect Oregon solution to the threats that would otherwise face Oregon’s iconic peak. We urge the quick passage of this bill to clarify Congressional intent expressed in the 2009 Act and to assist the Forest Service in moving forward towards completing the Mount Hood Cooper Spur Land Exchange.



Polly Wood, Board President
Hood River Valley Residents Committee



Michael McCarthy, Board Member
Hood River Valley Residents Committee

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Of Attorneys for Defendants

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF OREGON

PORTLAND DIVISION

HOOD RIVER VALLEY RESIDENTS
COMMITTEE, an Oregon non-profit
corporation; MIKE MCCARTHY, individually;
HOOD RIVER COUNTY by and through the
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF
HOOD RIVER COUNTY, an Oregon municipal
corporation; & MT. HOOD MEADOWS
OREGON, LLC, an Oregon LLC;
CLACKAMAS COUNTY, by and through the
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF
CLACKAMAS COUNTY, a political
subdivision of the State of Oregon,

Plaintiffs,

v.

JIM PEÑA, Regional Director of Region 6 of the
United States Forest Service; LISA
NORTHROP, Supervisor, Mt. Hood National
Forest of the United States Forest Service;
THOMAS L. TIDWELL, Chief of the United
States Forest Service; and the UNITED STATES
FOREST SERVICE, an Administrative Agency
of the United States Department of Agriculture,

Defendants.

Case No.: 3:15-cv-01397-BR

**DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO DISMISS
FOR LACK OF JURISDICTION**

Oral Argument Respectfully Requested

MOTION TO DISMISS

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1), Defendants hereby respectfully move to dismiss the Complaint (Dkt. #1) with prejudice in the above-captioned action. In accordance with LR 7-1(a), undersigned counsel for Defendant represents that he conferred with counsel for Plaintiffs on the relief sought by this motion and learned as a result that the originally named plaintiffs oppose this motion, while counsel for the later-added plaintiffs have not provided their positions yet in response to his attempts to confer on this motion; although original Plaintiffs' opposition of itself necessitates the filing of this motion, undersigned counsel for Defendants nevertheless will follow up and provide the respective positions of the other plaintiffs when they are supplied. For the reasons supplied in the memorandum in support of the motion that is incorporated into the motion and set forth below, Defendants respectfully submit that the Court should grant the motion and dismiss this action with prejudice.

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO DISMISS**STANDARD OF REVIEW**

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) authorizes a party to present a defense to a claim grounded on the court's "lack of jurisdiction over the subject matter." Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1). In reviewing such a motion, the court presumes lack of subject-matter jurisdiction until the plaintiff proves otherwise in response to the motion. Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co., 511 U.S. 375, 377, (1994); La Reunion Francaise SA v. Barnes, 247 F.3d 1022, 1026 (9th Cir.2001). A Rule 12(b)(1) motion may be brought as a facial or factual attack on the asserted basis of the Court's subject-matter jurisdiction. Gould Electronics, Inc. v. United States, 220 F.3d 169, 176 (3rd Cir.2000). In reviewing a factual attack, the court may consider matters outside the pleadings and examine other documents without converting the motion into one for

summary judgment. Berardinelli v. Castle & Cooke, Inc., 587 F.2d 37 (9th Cir.1978). The court may weigh disputed evidence and determine the facts to evaluate whether jurisdiction exists. Valdez v. United States, 837 F. Supp. 1065, 1067 (E.D. Cal.1993). The presumption of truthfulness does not attach to the allegations of plaintiff's complaint or any inferences drawn therefrom. Id. Plaintiff has the burden to establish that the court has subject-matter jurisdiction. Ass'n of Am. Med. Coll. v. United States, 217 F.3d 770 (9th Cir.2000).

The subject-matter jurisdiction of this Court over an action brought against the United States or one of its agencies or instrumentalities, as is the one *sub judice*, is limited to the terms of consent by the United States. United States v. Dalm, 494 U.S. 596, 608 (1990)(citing United States v. Mottaz, 476 U.S. 834, 841 (1986)). Waivers of the sovereign immunity of the United States are not easily established and require a clear statement of intent. United States v. White Mtn. Apache Tribe, 537 U.S. 465, 472 (2003). The principle applies even to determination of the scope of explicit waivers. *See, e.g.*, United States v. Nordic Village, Inc., 503 U.S. 30, 34 (1992). Moreover, "a waiver of the Government's sovereign immunity will be strictly construed, in terms of its scope, in favor of the sovereign." Lane v. Peña, 518 U.S. 187, 192 (1996).

In bringing their claim, Plaintiffs apparently rely upon the waiver of sovereign immunity contained in the judicial-review provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act ("APA"), 5 U.S.C. §§ 701-06, more specifically Paragraph 706(1), *see* Complaint at ¶¶ 1 & 26, which authorizes a reviewing court to compel a federal agency to take an action that is "unlawfully withheld." 5 U.S.C. § 706(1).

PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

Plaintiffs ask the Court to interject itself into the administrative process in which the Forest Service is engaged and compel the agency to complete a land exchange ("Land

Exchange”) pursuant to congressional direction contained in an omnibus public-lands bill, Sec. 1206, Pub. L. No. 111-11 (2009)(“Act”), that calls upon the agency to transfer National Forest System land it administers on the south side of Mt. Hood, near Government Camp (“Federal land”), in exchange for land that Mt. Hood Meadows (“MHM”) currently owns on the north side of the mountain (“non-Federal land”), if MHM offers to convey that non-Federal land to the Forest Service. Sec. 1206(a)(2)(A), 123 Stat. 1018 (2009)(“Subject to the provisions of this subsection, if [MHM] offers to convey to the United States all right, title, and interest of [MHM] in and to the non-Federal land, the [Forest Service] shall convey to [MHM] all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land (other than any easements reserved under subparagraph (G), subject to valid existing rights”). The Act also contains language expressing the Congress’s wishes with respect to a time frame for completion of the Land Exchange, which states that “[i]t is the intent of Congress that the [Land Exchange] shall be completed not later than 16 months after” its enactment, or by July 30, 2010. Sec. 1206(a)(2)(F), 123 Stat. 1019 (2009). It is this provision on which essentially the entirety of Plaintiffs’ claim in this case rests, as it hinges on their request that this Court compel the Forest Service to complete the Land Exchange. Two other provisions of the Act bear mentioning in laying out the procedural background relevant to this motion. The first sets forth the requirement in the Act for the Forest Service to develop and reserve a wetlands conservation easement (“Easement”) that will serve to protect some wetlands that exist on the federal parcel to be transferred to MHM. More specifically, the relevant portion of the Act provides as follows:

As a condition of the conveyance of the Federal land, the [Forest Service] shall reserve a conservation easement to the Federal land to protect existing wetland, as identified by the Oregon Department of State Lands, that allows equivalent wetland mitigation measures to compensate for minor wetland encroachments necessary for the orderly development of the Federal land.

Sec. 1206(a)(2)(G)(i), 123 Stat. 1019.

The second is a clause that further unequivocally states that “[t]he conveyance of the Federal land and non-Federal land shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the [Forest Service] may require.” Sec. 1206(a)(2)(C)(ii), 123 Stat. 1019 (2009).

Shortly after Plaintiffs filed their Complaint, the parties conferred on a case management framework and schedule. Jt. Case Mgmt. Rpt. (Dkt. #7). The parties discussed and agreed on the potential benefits of affording the Forest Service and MHM the opportunity to meet outside the context of this litigation to continue to pursue further implementation of the steps necessary to complete the Land Exchange. *Id.* at 3. In particular, the Forest Service and MHM indicated their intent to meet for the purpose of having further discussions regarding the terms and conditions of the Wetlands Conservation Easement that the Act prescribes the agency to reserve as a condition of conveying the Federal land to MHM. *Id.* Those discussions have occurred, culminating in a mediation in which Justice Susan Leeson served as the mediator and the Forest Service and MHM worked through all of the remaining outstanding issues concerning the easement. They are working on a joint statement to report on the results of the mediation, and they will share it when it is in final form with the parties to the litigation.

ARGUMENT

- I. THE STATUTORY PROVISION ON WHICH PLAINTIFFS PREMISE THEIR “FAILURE TO ACT” CLAIM DOES NOT GIVE RISE TO THE KIND OF MANDATORY DUTY THAT A COURT MAY COMPEL THE FOREST SERVICE TO UNDERTAKE PURSUANT TO ITS AUTHORITY IN SECTION 706(1).

The APA authorizes courts to “compel agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(1). In the seminal case on 5 U.S.C. § 706(1), the Supreme Court made clear that the only kind of “agency action” the provision authorizes a reviewing court to compel an agency to take, however, is a discrete, mandatory duty that is

plainly required by statute or regulation. Norton v. Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance (“SUWA”), 542 U.S. 55, 62–63 (2004). In addition, “Section 706(1) of the APA ... serves important interests, but [it] does not give us license to ‘compel agency action’ whenever the agency is withholding or delaying an action we think it should take.” Hells Canyon Pres. Council v. Forest Serv., 593 F.3d 923, 932 (9th Cir.2010)(“HCPC”). Rather, a reviewing court’s authority to “compel agency action” is “carefully circumscribed to situations where an agency has ignored a specific ... command,” *id.*, that is located in a federal statute or “agency regulation[] that ha[s] the force of law,” SUWA, 542 U.S. at 65 (2004). Moreover, the “purportedly withheld action must not only be ‘discrete,’” HCPC, 593 F.3d at 932, meaning that it must be a “precise, definite act,” SUWA, 542 U.S. at 63, “but also ‘legally required,’ ” 593 F.3d at 932, meaning that the text of the statute or regulation contains an “unequivocal command” about which an official has “no discretion whatever,” 542 U.S. at 63 (internal quotation marks omitted), such that the duty “could traditionally have been enforced through a writ of mandamus.” HCPC, 593 F.3d at 932.

- A. The Language of Section 1206(a)(2)(F) upon which Plaintiffs base their claim simply is not framed in terms of an unequivocally expressed mandatory duty that the Court may compel within the ambit of its Jurisdiction under Section 706(1).

The key language in Section 1206(a)(2)(F) on which Plaintiffs’ claim hinges is set forth as an expression of congressional intent or its expectation, not as a mandatory duty that this Court may compel, for several reasons. First and foremost, as noted above, the provision contains the prefatory statement, “[i]t is the intent of Congress that” the Land Exchange shall be completed within 16 months of the Act’s enactment, and this prefatory statement is a difference that compels a major distinction in the provision’s overarching interpretation. Sec. 1206(a)(2)(F), 123 Stat. 1019 (2009). This follows for several reasons.

First, simply on the face of things and based on common sense, it is quite obvious that it is altogether different when making any type of declarative statement to direct another over whom one has authority to dictate their actions to say that “it is my intent” that the other complete a task by a date certain, and to say simply that they shall complete the task by that same date certain. Indeed, the dictionary supports this common understanding of such a distinction by providing that the two alternative primary definitions of “intent” are: “the act or fact of intending : purpose” and “the state of mind with which an act is done : volition.” <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/intent> (last visited Oct. 6, 2015). Neither one of these supports Plaintiffs’ position that Section 1206(a)(2)(F) is an unequivocally expressed mandate of the Congress that this Court may simply compel as if it were exercising its mandamus authority.

This distinction is further supported even by the other language within the same statutory section, which clearly evinces that, when the Congress wishes to express itself in a more mandatory way, it knows how to do so by simply stating that the agency “shall” do something, without prefatory language like that which accompanies the language in Section 1206(a)(2)(F). *See, e.g.*, Sec. 1206(a)(2)(G)(“As a condition of the conveyance of the Federal land, the [Forest Service] shall reserve” the two easements specified in the Act in accordance with prescribed standards and criteria (emphasis supplied); *see also* Sec. 1206(a)(2)(C)(ii)(“The conveyance of the Federal land and non-Federal land shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the [Forest Service] may require”)(emphasis supplied).

This distinction is also evident in other contexts and confirms that, when Congress wishes to mandate that an agency undertake a particular action, it knows how to do so. Indeed, this is evident in the “deadline example” that the Supreme Court provided for context in its SUWA

opinion, when it explained that the statutory provision stating that, “[w]ithin 6 months after February 8, 1996, the [FCC] shall complete all actions necessary to establish regulations to implement the requirements of this subsection,” 47 U.S.C. § 251(d)(1)(emphasis supplied), “would have supported a judicial decree under the APA requiring the prompt issuance of regulations, but not a judicial decree setting forth the content of those regulations.” *SUWA*, 542 U.S. at 65. In like fashion, courts have relied upon similar unadorned “shall” pronouncements in certain statutory deadlines contained within the Endangered Species Act in cases challenging the failure of consulting agencies to meet such deadlines for the listing of species and the completion of related duties under that statute. *See, e.g., Oregon Natural Res. Council, Inc. v. Kantor*, 99 F.3d 334, 338-39 (9th Cir. 1996). In other words, “shall,” by itself in a statute, usually means just what it says: “shall,” but when prefaced with, “It is the intent of the Congress that something shall happen,” it is not the same at all, and should not be treated as if it is.

In sum, then, the plain meaning of the very text of the relevant statutory provision on which Plaintiffs’ claim is based does not and cannot support a finding that this Court has jurisdiction over that claim.

- B. Not Only is the Time Frame in the Act Not Framed in terms of a mandatory duty under 706(1), Neither is the Nature of the Duty to Complete the Land Exchange Itself given that it requires two parties to complete and the statutory language makes the Forest Service’s conveyance conditional on Mt. Hood Meadows’s independent action of offering to convey the non-Federal Land.

Even if the Court were to read the language in Sec. 1206(a)(2)(F) as giving rise to a hard-and-fast mandatory deadline, it would still lack subject-matter jurisdiction over Plaintiffs’ claim for the plain and simple fact that they “agency action” it is attempting to have the Court compel is not an action of an agency – the Forest Service – or, more accurately, not completely the action of the Forest Service, at all. This follows because the action is a land exchange, which, by

necessity, requires two parties to complete, not just the Forest Service. Indeed, Plaintiffs' claim is nothing less than the equivalent of trying to compel a person to clap, with just one hand.

Relevant case law supports this interpretation. Undersigned counsel is aware of no cases in which a court compelled an agency to take an action under the aegis of Section 706(1) that involved something beyond the scope and authority of just the agency itself. As the Ninth Circuit recently explained in recapitulating the parameters prescribed for a proper 706(1) claim under SUWA, a court can only compel agency action under this section "if there is 'a specific, unequivocal command' placed on the agency to take a 'discrete agency action,' and the agency has failed to take that action." Vietnam Veterans of American v. CIA, 791 F.3d 1122, 1128 (9th Cir. 2013)(quoting SUWA, 542 U.S. at 63-64)(emphasis supplied). Here, the action that Plaintiffs are seeking to have the Court compel the Forest Service – the completed Land Exchange -- can only be effectuated with the involvement of another party, MHM, and its conveyance of the non-Federal land at issue. MHM is not a federal agency, obviously, and so is not subject to the APA. In addition, in American Farm Bureau v. EPA, 121 F. Supp. 2d 84, 103 (D.D.C. 2000), the court found that a claim under 706(1) did not lie because the statutory directive at issue only "require[d] EPA to issue a data call-in 'if' the agency determines that additional data "are reasonably required to support the continuation of a tolerance or exemption" or "are required to maintain in effect an existing registration of a pesticide." Similarly, in this case, the Forest Service need only carry out the land exchange "if" Mt. Hood Meadows offers to convey the non-Federal parcel.

The language of the Act also supports this position, for it explicitly provides that the obligation of the Forest Service to convey the Federal land subject to the Land Exchange is conditioned upon MHM's offering to convey the non-Federal land. That is, in relevant part, Sec.

1206(a)(2)(A) states that, “if [MHM] offers to convey to the United States” the non-Federal land, the Forest Service “shall convey to [MHM]” the Federal land.” 123 Stat. 1018. Although the parties have entered into an Agreement to Initiate, *see* Exh. 1, nothing in that agreement represents a firm, final offer on the part of MHM to convey the non-Federal land at issue, nor are Defendants aware of any other communication or correspondence that constitutes any such offer. Exh. 1 at 3 (“Either the non-Federal party or the Forest Service may withdraw from the exchange at any time prior to execution of the exchange agreement, or conveyance from the United States, except as required by the Act”). Now that MHM is a party to this action, however, Defendants would welcome any clarification or correction of this fact that MHM may wish to provide to the Court if their understanding may be in error in any way.

Thus, even if the time frame identified in the Act could be construed as mandatory, which for the reasons elucidated in the previous section it cannot, the action that Plaintiffs are asking the Court to compel the Forest Service to take is not something they can carry out on their own. Hence, Plaintiffs’ claim is misguided and not a proper subject for compulsion under 706(1). It does indeed still take two to tango (or engage in a land exchange, as the case may be).¹

C. Interpretation of the Act in the Manner Proposed by Plaintiffs Should Also Be Rejected as Inherently Unrealistic.

The Act itself provides that the Land Exchange is to be carried out in accordance with the requirements that ordinarily apply to federal land exchanges as set forth in Sec. 206 of the

¹ For the same reasons, neither can Plaintiffs prevail even if they were to seek to frame their claim as one based on the Forest Service’s alleged “unreasonable delay” in carrying out its portion of the Land Exchange. In *SUWA*, the Supreme Court stated that, although section 706(1) of the APA “also authorizes courts to ‘compel agency action ... unreasonably delayed’ – [] a delay cannot be unreasonable with respect to action that is not required.” *SUWA*, 542 U.S. at 63 n. 1 (emphasis supplied). Thus, because the Act does not create the mandatory duty in the first place, it cannot serve as the predicate for an “unreasonable delay” claim, either.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (“FLPMA”), 43 U.S.C. § 1716. Sec. 1206(a)(2)(B), 123 Stat. 1018 (2009). In addition, the Act provides that the appraisal to be conducted of both the Federal and non-Federal land that are the subject of the Land Exchange is to be “conducted in accordance with nationally recognized appraisal standards, including the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.” Sec. 1206(a)(2)(D), 123 Stat. 1019 (2009). The Act also requires that the Forest Service prepare and reserve two easements on which it is to condition its conveyance of the Federal land to MHM, including the one to protect existing wetland on the Federal land. Sec. 1206(a)(2)(G), 123 Stat. 1019 (2009). Thus, the Act waives none of the principal requirements or steps that are necessary to complete in effectuating a federal land exchange, which, even under normal and non-controversial scenarios, involve a series of rather technical, arcane, and labor-intensive processes; and with respect to this one, the Congress even added an extra step (reservation of the easements). Moreover, even though this is a legislatively directed Land Exchange, the Forest Service has published a Notice of Intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act to analyze the environmental effects of the exchange. 75 Fed. Reg. 62,755 (Oct. 13, 2010). That an exchange of this magnitude could realistically be completed within 16 months from the date of the Act’s enactment, as Plaintiffs’ position necessarily contends the Congress expressly mandated in the terms of the Act, is difficult to square with these multiple, complex, and overlapping processes. Such a recognition is also borne out by the Agreement to Initiate (“ATI”) that the parties prepared, which included an implementation schedule that spanned more than two and one-half years. *See* Exh. 1 at 18-20.

As a result, the construction of an unconditional, mandatory 16-month time frame that Plaintiffs urge the Court to place on the Act suffers from the additional flaw that it would have the Court construe the Act in a way that ignores the normal federal land-exchange processes, which the Act expressly dictates be followed. In addition, such a construction might well preclude the Forest Service from carrying out a full NEPA analysis of the Land Exchange, which would benefit the public interest and which the Congress gave no indication it wished the Forest Service not to also incorporate into its work of implementing its portion of the exchange.

- D. The Forest Service Continues To Engage in Ongoing Substantial & Good-Faith Efforts to Implement the Land Exchange & Considerable Progress Has Been Made, Even Though the Agency Had Planned to Be Farther Along By This Time.

Even if the Court were to construe the Act as containing an unequivocal and mandatory duty that would otherwise give it the authority to issue an order compelling the Forest Service to carry out the Land Exchange (potentially over the objection of MHM, presumably), the Court would nevertheless still lack jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' claim because the Forest Service has made considerable progress on its end to implement the Land Exchange. In the Ninth Circuit, the court has made clear that a reviewing court should stay its hand from compelling an agency to undertake an action in the absence of a "complete failure to act" on the part of the agency. Ecology Ctr., Inc. v. Forest Serv., 192 F.3d 922, 926 (9th Cir. 1999)(court finding judicial review is permitted under section 706(1) "only where there has been a genuine failure to act").

Here, as noted in the Joint Rule 16 Case Management Report that the parties filed recently, the step on which the Forest Service has been continuing to work is the preparation of a wetlands conservation easement that the Act prescribes the agency to reserve and include as a condition to its conveyance of the Federal land to MHM. Jt. Case Mgmt. Rpt. at 3 (Dkt. #7). More specifically, the parties stated in that report that they filed in late August that "Defendants

and [MHM] have discussed their intent to meet in the next 30 days for the purpose of having further discussions regarding the terms and conditions of the legislatively-mandated conservation easement that is to be reserved for wetlands that exist on the federal lands to be conveyed to [MHM] under the land exchange at issue.” *Id.* The Forest Service and MHM have followed up by meeting and having regular discussions through their counsel and then, last Wednesday, Sept. 30, 2015, by engaging in mediation presided over by mediator Susan Leeson, a former Oregon Supreme Court justice. The Forest Service and MHM are still working on a joint statement to announce the results of the mediation, which they will share when it is finalized, but the Forest Service would simply state for purposes of the present memorandum that the parties discussed all of the remaining issues that were still outstanding with respect to the Wetlands Conservation Easement and it appears as if they have arrived at mutually satisfactory easement terms. Once a conditionally final version of the Wetlands Conservation Easement is prepared (conditional because it will be subject to the agency’s NEPA analysis), it will provide a basis upon which to conduct the appraisal and be able to be incorporated into the Proposed Action for the Forest Service’s NEPA analysis.

Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Defendants respectfully submit that this Court lacks jurisdiction over Plaintiffs’ claim and that it therefore should dismiss this action with prejudice given that there is no feasible way for Plaintiffs to be able to cure the jurisdictional defect.

Respectfully submitted this 6th date of October 2015.

/s/ Stephen J. Odell
Stephen J. Odell
Assistant United States Attorney
Of Attorneys for Defendants

October 14, 2015

United States Senate Sub-Committee on Public Lands, Forests & Mining

Darla_Ripchenski@energy.senate.gov

Dear Committee Members:


Re: The Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities -- S.872

I was born and raised in Wrangell, Alaska, one of the "landless" communities that will be affected by S.872. My parents were also born and raised here and I grew up hearing them speak of how one day we would have our land returned to us. They both passed away without ever seeing the government right the terrible injustice that was done to our tribal members by leaving the five communities out of ANSCA.

Native people have very strong ties to the land. We have watched big timber corporations cut down our old growth trees and ship them off to foreign lands. We have watched canneries overfish our waters. Natives were taught from a young age that if you take care of the land, the land will take care of you. NOW, the conservationists oppose this landless bill stating we would not take care of land. That is the furthest statement from the truth. We have lived on the Tongass National Forest for eons and have watched as non-Natives came and ravaged our lands. Even the Environmental Protection Agency has recognized that tribes are more effective at restoring the planet. They fund tribes through the Indian General Assistance Program on environmental issues.

I am imploring the committee to take positive action on this bill and rightfully return land to the five landless communities.

Sincerely,



Christie L. Jamieson

P.O. Box 1091

Wrangell, AK 99929

Subject: FW: Alaska Landless Bill

Rose Kalkins Johnson
RT 2 box 3
Ketchikan ,Alaska 99901

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Rose Johnson [mailto:stickriver@yahoo.com]

> Sent: Wednesday, October 14, 2015 1:19 PM

> Subject: Alaska Landless Bill

>

>

>

> I am writing on behalf of supporting the Alaska Landless bill for the 5 left out communities in southeast Alaska.

> I was born n raised in Wrangell Alaska one of the communities that was left out. I currently live in Ketchikan another community that was left out.

> We have watched our family and friends receive many more benefits that live in other communities n cities in Alaska.

> Why ??? That is the big question we have been living with since I was born in 1957 n earlier.

> Many of our Elders have passed who have fought hard for this right. We are people who do not give up. We appreciate you taking time to read n review all that has been sent your way in regards to this issue.

> We are only asking for the same treatment the other communities have received.

> Wrangell n Ketchikan n the other 3 communities are praying for the right outcome. We call upon our ancestors and people like yourself in this time to help us get justice.

> Thank you once again for your time n consideration in the Alaska Landless Bill.

>

> Sincerely

>

> Rose Kalkins Johnson

> Michelle Amundson

> Minnie Kalkins

> Lillian smith

> Edward Kalkins

> Emma Stickel

> Elsie Lindley

> Darlene Villegas

> Randy Kalkins

> Minnie Bandera

>

>

October 6, 2015

Dear Members of Congress:

We are writing to express our opposition to S. 872/H.R. 2386, which seeks to establish five new village corporations in Southeast Alaska and would give away over 115,000 acres of public lands used by hunters, anglers and recreation users in Southeast Alaska to these newly-created private corporations.

Hunting, fishing and recreation are part of our way of life. Access to our public lands is part of our Alaska heritage. Privatizing these lands could block or restrict access and use of these lands for all of us.

During the recent Sealaska legislation process, we highlighted our concerns that passage of that bill would lead to reopening of native claims throughout Alaska. Not even a year later, S. 872/H.R. 2386 would do so for five communities and could set the stage for reopening Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) for the over 80 other Native communities who, like the five communities noted in these bills, did not meet the criteria for village corporation status set forth in ANCSA in 1971.

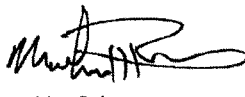
Additionally, S. 872/H.R. 2386 allows the proposed new corporations to choose lands outside the scope of the ANCSA settlement. If the communities had qualified as village corporations under ANCSA, they would have been required to choose land from the 40 million acre ANCSA settlement. Under this legislation, the new corporations would be given access to an additional 115,000 acres of high-value public land anywhere in the region.

At the core, we are concerned this legislative effort would result in the privatization of more public lands in Southeast Alaska and as a result would limit who can access and use these lands. As such, this legislation represents bad public policy and an inappropriate allocation of public resources to private entities. Please join us in opposing S. 872/H.R. 2386.

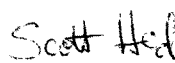
Sincerely,



Mark Kaelke
Southeast Alaska Project Director
Trout Unlimited-Alaska



Matt Robus
Board of Directors
Territorial Sportsmen, Inc.



Scott Hed
Executive Director
Sportsman's Alliance for Alaska

Molly Kemp
Box 571
Tenakee Springs AK 99841
October 4, 2015

Senator Jon Barrasso
Senator Ron Wyden
United States Senate
Subcommittee on Public Lands, Mining, and Forests
Washington DC 20510

Dear Senators Barrasso and Wyden,

I am writing from my home in a small Chichagof Island community surrounded by Alaska's Tongass National Forest, where I have lived for 40 years. I want to express my strong opposition to S 872, the "Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act". The result of this legislation would be removal of 115,000 acres of public land from public ownership, and transfer of those lands to private ownership by five new for-profit corporations.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971 was an extraordinary legislative achievement, and has served as a model for settlements with indigenous peoples around the world. The transfer of 44 million acres and nearly \$1 billion dollars to 13 regional corporations and 224 village corporations was an unprecedented effort to make amends for past injustices, and a reason to be proud to be an Alaskan and a citizen of the United States.

Of course ANCSA was not perfect, no human endeavor is. Certainly there were calamitous consequences when the newly created for-profit corporations made short-sighted decisions about managing the lands they received. Nonetheless, ANCSA settled the rightful claims of Alaska's Native population through a clearly defined process, and set Alaska apart from much of human history by doing so. Reopening ANCSA would result in a divisive controversy that would tarnish that legacy.

I am very familiar with the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) report cited in S 872, and I am shocked to see the findings of the report misrepresented. The ISER report absolutely did not find that Congress "inadvertently" left out any groups, nor make any recommendation for additional compensation. I will attach a copy of a 1993 letter from the author of the report making exactly those points.

Last summer I kayaked along the shore line of Sealaska Corporation's brutally clearcut lands on the west shore of Port Frederick, also on Chichagof Island near Hoonah. (Sealaska is the existing regional Native corporation that is supporting the effort to create five new corporations.) Seeing that tortured landscape was a sobering reminder of the consequences of essentially unregulated exploitation of one resource - timber - without regard for the future of other values. I saw no evidence of buffer strips to

protect salmon streams, nor any provision for old-growth reserves that might provide refuge for deer during periods of deep snow.

Salmon and deer are the basis of Southeast Alaska's subsistence economy, especially in a remote village like Hoonah. After several harsh winters around 2008 the population of deer on northeast Chichagof Island plummeted, because small Sitka deer require the shelter of large old growth trees to survive deep snow. Hunting limits had to be decreased and seasons shortened.

I'm not surprised that a for-profit corporation like Sealaska would disregard the future well-being of nearby communities in favor of immediate financial return. However, I am both shocked and dismayed that Alaska's congressional delegation is behind this attempt to take 115,000 acres of public land away from the public, and condemn it to a similar fate.

Please prevent S 872 from receiving any further consideration.

Sincerely
Molly Kemp

cc:

Senator Lisa Murkowski
Senator Dan Sullivan

Attachement:
1993 ISER letter



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ANCHORAGE

3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS



INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC RESEARCH
(907) 786-7710 FAX (907) 786-7739

December 7, 1993

Amy Miller,
Alaska Public Radio Network, Petersburg
Fax number 772-9290

Dear Ms. Miller:

While driving to work this morning and listening to KSKA, I was surprised to hear your story on the draft report, *A Study of Five Southeast Alaska Communities*, that we wrote for the U.S. Forest Service and other federal agencies. The story was inaccurate and disappointing. No one here at ISER was contacted for the story. If you had called me or Steve Colt, we could have pointed out several things that would have improved the accuracy of the story.

First, the report is still a draft and not a final report. It's not unheard of for draft reports to receive news coverage, but we prepare drafts so knowledgeable reviewers can help us find any omissions or mistakes or other shortcomings before we reach the final version. But the fact that the document is a draft is less important than the fact that you reported the substance of the report inaccurately.

We were asked, as we reported in the preface to the report, to examine two broad issues: (1) what is the available factual evidence on why Congress denied the five study communities the authority to form village or urban corporations under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA); and (2) how does historical use and occupancy in the five study communities compare with use and occupancy in other Southeast communities that received land under ANCSA. Because they were denied the authority to form village or urban corporations, the five study communities received no land entitlements. The study villages were not, however (as you reported), denied all benefits under ANCSA. Qualified residents of those villages received cash payments, and they are at-large members of Sealaska regional corporation.

We did not, as you reported, make a finding that Congress had inadvertently omitted the study villages from land benefits, nor did we recommend that Congress should now award them land. We did not, as you implied, say that the study villages were entitled to the same economic benefits as Southeast communities with village or urban corporations have received. We did estimate what those benefits had totaled to date, but that is a much different thing from making a recommendation.

This report will be presented to Congress. Congress will decide what if any changes to make in the status of the five study villages, based on this report and other sources. It was not in our scope of work to make recommendations—just to present factual information.

We're always glad to receive news coverage of our work, and we have in the past felt that the Alaska Public Radio Network provided fair and accurate coverage. We would like you to set the record straight by airing a correction of this story. If you have any questions I'll be glad to talk to you.


Lee Gorsuch
Director, ISER
786-7710

3 October 2015

To: Senator John Barrasso, Subcommittee Chair
Senator Ron Wyden, Ranking Member

CC Seantors Murkowski and Sullivan

Re: Senate bill: S. 872 " Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act"
Subcommittee on Public Lands, Mining and Forests

Dear Committee Members,

I write as a resident of Tenakee Springs, AK with concerns over the attempt to reopen the "final" Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971. Tenakee is one of the five Southeastern communities proposed for the establishment of for-profit Native Corporations. This proposal disregards the fact that Tenakee has always been a small community (present population size approximately 100) with a minority Native representation (generally less than 8%) since its founding in the late 1800's. Moreover the Natives seeking this redress were included in the 1971 legislation and received more compensation than those who elected to be covered by the land settlement 44 years ago. To award this group a second bite of the apple not only ignores the relevant history, it would create a precedent by casting aside the previous agreement and reopening the issue for all Natives in the region.

With a background of over 50 years as an ecological and evolutionary biologist and university professor, I also have broader concerns. The Tongass National Forest is a fragile ecosystem that serves as a base for the economic health of everyone in this region. As permanent residents regardless of our origins we together foster sustainable exploitation of our homeland. History suggests that when a group of individuals without roots in an area are awarded license to exploit that area for their short-term economic benefit, the exploitation will be short-sighted and harmful to everyone in the region. While the land being sought by the beneficiaries of this legislation amounts to a not insignificant area of 115,000 acres, it is important to recognize that the activities on that land may negatively influence the livelihood and rights of both the Native and non-Native residents in a far larger area. This is the crux of the situation facing the committee now. I urge the members to support the interests of the many rather than the few.

Charles E. King
600 E Tenakee Ave.
Tenakee Springs, AK 99841

Written Testimony of
Julie Kitka, President
The Alaska Federation of Natives
To the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Forests and Mining
In support of S.1955, To amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
to provide for equitable allotment of land to Alaska Native veterans.
October 6, 2015

The Alaska Federation of Natives submits this written testimony in support of S.1955, a bill to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to provide for equitable allotment of land to Alaska Native veterans. The Alaska Federation of Natives is the largest statewide Native organization in Alaska. Our membership includes 165 federally recognized tribes, 146 village corporations, 12 regional corporations, and 12 regional nonprofit and tribal consortiums that compact and contract to run federal and state programs. Formed nearly fifty years ago, AFN continues to be the principle forum and voice of Alaska Natives in dealing with critical issues of public policy and government.

History

Alaska Natives and Native Americans have a long and proud history of military service, serving in greater numbers per capita than any other ethnic group. More than 42,000 Alaska Natives and Native Americans served in the military in the Vietnam Era, and over 90% of these service men and women enlisted as opposed to being drafted.¹

At the same time the Vietnam War was being fought, our Alaska Native land rights were being settled. Section 18 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, also called ANCSA, extinguished the Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906. Some Alaska Native groups saw this change coming and worked by themselves or partnered with Alaska Legal Services and VISTA workers to get as many Alaska Natives as they could to apply for allotments before ANCSA became law, however, communication was a big challenge.

In 1967, remote communities in Alaska were served not by satellite but by 14 land radio stations that tied into 300 bush radios. Eighty-eight villages needed improved telephone service, 72 had only "bush" telephone service, and 16 had no telephone service at all. By 1970, 141 of Alaska's 287 communities still had no satisfactory telecommunication ties. Of the 146 with those ties, 84 depended on White Alice or less sophisticated systems. Sixty-two were linked to the rest of the world by microwave or cable systems.² In the village of Tuntutuliak, there was one telephone that served more than 200 people living in the village.

¹ <http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/BIA/OJS/ojs-careers/history/index.htm>

² From the Alaska History and Cultural Studies Website, Chapter 4-13 Communications, available at <http://www.akhistorycourse.org/articles/article.php?artID=178>

Also complicating matters was the fact that there were twenty Alaska Native languages spoken around the state at that time. Many of our people spoke little or no English. Translating complicated concepts like Western ideas of land ownership was difficult at best. Within the Yupik Society, an accepted and honored practice was the concept of land usership. In practice, this is how this worked. Along the Kinak River where Tuntutuliak, Alaska is located, certain tracts of land were used by a family generation to generation. For example, if a certain tract of land was used for berry picking by Paul Andrew and his family, other families outside of my father's family respected that and to honor this, they never used that tract to pick berries unless they had a specific authorization verbally issued by my father. This was strictly followed and when the Vista workers, in late 1960s, initially suggested to the Yupik people living at Tuntutuliak, they initially refused to apply for Native Allotments and one of their biggest reasons was that they know where the land they used was located and that the other family members respected these and would not use them.

Although virtually all Alaska Natives were eligible to apply for land that had been used by their families and other relatives for subsistence purposes for generations, in the first 64 years of the Act, only 245 allotments were approved, according to Alaska Legal Services.³

Given the state of communications in Alaska in the late 1960s and early 1970s, it was hard for people in Alaska to apply for allotments. It was logistically impossible for Native men and women serving in the military to apply for allotments by the deadline, even though they were eligible. As a result of this, some Alaska Native veterans of the Vietnam Era began pursuing ways of amending this section such that those who had served in active duty during that time might regain our eligibility (Nam Era Veterans) of applying for Native allotments. We began this effort in mid to late 1970s.

1998 Veterans Allotment Act

In October of 1998, a week to 10 days before the 1998 AFN Convention, the late Ted Stevens, then Chairman of the U. S. Senate Committee on Appropriations, amended the U. S. Department of Veterans Affairs' budget by adding a rider that would amend Section 18 of ANCSA such that Alaska Native veterans who served in active duty in the U. S. Armed Forces from January 1, 1969 to December 31, 1971, and who were honorably discharged could apply for Native Allotments. He was assisted by his close political ally and personal friend, the late Daniel K. Inouye during this process. Don Young did his part in the House of Representatives. President Bill Clinton had pressed Senator Stevens to move the U. S. Department of Veterans Affairs' budget as the American public demanded better medical treatments for veterans.

Senator Stevens told us that the best he could do was these three years, and that he and Senator Inouye were both supporting this approach, which is what we got. Inouye served as Vice Chair of the Appropriations Committee and Chairman of the U. S. Senate Committee on Commerce at the time.

³ Excerpt from the statement of Nelson N. Angapak, Sr. Vice President, Alaska Federation of Natives, on H.R. 3350 November 14, 2007, in front of U. S. House Committee on Natural Resource

When it was passed, the Alaska Native Veterans Land Allotment Equity Act (Act) of 1998 allowed Alaska Natives who served in active duty in the U. S. Armed Forces for at least six months during 1969 through 1971 and were honorably discharged to apply for allotments within 18 months of the implementation of rules pursuant to the Act. It also allowed the heirs of otherwise qualified veterans who died during the Vietnam War or as a direct result of injuries sustained during the war to apply on behalf of the estate of the deceased veteran. As a result of this, approximately 1110 Alaska Natives who served in active duty in the U. S. Armed Forces during that time became eligible to apply for Native allotments.

By the Numbers

We put together the following statistics after researching the land records of Bureau of Land Management:

- 1,071 Alaska Native veterans of the Vietnam War applied for Native Allotments pursuant to the existing authority as authorized by The Alaska Native Vietnam Veterans Act, PL-105-276.⁴ It is assumed the majority of the applicants applied for the maximum acreage authorized, 160 acres.
- Of those applications, 432 were certified, or approved, by the Bureau of Land Management⁵ involving a total of 26,914.78 acres of land.

The Bureau of Land Management rejected a total of 639 applications for Native Allotments by the Nam veterans representing a total of 69,176.29 acres of lands.⁶ The following is a summary of the primary reasons for the rejections:

1. 175 applications were rejected because the cause of applicant's demise was other than those set out in the regulations.
2. 124 applications were rejected because lands were no longer in federal ownership. These lands may have been transferred to the State of Alaska or the ANCSA corporations.
3. 74 applications were rejected because the Lands were withdrawn for national conservations systems as follows: Tongass National Forest: 49; Chugach National Forest: 15; National Wildlife Refuges: 6; Annette Island Reserve: 3; National Parks: 1
4. 266 Native Allotment applications by the Alaska Native veterans of the Nam Era were rejected for other reasons.

136 of the Alaska Native veterans appealed the rejections of their applications;⁷ the record seems to indicate that all of the appeals were unsuccessful. P.L. 105-276 mandates that veterans can only apply for lands that are vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved. As you know, almost all of

⁴ Bureau of Land Management regarding PL 105-276

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Ibid

⁷ Ibid

the lands in Alaska are appropriated and reserved, so veterans were very limited on where they could select land from.

One of the most stunning things we found is that all the parcels of land applied for as Native Allotments by the Alaska Native veterans who became eligible under the existing authority in the following regions were rejected: Sealaska Corporation, Cook Inlet Region, Inc., Chugach Alaska Corporation and the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation.

In the Sealaska Region, the primary reason for the rejections of lands applied for as Native Allotments is because the creation of the Tongass National Forest predates the lands applied for as Native Allotments by Alaska Native veterans of the Vietnam War. The Tongass National Forest, the nation's largest national forest, was created by President Theodore Roosevelt by a Presidential Proclamation on 10 September 1907.⁸

In the Cook Inlet Region, Inc. and the Chugach Alaska Corporation, the primary reason for the rejections of lands applied for as Native Allotments is because the creation of the Chugach National Forest predates the lands applied for as Native Allotments. The Chugach National Forest was created as a national forest on July 23, 1907.⁹ In addition to this, almost all the lands located in these regions of Alaska are owned privately or were selected by the State of Alaska.

In the Arctic Slope Region, the creation of the National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska (NPR-A), the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve predated the veterans allotment applications. The NPR-A was created in 1923.¹⁰ President Eisenhower established ANWR in 1960.¹¹ Gates of the Arctic was declared a National Park and Preserve in the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, which became law in 1980.¹²

Another issue veterans faced in trying to apply for allotments under the 1998 Act was confusion in the Bureau of Indian Affairs – we heard from one veteran who drove 400 miles round-trip from his village to Anchorage to apply for an allotment and he said the BIA did not know what he was talking about so he never applied.

The Current Bill

S.1955 will allow Alaska Native military veterans who served between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975 to apply for an allotment. This year marks the 40th anniversary of the end of the Vietnam War. We have lost a lot of veterans in the years since who would have qualified for allotments under this new bill, so we are pleased to see that it will allow the heirs to apply for allotments on behalf of the estates of those veterans.

Very importantly, this bill expands the land base that veterans can select allotments from. As mentioned above, not one single allotment has been granted to anyone in the Southeast, CIRI,

⁸ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tongass_National_Forest

⁹ <https://www.google.com/#q=chugach+national+forest>

¹⁰ http://www.blm.gov/ak/st/en/prog/energy/oil_gas/npra.html

¹¹ <http://www.fws.gov/refuge/arctic/>

¹² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gates_of_the_Arctic_National_Park_and_Preserve

Chugach or Arctic Slope regions despite the many qualified and deserving veterans from those areas. This is wrong and needs to be rectified.

The bill includes provisions that will let Alaska Native Corporations and the State of Alaska voluntarily give land back to the federal government to transfer to a veteran as an allotment. This provision will also help expand the land base that veterans can prove an allotment from. Mind you, veterans can't just choose a piece of land anywhere; it still has to be land that they have used.

One section of S. 1955 that we would like to ask you to change is on page 7, lines 13 and 14. This section currently says that the Secretary of the Interior must notify applicants by December 31, 2017, if there is a potentially adverse interest in land they have selected. This bill provides for a three-year application window after the application regulations are promulgated, so that December 2017 date will not line up with the end of the application period. Further, we would like to see that applications are processed in a timely manner. We propose that you change this to say the Secretary must notify applicants of a potential adverse interest within six months of receipt of their application.

Also, some veterans received only partial allotments under the 1998 Act. We are not sure if Section (e) on Page 8 applies to those partial conveyances, so we would like to see that clarified to get each veteran a full allotment.

Alaska Natives have a unique and spiritual connection to our lands. The Alaska Native community is united behind this bill. The Alaska Federation of Natives respectfully urges Congress to amend the Alaska Native Vietnam Veterans Allotment Act to allow more Alaska Native Vietnam veterans to apply for and receive their Native allotments.

Conclusion

The Vietnam War era veterans are an aging group and many of them are dying, this includes the American Indians and the Alaska Native veterans of that war. Some Alaska Native veterans who fought in the battlefield theaters of Southeast Asia are no longer with us and many will be gone before this year is over. Therefore, it is with some urgency that we ask you to pass this legislation before the 116th Congress adjourns sine die.

Quyana, Thank you.

PO Box 1331
Petersburg, AK 99833
October 22, 2015

Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee Office
304 Dirksen Senate Building
Washington, DC 20510

Fax: (202) 224-6163

attn: Carla Ripchensky

Hello Committee Members,

Please include this letter in the hearing record for the Oct. 8th
Committee hearing on S 872 and S 1955.

I oppose S 872 - the "Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native
Communities Recognition and Compensation Act" and S 1955 - the
"Alaska Native Veterans Land Allotment Equity Act". These bills are
nothing more than an underhanded attempt to seize and privatize
valuable public lands, for the primary benefit of the timber industry in
SE Alaska. This industry contributes only one percent to the regional
economy. Fishing and tourism are the real economic drivers of our
economy here and would be greatly harmed by yet another land grab as
embodied by these bills.

The Tongass National Forest belongs to the citizens of the United States
along with the millions of dollars worth of taxpayer funded
infrastructure; i.e. roads, bridges, years of National Forest planning,
silvicultural treatments, millions of board feet of prime timberlands that
will be exported in the round along with the jobs, essential fish and
wildlife habitat, and on and on. The profits from laying waste to this
crown jewel will go directly into the pockets of the brokers these bills will
ultimately benefit.

S 872 and S 1955 represent the third and fourth attempts to allegedly,
"once and for all, settle land claims in Alaska". In reality they constitute
an apparent, continuous series of legislation, each claiming to achieve
that purpose. First, the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act or ANCSA,

was aptly titled because it was intended to “settle” aboriginal land claims once and for all. However, late last year, as payback for campaign debts,¹ Senator Murkowski succeeded in passing the highly unpopular 2014 “Southeast Alaska Native Land Entitlement Finalization and Jobs Protection Act”. (S 730) - the second piece of major legislation that alleged to finalize lands claims in Alaska. Failing to muster broad public support, the Senator used political gimmickry to attach this and other lands legislation to the wholly unrelated and must-pass National Defense Authorization Act.

Even the Senator proclaimed upon it's passage:

“Some 43 years after passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the federal government will finally finish paying the debt we owe Natives for the settlement of their aboriginal land claims.”²

Clearly, her words ring hollow. Predictably, the reopening of ANSCA with S. 730 created a Pandora's box of continuous native land claims in Alaska. Only three months after she proclaimed final settlement, she proposed S 872 and Sullivan followed with introduction of S 1955. The latest bills, introduced by Senators Murkowski and Sullivan also purport to settle allegations that “some how or the other” additional classes of Natives were treated inequitably from other beneficiaries of ANSCA. The Senator's intent to create a revolving door of land claims in perpetuity is clear.

During Ms. Murkowski's questioning of BLM representative David Ellis during the committee hearing, she confused waiting in line as a qualification to receive benefits.

“David I would say the landless in SE have been waiting some 44 years. They would like to get in the queue”

¹ This bill was highly unpopular in SE Alaska and was largely perceived as a payoff from Senator Murkowski to “Alaskans Standing Together”, the Sealaska Super Pac responsible for funding Senator Murkowski's write-in election campaign. Ethics questions about Murkowski's Alaska deals. http://www.sfexaminer.com/politics/Ethics-questions-about-Murkowski_s-Alaska-deals-1274886-105376033.html#ixzz13AiLhwE2

² Sen. Murkowski Applauds Final Passage of Sealaska Lands Bill. <http://www.energy.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/2014/12/sen-murkowski-applauds-final-passage-of-sealaska-lands-bill>

Clearly, waiting in line does not qualify an individual or group for anything, not does it offer any assurance that native entitlements will end anytime soon. Exactly where is the end of the line?

However, in response to Murkowski's questioning, Mr. Ellis succinctly responded:

"ANSCA was all encompassing and completing it is the best way to be fair. ...three of them went through an appeal process. They were uh, turned down on that appeal." My experience also and my career has been - there are always other people looking over the fence, and we are concerned about opening this issue back up with how bringing this other piece to closure."

Moreover, Senator Murkowski calls these land grabs as "limited conveyances". They would however authorize a massive privatization of public lands, amounting to 115,200 acres that all SE Alaskans directly depend on for their livelihoods.

Ms Murkowski expressed outrage during questioning of those who testified, a tactic she often uses to feign concern, that the natives of SE Alaska were supposedly treated inequitably:

"These are the people who have been living in the Tongass, raising their families in the Tongass, educating their children in the Tongass..."

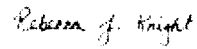
I submit that this includes all SE Alaskans who work, educate their children and raise their families and who all depend upon the Tongass - not just a one group of individuals. Indeed, all Southeast Alaskans lives matter.

It is clear that Senator Murkowski, who worked closely with Sealaska Corporate representatives, used S. 730 to open reopen ANSCA and an endless series of land legislation, despite he proclamations to the contrary.³

³ "Sealaska Corporation representatives told a group of about 70 Wrangell citizens, including representatives from the Wrangell Landless, that if a controversial legislation that would allow Sealaska to select lands were to pass, it could serve as precedent for the Wrangell Landless in their goal of acquiring land...." "A lot of land issues in Alaska have lost some traction, and we're hoping with our bill to lay the foundation to get some things done on Alaska native land issues," Araujo said. Legal precedent involving this piece of legislation has been a hot topic.... In March a member of Sen. Lisa Murkowski's staff told Petersburg residents that this bill would not be used as precedent." http://www.wrangellsentinel.com/old_website/Stories/041510sealaska.htm

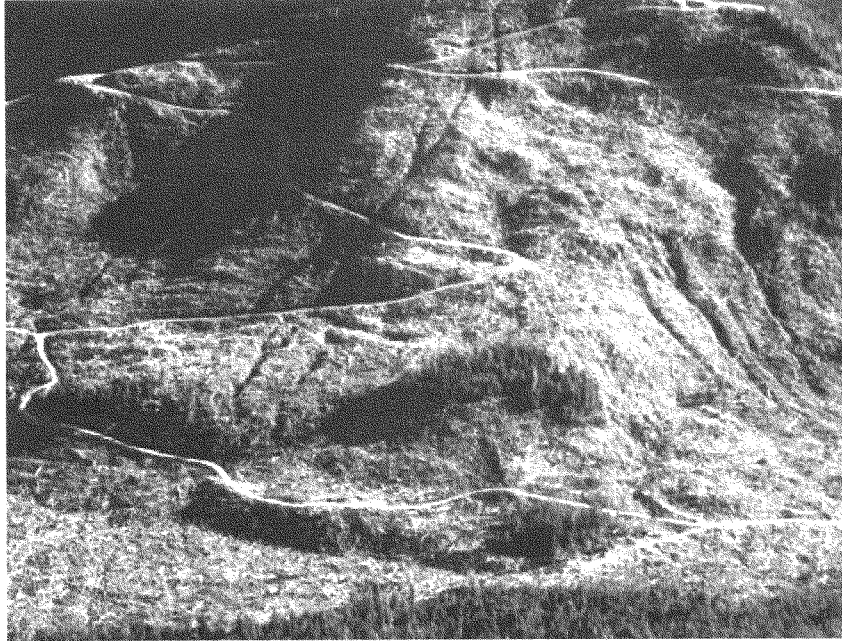
Finally, I request that this legislation die in committee. However, if it remains alive, I request that field hearings be held throughout SE Alaska but NOT during the summer months when Alaskans are busiest earning a living.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rebecca J. Knight".

Rebecca Knight

see attachment below



October 5, 2015. The aftermath - ten months after passage of S. 730 pristine forestland on the Cleveland Peninsula was liquidated. This will be the same fate for land included in S. 782 and S 1955.

League of Conservation Voters | The Trust for Public Land | The Pew Charitable Trusts
 Conservation Lands Foundation | The Wilderness Society | National Parks Conservation Association
 California Wilderness Coalition | California League of Conservation Voters | Mattole Restoration Council
 Carrizo Plain Conservancy | Fort Ord Recreation Trails Friends | Mendocino Land Trust | Tuleyome
 Piedras Blancas Monument Initiative | Friends of the Point Arena-Stornetta Lands | Sanctuary Forest
 Lost Coast Interpretive Association | Friends of Big Morongo Canyon Preserve | Friends of Pioneertown

October 7, 2015

Honorable Barbara Boxer
 U.S. Senate
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Honorable Dianne Feinstein
 U.S. Senate
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senators:

The undersigned express our strong support for S. 1971, the California Coastal National Monument Expansion Act. We appreciate your decades-long efforts to spearhead innovative solutions to protect and strengthen the environment and the economy of coastal California. With a growing cadre of outstanding coastal properties now being managed by the Bureau of Land Management, the California Coastal National Monument and the vision for its future are now even more important. The California Coastal National Monument, first established by President Clinton in 2000 continues to evolve and grow. When the California Coastal National Monument was first created, the monument consisted of 20,000 rocks and islands. Since that time and thanks to your leadership, the Point Arena-Stornetta public lands have been added to the monument and six others are now being considered.

Since the designation of the Point Arena-Stornetta Public Lands in 2014 by President Obama, communities in Mendocino County and the City of Point Arena have embraced the first on-shore addition of the California Coastal National Monument. The annual Discover the Coast Event continues to be a success and a new organization has formed in Point Arena to help with the stewardship, promotion and protection of the on-shore area of the monument. Events with the local tribe, schools, community groups and the Point Arena Light House Association have brought more visitors to the town of Point Arena to access the national monument, enjoy the incredible views, shop in local stores, eat at nearby restaurants and markets and stay in the local inns.

Communities up and down the coast have seen the benefit of the Point Arena-Stornetta designation and are rallying to bring the monument on-shore in other places. This includes the 1500 people that turned out in Santa Cruz to applaud the Cotoni-Coast Dairies proposal, which now has 10,000 signatures on a petition calling for expansion. Support has also come from such groups as the San Simeon Chamber of Commerce and from the Trinidad Coastal Land Trust in the north. With community groups organizing for conservation up and down the California Coast, support continues to grow everyday.

We support S. 1971's objective of adding BLM lands up and down the coast to create a network of public access and interpretation opportunities while protecting important coastal resources for generations to enjoy. Along with State and National Parks, the BLM's California Coastal National Monument will be seen as integral to the web of coastal protections Americans have long been seeking. Adding these areas to BLM's National Conservation Lands will also help ensure their sustainable management, and benefit visitors through a consistent visitor experience and robust community partnerships. With the help of local community gateway groups and friends groups our organizations look forward to working together with your offices to better educate the public about the growing monument and the way in which the BLM's National Conservation Lands are important to the state and the nation.

The undersigned organizations support S. 1971, and thank you for your efforts to expand the California Coastal National Monument.

Sincerely,



Gene Karpinski
President
League of Conservation Voters



Dan Smuts
Senior Regional Director for California
The Wilderness Society



Will Rogers
President and CEO
The Trust for Public Land



Ani Kame'enui
Director, Natural Resource Policy
National Parks Conservation Association



Mike Matz
Director, U.S. Public Lands
The Pew Charitable Trusts



Ryan Henson
Senior Policy Director
CalWild (California Wilderness Coalition)



Brian O'Donnell
Executive Director
Conservation Lands Foundation

/s/

Sarah Rose
Chief Executive Officer
California League of Conservation Voters

Cassie Pinnell

Cassie Pinnell
Executive Director
Mattole Restoration Council

Stephanie Wald

Stephanie Wald
Secretary
Carrizo Plain Conservancy

Henrietta Stern

Henrietta Stern
President
Fort Ord Recreation Trails Friends

Ann Cole

Ann Cole
Executive Director
Mendocino Land Trust

Sara Husby

Sara Husby
Executive Director
Tuleyome

Donovan Marley

Donovan Marley
Director
Piedras Blancas Monument Initiative

Leslie Dahlhoff

Leslie Dahlhoff
Co-Chair
Friends of the Point Arena-Stornetta Lands

Tasha McKee

Tasha McKee
Executive Director
Sanctuary Forest

[Redacted Signature]

Cheryl Lisin
President
Lost Coast Interpretive Association

Dave Miller

Dave Miller
President
Friends of Big Morongo Canyon Preserve
Friends of Pioneertown

Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)

From: CINDY LEASK <cindy045@centurytel.net>
Sent: Thursday, October 15, 2015 12:33 PM
To: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
Subject: Letter of Support for the Landless Legislation: S. 872

Please except my letter of support

October 15, 2015

Darla Ripchensky, Chief Clerk Committee on Energy and Natural Resources 304 Dirksen Senate Office Building
 Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senators of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,

I am writing urging your support for S.872 introduced by Senator Lisa Murkowski of Alaska, entitled "the Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act". For over 40 years Five Alaska Native Communities in Southeast Alaska, Haines, Tenakee, Petersburg, Wrangell, and Ketchikan have fought to gain rightful inclusion as Native Village or Urban Corporations under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. For unknown reasons the five landless communities all of which are historic native communities were left out of the final settlement act as it was adopted. This has been devastating to the moral, social and economic wellbeing of the Native Southeast Alaskans who have called these villages home since time immemorial.

Unlike other Alaska Native villages that were recognized under ANCSA, our communities have not been able to use the tools provided by ANCSA to create an economic engine by utilizing resources our lands offer to promote the wellbeing of our tribal members. While others have been able to offer jobs, educational, and social programs for their members we have not. Many of our Elder's have now passed on without realizing the benefits of the settlement act which was meant to compensate Alaska Natives for the vast amounts of land taken from our traditional homelands. It is time to right this wrong, not only for the current generation, but also for our children and grandchildren into the future.

Granting recognition to the five landless communities not only will benefit our native tribal members, but also will benefit all residents of these communities by providing new opportunities that all can be a part of.

I urge you to support this legislation and remedy the injustice our people have endured.

Sincerely,
 Lucinda Leask

October 6, 2015

Senator John Barrasso
Chairman
Public Lands, Forests and Mining Subcommittee
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Washington, DC 20510

Senator Ron Wyden
Ranking Member
Public Lands, Forests and Mining Subcommittee
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairman Barrasso and Ranking Member Wyden,

My name is Judi Lehmann and I am a resident of Sitka, Alaska. I am writing to you today about Senate Bill 872, the *Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act*, which is due to be heard before the subcommittee you sit on on Thursday, Oct 8. I strongly urge you to reject the bill as it currently stands.

I am a longtime resident of Southeast Alaska and consider the Tongass National Forest my home. The Tongass belongs to all of us. It is public land. I fish along Tongass streams, harvest berries along Tongass mountainsides, and take my grandkids for walks along Tongass trails. I use and depend on the Tongass every day and am deeply invested in its future.

Senate Bill 872, as it currently stands, is a land grab. It is an attempt to transfer federal land, which has more stringent protections, to private land. Under the current version of this bill, new village corporations will be able to "prefer... land with commercial purposes." This means these new corporations will be able to choose the most economically profitable land across the Tongass, regardless of its proximity and historical connection to the community in question. These lands, which will most likely be logged, could come out of National Park land like Glacier Bay and National Wilderness Areas like Admiralty Island and Misty Fjords. Previous acts of Congress protected these valuable lands and stated they should be made off-limits to possible selections. It would be a grave mistake to put these lands once again on the selection table.

Last year, with the finalizing of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Senator Murkowski said herself that the federal government had finished paying "The debt we owe Natives for the settlement of their aboriginal land claim." So why does she continue to push for more federal land to be transferred into private hands?

The Tongass National Forest is an area protected for all of us and is managed to represent a broad set of values. Privatization, of any form, jeopardizes this and shifts the management goals to a solely economic development focus.

Please keep Tongass National Forest land public so that all Americans can continue to enjoy its benefits for generations to come.

Sincerely,

Judi Lehmann
Sitka, Alaska

Gentlefolk:

I am writing in opposition to S872, the so called "Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act."

I will outline my reasons below more reasons below, but this bill is based on what is clearly a misrepresentation of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) report of 1992 regarding ANCSA and the five communities for whom this bill is written. The bill states that Alaska Natives from the 5 unlisted communities "have been inadvertently and wrongly denied the cultural and financial benefits of enrollment in Village or Urban Corporations". The ISER report never states or implies this, and in fact, a letter from Lee Gorsuch, director of ISER, to a reporter from NPR clearly states this (see attached).

Not only is this bill not needed, it unnecessarily reopens the ANCSA question, particularly troublesome since Senator Murkowski recently passed a controversial lands bill to settle Sealaska Corporations claims under ANCSA and finally settle all the ANCSA provisions in Southeast Alaska.

Even if one fails to heed warnings that this bill is not legally justified and may open a huge can of worms relative to ANCSA, which was to be the settlement for all time, and not subject to continual modifications, this bill has many egregious problems.

As Senator Murkowski should know from working with all the compromises necessary to pass the Sealaska Lands Bill, determining lands to be provided to corporations is highly controversial and needs to be done with great care and by working with all parties involved, namely the corporations and the public, who currently uses these lands for recreation, subsistence and guided hunting and fishing, and other cultural and economic reasons.

This bill proposes to let the new corporations select from any federally held land in SE Alaska, including areas protected as Wilderness, LUD II, roadless, and lands that include infrastructure paid for by US taxpayers, including roads, log transfer facilities and buildings. Talk about a way to create rifts among Southeast Alaskans! Hunters, tourism outfits, conservationists and all the people living in areas where land claims may occur deserve to have their voices heard in this discussion.

ANCSA originally clearly defined and limited areas where lands could be selected. The new broader option opens the door to claims from prior ANCSA recipients who will feel unfairly treated with some justification.

S 872 is clearly not necessary. It also threatens to reopen rifts among Southeast Alaskans, develop lands that have been determined to meet needs for wildlife and wildness, as well as giving away infrastructure that has been paid for by the American taxpayers.

If, in your wisdom, you feel it is necessary to compensate these 5 communities, I highly recommend finding ways other than providing land to accomplish this goal. Cash or other less controversial means will provide quicker income for the recipients, many of whom are getting older and need the income now, and would avoid most of the controversies incumbent in conveying land.

If you choose to convey land, it is absolutely incumbent on you to make sure that this is done only after extensive consultations with the communities and organizations that together make Southeast Alaska a wonderful place to live.

Sincerely,

Stephen Lewis



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ANCHORAGE

3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS



INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC RESEARCH
(907) 786-7710 FAX (907) 786-7739

December 7, 1993

Amy Miller,
Alaska Public Radio Network, Petersburg
Fax number 772-9290

Dear Ms. Miller:

While driving to work this morning and listening to KSKA, I was surprised to hear your story on the draft report, *A Study of Five Southeast Alaska Communities*, that we wrote for the U.S. Forest Service and other federal agencies. The story was inaccurate and disappointing. No one here at ISER was contacted for the story. If you had called me or Steve Colt, we could have pointed out several things that would have improved the accuracy of the story.

First, the report is still a draft and not a final report. It's not unheard of for draft reports to receive news coverage, but we prepare drafts so knowledgeable reviewers can help us find any omissions or mistakes or other shortcomings before we reach the final version. But the fact that the document is a draft is less important than the fact that you reported the substance of the report inaccurately.

We were asked, as we reported in the preface to the report, to examine two broad issues: (1) what is the available factual evidence on why Congress denied the five study communities the authority to form village or urban corporations under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA); and (2) how does historical use and occupancy in the five study communities compare with use and occupancy in other Southeast communities that received land under ANCSA. Because they were denied the authority to form village or urban corporations, the five study communities received no land entitlements. The study villages were not, however (as you reported), denied all benefits under ANCSA. Qualified residents of those villages received cash payments, and they are at-large members of Sealaska regional corporation.

We did not, as you reported, make a finding that Congress had inadvertently omitted the study villages from land benefits, nor did we recommend that Congress should now award them land. We did not, as you implied, say that the study villages were entitled to the same economic benefits as Southeast communities with village or urban corporations have received, we did estimate what those benefits had totaled to date, but that is a much different thing from making a recommendation.

This report will be presented to Congress. Congress will decide what if any changes to make in the status of the five study villages, based on this report and other sources. It was not in our scope of work to make recommendations—just to present factual information.

We're always glad to receive news coverage of our work, and we have in the past felt that the Alaska Public Radio Network provided fair and accurate coverage. We would like you to set the record straight by airing a correction of this story. If you have any questions I'll be glad to talk to you.

Lee Gorsuch
Director, ISER
786-7710

From: James Lichatowich <jalich@comcast.net>
Sent: Wednesday, October 07, 2015 12:26 PM
To: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
Subject: Senate Bill 1448

Darla

I strongly support passage of Senate Bill 1448 the Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary Act of 2015. I agree with the testimony of the Wild Salmon Center and Pacific Rivers. No one is more deserving of this recognition than Frank Moore. In my opinion, Frank has earned this recognition many times over through his life-long dedication to the stewardship of the North Umpqua River and its native salmon and steelhead. Frank's conservation message goes beyond his home river and is recognized and respected throughout the Pacific Northwest. Frank Moore the conservationist is deserving of the award, but so is Frank Moore the American. He is one of those rare individuals that I would call an American treasure. I honestly cannot find the words that express the strength of my support for Frank Moore and the steelhead sanctuary.

Jim Lichatowich

Columbia City, Oregon

jalich@comcast.net

Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)

From: Anita <anita_macaulay@yahoo.com>
Sent: Friday, October 16, 2015 9:08 PM
To: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
Subject: S. 872 Wrangell Landless

Ms. Ripchensky:

I am writing in support of S.872. I am an enrolled member of the Tlingit tribe born in Wrangell, Alaska in 1975. (Tlingit & Haida).

I was not born when ANSCA was created in 1971 but I had shares from Klukwan Inc. (village corp) gifted to me. I am also a Sealaska shareholder via inheritance.

My grandfather (Lloyd Rinehart) is the uncle of Richard Rinehart, Jr., a current Sealaska board member. In 1971, my grandfather enrolled his children in Klukwan and was an advocate for land and clan-based governance of tribes. He strongly believed in clan-based leadership.

Even though I do not currently stand to benefit due to the fact I do not own Wrangell landless shares, I support the Wrangell landless because I believe the people of Wrangell (and heirs) should be able to self-govern and to make their own choices.

I do believe that the language of s. 872 as written could be more strongly worded to clarify that the new landless corporation should be autonomous and separate from Sealaska.

My feelings about Sealaska are mixed. I do not feel the corporation model has served native communities well because it has divorced the people from their land and caused profit-making interests to supersede the best interests of our tribe. We need a model going forward that will allow our people to care for our people -and our land- while making choices for future generations - not short term profits.

I do not feel Sealaska has been transparent about their profit structure and I also do not feel they have shared those profits with their most vulnerable shareholders. We have seen examples of Sealaska logging and destroying habitat that would directly otherwise support the subsistence lifestyle of native people, and yet not share (or share very little) of the benefits with shareholders. We have seen Sealaska and its subsidiaries export whole logs to Asia without benefit to the local economies or mills which could put people in the SE to work.

In short, due to the lack of clarity in S. 872 about the relationship between Sealaska and the Wrangell landless, I feel Sealaska would unduly influence the Wrangell landless into resource extraction and poor management of the scenic, recreational, and ecological value of the selected land. This is evident through Sealaska's willingness to partner with Lisa Murkowski. I see Lisa's support of the 5 landless communities as a thinly veiled attempt to get more land into private ownership to be exploited and ruined - all to make a short term profit. Future generations depend on making the right decisions here and I strongly support giving the land to the Wrangell landless without condition -except that it be located on Wrangell Island so they have a stake in not seeing our homelands - my birthplace- further degraded. The subsistence living is a part of the way of life and I have a strong interest in seeing that way of life continue.

All that said, I support the passage of S. 872. I feel that the Wrangell landless need as much autonomy and independence from Sealaska as possible so they can truly self govern. For this reason I urge you to amend the language so that each communities' selections be made from land contiguous to those 5 communities. I also urge you to write in

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language that expressly outlines the autonomy of each of the 5 communities. Sealaska has not served us well and these communities deserve their chance to do better for their people.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Anita MacAuley
6144 SE Woodstock Blvd.
Portland, Oregon 97206
(503) 799-2862

Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)

From: outlook_8d267fc011069feb@outlook.com on behalf of Carolyn Martin
<gbaymuffin@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, October 08, 2015 5:02 AM
To: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy); Carolyn Martin
Cc: Buck Lindekugel; Doug Mertz; Carolyn & John Martin

Members of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee,
 I am presenting a written document in lieu of a video clip that was prepared for this hearing.

Gunal'cheesh gaaw ux' jeet ye teeyi ya x'ax' da taani ha tlatke daat.
 (Thank you for allowing me time to speak about our Tribal Lands in Tenakee.)

Keiheenouk' yu x'at duwa sakw Lingit xei nax.
 (My Lingit name is Keiheenouk')

My English name is John Martin, Sr. I was born and raised in Tenakee, Alaska. I am the Clan Leader for the members of the Sockeye House. Our Clans occupied and utilized all of the traditional lands in the Tenakee/Hoonah/Angoon area until we were forced to move to Hoonah to enable the children to attend the Hoonah Territorial School. My parents had a place to live and a beautiful garden that provided our family with fresh vegetables for the dinner table. We had access to all species of fish in the waters of Tenakee Inlet and nearby.

I oppose S. 872, as it is written. Our true Lingit people want culture and language. We oppose corporations. They are profit-making corporations and have nothing to do with traditional cultural values. The future of our traditional culture depends on safeguarding the integrity of the indigenous habitat that remain in this Senate Bill as it is written, will convey indigenous habitat to a short-term, profit-driven corporation, the antithesis of traditional culture.

Some people say that they represent Tenakee and that's a fallacy. They were not born there and did not live there as children. They were not occupants of our traditional lands. I am a blood descendant and was placed in leadership properly by our forefathers.

Tenakee is the last Tlingit village in Southeast Alaska that is not corrupted by corporations. Please help us keep it that way! Don't let the corporation steal our Lingit land!

The Federal Government with Governor Brady, allowed the Tsimshians to have their cultural village on Lingit land. Please consider filling the balance by doing the same for the Lingit blood descendants to have Tenakee as a Lingit cultural village to keep our culture, language, songs and dance alive for our Children and grandchildren.

787

We have less than eight fluent Lingit speakers in the northern saltwater area. Don't let our language die. This also was a vision of the late William Paul, Lingit Attorney from the village of Wrangell, Alaska.

Thank you very much for your time.

John Martin, Sr.

PO Box 20403

Juneau, AK 99802

Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)

From: Stan Moberly <stan.moberly@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, October 04, 2015 7:03 PM
To: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy); Brooks, David (Energy)
Subject: Senate bill is S. 872 " Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act"

Dear Darla & David:

Would you please see that my letter is send to Senators Barrasso & Wyden and copied to the appropriate MOC.

Thank you,

S.A. Moberly

~~~~~

Senators Jon Barrasso and Ron Wyden:  
 Re: Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, Mining and Forests

Dear Senators:

I would like to express my **opposition to S. 872!**

I realize part of your job is to give away our commonly held natural resources. But, its part of your job to help protect and manage these resources too! These resources belong to all of us and we Alaskans who live in the Tongass National Forest are especially offended by these repeated legislative introductions, by our Alaskan delegation, to give these commonly held resources to a few.

We have been over this time, and again. The conclusions reached in the past, regarding the obligations of the Federal government via ANCSA are clear and conclusive.

I do not understand how you can ignore the findings in the study by the University of Alaska's Institute of Social & Economic Research in 1994. You and your staff have to be well acquainted with the results of this study; after all, this was a congressionally directed study!

I understand your motivation to play the part of standing up for those alleged to have been overlooked in the original ANCSA settlement. But, this issue has been addressed repeatedly and upon review and analysis the conclusion is the same! You need to fulfill your obligation to stand up for the remainder of the Alaskans that would be harmed by this legislation. I live in the Tongass forest and I am offended (bewildered) that you don't consider my feelings.

Reopening the ANCSA settlement and allowing a few Alaskans to grab resources that belong to us all is just plain wrong!

I think it is time to face up to this small group of your constituents and be honest with them. It's over! It has been studied and reaffirmed to be fair so please stop bring this up again and again.

Sincerely,

789

S.A. Moberly

606 East Tenakee Avenue, East  
Tenakee Springs, AK 99841 USA  
[stan.moberly@gmail.com](mailto:stan.moberly@gmail.com)

CC: Senators Murkowski & Sullivan  
Congressman Don Young

Honorable Senator Feinstein  
United States Senate  
331 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Oct 20, 2015

Re: Mojave National Preserve Conservancy's letter of support for the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015

Senator Feinstein,

Thank you for your continued leadership, partnership, and outstanding support for the California desert. The Mojave National Preserve Conservancy is a small, board-led non-profit organization with approximately 100 members and having the distinction of being the "Friends Group" to Mojave National Preserve. We connect new audiences to the Preserve, we hold Star Party's with NASA to celebrate the Preserve's deep night sky, we execute restoration projects in and around the Preserve, and excitingly, we fund student groups to have their first National Park experiences by visiting the Preserve.

Communities, businesses, organizations, and elected officials across the California desert have been working on the CDPA, now CDCRA for years. We have been impressed by the thoughtful grassroots process and the inclusion, consideration and ultimately the resolution of any concerns we have raised.

As a small friends group, we do not generally take political positions. We do, however; support this important effort as this legislation holds many important benefits for communities we work with and in, and incredible benefits for Mojave National Preserve, our third largest park unit outside of Alaska. In particular, the addition of Castle Mountains to Mojave NP would protect the last unprotected part of the Lanfair watershed, protect a stunning and rare desert grassland, and provide the opportunity to re-introduce the pronghorn antelope back to the grasslands of the Mojave Desert.

We stand with you and appreciate your excellent process to create community-focused legislation. Please let us know how we can further support this important effort.

Respectfully,

The Board of Directors for the Mojave National Preserve Conservancy

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** "Moore, Kathleen Dean" <[kmoore@oregonstate.edu](mailto:kmoore@oregonstate.edu)>  
**Date:** October 6, 2015 at 1:29:38 PM EDT  
**To:** "David\_Brooks@energy.senate.gov" <[David\\_Brooks@energy.senate.gov](mailto:David_Brooks@energy.senate.gov)>  
**Subject:** Opposition to SB 872. Please enter in hearing record

October 6, 2015

**To:** Senator Jon Barrasso and Senator Ron Wyden  
**Cc:** Senator Lisa Murkowski and Senator Dan Sullivan  
**Fr:** Kathleen Moore, POB 37, Tenakee Springs, Alaska 99841  
**Re:** Unrecognized SE Alaska and Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act. S 872

I write in opposition to Senate Bill, 872, which would break the terms of the long-established Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act by removing large amounts of Tongass National Forest land from the protection of public ownership and giving it to Native corporations for "economic development." I am a writer, an ethicist; I live during the summer months at the edge of the Tongass Forest in Tenakee Springs. The proposed bill would cause trouble; destruction of the ecological integrity of the old-growth forest and salmon rivers, the foundation of the SE Alaskan economy; and injustice. Let me explain:

**Trouble.** The proposed Act would be the first significant breach of the agreements encoded in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. That Act is widely respected in Alaska as a model of negotiation and compromise, a bulwark that prevented endless litigation and struggle over land claims. If it is breached in Southeast Alaska – if five new Native corporations are allowed to back out of an agreement that they once fully endorsed and benefited from, if they demand and are granted large new land claims for economic development – it will be the beginning of many land conflicts in Alaska, as others break the promise of their ANCSA agreements and expect to be granted the same new benefits.

Of course, this is perhaps one of the intentions of the bill – to throw open lands that have been closed to exploitation, to use Native corporations in a cynical ploy to pass lands from public ownership, through Native corporations, to the extractive industries, mining and logging especially. And not just in Southeast, but across Alaska. That's trouble.

**Threats to the integrity of SE Alaska's economic base in sustainable fisheries and forest products.** The bill would allow Native Corporations to claim private ownership of whatever lands they wanted from the cultural and ecological commons that is known as the Tongass Forest. The proposed terms are so generous that, in Tenakee Inlet where I live, the Corporation could lay claim to every single salmon-river valley, even those protected by other legislation. What can we expect then, given the economic-development imperatives that restrict the choices of Native corporations? What are they to do? And what is to prevent industrial-scale logging of ancient trees in those valleys, laying waste to the salmon

that local economies depend on, destroying the tourist industry, and ruining what is one of the world's most important carbon sinks?

**Injustice.** SB 872 would add new layers of injustice to the injustice that Native Americans continue to endure. First, there is the issue of comparative justice. If some Native corporations can back out of their agreements in ANCSA and gain land, shouldn't this option be open to all, in the interests of fairness? Second, there is the issue of distributive justice. It is simply untrue that (as the legislative materials claim) the members of SE tribes were not carefully considered and compensated; they were granted both land and monetary compensation as members of SEALASKA. I can't imagine that it was enough, given Native ownership of all Alaska at one time; but it was a hard-brokered and shared effort to achieve some sort of fair distribution among all the claimants.

The flood of litigation that would be encouraged by SB 872, the de-stabilization of efforts to protect land for the common good, the transfer of land from public to private hands, and the industrial-scale development that would be enabled – all these are so obviously against the public interest and the commonweal that they have of course to be misrepresented as something else entirely. So here this legislation comes, thinly masked as an effort to gain land for Native communities.

I am in favor of returning many traditional lands to Native communities, so that the land and the people can find sustenance in one another. Already, there are good, win-win plans in place around Southeast Alaska and co-operative talks continue. But this whole-sale, unlimited, pass-through of land from the commons to the Native corporations to the industries that would exploit them, is not the way to go about that. Please do not let this counter-productive legislation go forward.

Please enter this letter into the hearing record.

Kathleen Dean Moore  
[www.riverwalking.com](http://www.riverwalking.com)  
[www.moralground.com](http://www.moralground.com)  
[kdm@riverwalking.com](mailto:kdm@riverwalking.com)  
[www.facebook.com/riverwalking](https://www.facebook.com/riverwalking)

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**NCAI HEADQUARTERS**

1516 P Street, N.W.  
 Washington, DC 20005  
 202.466.7767  
 202.466.7797 fax  
 www.ncai.org

**NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS**

October 13, 2015

The Honorable John Barrasso, *Chairman*  
 Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests,  
 and Mining  
 U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and  
 Natural Resources  
 304 Dirksen Senate Office Building  
 Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Ron Wyden, *Ranking Member*  
 Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, and  
 Mining  
 U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and  
 Natural Resources  
 304 Dirksen Senate Office Building  
 Washington, DC 20510

**Re: NCAI Support for S. 872 – The Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native  
 Communities Recognition and Compensation Act**

Dear Chairman Barrasso and Ranking Member Wyden:

On behalf of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI), the oldest, largest, and most representative American Indian and Alaska Native organization serving the broad interests of tribal governments and communities, I would like to thank the Subcommittee for holding a legislative hearing on S. 872 – The Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act. NCAI strongly supports the legislation and urges swift passage.

In 1971, Congress passed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) to settle aboriginal land claims of Alaska Natives and create Alaska Native Corporations to provide a means to pursue economic development for the benefit. However, five traditional Native villages were excluded from ANCSA: Haines, Petersburg, Wrangell, Ketchikan, and Tenakee. To the best of our knowledge, no reasonable explanation has ever been offered for this exclusion.

While members of these five traditional Native villages have received revenue sharing under Section 7(j) of ANCSA as Urban shareholders of the Sealaska Corporation, they have not enjoyed the social, economic, and cultural benefits of owning shares in a Village, Urban, or Group Corporation. Additionally, these members have been deprived of the significant cultural benefit of owning an interest in lands located within and around our traditional homelands.

Nearly forty-four years after ANCSA, it is time to finally complete its recognition of Native villages and land entitlement conveyance. S. 872 will recognize the five traditional Native communities in Southeast Alaska under the ANCSA, and authorize each to form an Urban Corporation. Further, it authorizes each of the newly formed Urban Corporations to receive certain settlement land pursuant to ANCSA.

Passing this legislation ensures the continued economic and cultural benefits to the members of the five traditional Native Villages and secures Native ownership of many sacred and cultural sites in the Southeast Alaska region; preserving and protecting Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshian cultural properties for current and future generations.

Enclosed: NCAI Resolution #DEN-07-97

I would like to thank you again for your support of S. 872. If you have any additional questions, please contact NCAI Staff Attorney & Legislative Counsel Colby Duren, [cduren@ncai.org](mailto:cduren@ncai.org) or (202) 466-7767.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Jacqueline Pata". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Jacqueline Pata  
*Executive Director*

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Tlingit

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**The National Congress of American Indians**  
**Resolution #DEN-07-097**

**TITLE: Urging Congress to Recognize Landless Southeast Native Communities**

**WHEREAS**, we, the members of the National Congress of American Indians of the United States, invoking the divine blessing of the Creator upon our efforts and purposes, in order to preserve for ourselves and our descendants the inherent sovereign rights of our Indian nations, rights secured under Indian treaties and agreements with the United States, and all other rights and benefits to which we are entitled under the laws and Constitution of the United States, to enlighten the public toward a better understanding of the Indian people, to preserve Indian cultural values, and otherwise promote the health, safety and welfare of the Indian people, do hereby establish and submit the following resolution; and

**WHEREAS**, the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) was established in 1944 and is the oldest and largest national organization of American Indian and Alaska Native tribal governments; and

**WHEREAS**, the Southeast Native communities of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee Springs, and Wrangell were not provided the authority under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) to form Native Corporations; and

**WHEREAS**, these communities comprise greater than 20% of the shareholders of the Sealaska Corporation; and

**WHEREAS**, the five landless communities have, for more than three decades, sought congressional provision for their full eligibility for ANCSA benefits; and

**WHEREAS**, Congress in 1993 commissioned a formal study to examine the reasons why the five communities were denied ANCSA eligibility; and

**WHEREAS**, no reasonable explanation has ever been provided for not including Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee Springs, and Wrangell as communities which should be participating in the ANCSA settlement in the same manner as are the other Native communities of Alaska; and

**WHEREAS**, the Native members of the landless communities continue to seek redress which would provide for the formation of ANCSA corporations, land entitlement, and recovery of lost economic benefits; and

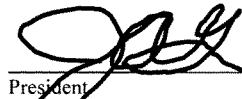
**WHEREAS**, recognition of the five (5) communities is long overdue.

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the NCAI does hereby urge the United States Congress to recognize the Sealaska shareholders registered in the communities of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee Springs, and Wrangell as Native communities with the same status as Native communities recognized in Section 14(h) and Section 16 of ANCSA and provide authorization for those Native communities to form ANCSA corporations and select land and provide compensation for the economic opportunities lost due to the delayed recognition of their rights to share in the land entitlement in the same manner as those Native communities recognized for such participation in 1971 under ANCSA; and

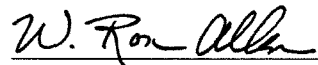
**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that this resolution shall be the policy of NCAI until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution.

**CERTIFICATION**

The foregoing resolution was referred by the General Assembly at the 2007 Annual Session of the National Congress of American Indians to the Executive Committee, and adopted on December 5, 2007 by the Executive Committee, with a quorum present.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
President

**ATTEST:**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Recording Secretary



Statement of David Lamfrom,  
 Director, California Desert and Wildlife Programs  
 National Parks Conservation Association  
 To Be Submitted for the Record  
 For the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Public Lands,  
 Forests, and Mining

Oct 8, 2015

Chairman Barrasso, Ranking Member Wyden and members of the subcommittee, I am David Lamfrom, Director of California Desert and Wildlife Programs at the National Parks Conservation Association (NPCA). On behalf of our more than one million members and supporters across the country, I thank you for the opportunity to submit this testimony in regard to our organizational support for S.414 being discussed during this subcommittee hearing on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining. Founded in 1919, NPCA is the leading, independent, private citizen voice in support of promoting, protecting and enhancing America's national parks for present and future generations.

Originally introduced in December 2009, and improved through two successive reintroductions in 2011 and 2015, Senator Feinstein's California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act (CDCRA) represents an expansive and thoughtful legislative approach to managing important federal lands across the California Desert. It would:

- Appropriately designate specific lands to protect their world-class natural and cultural resources. That includes the expansion of the three California Desert national park units, the creation of two new Bureau of Land Management (BLM) National Monuments, the designation of BLM Wilderness Areas currently designated as Wilderness Study Areas, and the designation of critical Wild and Scenic Rivers.
- Acknowledge the increased use of Off-Highway Vehicle recreation across the California Desert and provide access and suitable locations for the recreational needs of this constituency of desert enthusiasts. NPCA supports responsible recreation in appropriate locations in the California Desert, and understands that managed recreation is critical to avoiding the impacts of OHV trespass on sensitive desert lands, including our National Parks and Preserve.
- Protect critical water resources in a region where surface and sub-surface water are rare and therefore crucial to natural and human communities. This legislation's provisions would protect the desert's most important waterways as wild and scenic rivers. It proposes protections for riparian areas, streams, springs, seeps, and aquifers vital to desert species and migratory species.

- Enhance the California Desert's tourism economy by expanding National Parks and creating National Monuments. More than three million people currently visit the California Desert National Parks each year, and the number is expected to grow. These designations will provide ideal locations to support this growing industry, and will create additional excitement about the California Desert as one of the Country's most appealing recreational destinations.
- Enhance existing conservation actions and protect existing recreational uses. This legislation would designate important conservation lands for additional protections and those protections would support rare, threatened, and endangered species by protecting their habitat. The connection between areas proposed for conservation and existing conservation lands would also provide opportunities for species to move across the larger landscape to migrate seasonally, to take advantage of seasonal water and food resources, and to move to suitable lands as needed. The legislation also protects existing recreational opportunities such as hunting, fishing, legal OHV travel, hiking, photography, rockhounding, and many other important uses.
- Avoid conflict with existing uses and businesses. S.414 was carefully developed through years of conversations with stakeholders and communities in the California Desert. Through that process, the legislation built impressive support across constituencies, including desert counties, and worked through conflicts with existing land users across proposed lands. Existing valid mining claims will be honored, private property will not be affected, OHV routes will be protected, and hunting will be allowed in many areas where it is currently allowed.

NPCA has worked on this legislation since 2009 and continues to support its provisions. We recognize the long-term effort Senator Feinstein has invested into balancing the needs of desert communities while protecting the desert and its remarkable lands and wildlife. This exemplary legislative effort was built in coordination with important stakeholders and desert communities, and has been widely supported. The California Desert continues to gain traction as one of the country's most scenic, protected, and ecologically important regions which has resulted in growing visitation. We believe that the passage of this legislation would represent a significant benefit to the California Desert and its communities. Many of the legislation's supporters list the economic benefit as a fundamental reason for support. The quality of life supported by these protected lands has also drawn new residents away from the cities to live, work, recreate, and create new businesses in the California Desert.

This legislation was built in consultation with desert communities, is widely supported by those communities, and provides reasonable, balanced protection and access to desert users. NPCA supports the passage of this critical bill on its merits.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony on this important legislation.

Respectfully,

David Lamfrom  
Director, California Desert and Wildlife Program

**Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)**

---

**From:** Ed Bowles <ed.bowles@state.or.us>  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 22, 2015 4:44 PM  
**To:** Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)  
**Cc:** Brooks, David (Energy); Gautreaux, Mary (Wyden)  
**Subject:** Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary Act

Darla Ripchensky, Chief Clerk, Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee:

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife appreciates the opportunity to lend its voice to the discussion of SB 1448, designating the Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary in Oregon. Frank Moore, Steamboat Creek and wild summer steelhead are all iconic and interrelated, and certainly deserving of special tribute and recognition.

Frank Moore is a hero. Frank's humble and soft-spoken demeanor belies a lifetime of passionate and effective stewardship of Oregon's wild steelhead and their habitats. His legendary prowess as a fly fisherman has mentored generations into the sustainable use and enjoyment of this great resource. SB 1448 would recognize and protect the Steamboat Creek watershed in honor of this war veteran and conservation hero.

The proposed sanctuary in the North Umpqua River contains some of most important and unique steelhead habitat in western Oregon. The North Umpqua sub-basin supports one of only two summer steelhead populations within the planning domain of Oregon's recently adopted coastal multispecies conservation and management plan. The Steamboat Creek watershed contains over 80 miles of prime spawning habitat for summer steelhead, representing about 30% of the known spawning habitat for summer steelhead in the coastal planning domain.

The Steamboat Creek watershed also supports some of the coolest summer waters in western Oregon, providing an essential cold-water refuge for steelhead, salmon and other aquatic life. As such, the watershed is, and will continue to be, an important asset to help mitigate the effects of increasing water temperature and diminishing snowpack. Enhanced protection and restoration of cool-water assets is a priority for Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, so the proposed supporting activities under SB 1448 would help ensure continued ecological function of this important ecosystem.

Thank you again for considering this important recognition and providing the opportunity for comment.

Ed Bowles  
 Fish Division Administrator  
 Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

**Pacific Rivers and Wild Salmon Center Testimony in Support of the Frank Moore Wild Steelhead  
Sanctuary Act of 2015 (Senate Bill 1448)  
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests and  
Mining  
October 8, 2015**

Pacific Rivers and the Wild Salmon Center have worked for decades to promote the conservation and sustainable use of healthy watersheds and wild salmon ecosystems. On this occasion, we are proud to support and honor an American war veteran and legendary steward of the North Umpqua River – Frank Moore. Nothing could be more fitting than to recognize this great American’s accomplishments by protecting the Steamboat Creek watershed, which is arguably the most important tributary to the North Umpqua River, as proposed in the *Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary* (FMWSS).

The designation of approximately 100,000 acres of some of the best remaining wild steelhead spawning areas in the Pacific Northwest pairs a legendary river – treasured by Oregonians and frequented by thousands of foreign visitors yearly – with an inspirational patriot and river guardian, Frank Moore.

We join the outpouring of support by neighbors, outdoor enthusiasts, recreational businesses (including anglers, rafters, hoteliers, hikers and others) to forever protect this special place while at the same time honoring an American hero.



### **Frank and Jeanne Moore**

We will not retell the achievements of Frank and Jeanne Moore here. That story is now told in the film, *"Mending the Line"* along with several magazine and newspaper features, numerous achievement awards and recognitions and a special Oregon Field Guide television show dedicated to this exemplary couple. Or just talk to any of their neighbors, across the political spectrum. Humble and self-effacing, Frank and Jeanne have lived a life dedicated to community and public service with a deep connection to one of the most special places in Oregon, the North Umpqua River. Together, they bind the people of the North Umpqua to the extraordinary beauty and richness of its natural bounty. As stewards of the North Umpqua, Frank and Jeanne embody the resilience and grace that the landscape itself mirrors -- but, like the steep, rugged terrain or the fighting steelhead making their way upstream, they are tough as nails.

### **Wild Steelhead Sanctuary**

The legislation identifies and protects approximately 100,000 acres of high conservation value lands and waters in the Steamboat Creek watershed. The watershed consistently is identified as one of the most important ecological areas in the Pacific Northwest, providing over 50 river and stream miles of high quality habitat for summer and winter steelhead, Coho salmon, rainbow trout and other native species. The Steamboat Creek watershed is also unique in that it serves as one of the few remaining cold water refuges for summer steelhead, which migrate from the main North Umpqua River to the cooler waters of Steamboat and Canton creeks in the summer months and hold in specific pools until the fall rains arrive. The Big Bend Pool of Steamboat Creek is one of the few places in the world where people can easily view hundreds of summer steelhead that use the pool as a refuge from warmer stream temperatures. Canton Creek, the primary tributary of Steamboat Creek, also has several known pools that summer steelhead utilize as a refuge from warm stream temperatures.

The tributaries and streams feeding the North Umpqua consistently rank among the most important wild salmon spawning and rearing grounds in the state. Steamboat Creek is recognized as a "Tier 1 Key Watershed" under the Northwest Forest Plan, selected for high water quality for drinking water and aquatic life. Forests in the area are designated "Late Successional Reserves" under the Northwest Forest Plan, managed to protect and enhance conditions of late-successional and old-growth forest ecosystems and high quality aquatic habitat. Further, the area is recognized in Oregon's statewide Conservation Strategy as a priority "Conservation Opportunity Area" and its rivers and tributaries are ranked in the highest category as "crucial aquatic habitat" by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in its COMPASS database. Finally, the public-private, science-driven partnership convened under the auspices of the North American Salmon Stronghold Partnership recognized the North Umpqua, including the proposed FMWSS as a "Wild Salmon Stronghold" in the Pacific Northwest.

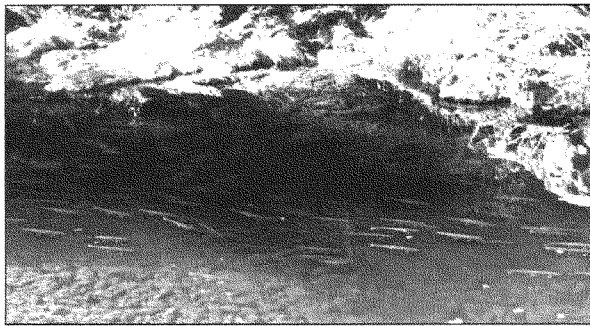
Together, the transitional moist and dry forest zone in the Umpqua National Forest are home to a great diversity of plant and animal species. Its flora and fauna is unique, boasting moist and dry forest components with several endemic and rare species. Jeanne Moore has spent her life identifying the myriad of native plant species in the Steamboat Creek watershed and there is strong

local support to honor her as well as Frank in this designation. Habitat conditions continue to improve in the proposed Sanctuary, providing an array of vital ecosystem services to absorb, filter and release cold, clean water, nurture a thriving sport fishing economy downriver, and provide numerous recreational opportunities. The area also is highly valued for its Native American heritage sites and rugged recreational hiking and backcountry offerings.

The unique and irreplaceable nature of Steamboat Creek and the North Umpqua was recognized early on, popularized by American novelist and angler Zane Grey (1872-1939). In the late 1930s Zane lent his support to the Roseburg Rod and Gun Club by appearing before the Oregon State Game Commission in support of the Club's successful proposal to curtail over-harvesting of salmon and steelhead by closing Steamboat Creek to angling. As early as 1959, the importance of the extraordinary wild fish habitat was recognized by the U.S. Forest Service and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife as mining and fishing restrictions were set in place on Steamboat Creek. Later, in 1976, mineral withdrawal was extended to portions of 15 tributaries to Steamboat Creek.

Today, the extraordinary fish habitat, late-successional and old growth forests, rich array of rare and unique botanical assemblages and boundless recreational opportunities draws outdoor enthusiasts from all over the world to experience what Zane Grey considered one of the finest rivers in the world. Yet, despite recognition of the proposed sanctuary's ecological and economic importance, the proposed sanctuary only enjoys administrative protections and lacks the stability and profile of a designated national treasure. Senator Wyden's proposed legislation would remedy this lack of stability by elevating the Sanctuary and providing guidance and hopefully resources to the U.S. Forest Service concerning the management priorities and directives of the area, in addition to enhancing opportunities for educational and interpretive opportunities and citizen stewardship.

#### Steamboat Creek Fishwatch



Each year, 400-800 wild summer steelhead hold in Big Bend Pool in Steamboat Creek, arriving in May and staying in the pool until the fall rains come, as late as mid-December. Wild summer steelhead runs on the North Umpqua River range from 2,000 to 4,000 fish. Those holding in Big Bend Pool alone can account for 12 to 25 per cent of the

total run and over 30 per cent of the run that returns to Steamboat Creek. Though this pool is in a remote location, it is quite accessible from FS Road 38, which receives high recreation traffic during the summer and fall. The fish are clearly visible to anyone who stops at the location. Steamboat Creek

is closed to all angling, yet there is a troubling history of dynamiting, snagging and other illegal take of fish at this pool, as well as many other pools along Steamboat Creek and Canton Creek.

Since 1999, The North Umpqua Foundation in cooperation with the USFS has provided a trailer and per diem for a caretaker at Big Bend Pool. Each year the caretaker spends approximately 80 per cent of all hours at the pool or along the creek observing the fish, providing public information to an average of 1,300 visitors, and reporting poaching suspects to the Oregon State Police. In addition to the deterrent and outreach service, the caretaker keeps daily detailed notes on the natural conditions, fish numbers, and behavior. The data adds to the knowledge of wild summer steelhead behavior and increases the public awareness of these important fish.

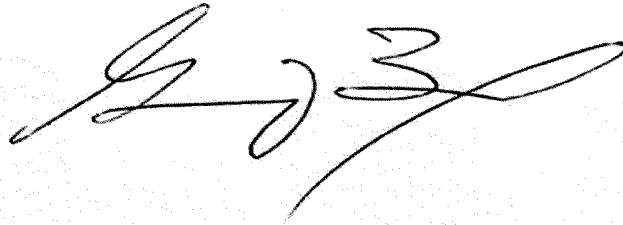
Creating the Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary provides a singular opportunity to institutionalize this valued program. Indeed, there is a strong interest in expanding the Fishwatch program to include nearby steelhead holding and rearing areas on Canton Creek and elsewhere in the watershed. Creating the Sanctuary and acknowledging the value of this and similar programs will enhance opportunities to build support and financial resources for public-private partnerships, like that established by the North Umpqua Foundation.

#### **Canton Creek**

Canton Creek, while part of the same Steamboat Creek watershed, is outside the proposed Sanctuary. The approximately 40,000 acre sub-watershed contains 36 miles of high quality anadromous salmonid streams, with some 77% of the sub-watershed in public ownership, managed by BLM in the west and USFS to the east. Canton Creek is one of Steamboat Creek's most productive tributaries and, according to Frank Moore and other authorities, historically it produced as many fish as Steamboat Creek. The BLM is in the process of developing a restoration plan for Canton Creek and we are working closely with the agency. We have also been involved in discussions with owners of private forestlands in Canton Creek to explore opportunities for voluntary exchanges of select, high conservation value private parcels for equally valued BLM lands outside of the watershed.

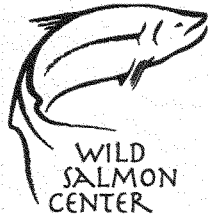
The creation of the FMWSS may help accelerate those cooperative discussions, and the legislation should direct BLM to facilitate and expedite voluntary land exchanges of select parcels within Canton Creek with a view towards making management and conservation of the entire Steamboat watershed consistent and compatible with the goals of protecting aquatic resources and biodiversity.

We enthusiastically join the many local and state voices in strong support of the Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary Act (S. 1448) and urge Congress and the President to join Sen. Wyden and Sen. Merkley to enact the designation expeditiously into law. Accordingly, the undersigned respectfully urge the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to support Senate Bill 1448, the Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary Act (S. 1448).



---

Greg Block, VP Conservation Finance and External Affairs, Wild Salmon Center



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John Kober, Executive Director, Pacific Rivers



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**From:** Douglas Barbara Pearce <pearcebarb@kpunet.net>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, October 14, 2015 9:46 PM  
**Subject:** 5 Landless Villages

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing this letter of support for the 5 Native villages that were left out of the land selections in 1974. For what reason I do not know. My family have fought for this injustice to be settled for the past 2 generations.

To have it brought this to your attention is a big accomplishment. We have filed several bills over the past 40 years, to no avail. Now we just need for you to honor our request and to grant us left outs our land or compensation for it, within reason.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to express my support for the 5 left out villages. Please approve the left outs Bill, and let this grave injustice be settled.

Sincerely Yours,

Barbara A Pearce  
PO Box 5126  
Ketchikan, AK 99901-0126  
[pearcebarb@kpunet.net](mailto:pearcebarb@kpunet.net)



**Statement of The Pew Charitable Trusts  
Regarding S. 1971, S. 414, and S. 1448**

**Submitted to the  
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining**

**For the Record of the  
Hearing held on October 8, 2015**

The U.S. Public Lands program at The Pew Charitable Trusts seeks to preserve ecologically and culturally diverse U.S. public lands through congressionally-designated wilderness, the establishment of national monuments, and administrative protections. We appreciate the opportunity to submit these views for the record.

**S. 1971 - California Coastal National Monument Expansion Act**

The Pew Charitable Trusts supports S. 1971, the California Coastal National Monument Expansion Act, sponsored by Senator Barbara Boxer. The legislation would add approximately 6,200 acres of federal public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) as new units within the existing California Coastal National Monument. We commend Senator Boxer for her dedication and commitment to protecting these ecologically important and scenic lands along the California coast.

The California Coastal National Monument was established in 2000 by former President Clinton using his authority under the Antiquities Act—protecting some 20,000 small islands and other geological formations along the entire 1,100 miles of California’s coastline. The monument’s rocks and small islands serve as important habitat for various seabirds and marine mammals, as well as many other species of plants and animals. In 2014, President Obama added the 1,600 acre Point Arena-Stornetta area to the unique Coastal monument.

Senator Boxer’s legislation would designate six significant areas along California’s coast to be part of the California Coastal National Monument: Trinidad Head, Lost Coast Headlands, and Lighthouse Ranch in Humboldt County; Cotoni-Coast Dairies in Santa Cruz County; Piedras Blanca in San Luis Obispo County; and Rocks and Islands in Orange County. These lands, each with varied histories and values warranting

The Pew Charitable Trusts

Written statement for Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining hearing

October 8, 2015

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permanent safeguards, will benefit from monument designation. Such benefits include enhanced management for the lands, improved public-private coordination and consultation, and increased recreational opportunities. Additionally, the state and local communities are likely to see increased economic activities associated with increased visitation to the region.

Again, we thank Senator Boxer for her vision and leadership in seeking to protect these special public lands in California and we urge the Committee to quickly approve S. 1971.

**S. 414 - California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act**

The Pew Charitable Trusts fully supports S. 414, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act (CDCRA), introduced by Sen. Feinstein. We applaud the Senator for her tireless efforts on behalf of the California desert, and ask that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources proceed with expedited consideration and approval of S. 414.

Senator Feinstein has crafted comprehensive, fair legislation designed to balance the differing interests and views of those who live, work, or visit the greater California desert region. The CDCRA would protect areas that are part of America's natural and cultural heritage, areas that contribute to the regional economy, and areas that promote recreation and public enjoyment of shared resources.

Building on her landmark California Desert Protection Act of 1994 achievement, S. 414 seeks to establish and protect two new national monuments, several new wilderness areas and wilderness additions, special management and recreation areas, several wild and scenic rivers, and would expand Joshua Tree and Death Valley National Parks and the Mojave National Preserve.

Specific provisions are:

- Sand to Snow National Monument (135,000 acres)
- Mojave Trails National Monument (965,000 acres)
- Wild and Scenic Rivers (77 miles)
- Death Valley National Park expansion (39,000 acres)
- Joshua Tree National Park expansion (4,500 acres)
- Mojave Trails National Preserve expansion (22,000 acres)
- New Wilderness areas (250,000 acres)
- Alabama Hills National Scenic Area (18,610 acres)

If enacted, S. 414 will ensure that spectacular scenic vistas, varied and threatened desert wildlife and plants, and important Tribal and American history of the region are preserved for this and future generations to enjoy, appreciate, and to learn from. Protection of these landscapes will also be a

The Pew Charitable Trusts

Written statement for Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining hearing

October 8, 2015

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further boost to tourism, which is an important component of local economies such as Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties. In San Bernardino County alone, visitors generated \$52.5 million in local tax receipts in 2010, providing much-needed revenue to the county and its cities.

As a partner in the Campaign for the California Desert for nearly ten years, Pew has long supported Senator Feinstein's work to protect the desert. We are proud to be a part of the diverse assembly of interests supporting this legislation—local business owners, chambers of commerce, city councils, county supervisors, off-road vehicle enthusiasts, hikers, community leaders, conservationists, and veterans. The coalition in support of Sen. Feinstein's legislation to protect the California Desert represents some of the most varied affiliations we've had the pleasure of working with. This diversity is a testament to the Senator's outreach and collaborative efforts.

We appreciate the Senator's continued commitment and leadership to protect critical recreational, ecological, historic, and economic values within the California desert. We urge the Committee to approve S. 414 as soon as possible.

**S. 1448 - Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary Act of 2015**

The Pew Charitable Trusts is also pleased to support S.1448, The Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary Act of 2015, introduced by Senators Ron Wyden and Jeff Merkley. The legislation would designate approximately 104,000 acres of some of the best wild steelhead spawning areas in the Pacific Northwest and is named to honor Frank Moore, a legendary steward of the North Umpqua River and an American war veteran.

From its origin high in the Mount Thielsen Wilderness of the Cascade Range in southwestern Oregon, the crystal-clear North Umpqua River thunders westward toward the Pacific Ocean through a mosaic of Douglas fir, western hemlock, mountain meadows of wildflowers, and steep canyons of basalt. Just west of Roseburg, the North Umpqua joins the South Umpqua, where they travel together to the Pacific Ocean.

The legislation safeguards approximately 104,000 acres of this high conservation value land and waters. The watershed is identified as one of the most important ecological areas in the Pacific Northwest, providing over 50 river and stream miles of high quality habitat for summer and winter steelhead, Chinook salmon, Coho salmon, rainbow trout and other native species. Steamboat Creek is recognized as a "Tier 1 Key Watershed" under the Northwest Forest Plan, a label used to describe waters with high quality for drinking and aquatic life. Forests in the area are designated "Late Successional Reserves" under the Northwest Forest Plan, managed to protect and enhance conditions of late-successional and

The Pew Charitable Trusts

Written statement for Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining hearing

October 8, 2015

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old-growth forest ecosystems and high quality aquatic habitat. And the area is recognized in Oregon's statewide Conservation Strategy as a priority "Conservation Opportunity Area," and its rivers and tributaries are ranked in the highest category as "crucial aquatic habitat" by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

From the clean water to the wild salmon and steelhead trout that make their home in the river, to historic and cultural sites along the riverbanks, the area boasts a raw beauty that draws visitors from near and far. Its flora and fauna are unique, boasting both moist and dry forest components, creating a home for several endemic and rare species. In addition to the multitude of fisheries, the area is also habitat for black bears and river otters, bald eagles and northern spotted owls, Roosevelt elk and grouse. Historically, the combination of large salmon and steelhead runs and majestic scenery has attracted anglers from all over the world, but the area is also valued for its rugged recreational hiking and backcountry opportunities.

No one has been a greater supporter or protector of this valuable landscape and river ecosystem than Frank Moore. In 1944, newly married and 21 years of age, Mr. Moore enlisted in the United States armed forces to defend the ideals of the United States. Alongside thousands of other young men, he landed on the beaches of Normandy, France for the D-Day allied invasion. He recalls losing more than 1400 men in just 10 hours. This event, like it did for so many, would change him forever.

After returning from the war and shaken from all he had seen, Frank built a very different life with his wife, Jeanne. He found that fishing and spending time outdoors had what he has called "a marvelous healing" power. As a result, in 1957, he and Jeanne started the Steamboat Inn in the North Umpqua watershed and Mr. Moore guided trips on this renowned river. In 1966, he and a core group of anglers started the Steamboaters, a local organization that sought to preserve the natural resource of the Umpqua River. Throughout his life, Mr. Moore has shared his passion for fishing, this river, and the outdoors with visitors from all over the world.

We commend the Senators for their foresight and commitment to permanently protect this region for its critical ecological, economic, and recreation values. We urge the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee to approve S. 1448 quickly.

We appreciate the opportunity to submit these views for the Subcommittee's consideration. For additional information, please contact Marcia Argust, Project Director for the U.S. Public Lands Program The Pew Charitable Trusts, at 202-329-0793 or [margust@pewtrusts.org](mailto:margust@pewtrusts.org).

October 15, 2015

The Honorable John Barrasso, *Chairman*  
Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests,  
and Mining  
U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and  
Natural Resources  
304 Dirksen Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Ron Wyden, *Ranking Member*  
Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, and  
Mining  
U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and  
Natural Resources  
304 Dirksen Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510

**Re: S. 872 the Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act**

Dear Chairman Barrasso and Ranking Member Wyden:

**Response to the testimony from the Department of Interior & SEACC:** the Department of Interior and SEACC testified before the Senate subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests and Mining against our bill. The Department and SEACC both presented letters in opposition to the subcommittee; they both make the same three basic points.

**First**, they both argue (in different ways but they make the same point) that 'a deal is a deal' we were excluded in 1971 and shouldn't amend ANCSA now to correct the injustice. What they don't say is that ANCSA has already been amended numerous times. Congress created ANCSA and amended it several times in the past 43 years; you can amend it again if you chose to correct this injustice and provide an equitable settlement with the rightful owners of this land.

You will recall the Sealaska bill last December was for 70,000 acres. This was the finalization of the regional corporations original land entitlement from the original bill passed in 1971. What you may also recall is that the bill also included an additional 150,000 acres put in to wilderness area designation.

Our opponents want to say this was the final native land bill in Southeast Alaska, once again 'A deal is a deal'. They want you to ignore the Alaska Native Veteran Allotments and the five Landless Native Communities that have never been dealt with fairly. We are not going away and refuse to give up on this necessary legislation until we are given our ancestral right and have our village land that ANCSA was meant to provide.

SEACC argues that the ISER report (University of Alaska's Institute of Social and Economic Research) found that none of the Landless villages met the requirements of ANCSA. But when I read it says they did meet the requirements and there is simply no record of why they were excluded<sup>1</sup>. Speculation is that at the time Alaska Lumber and Pulp lobbied to protect their long term cutting contracts with the US Forest Service. Timber was king in SE Alaska in the 1960's and in 1971 (there were no native corporations at the time). Timber has been the main reason the Landless never received our land. Originally it was the timber companies lobby that didn't want to share their cut. Today it is the environmentalist that don't want any more logging – US Forest Service or Native Corporations.

The conservation lobby would still like to put aside another 150,000 acres of rivers, streams for salmon and other fish habitat. We, the aboriginal native people of SE Alaska like salmon too. We are not necessarily against these set asides but much of our homeland has already been set aside. We just want our land first, before anyone else takes it away and keeps us off our homelands.

**Second**, they both argue that the Sealaska shareholders from Ketchikan, Wrangell, Petersburg, Tenakee and Haines (aka Landless) are 'At Large' shareholders of Sealaska and as such they already receive a larger dividend than village shareholders. For example, Sealaska's spring dividend paid in April 2015 was \$7.58 per share to Urban and At Large Shareholders, but Village shareholders only received \$1.29 per share. The sources were Permanent Fund \$0.79 per share; Operations \$0.50 per share, and 7(I) \$6.29 per share. The difference between the Village and At Large shareholders is the 7(I) distribution. So they both argue that Landless already have been compensated extra as At Large shareholders. What they don't tell you is how 7(J) works. Under ANCSA section 7(I) required that 70% of the net revenues from natural resources must be shared with the other regions on a per capita basis. Section 7(J) requires that the regional corporations, in this case Sealaska, must distribute 50% of the 7(I) funds received from other regions to the Village Corporations and the Urban and At Large shareholders. Sealaska paid the \$6.29 per share to At Large shareholders as a 7(I) distribution and also paid \$6.29 per share to Village shareholders as a 7(J) distribution, however, that was paid directly to their village corporation. The village corporations (e.g. Huna Totem, Klawock Heenya, Yakutat Kwaan, etc.) then pass the distribution on to the village shareholders; several of them do a 100% pass through, some keep a portion for administration. So the argument that the Landless/At Large somehow received more to make up for being Landless is **simply false** and not how ANCSA works.

**Third**, they both argue that there is no requirement that the land withdrawals must be adjacent to the communities. Instead the bills are written to allow the withdrawals to be within the bounds of the communities' traditional home lands,

<sup>1</sup> The report, A Study of Five Southeast Alaska Communities, was commissioned by the US Forest Service and published in 1994. <http://www.iser.uaa.alaska.edu/Publications/StudyOf5-SE-AK-Communities.pdf>

and somehow this creates a problem. The reason this is necessary is that so many have been allowed to take and set aside already before the Landless that it is nearly impossible to select 23,040 contiguous acres near the communities. City Governments, Mental Health Trust, Wilderness Areas and steam set asides have all taken land within the Landless communities traditional homelands leaving the Landless Natives to pick from the scraps.

The Shx'at Kwáan (Stikine River Area) is the traditional homeland for my people; it used to incorporate a very large area. As stated in the Goldschmidt Haas report, commissioned by federal government just after World War II, sixty-nine years ago.

"The Stikine territory is a very large one, extending from Union Bay on the Cleveland Peninsula northward along the mainland approximately to Cape Fanshaw, thence south across Kupreanof Island to include a portion of Portage Bay and Totem Bay, on the south across Sumner Straights to include Red Bay on Prince of Wales Island and south on that island to Thorne Bay.... The Stikine people also went a considerable distance up the Stikine River, far above the present Canadian boundry."<sup>2</sup>

Our traditional area included the Stikine LaConte Wilderness (448,926 acres); all of Wrangell Island (134,432 acres); all of Etlin Island (561,971 acres); all of Mitkof Island (133,376 acres); all of Zarambo Island (117,210 acres); eastern portions of Kupreanof Island, northeastern portions of Prince of Wales Island, northwestern portion of the Cleveland Peninsula, and numerous smaller islands. The 23,040 acres we are asking for only make up approximately **one per cent of our homeland**.

SE Alaska Land Ownership: over 90 percent of Southeast Alaska is federally owned land.

- The Tongass National Forest at 16.8 million acres encompasses nearly 80 percent of the land area of the region, and already includes nearly six million acres designated as Wilderness Area.
- Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve covers about 2.7 million acres or another 12.5 percent of the region.
- Lands managed by the State of Alaska include the Haines State Forest at 534,000 acres and other smaller holdings distributed throughout the region, as well as most all navigable waters and tidelands throughout the Alexander Archipelago and extending out to 3 miles off the coast.
- Alaska Native Corporations, Sealaska and the existing Village and Urban Corporations, own about 577,000 acres of land in the region.
- The five communities are requesting 23,040 acres each for a total of 115,200 acres or about **half of one percent** of SE Alaska. When combined with the other

<sup>2</sup> Page 73, Haa Aani', Our Land, Tlingit and Haida Land Rights and Use, Walter R. Goldschmidt and Theodore H. Haas. This report was first issued in 1946 as a federal government Indian land claims document titled "Possessory Rights of the Natives of Southeast Alaska"

Alaska Native Corporations (including Sealaska and all the existing village and urban corporations) they will only own 3% of their homeland.

I have met with SEACC and the other conservation groups at the Tongass Futures Round Table. They listen and agree there was an injustice and say they sympathize, but then turn around and say they will never agree to any amount of land going to the Five Landless Communities. The government, Department of Interior, on the other hand says they are willing to sit down and talk (per DOI hearing testimony). If SEACC and the other environmental groups were willing to agree to the land claim entitlement of 23,040 acres each we would be willing to sit down and talk with them to decide where those acres would be located.

For SEACC and their environmental lobby this ultimately comes down to timber. For the Landless Communities it is more importantly about correcting an injustice, recognizing our valid claim to our homelands that we have occupied since time immemorial, and finally healing a cultural, spiritual and social wound created by the United States government.

I hope you can see through these false arguments put forward by the opponents of S. 872, the Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act. You are not setting precedent, you make our laws upon which precedent may be set. Only Congress can fix the situation and right this long overdue injustice. We ask for your support for S. 872 and a positive recommendation to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and then on to the full Senate.

Thank you for hearing our side. I know you will do what is right. Gunalcheesh!

Richard Rinehart, Jr.  
*Landless Shareholder*  
Wrangell, Alaska

October 15, 2015

The Honorable John Barrasso, *Chairman*  
Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests,  
and Mining  
U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and  
Natural Resources  
304 Dirksen Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Ron Wyden, *Ranking Member*  
Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, and  
Mining  
U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and  
Natural Resources  
304 Dirksen Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510

**Re: Support for S. 872 – The Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native  
Communities Recognition and Compensation Act**

Dear Chairman Barrasso and Ranking Member Wyden:

**REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS all support S. 872!!!**

I wish to make it clear to the committee members that we have broad local support for S. 872 the Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act.

I have attached copies of letters of support from our local state senators and representatives in Alaska. All our senators and our local representatives support our bill. Republicans and Democrats alike all support this bill that was introduced by Senators Murkowski and Sullivan.

I know if you are not from Alaska it is hard to know who to believe and which side to support. Please join our local delegation in support for the five Landless Native communities to finally receive a just and equitable settlement.

Thank for your consideration and support.

Sincerely,

Richard Rinchart Jr.  
Landless Shareholder  
Wrangell, Alaska

## Alaska State Legislature

Juneau Delegation  
Senator Dennis Egan  
Representative Cathy Muñoz  
Representative Sam Kito III



Alaska State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska  
99801

September 30, 2015

Senator Lisa Murkowski, Chairman  
U.S. Senate Committee on Energy & Natural Resources  
709 Hart Senate Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Murkowski,

This letter is to express our support of S. 872, "The Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act."

When the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 was adopted, the communities of Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee, and Wrangell were not included, even though the population of those villages comprises greater than 20 percent of the shareholders of the Regional Corporation for Southeast Alaska. Additionally, these communities were not given the opportunity to appeal the decision; a right Congress granted every other Alaska Native group under ANCSA.

Senate Bill 872 would resolve a nearly 50 year old discrepancy in the law. This legislation will establish urban corporations and will provide a process to receive similar land allocations, approximately 23,000 acres, as other recognized Native villages under Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

We strongly urge the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to pass S. 872 and hope each member supports this legislation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Dennis Egan".

Senator Dennis Egan

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Cathy Muñoz".

Representative Cathy Muñoz

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Sam Kito".

Representative Sam Kito

## ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

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July 24, 2015

The Honorable Don Young  
 Chairman  
 Subcommittee on Indian, Insular and Alaska Native Affairs  
 Committee on Natural Resources  
 1324 Longworth House Office Bldg.  
 Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Raul Ruiz  
 Ranking Member  
 Subcommittee on Indian, Insular and Alaska Native Affairs  
 Committee on Natural Resources  
 1329 Longworth House Office Bldg.  
 Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Young and Ranking Member Ruiz:

I am writing in support of H.R. 2386, "*The Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act*." The bill would finally bring justice to Alaska Natives and Tribal members in five different community areas: Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee, and Wrangell. Alaska Natives ("Landless") from these community areas were inexplicably left out of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971, even though their aboriginal land rights based on generations of occupancy and use were supposedly extinguished by Congress in ANCSA.

In fact, not only were they left out, they were not even given the opportunity to appeal the decision. A right Congress granted to every other Alaska Native group under ANCSA. H.R. 2386 would right a nearly 50 year old wrong by recognizing the value of their claims, establish urban corporations for these Alaska Natives and provide a process for them to receive the same amount of land (23,000 acres) other Native villages received under ANCSA in exchange for their land claims.

Congress has already investigated the issue. In 1994, a congressionally directed study was performed by Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) at the University of Alaska.

## District R

Angoon • Coffman Cove • Craig • Edna Bay • Elfin Cove • Hollis • Hoonah • Hydaburg • Hyder • Kake • Kasaan  
 Ketchikan • Klawock • Klukwan • Kupreanof • Metlakatla • Meyers Chuck • Naukati • Pelican • Petersburg  
 Point Baker • Port Alexander • Port Protection • Saxman • Sitka • Tenakee Springs • Thorne Bay • Whale Pass • Wrangell

After an exhaustive review, the ISER study concluded the eligibility requirements set by Congress through ANCSA would have been met by each one of the Landless communities.

I would also note that there is plenty of land in the Tongass National Forest (Tongass) to grant to the Landless communities. The Tongass is 17 million acres. 21 times the size of the Joshua Tree National Park in California in the Ranking Member's district. The land to be granted to the Landless is barely a spot on the map at 1/147<sup>th</sup> the entire size of the Tongass, most of which has been permanently set aside. I strongly urge your support to pass H.R. 2386.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Bert Stedman".

Senator Bert Stedman

**The Shtax'heen Kwaan of the Tlingit in Southeast Alaska:  
A Literature Review**

A Literature Review  
Presented to Richard Dauenhauer, Ph.D.  
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for ANTH S493  
Analysis of Artistic Expressions and Oral Narratives of Alaska Natives  
at the University of Alaska – Southeast

Joshua T. Ream  
Fall Semester, 2010

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## INTRODUCTION

### Purpose and Content

The Shtax'heen Kwaan is known in the Tlingit language as the “bitter unwholesome water tribe” or the “water so silty that it must chewed tribe” (Emmons and De Laguna 1991a) both referring to the murky waters of the Stikine River from which these people thrived and persist. Often considered to have been the most populous, ferocious and powerful group among the Tlingit in Southeast Alaska (Paige et al. 2009, Swanton 1908), the Shtax'heen Kwaan controlled an area rich in natural resources and with unbridled access to interior trade. Their monopoly thrived during and prior to European contact but recent history has seen extensive cultural assimilation, cultural erosion and decimation in the indigenous population of the area. In order to support and encourage recent efforts at revitalization of the Kwaan and its heritage, this paper will serve as a synthesis of available written literature on their known history, culture, chronology, genealogy and associated landscapes.

It is important to note that many of the facts reported here are derived from historical ethnographic accounts that may not be entirely accurate and in some cases could be entirely wrong. Early ethnographers, though many were likely doing the best that they knew how, often failed to understand the meaning behind cultural rituals, ceremonies, actions and beliefs. This stems from a number of challenges that exist to this day including differences in worldview, cosmology, ontology, epistemology, axiology, methodology and language (Wilson 2008), these being more than a few barriers to accuracy.

Cultural and language differences undoubtedly serve as barriers to cross cultural understanding and ethnographic research. A willingness to respect and acknowledge cultural values and ways of knowing about the world that oppose one's own understanding of the universe is essential to this process. This is a literature review of historical and contemporary documents and does not include first person research. When quoting previous works throughout this paper it should be noted that the language, philosophy and analysis is not necessarily that of the author and may be interpreted by the reader as is appropriate. Also included is a photographic compilation from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This is a living and evolving document open to critique, criticism and change. It is not meant to be an exhaustive compilation either, but rather an overview of an intriguing, inspiring and complex group known as the Shtax'heen Kwaan. It is meant solely for educational purposes and to give back at least a small piece of history to those wonderful people with whom I work, the Stikine Tlingit.

### General History of Land Use & Development in Wrangell and Along the Stikine

The traditional homeland of the Shtax'heen Kwaan encompassed a vast area within the southern Alexander Archipelago stretching from Cape Fanshaw on Frederick Sound in the north to Union Bay on the Cleveland Peninsula in the south (Paige et al. 2009). This territory included “the east side of Kupreanof Island, including Portage and Totem Bays, Duncan Canal and Mitkof Island and across Sumner Strait to Red Bay on the north coast of Prince of Wales Island, south along the coast of Prince of Wales Island to Thorne Bay and east along Ernest Sound to Bradfield Canal” (Paige et al. 2009). Additionally the group controlled Etolin, Zarembo, and Wrangell

Islands as well as the entire Stikine River Valley as far upstream as Telegraph Creek in present day British Columbia at the border of Tahltan Athabaskan territory (Goldschmidt et al. 1998a).

The Stikine River (from which the Shtax'heen Kwaan gets its name) was a critical component of this group's rise to power in the region and they monopolized trading with the Tahltan Athabascans, the Russians and the Hudson Bay Company fur traders (Cohen 1989) similar to their more northerly neighbors' control of the Chilkat and Taku Rivers (Paige et al. 2009). Within this territory the several clans that make up the Kwaan claimed "exclusive ownership of some hunting and fishing areas and shared ownership and uses in other areas" (Paige et al. 2009). There appears to have been overlap in the upper regions of the river valley between Tlingit and Tahltan territorial rights (Paige et al. 2009) as described by Emmons (1991):

"Here for a distance of 15 miles, from just below Glenora to Telegraph Creek, the Tlingit claimed exclusive fishing rights on all the tributaries along the northern shore, as well as ownership of the adjacent berry patches, but not the hunting rights in the area, nor fishing rights on the Stikine itself."

According to Paige et al (2009) these interior areas offered the drier and sunnier climate needed for drying salmon, as well as abundant berries which were not available in these quantities along the coast. The mouth of the Stikine including its tidal flats and nearby islands, the main channel and major tributaries were used by several of the clans (Paige et al. 2009). Scott (1953) quotes a U.S. government report that describes trade between the Shtax'heen Kwaan and the interior Tahltans:

"These fish they clean and dry in large quantities both for their own use and for trading with the Indians in the Interior for furs, bear and deer meat. A regular trade is thus kept up by them with the interior tribes, and they are exceedingly jealous of any outside interference with it. Much of their antipathy to white people going up the rivers arises from this cause; the coast Indians fearing that the whites will steal away their trade."

Ownership and control of resources to the Tlingit meant rights, privileges, prestige and responsibility and along the Stikine this translated to control of river traffic and trade (Paige et al. 2009). The larger Tlingit groups usually had rights to at least one sockeye salmon stream and productive streams would be claimed by a clan house "with summer camps and smokehouses established near the mouths of such streams" (Emmons 1991). The Shtax'heen clans shared the main stem of the Stikine but certain sites, "especially confluence areas", were claimed by individual clans who utilized and controlled resources in those areas (Goldschmidt et al. 1998a, Paige et al. 2009).

Scott in 1953 describes early Wrangell Tlingit control of the Stikine:

"They would get things like clams, ulakan [candlefish] grease, dried seaweed, herring eggs – they use to like those – dried salmon, kelp, and all the things from the sea. They'd do up to Tahltan and get skins like bear, marten, and lynx. [Did the Tahltan people ever bring the furs down here or did the Wrangell group always go up there?] The Wrangell people always went up there because they [Tahltan] didn't have any canoes."

## CHAPTER 1: Trade, Demography and Early Euro-American Contact in Wrangell

As compiled and summarized by Paige et al (2009)

The Stikine Indians had “probably the longest and most continuous [contact with EuroAmericans] of any except the Sitka tribe” (Goldschmidt and Haas 1998). In 1833, during the Russian occupation of what is now Southeast Alaska, the Russian-American Company established a garrison at Wrangell, which they called Redoubt St. Dionysius, to protect the fur trade with the Stikine Tlingits. The garrison attracted people from Kotzlitza and other settlements and continued to serve as a gateway to the rich fishing grounds and trade routes of the Stikine River, as well as the waters of Frederick and Ernest Sounds, and Sumner and Zimovia Straights. The 1840 treaty also transferred control of the Stikine trade and changed the name of the garrison to Fort Stikine. Before Alaska was purchased by the United States, the garrison became known as Fort Wrangell, and then Wrangell. The community attracted settlers from camps and settlements across the territory of the Stikine Tlingit, as well as Euro Americans gold seekers, fur trappers, and traders.

The arrival of Euro Americans in Wrangell and the economic opportunities offered in town played a large role in altering the Native population and its social and cultural life. The establishment of salmon processors at Wrangell quickly altered the traditional Tlingit stream ownership patterns and the networks that controlled harvest practices. Key respondents reported that ever since contact with Euro Americans, Tlingits have continually lost ownership and control of salmon streams.

Beginning in late 1870s, Christian missionaries arrived and settled in the community. In 1877, Presbyterian and Catholic missionaries established churches and schools in Wrangell. The gold rushes of the Stikine, Cassiar, and Klondike in the late 1800s brought successive waves of prospectors and surveyors. The local economy benefited from the mining industry, especially in the form of transportation services, with steamboats carrying passengers up the Stikine River as far as Telegraph Creek. By 1895, the salmon canning industry brought more people to the region, and Wrangell became the location of several fish processing companies (City of Wrangell 2004). Salmon canneries and salteries required lumber for construction and shipping crates, resulting in construction of a sawmill in 1888(Cohen 1989).

Commercial riverboat service on the Stikine as far upriver as Glenora provided access to the interior. The riverboat service continued, at a reduced level, through the 1960s, and ended in 1969. The Tongass National Forest was established in 1907, leading to the growth of the logging and timber processing industries. Prospecting, mining, and trapping also contributed to the economic life of the community in those decades. During World War II, the Stikine River was used by the military to transport men and equipment used to build part of the Northwest Staging Route.

In 1839, Wrangell District population studies recorded indigenous settlements at Etolin Island and Stikine Village, as well as at other unnamed locations. The study recorded an

estimated total population of 1,510, of which only 20 were reported as non-Native (Veniaminov and Pierce 1984. By 1880, the indigenous population in the nearby settlements had dropped to 317 {De Laguna, 1990 #80), while the population of the town of Wrangell had risen to 106. In the next decade, the population of the Native settlements experienced a sharp drop; by 1890, only 73 people were enumerated there, while the population of the town of Wrangell rose to 316. In the 10 years between the 1890 and 1900 census, the non-Native population of Wrangell increased from 71 to 434 (Rogers 1960). The Tlingit population also rose, but more modestly, from 243 to 364. The district's population rose to 868 in 1900, with only 21 enumerated in "other" places in the Wrangell District. The City of Wrangell was incorporated in 1903.

The population outside the town of Wrangell was low through the 1930s while that of the town grew as Native people relocated there. In 1932, the Wrangell Institute, a U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs school for Alaska Native children, opened 5 miles south of town, and was a major contributor to the increase to 207 of the population outside of town. The Wrangell Institute operated from 1932 to 1975. By 1939, 34% of Wrangell's population was Alaska Native. By 1950, the town population was 1,263, and the population outside was 405. Wrangell continued to grow steadily throughout this period, reaching 1,275 by 1958 (Rogers 1960).

Following the U.S. purchase of Alaska from Russia, a military regime was put in place to exert control over the territory, maintain the role of law and to extend the rights and privileges of American Citizens to this distant land, the latter of which was seldom extended to those of indigenous descent. This military presence lasted from 1867 until 1912 and was described by Thomas Thornton (2002) as having engaged in "violent and reactionary tendencies... marked by immorality, lawlessness and aggression." The regime initiated bombardments against four major Tlingit communities including Kake, Angoon, Yakutat and Wrangell. Bancroft (1960) maintains that these acts of aggression in response to Tlingit infractions were "provoked by the misconduct of the white population"

Leaders of the Tlingit communities were quick to seek reproach for these actions against their people and called a meeting with Governor John Brady in December of 1898 that failed to invoke government sympathy (Thornton 2002). Kadashan, a clan leader from Wrangell spoke to this effect:

"Ever since I was a boy I have heard the names of different points, bays, islands, mountains, places where [we] get herring, [hunt] and make camps, that is why I think this country belongs to us." (Hinckley 1970).

To no avail, the indigenous members of this meeting were left with "patronizing dismissal from the paternalistic Governor who insisted that the Natives were better off than they had ever been and that if they wished to progress and become more civilized they should follow the white man's lead" (Thornton 2002).

While the formation of the Alaska Native Brotherhood (ANB) and the Alaska Native Sisterhood (ANS) would eventually bring a sociopolitical voice to the Tlingit, the early leaders of these

groups accepted much of the missionary paradigm and accepted a code that suppressed traditional Tlingit political organization and cultural customs in favor of assimilating objectives (Thornton 2002). According to Thornton (2002) this included the “cultivation of a Christian lifestyle and the repudiation of aboriginal religion, ceremonialism, language, dress and divisive clan politics.” He goes on to explain that warring clans from Wrangell and Sitka were forced to engage in a traditional peace ceremony before they were even allowed to join the ANB.

### **Devastation by Smallpox**

As with many indigenous cultures in the new world early European contact meant the arrival of new diseases to which the people had little or no immunity. A major cause of population decline in the late 1700s and early 1800s among the Tlingit was the introduction of smallpox. Captain Nathaniel Portlock, a British trader, reported that

“Tlingits of Cross Sound had been struck by smallpox around 1775, and in 1820 the Tlingit chief Saigakakh told a Russian-American Company official that some 50 years earlier, i.e., about 1770, smallpox had spread from the Stikine River to Sitka, leaving only one or two members of each family alive.” (Gibson 1982, Khlebnikov 1976)

The disease “killed one-third of the Indians of the crown colony of British Columbia, including two-thirds of the Tsimshians” (Gibson 1982) in a number of devastating waves. The timespan since the end of the earlier wave in 1779 and the newer waves was longer than the average Indian lifespan and thus the entire population lacked previously acquired immunity (Gibson 1982). Gibson (1982) reports that up to 400 Tlingits died in one village near Sitka and almost half of the residents at Sitka itself perished in the outbreak of 1862. This was also devastating along the Stikine “where they had probably contracted the disease from the 3,000 to 4,000 American gold seekers who rushed to the river in the spring of 1862” (Tikhmenev 1978). In the spring of 1836 the epidemic weakened as the Indians dispersed to their spring fishing and hunting grounds but was revived by December causing a “fatality rate among the Stikine and Sitka Tlingits of 25 percent, and no less at Kaigani, Tongass, Chilkat, Keku and other Indian villages” (Gibson 1982).

These outbreaks of smallpox are often considered to have impacted the Tlingit more than any other group as Gibson (1982) explains:

“Before the outbreak they were unquestionably the most formidable of the Northwest Coast Indian groups, owing to their high degree of solidarity arising from their strong clan system, their large population, their skilful manipulation of Russian, British, and American commercial rivalry, their ready access to firearms from Yankee gunrunners, the inaccessibility of many of their villages far up the mazy “straits,” their control of two of the principal trade routes between the coast and the interior (the Chilkat and Stikine river valleys), and their virtual monopolization of several of the most valuable native trade goods (placer copper, ermine skins and superior baskets and robes). This position of wealth and strength was shattered by the epidemic, and the Tlingits' resistance to Euro American territorial and particularly cultural encroachment was broken.” (Gibson 1982)

## CHAPTER 2: Specific Origins, Structure, Composition and Territories of the Stikine Kwaan

### Societal Structure

According to John R. Swanton (1908) at least fourteen geographical Tlingit groups existed prior to Euro-American contact including: The Tongas (TAnga'c Kwaan), Sam'a or Cape Fox Indians (Sa'nya Kwaan), Henya (He'nya Kwaan), Kuiu(Kuiu Kwaan), Kake (Kaq! Kwaan), Sumdum(S'aoda'n Kwaan), Stikine (Staq! hl'n Kwaan or Cq! At Kwaan), Takn (T!aq! Kwaan), Auk (Ak! u Kwaan), Hutsnuwu (Xutslnuwu' Kwaan), Huna (Hu'na Kwaan), Chilkat (Djilqfi't Kwaan), and Yakutat (Yaq uda't Kwaan or Laxayi'k Kwaan). The Hehl (Xel Kwaan) once formed an independent group on Revillagigedo Island but now reside in Wrangell (Swanton 1908).

The ancient moiety system may have had even greater distinction than it does currently. According to an unknown Sitka interpreter employed by Swanton, the Eagle people were called Na (nation) or "Cengoqedi'na", but there was no one name for all of the Ravens "they being one simply in marriage laws, emblems and various other respects" (Swanton 1908). A close confidant of Swanton named Katishan, chief of the Kasqlague'di at Wrangell, confirms that all of the Wolf clans used to be denominated as "Sh'tqoedi" and all of the Raven clans as "Gonatqana'yi." Swanton (1908) speculates that these groups may have been originally derived from two separate races. He goes on to describe Tlingit migration northward:

"The Tlingit uniformly trace the origin of nearly all of their clans to the Tsimshian coast, below Port Simpson, that is, to the neighborhood of the mouth of the Skeena River. It is said by some that nearly all of the present clans immigrated in this manner and that most of the 'old Alaskans', those who they found in possession, have died out." (Swanton 1908)

Others such as Olson (1968) refute this claim:

"Swanton states that 'the Tlingit quite uniformly trace the origin of nearly all their clans to the Tsimshian coast' but this is not so. I think this misstatement may be due to one of his chief informants having been Chief Katishan of Wrangell, whose family boasted some Tsimshian blood. Places of origin of various clans are located from Yakutat Bay in the north to Tsimshian territory. Certain of the clans, such as the Nastedi and Nexadi, are almost certainly Tsimshian in origin, just as it is very likely the Ganaxada clan of the Tsimshian is Tlingit (Ganaxadi) in origin."

The clan divisions were traditionally ranked differently on the social scale and among the highest were the Ka'gwantaan, the Kiks'adi, Ganax'adi, Luqfi'xadi and Nanyaa.aayi with their importance "evidently due in the first place to the size of the towns to which they belonged and more remotely to the position of those towns relative to trade routes (Swanton 1908). This hierarchy was also based on wealth and at.oow (purchased things) including songs, stories, and dance. An informant of Olson (1967) gives an account of clan hierarchy discussion between chiefs at Wrangell:

“Chief Katishan and Chief Kudoat of Wrangell became involved in a friendly argument as to which was the higher clan, the Kagwantan of Chilkat or the Nanyaayih of Wrangell. They agreed that Kudoat was to begin. (He was of the Kagwantan [Wolf] clan whereas Katishan was of the Kaskakwedh, a Raven clan.) Kudoat named the various crests, houses, canoes, dishes, face-paintings, and so on of the Kagwantan. Katishan then named the Nanyaayih claims to comparable things-and there were twice as many! In addition he mentioned that of all the clans only the Nanyaayih had the moose skin with the perforated corners, used to carry distinguished guests from their canoes to the house of the host. Then the two started singing the clan songs. There were twice as many Nanyaayih songs! At this a third chief, who had been listening, advised Kudoat to give up, for he was beaten.” (Olson 1967)

Five clans of the Eagle/Wolf moiety, Naanyaa.aayi, Sik'nax.adi, Xook'edi, Kayaashkiditaan, and Xilkweidi, and five of the Raven moiety, Kiks.adi, Teeyhittaana, Kaach.adi, Kaasx'agweidi, and Taalkweidi were represented among the Stikine Tlingit (Goldschmidt et al. 1998a). Though not listed in Goldschmidt and Haas (1998), Emmons and DeLaguna (1991) or Paige et al (2009), the Wolf clans Daklawedih and Nas.adi (the latter later settled in Kake), as well as the Nex.adi of the outside third moiety appear to have at one time played a role among the Shtax'heen Kwaan according to Olson (1967). Only the Daklawedih will be discussed under clan descriptions.

### **Overview of Origins**

Paige et al (2009) explains several of their origins:

“The origins of these several clans are complex. The Naanyaa.aayi, Wolf/Eagle moiety, were thought to be of Athabascan origin. According to oral history related by key respondents, the Naanyaa.aayi came down the Stikine River to the coast in ancient times, when resources in the interior became scarce, by floating down the river through a hole under a glacier. An elderly couple volunteered to take the dangerous and uncertain trip through what appeared to be a passageway under a glacier in an attempt to explore the possibility of finding a territory richer in resources. After weeks had passed, it was assumed they had perished, but when those left behind climbed to a high overlook, the couple was seen in the distance, safe, on the other side of the glacier. The rest of the people followed to the place now referred to as “Old Village” or “Old Town”, south of Wrangell.

Other histories described the Naanyaa.aayi as one of the Sik'nax.adi Tlingit clans that traveled down the Taku River from the interior to the coast (Olson 1967). The Sik'nax.adi settled at the mouth of the Taku becoming the Yentedih of Auk, while the Naanyaa.aayi went south to Wrangell. According to the testimony collected in 1946 by Goldschmidt and Haas (1998:74), the Naanyaa.aayi clan claimed aboriginal use and ownership of the upper reaches of Stikine River from above Shakes Place to beyond Telegraph Creek.

The Kiks.adi, Raven moiety, moved to the area from the south, near the border with the Tsimshian people. According to some accounts, the Kiks.adi were the first to arrive at the

Stikine coast. They explored the Stikine and settled at several locations on the mainland shores of the Eastern Passage. Other clans migrated to the area, including the Wolf/Eagle Xook'edi clan, and the Raven Kaach.adi, Teeyhittan, Taalkweidi, and Kaasx'agweidi clans (Goldschmidt and Haas 1998).” (Paige et al. 2009)

The Sanya Kwaan to the south and the Stikine Kwaan a bit further north shared a close relationship to one another and in many instances the Stikine Kwaan clans claimed origins and territory to the south. Olson (1967) identifies several specific locations:

“The Kiksadi clan claimed the area around Port Tongass. The stream at Ketchikan, noted for its run of humpback salmon, was a Nexadi camping place. But about 1800 it passed to the Tantakwan as a gift; a Nexadi chief named Kuka k married a Tantakwan woman of the Ganaxadi clan, and at her death he gave it to his brothers-in-law at the mourning potlatch. One informant gave the following list of the places and areas "owned" by various groups. The Tekwedih are said to have once been very numerous and owned many places: (1) Unuk River and all its watershed. (Djunanax shortened to djunax means "by dream" for it was discovered by a man dreaming of it.) (2) Chickamin River. The river is called Xetl (foam). The same man as in the preceding dreamed of it and in the dream great heaps of foam were floating down. Some of the Wrangell people (a subdivision of the Tekwedih clan) are called Xetltekwedih and they claimed it. (3) Walker Cove (kena xkt). (4) Yes Bay (ye'ic gi'h, the name of the stream flowing from Lake McDonald). (5) Spacious Bay (wac). (6) Gedney Passage (kagi"t). The Nexadi clan owned the following places: (1) Rudyard Bay (xena'). (2) Smeaton Bay (xan). (3) Naha Bay (Loring area). The Kiksadi owned: (1) Boca de Quadra and its arms. (2) Neets Bay (glhdu'naxdeh). (3) The area from around Cape Fox to Portland Canal, including Nakat, Willard, and Fillmore inlets; also Wales and Pearse islands.

Within the general Sanyakwan area certain places were owned by the Stikinkwan (Wrangell). These included: Snail Rocks (sik!ganax) and the channel leading to Ketchikan. (2) Port Steward (ganax) in Behm Canal. This is the traditional starting place or earliest settlement of all the Ganaxadi and Ganaxtedi clans of all the tribes. It came to belong to the Wrangell Kiksadi. (3) Helm Bay (kiks) belonged to the Wrangell Kiksadi. This is probably the traditional home of all the Kiksadi clans. (4) Traitor's Cove (kunaVx). This had belonged to the Kiksadi but it was given to the Wrangell Xetltekwedih. (5) Bell Arm and Behm Narrows. These (and possibly the Chickamin River) were owned by the Wrangell Xetltekwedih, who are regarded as an offshoot of the Sanyakwan Tekwedih.” (Olson 1967)

The geographical limits of the Stikine Kwaan are not fully understood and were probably never exact since it was not territorial boundaries that were important but rather “places for fishing, hunting, berrying and so on” (Olson 1967). These areas were owned by the clans or house groups and not by the geographical group known now as a tribe. Olson (1967) explains this complexity further:

The clan territories in the area present a complex picture and it is probably impossible at this late date to reconstruct the possessory claims of the various clans. In part this is

because most members of the tribe moved to the trading post at Wrangell in the early years of the nineteenth century and many of the old areas, especially those far up the Stikine River, were neglected in favor of areas which yielded sea otter furs. Most of the data given here were obtained from GB [a member of the Tihittan of Wrangell]. The Stikinkwan held territory up the Stikine River to twelve miles beyond Telegraph Creek where the Katcaddi clan owned a fishing place called Nakica'k. On the mainland coast their territory extended from Cape Fanshaw in the north, southward to Loring. They rather indefinitely "owned" one half of Kupreanof Island and the eastern part of Prince of Wales Island from Red Bay southward to Tolsoi Bay." (Olson 1967)

#### **Populations, Villages and Territories Post-Contact**

The 1880 U.S. Census listed eight small villages remaining within the region of the Stikine Kwaan at that time (Goldschmidt et al. 1998a) that are in addition to those on Wrangell Island itself and are said to be named after clan chiefs of the area:

| <b>Village</b>      | <b>Location</b> | <b>Population</b> |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Shustak's Village   | Etolin Island   | 38 persons        |
| Kash's Village      | Etolin Island   | 49 persons        |
| Shake's Village     | Etolin Island   | 38 persons        |
| Towayat's Village   | Etolin island   | 82 persons        |
| Kohltlen's Village  | Stikine River   | 28 persons        |
| Hinauhau's Village  | Stikine River   | 31 persons        |
| Kadishan's Village  | Stikine River   | 27 persons        |
| Shallyany's Village | Stikine River   | 24 persons        |

Four maps of the area are included as figures in this report. Figure 1 is a map depicting the Kwaan territories of the southern Tlingit in relation to one another and in relation to other cultural groups in the region. Figure 2 is a map of the Stikine region in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century with emphasis on areas controlled by the Tehitan as illustrated by William Paul Sr. in a letter to Theodore Haas for inclusion in Goldschmidt and Haas (1998). Figure 3 is an illustration by Goldschmidt and Haas (1998, Chart 11) showing aboriginal use and ownership of the area in 1946. Figure 4 is a map of Wrangell proper and the locations of Tlingit clan houses as illustrated by George T. Emmons sometime between 1880 and 1900.

### CHAPTER 3: Clans of the Shtax'heen Kwaan

#### Great Clans of the Eagle/ Wolf Moiety

##### The Nanyaa.aayi & Sik nax.adi

The Nanyaa.aayi were the most numerous and powerful clan of the Stikine Kwaan (Olson 1967). As mentioned previously many Nanyaa.aayi of Wrangell tell of their origins on the upriver side of a Stikine glacier and their passage under that glacier preceded by an elderly couple that was willing to risk their life in search of additional resources for their people. Other histories describe this Wrangell group as originating at the upper reaches of the Taku River as part of the Hitklenkwan (Big House People), having floated down from the interior to the coast (Paige et al. 2009). While some settled at the mouth of the Taku becoming the Yenyedih of Auk, others continued south to Wrangell where they became known as the Nanyaa.aayi and further branched forming the Sik nax.adi (Siknahaddi'h) (Olson 1967). Still others from the original clan went northward and formed the Daklawedih (see Daklawedih clan legends below) on the Chilkoot River (Olson 1967). While it is still ambiguous as to which river contained the original glacier mentioned in the clan stories (the Stikine or the Taku), the story itself remains similar. The story does become further compounded by another account from Olson (1967) where presumably the original clan is part of the Hitklenkwan:

“The Kaiyac krttitan clan lived at Port Snettisham above Sumdum Bay where they had a village called Srtko'h (Glacier Place). At that time the clan was called Sitkwedi'h (Glacier People). The clan divided. Some moved to Kake where they are still called the Sitkwedih. Another group moved to the Stikine area where they took the new name. The Srtkwedih may be one of the really ancient names and ancient clans for at Wrangell the entire assemblage of Wolf phratry clans may be addressed as Sitkwedih. "Even the Namyaaahih" sometimes called themselves Sitkwedih or Siknaha'ddi." (Olson 1967)

It is said that the Nanyaa.aayi first landed in Shumacher Bay where they built a village called Kecangitaan (willows inside bay town) but they soon left that place and moved to Mill Creek establishing the village of Tcukasan (Olson 1967). It is here that they are said to have been met by subsequent migrations and have joined with other clans to form the Shtax'heen Kwaan. The Nanyaa.aayi subsequently left Mill Creek as well and in coordination with other clans formed what became known as Old Town calling it "Kasakla'n. It was after this move that the war with the Tsimshian occurred and during the peace process "the Nanyaa.aayi were given the name Cekc (Shakes) by the Tsimshian meaning "giant tree" in the Tsimshian tongue" (Olson 1967). The meaning is disputed by Emmons (1991) which claims that this is a "Tsimshian name meaning 'splasher' (referring to a whale), which was captured in a war 'six generations ago'" (Emmons and De Laguna 1991a). This name would later be given to numerous powerful chiefs of this clan. The first Chief Shakes (Cekc) is thought to have been the richest man among all of the Tlingit and he had two wives, one was Yaduha'n, the sister of Chief Yetlkak of Klukwan, the other was a Tihittan woman named Djunkla'n (Olson 1967). More on Shakes' name acquisition below under the Sergief Island description.

The Nanyaa.ayi claimed use and ownership of the upper reaches of the Stikine from above Shakes place to beyond Telegraph Creek (Goldschmidt et al. 1998a). They eventually established villages at Green Point, Point Rothsay, and on Sergief Island (Goldschmidt et al. 1998a). Paige et al (2009) describe each of these places:

**Green Point to Garnet Ledge.** There were good gillnet sites in back eddies near a creek locally referred to as Goat Creek, which is southeast of Garnet Ledge. According to a local respondent this fishing site was much desired by the Wrangell Tlingit. Chinook, coho, and pink salmon spawned in Goat Creek, and freshwater clams were found nearby.

There were camps at the mouth of the Stikine where the people went in the fall to get kings, sockeyes, humpies, dogs, and cohos. Some of the people stay there until fall, and some go to other places. I gillnet there now, and I went after hooligans in the spring of 1945. (Goldschmidt and Haas 1998:156)

**Sergief Island.** The Tlingit traded with the Tsimshian on this island in the Stikine River flats. The Tlingit once set gillnets for salmon and eulachon in an eddy that was midway along the eastern shore. The *Naanyaa.ayai* clan once had longhouses in the woods near this eddy. In 2002, the time of the researchers' trip, the eddy, covered by willows and alders, no longer existed, and the surrounding land was privately owned. A previous landowner allowed researchers to look for cultural artifacts on the site, but the land had since changed owners. The island was also thought to be where Chief Shakes acquired his name from a Tsimshian chief who was named *Wee'ceks*, as part of a peace settlement with the Tlingit after they captured his Tsimshian warriors in a Sergief Island slough. The name was later shortened to "Shakes." The waters between Sergief Island and Point Rothsay were known as the "bone yard" because they were the "final resting place" for trees and other large debris that floated down the river. In 1946, Thomas Ukas stated there was a *Naanyaa.ayai* clan village at Sergief Island:

The people from Wrangell go there in the spring to gather hooligans. They don't live here in the winter, but use it for spring camp. Sergief Island is now owned by a white man." (Goldschmidt and Haas 1998:158)

**Point Rothsay.** The eddies near Point Rothsay offered places for the Stikine Tlingit to set 10 ft gillnets. A contemporary respondent thought the nets were made from nettle and spruce roots, but was not sure. In his 1946 testimony, Thomas Ukas stated "There was a village at Point Rothsay, which belonged to the *Naanyaa.ayai*" (Goldschmidt and Haas 1998:158). Willis Hoagland, also testifying in 1946, stated:

There was a hooligan camp at Six-Mile Point, just above Point Rothsay. There were camps at the mouth of the Stikine where the people went in the fall to get kings, sockeyes, humpies, dogs, and cohos ... I gillnet there now, and I went after hooligans in the spring of 1945. Quite a few of the people from here go up there every year. (Goldschmidt and Haas 1998:156)

Thomas Ukas described gillnetting for salmon between Point Rothsay and Sergief Island and along the east channel as far as Babbler Point; trolling in the spring from Point Highfield near Wrangell as far as Babbler Point; and trolling north of Woronkofski Island, around Vank, Sokolof, and Rynda islands (Goldschmidt and Haas 1998:160).

Specific sites of ownership for this clan as described by Olson (1967) include:

“1. Yetlhi'ndgo (Raven Creek), a salmon stream below Glenora on Hudson's Bay Flats. The name may indicate former ownership by some Raven moiety clan. 2. Hlktcahin (Frog Creek), a place halfway to Telegraph Creek. This was a fishing and berrying place. 3. Tsashathi'ni, an important salmon stream near the preceding. 4. Hathi'nago (Root Creek) on the left bank of the Stikine just below 3. 5. Cakaa'n (Farther Up Town), the mouth of the Stikine on the left bank. 6. A part of the winter village at Mill Creek. 7. Tukktutlgo'xan, a temporary village at the lower end of Blake Channel. 8. Kuxnu'k (Set Back Island), Sergief Island. This was a fishing ground during the summer. Here the war with the Tsimshian was fought. A shifting of the Stikine channels caused abandonment of this site and the camp was moved to 9. 9. Xilaka'ti (Herring Rake Island). Here was a camp used mainly for eulachon fishing. 10. A large section of Kasatla'n (Willow Town), Old Wrangell.” (Olson 1967)

The Sik nax.adi controlled “1) Yey'ankoh (Inland Place), Aaron Creek 2) Anan (Sit Down Town), Anan Creek – the name comes from the fact that morning people would go out of doors and sit down to talk things over (sic). This was a great salmon fishing place” (Olson 1967).

The Nanyaa.aayi have four main crests which include the brown bear from the time of the flood, the killer whale acquired from the Tsimshian war (the Daklawedih also use the killer whale), the dogfish hat which they had when they were at Taku, and the marmot hat (Olson 1967). This clan was so high caste that “their spirits had very high names. One of these was Curing Spirit (Wudzine'xe-yek) and another Man-under-the-earth (Ant!a'yi-qa). Although KAckU'Lk! and Lqlaya'k! were KiksA'di personal names at Sitka, at Wrangell they and their father LAKiteAne' all came to Nanyaa'yi shamans” (Swanton 1908).

Use of the killer whale crest by the Kagwantan in Sitka and Klukwan caused war to break out with the Nanyaa.aayi of Wrangell around 1830 (Olson 1967). For more on this see

#### **Daklawedih (Now present in Wrangell as “Naanyaa.aayi”)**

As mentioned previously the Daklawedih are largely absent from most lists of clans within the Shtax'heen Kwaan that are readily available in the literature. Goldschmidt and Haas (1998) appear to exclude them but allude to their origins in their description of the clan name meaning “Inside Sand People (on the Stikine River)” (Goldschmidt et al. 1998a). Olson (1967) provides four separate versions of this clan's origin and role in the region. Their absence from other literature for the region is probably a result of their subsequent migration from the area and integration with the Naanyaa.aayi as described in these legends. Each of these provided by Olson (1967) is accounted here:

#### **Version 1 (astold by Moses Klukshan, a Daklawedih of the village of Yandestakyah):**

The ancestors of this clan came from the interior, up the Stikine River. They were few in number. They were moving down the river but came to where the river ran under a

glacier that reached across the valley. They sent a young man to see if the glacier could be crossed. He found where the river ran from under the glacier. The people camped and argued and quarreled about what they should do. There were two old women among them and it was decided to send them into the tunnel-channel to test it. They said to these, "We have chosen you. Will you go or not? If you refuse, we will kill you." So the old women had no choice. They got into the skin-covered canoe and told two young men to get them two canoe poles. These they decorated with feathers. They put spruce twigs and feathers in their hair; this was to test the head-room of the ice roof of the channel. The two women got in the canoe, said their farewells, and as they held the canoe with the poles they sang a song.

The same young man as before was sent across the glacier to see if the old women emerged and he saw that they came through without their headdresses being damaged. (This headdress is placed on those of the clan as they are about to die.) The old women shouted to him, "It's safe! You can go through." So he went back with this message. The group decided to take the chance (for his message sounded true), calling themselves cowards for their fear and what they had done. So they passed through under the glacier and gave thanks for the new land they had found.

They lived for quite a time at a place on the river called Cagwa'tsan. Then they decided to move down to the salt water. But while they were still at Cagwatsan this happened: There was a young man of the Daklawedih clan who fell in love with his mother's brother's wife. The young man lived in the house called CakAgwathit (bundled or folded house) and his uncle in Nana-ayehit (on the north side house). The uncle came to suspect that something was wrong. The uncle was a great hunter. Now his wife pretended to be ill and insisted on having a bedroom (cubicle) to herself. Each time her husband asked to spend the night with her she would say, "No. I am too ill." One night he walked around thinking of the matter. On the side of the house where the wife's bedroom was he saw an opening large enough for a man. He told his nephew that when he went hunting he would be home before dark unless something was wrong. One day instead of going hunting he took his horn knife and hid in the woods near the secret door. He heard whispers and giggling inside the bedroom. He waited. After a time the nephew emerged headfirst. The uncle took his knife, stabbed him and cut off his head. Then he took the head and hung it over the doorway of his house. The younger brother of the dead man came to build a fire for his uncle. He saw the head of his brother and went home and told of it. Then the feuds started and the people scattered to different parts of southeast Alaska. Many of the Daklawedih moved to Kake. One of the Daklawedih was named Natlsitlane. He was the first to carve the killer whale totem. He was hated by his brothers-in-law. [Another tale was interpolated here.]

The people traveled and moved toward the north several times. But they could find only poor salmon (i.e., no red salmon). When some of them came to Klukwan they found that both sockeye and king salmon ran in the river. Here they settled. But the Nanyaayih remained at Wrangell.

**Version 2 (astold by Dan Katzeek of Klukwan):**

It is said that an older name for the clan is Takwanedi'h and that they are nearly the same as the NesAdih.' At first this clan lived at Taki'n or Tliktakat ("no sockeye salmon") at the foot of Chilkat Lake. They still own the point of land where the village stood, while the Cangukedih own the river. But since only dog salmon run in that stream, they moved to Klukwan where they built houses up-river from the others. They also had a few houses a half mile above Klukwan.

But long ago the Daklawedih lived far up the Stikine River at a town named Daxk!le'o. At that time the Tsimshian, Haida, and Tlingit all spoke the same language. (Now the Haida Daklawedih are called Dakina and those who are Tsimshian are called Tsutsh.an.) In their migration north some of the Tlingit Daklawedih also stopped at Kilisnoo (Angoon).

The people moved from the Stikine because one summer morning a glacier moved and blocked the river below the town. As the waters rose the people became excited. The next morning two old men went out to observe the level of the water. The others stayed in the houses out of fear. They began to make up packs. They called a meeting to decide what they should do.

Two old men took long poles and went out. The others asked, "Where are you going?" "We wish to test the glacier where the river flows in," they said. Then they got a canoe and called the people. The old men sang, "Listen to us! Listen to this song! After we have passed away remember this song." The people wept. The old men got in the canoe and held it with the poles. The one in the stern said to the other, "What to you think? I am ready to die." The people knew that the lives of all were in the hands of these two. The old men put foot-long twigs in their hair.

Then they went into the hole where the river ran. It was dark inside but they did not feel the twigs touch the ice above. Afterward two fleet-footed lads ran across the glacier to find the bodies. But instead they saw the old men sitting in the canoe, their faces painted, and they were singing. The country was fine, the weather quiet, the water salt. The boys called to them and the old men laughed. Then all the people (Haida, Tsimshian, and Tlingit) moved to the new place. Later they scattered to Metlakatla, Kasaan, and Ketchikan. But they all remembered the song of the old men. It is still sung at funerals; it honors the old people.

The Daklawedih eventually moved to Takin on the Chilkoot River. The Nanyaayih of Wrangell are the same people (i.e., they remained behind). Both use the killer whale crest. It was over the use of this crest that the Kagwantan of Sitka and Klukwan fought the Nanyaayih of Wrangell. (The Daklawedih of Klukwan were not involved.) This war occurred about 100 years ago (1830). The Nesadih acted as peacemakers at the end of the war. In the peace ceremony four men from each side danced. But one of the Kagwantan hostages, named Katla', had a knife hidden under a "bandage" around his middle. He claimed he had an open sore and put rotten clams in the wrappings to cause a smell like a

putrid wound. The chief of the Sitka Kagwantan, named Yakwa'n, had a long-standing grudge against the Nanyaayih because his grandfather had been killed by them. His mother cried and mourned for her father over the years. But until her son was grown she did not tell him of the slaughter of all his kin. He determined he would avenge him. He "trained" for years. When he was about forty years old he gave notice of war.

Now the Nanyaayih were afraid to come to Sitka because they had won the earlier war and they thought that their Sitka enemies were out to even the score of killings. But the Sitka Kagwantan schemed, offering them trade advantages and other inducements. Finally many of the Nanyaayih came to Sitka and a peace dance was arranged. Yakwan disguised himself and hid a knife and a short spear under his blanket. At the height of the dance Yakwan gave a signal, threw off his blanket. He speared two men, stabbed two others. All the Kagwantan (including Katla) joined in. All the Nanyaayih in the house were killed. Today very few of them are left at Wrangell.

**Version 3 (as told by "GB" of the Ganaxtedih clan of Klukwan):**

The people were living far up the Stikine River where there was an ice dam across the valley. No one had ever been below this and they didn't know of the coast. The people decided to move downstream. There were two men too old to be of much use. These two went under the natural arch in a canoe. They had things tied to poles to measure the ceiling. One was named Kuwasi'ka, the other Wuwutcdlte'h. As they shoved off, the two men sang, "Ah+ yi, srtyi nax xatgwatliha" (Free may we float out from under this barrier). The nephew of Wuwutcditeh, named Nasego'h, was a swift runner. He ran across the barrier and met the old men as they emerged.

When the people learned that the men had gone through safely they all moved downstream to a place called Tasayayika'n (big sandy place?). From there some moved to the Nass. These were called the Xangik and they became the Tsimshian. Others moved to Angoon, keeping the name Daklawedih. Others moved to Kake and took the name Nesadi. Some stayed on at Tasayayikan for a time. They used to sing a song which ran, "When was there ever held a potlatch at Tasayayikan?" Later some of these moved to Katltsakkan near Wrangell and became the Nanyaayih. Some others moved to Klukwan.

**Version 4 (as told by "GB" of the Ganaxtedih clan of Klukwan):**

The Daklawedih clan was the predominant (owning) one of Etolin Island and part of Prince of Wales Island. Many pictographs of the killer whale, their principal crest, may be seen in that area. Their chief village was Tutxa'nk! below Lake Bay.

The legendary home of the clan was far up the Stikine, about a hundred and fifty miles. Their village, still occupied by a few of the clan, was called Takun. In their migration they came down the river on a raft and reached a point where a glacier blocked the valley. Here they sent an elderly couple down on a raft to see if the tunnel under the glacier could be negotiated. They stood up a small tree with feathers tied to the tip to test the height of the passage.. As the two set forth they sang a song. The passage was negotiated safely and the rest of the people followed.

With the Daklawedih clan were the Nesadi of Kake and the Nexadi of the Sanyakwan. The Nexadi settled first at a place on the Stikine near Boundary. Later they moved to the Sanya (Cape Fox) area. The Daklawedih settled at Tutxank. At that place an incident occurred which caused the clan to split. A young man named Gatke'h was having an affair with the wife of a chief. She schemed as to how she might trick her husband. She put clams under her clothing. These began to smell in a few days and she went to her husband and said, "I am sick. You can smell for yourself. Put me out-ofdoors. Build me a little house where a shaman can treat me."

She installed herself in the retreat so her lover could visit her each night. The lover told his brother he was going away, adding, "If I'm not back before daylight, look for me." That night the chief heard giggling from the wife's house. He wondered about this and became suspicious. He told his slaves, "Get dry clamshells from the beach. Put them around my wife's house." That night he listened. He heard the shells crunch. He took his stone club, went to the shelter and found the lovers. He killed the lover, cut off his head and hung it above the door in his house.

The brother noted that his brother did not return. Near daylight he took a torch and went searching for him. When he came to the chief's house he put out the light and went in, saying, "I came for a light. My torch went out." He relighted the torch at the fireplace. On the way out something (blood) dropped on his hand. He looked up and saw his brother's head. He went and reported to the people of his house. The groups (the two clans) lived on opposite sides of the stream and they could walk across at low tide.

The two groups had a blood feud. After the fighting was over both sides went out into the channel. They wept because they were going to separate. One group pointed with their paddles to the south. They went that way and gave rise to the Tantakwan. The other group pointed to the north and went that way. They became the Daklawedih of Angoon and Klukwan.

#### **Kayaashkiditaan & Xook'edi**

Very little information exists on either of these two groups. The Kayaashkiditaan (or Xakweidi) is considered an endemic group to Wrangell and their name means "People of House with High Foundations" and alternatively "People of Xaak [?] – Snake Creek near Wrangell" (Goldschmidt et al. 1998a). A stream across from Harding Creek is said to have belonged to them as well as parts of Anan Creek, jointly with the Kiks.adi.

The Xook'edi or "People of Xook" (a bay near Wrangell) along with the Kaach.adi and the Teeyhittaan claimed ownership of parts of Etolin Island (Paige et al. 2009) and apparently portions of North Arm Creek according to Thomas Ukas:

"There were also smoke houses on the North Arm which belonged to my grandfather, who is a member of the Exxo'edi clan. They gathered berries, smoked fish, and hunted in that area" (Goldschmidt et al. 1998a).

Willis Hoagland adds that:

“There was a big fish camp at Aaron Creek, and a smokehouse quite a way up the creek. It is now torn down. A native man names Aaron was chief of the Xook.eidi. Later on, Aaron homesteaded this place.

There were camps at Frost Bay and the cannery a few miles north of Frosty Bay. Stikine Joseph had a camp at Frost Bay until he died a few years ago. The cannery place was owned by the Xook.eidi clan and was used for trapping marten. There is still a smokehouse at Frosty Bay.”

### **Xilkweidi**

The Xilkweidi (Foam People) are believed to have inhabited the very southern areas controlled by the Stikine Kwaan (near Loring) and to have moved to Wrangell in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Swanton 1908). The Xilkweidi is the only clan of the Wolf Phratry in the area believed to have originated from a separate group (Swanton 1908), as all of the others are considered from a single ancestral lineage, and to have once formed an independent group on Revillagigedo Island. This group had also been known as the Xetlkwan (Foam People) and Xetltekvedi'h (Thunderbird People) (Olson 1967). They are a subdivision of the Tekwedih clan with origins along the Chikamin or “Xetl” (Foam) River where a man had “dreamed of great heaps of foam floating down” (Olson 1967).

This clan appears to have been a relatively recent clan to the Stikine region and little is available in the literature regarding their history in this area. Willis Hoagland of Wrangell tells us:

“Duncan Canal is a hunting ground used by different people. It was owned by the Kassx'agweidi. Other people came here including the Xilkweidi, who came up from Ketchikan territory. They married into the people who owned that area. There was a village inside Little Duncan Bay.” (Goldschmidt et al. 1998a)

Olson describes their specific sited of ownership:

“They owned the following places: 1. Nah, the salmon stream at Loring. 2. Dijuna'x, the Unuk River. 3. Xetl (Foam), the stream just south of the Unuk which gives the clan its name. 4. Xok, the stream now called Snag River on Etolin Island. The name Xokedih (People of Xok) comes from this.” (Olson 1967)

## The Great Clans of the Raven Moiety

### The Kiksadi

The Kiks.adi clan of Wrangell was among the largest and most revered clans of the Raven moiety at that place. Today many Kiks.adi in Wrangell call themselves “Kiksetti”, a derivation of the original name resulting from differences in early attempts to write what was heard {Crippen, 2010 #84}. As mentioned above in Olson’s description, their name means literally “people of Kiks” which likely refers to an island in the vicinity of Helm’s Bay to the south near Ketchikan. Swanton (1908) goes into further detail, reaffirming this place of origin:

“The presence of a KiksA’di house group at Sanya has been noted, and although composed perhaps of comparatively new settlers at that place, it is said that the family had received its name, People of Kiks, from an island in the vicinity. At any rate it was certainly one of the great clans that moved up from the south, and besides having a Sanya branch forms the foremost Raven groups at Wrangell and Sitka. They were the first to settle in the latter place. Their antiquity is perhaps indicated by the fact that two of the principal mythological heroes of the Tlingit bear KiksA’di names. It is said that the wives of some KiksA’di people once quarreled, and all of one side moved out into a house made of bark, from which circumstance they came to be called Bark-house people (Ti hit tan). At Wrangell the Bark-house people are credited with but one house group, but the Te’neidi of Klawak constitute part of the same clan, their name being merely a variation of Ti hit tan” (Swanton 1908)

In contrast, Olson (1967) also suggests that the Kiks.adi of Wrangell may have traditionally come from the area of a small stream called “Kiks” on the mainland along the Cleveland Peninsula. While some maintain that the Wrangell Kiks.adi are the ancestral group from which the Sitka Kiks.adi were derived, other accounts suggest that it was during the same voyage north that many stopped off permanently in Wrangell (Olson 1967). Despite these discrepancies the Kiks.adi’s eventual importance and influence at Wrangell and Sitka is unquestioned.

Another account by Olson (1967) tells of two separate Kiks.adi lineages in the Stikine region:

“The Stikinekwans say that at Wrangell there are two Kiksadi clan lineages. The one line comes from Sitka. The other is descended from a slave girl who was part Tsimshian. This girl was owned by a chief who had a stupid wife who did not know how to manage her household. There came a time of near famine and the slave girl fed the household from food she had prepared and stored. One day some visitors came from Klukwan. The chief was embarrassed, thinking he could not invite them in because he had no food. But the slave girl whispered to him that she had food enough. The visitors were invited in and she served them. The chief sent the visitors away that same night, pleading a press of affairs.

The next morning he called his other slaves and ordered them to bathe the girl, thus “washing her slavery away.” He also gave away and destroyed property. He ordered that henceforth no one was to call her a slave, and that he was taking her for a wife.

However, the first lineage (from Sitka) regards this second lineage as somewhat besmirched. They claim the second has the brown instead of the black bear as a crest, and that they are somewhat "crazy" or foolish. "(Olson 1967)

In their ancestral homeland among the Sanyakwan the Kiks.adi owned: (1) Boca de Quadra and its arms. (2) Neets Bay (glhdu'naxdeh). (3) The area from around Cape Fox to Portland Canal, including Nakat, Willard, and Fillmore inlets; also Wales and Pearse islands (Olson 1967). Olson also describes the specific areas controlled by the Kiks.adi of the Stikine Kwaan:

"In the Stikine area they claimed: 1. Much of the winter village at Mill Creek. 2. A berrying ground on the right bank of the Stikine below the international boundary. 3. A place on the right bank above Telegraph Creek." (Olson 1967)

In a 1946 testimony for Goldschmidt and Haas (1998), Thomas Ukas described the area of Mill creek in the 1880s:

"Mill Creek is the place where the first village of the Stikine people was located. Before that time they were scattered in small villages all over, and this was the first winter village for the Kiks.adi and the Kaach.adi. There were still remains of houses in my time. They are building a sawmill there now, and it is ruining the sockeyes. We can no longer fish there.

I have seen many times – the last was 3 years ago – rocks piled up at the mouth of Mill Creek... My father told me that these rocks were traps for fish, used by the Stikine Indians in early days." (Goldschmidt et al. 1998a).

The Katete River's confluence with the Stikine, just on the Canadian side of the border, was the site of a summer village owned by the Kiks.adi where clan members went to "hunt for bear, beaver, goat, and porcupine" and to fish for "cohos, dog salmon, humpies, and king salmon" as well as to collect berries (Goldschmidt et al. 1998a). Another village owned by the Kiks.adi between Tahltan and Telegraph in Canada was called Tinah Goon (Paige et al. 2009). Willis Hoagland, a Kiks.adi born in Wrangell in 1876, told about this place "Our people lived... in the summer, and came down about October. We dried goat meat, beaver, porcupine, cohos, sockeyes, humpies, and dog salmon there... There were many houses there" (Goldschmidt et al. 1998a).

Paige et al (2009) adds to the Kiks.adi claims confirming that the clan owned "Wrangell Island itself as well as the southend of Etolin Island" (Paige et al. 2009). The ownership of Wrangell proper included that of Thom's place, an important fishing area and the site of a modern community. Additional information on this site from Paige et al (2009) includes:

"Thoms Lake and Thoms Creek, which flows into the bay known as Thoms Place, belonged to the Kiks.adi people. There are no reported archaeological investigations in the area. It was readily accessible to the people living at the old village site, also known as Old Town, and marked as "deserted village" on maps. Those living at camps along

Zimovia Strait from Turn Island to lands south of Old Town could also easily access Thoms Lake. After the arrival of the Americans, and people moved from Old Town into Wrangell, they still returned to Old Town on a seasonal basis to keep gardens and to dry and smoke the salmon they harvested in Thoms Place. Other nearby harvesting sites were Olive Cove (south of Anita Bay on Etolin Island) and Whaletail Cove. In 1897, Thomas Moser estimated the Thoms Creek Sockeye Salmon run at 15,000 to 20,000 salmon, which supplied the Point Highfield cannery located at present day Wrangell. According to testimony given to Goldschmidt and Haas in 1946 (1998:75,157), Wrangell people fished and precessed salmon at Thoms Place and other nearby locations along Zimovia Strait:

‘There is a sockeye stream on Thoms Creek. In my time, there was a big smoke house there, with 5 different families. It was owned by the Kiks.adi people.

The whole Wrangell people used the south end of Wrangell Island... There was a camp at Pat Creek, and just below it, another one on a sand beach. These places were used for drying fish... There were camps at Turn Island and on Wrangell Island, from there on down to Old Town... There used to be a smoke house at Tommy’s place that belonged to the Kiks.adi people. ‘ “ (Paige et al. 2009)

The frog is claimed as the crest of the Kiks.adi who claimed it from the fact that persons of their clan had special dealings with these animals although the stories differ between the group in Wrangell and in Sitka (Swanton 1908). The Ganax’adi of Tongas tell the same story as the Wrangell Kiks.adi about the marriage of a woman of their clan to a frog and may also claim this animal crest (Swanton 1908). Swanton (1908) tells us that “in recent years the Qa’tcadi at Wrangell and the Lluklnaxadi at Sitka have tried to adopt the frog, but in the latter case their attempt to put up the frog carving precipitated a riot.”

### **Teeyhittaaan**

There is little in the written literature for the Teeyhittaaan (Yellow Cedar Bark People) except for notes on territorial claims within the Stikine region. They are said to have controlled parts of Etolin Island, Red Bay, Salmon Bay, Whale Passage and Little Ratz Harbor on northern Prince of Whales Island (Goldschmidt et al. 1998a). The Salmon Bay sockeye run which they claimed, “was one of the most productive in the traditional territory of the Wrangell people (Paige et al. 2009). Testimony from Charles Borch of the Wrangell Naanyaa.ayi in 1946 referenced the Teeyhittaaan ownership several times:

“Red Bay belongs to the Teeyhittaaan. They had a camp at the mouth, on the west side. There are no smokehouses there now. The Teeyhittan people own all the way down as far as Lake Bay. At Red Bay, they could gather berries of all kinds, and get fish and meat. There was a special berry they called ‘Yellow Clouds.’

There was a big camp at Salmon Bay, close to the hole for salmon where the Natives had a fish trap. I used to fish in the mouth of Salmon Bay, and the Native people had a

seining camp there in recent years. There was also a camp at Exchange Cove. I used to go there for seining. Now, all the Wrangell people go there, through it used to belong to the Teeyhittaan. There is also a big bay in Humpy Creek where people have a smokehouse. Thorne Island was used for hunting. There was a camp on the south side.” (Goldschmidt et al. 1998a)

Thomas Ukas, Willis Hoagland and Charles Borch comment further on Red Bay:

“Red Bay was the territory of the Teeyhittaan clan. There was formerly a big camp or summer village behind Bell Island in Red Bay. There are no smokehouses there at the present time. A Native named Ntkash who is now dead was the last man to live there. Besides its importance as a fishing place, Red Bay yielded seaweed, clams, and abundant berries.” (Goldschmidt et al. 1998a)

Willis Hoagland continues, with corroboration by Charles Borch and James Bradley on the Woronofski account:

“Zarembo Island belonged *to* the whole of the Wrangell people. No special *clan* owned *that*. We hunt meat-mostly deer-there, and also trap mink. Now Indians don't go there. The Teeyhittaan owned a village where they fished for dog salmon, humpies, and cohos. I think this village was across from Bushy Island. There is also a fort on the northwest side called Shtax' Noow.

Woronkoofski Island was also used by the whole Wrangell people. The Teeyhittaan have a fort on the northwest side called Shtax' Noow and also another *one neat Ancon Point*.” (Goldschmidt et al. 1998a)

Testimony from Thomas Ukas adds:

“The north coast of Etolin Island was trapping area. Steamer Point is a hunting ground. There used to be smokehouses there for halibut and seaweed, and now we use the area for trolling. Steamer Bay is used as an anchorage, and the people from here camp at Quiet Harbor. Three years ago a house burned down that belonged to a Native man. I think this place is owned by the Teeyhittaan.

There was also a camp at Mosman Inlet which belonged to the Teyhittaan.” (Goldschmidt et al. 1998a)

William Paul Sr. (1885 – 1977) is among the best known members of this clan in Wrangell within recent memory. He became a lawyer and played an instrumental role in the formation of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Alyssa London addresses his accomplishments in a 2008 unpublished report:

“Paul was the first Alaska Native lawyer, the first Native elected to the Alaska territorial legislature and a forceful advocate for Native rights. He brought cases that established Native voting rights and desegregated public schools. Paul's positions of leadership in the Alaska Native Brotherhood (ANB) and the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN), and his

work on Tee-Hit-Ton Indians v. United States, 348 U.S. 272 (1955), paved the way for ANCSA.

In Tee-Hit-Ton, Paul (a *Teeyhitta* clan member from Wrangell) sought compensation for the timber and tribal lands taken by Congress to create the Tongass National Forest and for authorizing pulp mills and timber leases on their lands. Both the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court ruled against the *Teeyhitta*s. The Supreme Court found that Congress had not extinguished the *Teeyhitta*s' aboriginal title through the actions it had taken. The Court's opinion left the door open to the notion that Congress could later recognize the aboriginal title of the *Teeyhitta*s, and thus all Alaska Natives to their lands. This notion, paired with the provisions of the Tlingit and Haida Jurisdictional Act, became the basis of Native land claims cases, and ultimately, ANCSA." (London 2008)

### **Kaach.adi**

Jennie Thomas, a Kaach.adi of Wrangell born at Klukwan, informed Olson (1967) that her clan was derived from the town of Kake on Kupreanof Island (Olson 1967). The clan legend of their origin at this place as told by Olson (1967) is as follows:

"At the time of the flood their ancestors climbed the mountain called Tax on Baranof Island. When the waters receded, they settled in Pybus Bay (Kac) on the southern end of Admiralty Island. There they lived a long time. Another clan called the Sakatla'di, from Baranof Island, joined them and eventually merged with the Kacadi.

A chief named Adjrt, of the Nanyaayih clan of the Stikinekw, came to Kac (Pybus Bay) and married a girl of the Kacadi clan. This chief owned a fishing camp up the Stikine at TAtcatr'n (Six Mile Creek) below Telegraph Creek. When they were there one summer the chief's daughter went one day with other girls to pick berries.

But the others returned without her; she had disappeared. At this time the Stikine did not know that the Tahltan (Gunana) had a village at Tahltan. The Tahltan had captured her. The girl's people searched for her, but in vain.

One day Chief Adjrt scolded one of his slaves (named Dzus) and the latter took his bow and arrows and ran away. He traveled up-river and finally came to the edge of a canyon and saw a village below. He went down to the village and was made welcome. But he was wearing stinking clothes of sealskin. The people bathed him and gave him new clothes. At the village the chief's daughter recognized him. She told her captors, "That is my father's servant." (She used the word kokena, servant, not the word for slave, gux.)

The slave had his bow and arrows and the Gunana marveled at them, for at that time they had none. They wanted his and gave him furs piled as high as the bow in exchange. Then they sent him home. His master freed him [because of the furs he brought?]. The Gunana composed a song about the slave which ran, "What is that which smells so strong?" (referring to his filthy costume). This is sung by the Wolf clans of the Stikinekw.

The girl remained with the Tahltan and became the ancestress of the Katcadi clan among them. This is how it is that Katcadi are found at Kake, Wrangell, and among the Tahltan. But when the Kiksadi tell this story they say, "It was a Kiksadi named Djus who discovered the Tahltan Gunana." But they do not mention that Djus was a slave." (Olson 1967)

Regarding claimed territories in the region of the Shtax'heen Kwaan, Thomas Ukas in 1946 notes:

"The Andrew Cree, which flows into the Stikine River, belonged to the Kaach.adi people. Here, they dried fish and hunted bear in the fall. They also gathered highbush cranberries.

An old Kaach.adi man named Kahsheets stayed at Totem Bay. He had a camp on a big creek. Not, there is a fox farm there." (Goldschmidt et al. 1998a)

William Paul Senior also commented:

"Back of Wrangell, the Katc-uddy [Kaach.adi] owned the Crittendon Creek country and not the area you have marked as theirs. That area, no known as Mill Creek, was the townsite of the Kiks.uddy [Kiks.adi] and the Ti-hit-tan [Teeyhitta]. (Goldschmidt et al. 1998a)

Willis Hoagland, also an informant for Goldschmidt and Haas (1998) offered:

"Shake's Place, on the Stikine River, was owned by the Naanyaa.aayi. Here they dried sockeye and gathered nagoonberries. From this place up the Stikine River was controlled by the Kaach.adi, all the way up to Tahltan. They used this area for hunting and fishing, and also for trading with the Interior Indians. The line between the Tlingit and the Interior people was further up the river than the present Canadian border.

Mill Creek is the place where the first village of the Stikine people was located. Before that time they were scattered in small villages all over, and this was the first winter village for the Kiks.adi and the Kaach.adi. There were still houses there in my time.

At Anan Creek, there was a big village which was owned by the Kaach.adi and Kiks.adi.

Santa Anna Inlet is owned by the Kaach.adi. It is a big coho stream, but there are also sockeye and humpies. There has been a cannery in there for a while. It used the same site as the Native village on account of the water. Now we troll there. I was there in the spring of 1945.

There was a smokehouse at Cooney Cove [Etolin Island] which belonged to the Kaach.adi people, but there is nothing there now, because the cannery people have claimed this area. We use to go there to hunt seal, and up the inlets for salmon.

There was a camp at Lake Bay, where the cannery is now. It was claimed by two clans – Kiks.adi and Kaach.adi. Up the lakes, there were beaver hunting grounds, and people got salmon and cohos there.” (Goldschmidt et al. 1998a)

### **Kaasx’agweidi & Taalkweidi**

The Kaasx’agweidi (People of the Camp called Kaasx’) and Taalkweidi (People of the Taalku [Thomas Bay]) may have unique histories among the Shtax’heen clans in that they may be Haida in origin (Swanton 1908). According to the chief of the Kaasx’agweidi at the time of Swanton’s visit, his clan was originally Haida from the Sta’stas clan of the Masset (Swanton 1908). Swanton continues this story:

“More immediately they are said to have come from the Wut-ca’nina, a clan at Kassan [Prince of Whales Island], which is perhaps identical with the Ya’das, a Sta’stas branch living at that place. It is not a little curious that a Raven group among the Tlingit should have come from an Eagle group among the Haida. On their way to Wrangell these people stopped for a long time at a place called Kasqe’k, from which they received their present name.” (Swanton 1908)

Additional commentary by Swanton (1908) includes:

“At Wrangell... we find the Raven Kasq.ague’di and Talqoe’di considered as parts of Edensaw’s family at Massett, which is Eagle. Transposition of phratries is indicated also by the crests and names, for the killer whale, grizzly bear, wolf, and halibut are on the Wold side among the Tlingit and on the Raven side among the Haida, while the raven, frog, hawk, and black whale are on the Raven side among the Tlingit and the Eagle side among the Haida.”

Again in 1967 Olson elaborates on the origins of the Kaasx’agweidi:

“The Kaskwakwedi’h clan of Wrangell came originally from the Queen Charlotte Islands where they called themselves the Wtihtc’nnl na’h.<sup>48</sup> They moved from there, one group settling at Kasaan [Haida], the other moving to the Tlingit village of Tcukwa’san at Mill Creek. At this village were the Nanyaayih, Siknahaddih, Tihittan, Kiksadi, and Katcadih. These refused to admit the newcomers, saying they smelled too strongly of salmon eggs. So they went on and settled at Kask!le’k (in Brown’s Cove, near Dry Island). They later moved to Anstagaku across the channel from Petersburg. After the coming of the whites they moved to Wrangell.

The ancestors of the Kaiyac krttitan clan once lived at Port Snettisham above Sumdum Bay where they had a village called Srtko’h (glacier place). At that time the clan was called Sitkwedih (glacier people). The clan divided. Some moved to Kake where they are still called the Sitkwedih. Another group moved to the Stikine area where they took the new name.

The Sitkwedih may be one of the really ancient names and ancient clans, for at Wrangell the entire assemblage of Wolf moiety clans may be addressed as Sitkwedih. "Even the Namyaaahih sometimes called themselves Sitkwedih or Siknaha'ddi.'" (Olson 1967)

Katishan, chief of the Kaasx'agweidi, was head of his clan at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and was Swanton's host at Wrangell in 1904 (Bringinghurst 2000). He was the son of a woman named Leek who was also a storyteller and by some accounts more capable in this capacity than her son (Bringinghurst 2000) though Swanton transcribed only the words of the latter.

Along with the Kaach.adi, the Kaasx'agweidi and the Taalkweidi are said to have claimed "portions of eastern Kupreanof Island, and the Taalkweidi claimed Mitkof Island and the mainland area as far north as Farragut Bay on the mainland" (Goldschmidt et al. 1998a, Paige et al. 2009). Duncan Canal was a hunting ground owned by the Kaasx'agweidi (Goldschmidt et al. 1998a).

An unnamed witness from Kake once told Willis Hoagland that:

"there was a village at Wood Point on the south shore of Thomas Bay which belonged to the Taalkweidi clan. He states, however, that this area is no longer used and the remains of the village have disappeared. He also states that there was at one time a house on Muddy River which was a good salmon stream." (Goldschmidt et al. 1998a)

Willis Hoagland then describes other lands claimed by the Taalkweidi:

"LeConte Bay likewise belonged to the Taalkweidi. Camp Island was the site of the camping place. There area was used chiefly for hunting seal and the cliff area along the coast north of LeConte Bay was important hunting territory.

On the south shore of Frederick Sound the Wrangell people went as far as Portage Bay which was 'half Kake and half Wrangell People.' Across from Petersburg there was a salmon creek which belonged to the Taalkweidi. There is now a mink ranch at this location. The Taalkweidi people use the Wrangell Narrows area for trapping mink and hunting bear. They generally reach this area by going overland from Blind Slough." (Goldschmidt et al. 1998a)

Olson (1967) offers additional information on Taalkweidi origin and their inhabitation in the northern reaches of Stikine Kwaan territory:

"The Tlokwa'a'di of the town of Yandestakyah came first from Tlokwa'h in the bay across Wrangell Narrows from Petersburg. The name means "quickly cooked people" or "quick (cook) people." They are also called Tatlkwedi'h from Tatlkuih (Tat'l Bay) across the narrows from Petersburg. When they moved to Yandestakyah they built a house which was barely finished when an eagle flew over, making the sound gih gih. From this the town was sometimes called Gisana'n (eagle's cry town). The mountain back of the town was called Gisa'h.

According to another informant, the clan moved from Tlokwhah to Kuye'k, a town or place in Icy Strait." (Olson 1967)

The Lukaax'adi people of the Tlingit are said to be a branch of the Taalkweidi that broke from the main group while still part of the Shtax'heen Kwaan. Dauenhauer and Dauenhauer explain this:

"The Lukaax.adi people trace their origins to Duncan Canal near Petersburg, a long inlet on the southern end of Kupreanof Island, roughly parallel to the Wrangell Narrows to the east. The name Lukaax'adi means 'people of Lukaaz.' Lukaax is the name of a point or peninsula on the Duncan Canal. The original name of the clan was Taalkweidi, people of Taalku. Taalku is the Tlingit name for Thomas Bay, north of Petersburg off of Frederick Sound, where the people originally settled after migrating from the mouth of the Stikine River. Visible from Petersburg, of the mountains among the glaciers above Thomas Bay is called Devil's Thumb in English, Taalku Naxk'u Shaa in Tlingit, and is an at.oow of the Lukaax.adi. Following a dispute, (according to clan tradition, over the infidelity of a woman), the main branch of the group separated, migrating north to the areas around Chilkat and Yakutat." (Dauenhauer and Dauenhauer 1994)

#### **CHAPTER 4: Selected Ethnographic Accounts Referencing Wrangell and the Stikine**

This chapter is a compilation of early ethnographic accounts of the Tlingit as seen or recorded post-European contact. They are quotes, word for word, with only minor aesthetic changes and placed within thematic genres. Please refer to the original papers for the complete text. It is with appreciation for the authors and appropriate citations that these are included.

##### **John Muir's Evolving Attitudes toward Native American Cultures (Fleck 1978)**

"Muir met Samuel H. Young, a missionary at Fort Wrangell, and the two became travelling companions throughout the panhandle where Muir would study glaciers and Young would preach. Muir's preaching universal religion to the Indians and his constant search for new glaciers earned him the title of Glat Ankow (Ice Chief) according to Young.

##### **Dancing**

While still at Wrangell Island, Muir was invited to a dance in which "excellent imitations were given of the gait, gestures, and behavior of several animals under different circumstances-walking, hunting, capturing, and devouring their prey, etc." The animal movements "were so accurately imitated that they seemed the real thing." Even though Muir thought it was altogether a wonderful show, he still remained somewhat aloof from these picturesque Indians. But when Muir sailed south to explore the ruins of a Stickeen village at the opposite end of Wrangell Island, he responded quite positively to these architectural remains, remembering that the Digger Indians left no trace of their civilization:

##### **Architecture**

"The magnitude of the ruins and excellence of the workmanship manifest in them was astonishing as belonging to Indians. For example, the first dwelling we visited was about forty feet square, with walls built of planks two feet wide and six inches thick. The ridge pole of yellow cypress was two feet in diameter, forty feet long, and as round and true as if it had been turned in a lathe; and though laying in the damp weeds it was perfectly sound. . . Each of the wall planks had evidently been hewn out of a whole log, and must have required sturdy deliberation as well as skill. Their geometrical truthfulness was admirable. With the same tools not one in a thousand of our skilled mechanics could do as good work. Compared with it the bravest work of civilized backwoodsman is feeble and bungling. The completeness of form, finish, and proportion of these timbers suggested skill of a wild and positive kind, like that which guides the woodpecker in drilling round holes, and the bee in making its cells."

Muir was quite taken in by Stickeen totem poles, so much so that he sketched them in his Journal and described them with enthusiasm. "Some of the most imposing were said to commemorate some event of an historical character. But a telling display of family pride seemed to have been the prevailing motive. All the figures were more or less rude, and

some were broadly grotesque, but there was never any feebleness of obscurity in the expression. On the contrary every feature showed grave force and decision; while the childish audacity displayed in the designs, combines with manly strength in their execution, was truly wonderful.

### **Conversations with Kadashan**

His first Indian travelling companion and guide, Kadachan, was a happy and merry fellow who liked to tell stories and tales of his people and who could laugh at himself for failing to retrieve ducks he had shot. Kadachan's mother, on the other hand, had a woeful and sorrowful face like those of the Kawkuitl Indians described in Margaret Craven's moving book, *I Heard the Owl Call My Name*. Seeing Indian joy and sorrow helped Muir culturally adjust to Thlinkits much like Margaret Craven's protagonist, Mark Brian. Muir began to laugh with Kadachan and listen with care to his fascinating theories and stories about animal life.

When our talk was interrupted by the howling of a wolf on the opposite side of the strait, Kadachan puzzled the minister with the question, 'Have wolves souls?' The Indians believe that they have; giving as foundation for their belief that they are wise creatures who know how to catch seals and salmon by swimming slyly upon them with their heads hidden in a mouthful of grass, hunt deer in company, and always bring forth their young at the same and most favorable time of the year. I inquired how it was that with enemies so wise and powerful the deer were not all killed. Kadachan replied that wolves knew better than to kill them all and thus cut off their most important food-supply." Here is strong evidence for the Thlinkit's ecological understanding of his environment acquired through observation and not books.

As Muir writes, "The Thlinkit tribes give a hearty welcome to Christian missionaries. In particular they are quick to accept the doctrine of the atonement, because they themselves practice it, although to many of the civilized whites it is a stumbling block and rock of offense." He proceeds to supply the illustration of a Stickeen chief who offered himself as a sacrifice to end all fighting between two warring tribes.

On Muir's second trip to Alaska in 1880 he did not fail to give a sharp reprimand to an Indian travelling companion who wantonly killed a seagull: "I asked him why he had killed the bird, and followed the question by a severe reprimand for his stupid cruelty, to which he could offer no other excuse than that he had learned from the whites to be careless about taking life."

On the way to Glacier Bay, a bad storm frightened Muir's Indian friends, Kadachan and Toyatte. To illustrate how much Muir had become part of Indian culture, I quote the following passage describing his words of cheer and their effect: "They seemed to be losing heart with every howl of the wind, and, fearing that they might fail me now that I was in the midst of so grand a congregation of glaciers, I made haste to reassure them, telling them that for ten years I had wandered alone among mountains and storms, and

good luck always followed me; that with me, therefore, they need fear nothing. The storm would soon cease and the sun would shine to show us the way we should go, for God cares for us and guides us as long as we are trustful and brave, therefore all childish fear must be put away. This little speech did good. Kadachan, with some show of enthusiasm, said he liked to travel with good-luck people; and dignified old Toyatte declared that now his heart was strong again, and he would venture on with me as far as I liked for my 'wawa' was 'delait' (my talk was very good). The old warrior even became a little sentimental, and said that even if the canoe was broken he would not greatly care, because on the way to the other world he would have good companions.'"

#### **Alaska: its southern coast and the Sitkan archipelago. (Scidmore 1885)**

##### **Wrangell History**

It was founded in 1834 by order of Baron Wrangell, then Governor of Russian America and chief director of the fur company, who sent the Captain-Lieut. Dionysius Feodorovich Zarembo down from Sitka to erect a stockade post on the small tongue of land now occupied by the homes, graves, and totem poles of the Indian village. It was known at first as the trading post of St. Dionysius, and, later, it assumed the name of Wrangell, the prefix of Fort being added during the time that the United States garrisoned it with two companies of the 21st Infantry. The Government began building a new stockade fort there immediately after the transfer of the territory in 1867, and troops occupied it until 1870, when they were withdrawn, the post abandoned, and the property sold for \$500. The discovery of the Cassiar gold mines on the head waters of the Stikine River in 1874 sent a tide of wild life into the deserted street of Fort Wrangell, and the military were ordered back in 1875 and remained until 1877, when General Howard drew off his forces, and the government finally recalled the troops from all the posts in Alaska. During the second occupation of the barracks and quarters at Fort Wrangell, the War Department helped itself to the property, and, assigning a nominal sum for rent, held the fort against the protest of the owner.

##### **Art**

The best silver bracelets at Fort Wrangell are made by a lame Indian, who as the chief artificer and silversmith of the tribe has quite a local reputation. His bracelets are beautifully chased and decorated, but unfortunately for the integrity of Stikine art traditions, he has given up carving the emblematic beasts of native heraldry on heavy barbaric wristlets, and now only makes the most slender bangles, adapted from the models in an illustrated jeweler's catalogue that some Philistine has sent him. Worse yet, he copies the civilized spread eagle from the half-dollar, and, one can only shake his head sadly to see Stikine art so corrupted and debased. For all this, the lame man cannot make bracelets fast enough to supply the market, and at three dollars a pair for the narrower ones he pockets great profits during the steamer days.

### Houses & Totems

The houses of the Indian village string along the beach in a disconnected way, all of them low and square, built of rough hewn cedar and pine planks, and roofed over with large planks resting on heavy log beams. One door gives entrance to an interior, often twenty and forty feet square, and several families live in one of these houses, sharing the same fireplace in the centre, and keeping peacefully to their own sides and corners of the common habitation. Heraldic devices in outline sometimes ornament the gable front of the house, but no paint is wasted on the interior, where smoke darkens everything, the drying salmon drip grease from the frames overhead, and dogs and children tumble carelessly around the fire and over the pots and saucepans. The entrances have sometimes civilized doors on hinges, but the aborigine fashion is a portihe of sealskin or walrus hide, or of woven grass mats. When one of the occupants of a house dies he is never taken out by the door where the others enter, but a plank is torn off at the back or side, or the body is hoisted out through the smoke hole in the roof, to keep the spirits away.

Many of the houses have tall cedar posts and poles, carved with faces of men and beasts, representing events in their genealogy and mythology. These tall totems are the shrines and show places of Fort Wrangell, and on seeing them all the ship's company made the hopeless plunge into Thlinket mythology and there floundered aimlessly until the end of the trip. There is nothing more flexible or susceptible of interpretations than Indian traditions, and the Siwash himself enjoys nothing so much as misleading and fooling the curious white man in these matters. The truth about these totems and their carvings never will be quite known until their innate humor is civilized out of the natives, but meanwhile the white man vexes himself with ethnological theories and suppositions. These totems are for the most part picture writings that tell a plain story to every Siwash, and record the great events in the history of the man who erects them. They are only erected by the wealthy and powerful members of the tribe, and the cost of carving a cedar log fifty feet long, and the attendant feasts and ceremonies of the raising, bring their value, according to Indian estimates, up to one thousand and two thousand dollars. The subdivisions of each tribe into distinct families that take for their crest the crow, the bear, the eagle, the whale, the wolf, and the fox, give to each of these sculptured devices its great meaning. The totems show by their successive carvings the descent and alliances of the great families, and the great facts and incidents of their history. The representations of these heraldic beasts and birds are conventionalized after certain fixed rules of their art, and the grotesque heads of men and animals are highly colored according to other set laws and limitations. Descent is counted on the female side, and the first emblem at the top of the totem is that of the builder, and next that of the great family from which he is descended through his mother.

In some cases two totem poles are erected before a house, one to show the descent on the female side, and one to give the generations of the male side, and a pair of these poles was explained for us by one of the residents of Fort Wrangell, who has given some study to these matters. The genealogical column of the mother's side has at the top the eagle, the great totem or crest of the family to which she belonged. Below the eagle is the image

of a child, and below that the beaver, the frog, the eagle, the frog, and the frog for a third time, show the generations and the subfamilies of the female side. By some interpreters the frog is believed to indicate a pestilence or some great disaster, but others maintain that it is the recognized crest of one of the sub-families. The male totem pole has at the top the image of the chief, wearing his conical hat, below that his great totem, the crow. Succeeding the crow is the image of a child, then three frogs, and at the base of the column the eagle, the great totem of the builder's mother.

### **Graves**

Over the graves of the dead, which are square log boxes or houses, they put full-length representations of the dead man's totemic beast, or smooth poles finished at the top with the family crest. One old chief's tomb at Fort Wrangell has a very realistic whale on its moss-grown roof, another a bear, and another an otter. The Indians cremated their dead until the arrival of the missionaries, who have steadily opposed the practice. The Indian's idea of a hell of ice made him reason that he who was buried in the earth or the sea would be cold forever after, while he whose ashes were burned would be warm and comfortable throughout eternity.

### **Annual Cycle**

In the summer season Fort Wrangell is a peaceful, quiet place; the climate is a soothing one, and Prof. Muir extolled the "poultice-like atmosphere" which so calms the senses. The Indians begin to scatter on their annual fishing trips in June, and come back with their winter supplies of salmon in the early fall. Many of the houses were locked or boarded up, while the owners had gone away to spend the summer at some other watering-place.

### **Christianity & Western Indoctrination**

Clah, a Christianized Indian from Fort Simpson, B. C., was the first to attempt mission work among the Indians at Fort Wrangell. In 1877 Mrs. McFarland was sent out by the Presbyterian Board of Missions, after years of mission work in Colorado and the west, and, taking Clah on her staff, she labored untiringly to establish the school and open the home for Indian girls. Others have joined her in the work at Fort Wrangell, and everyone on the coast testifies to good results already attained by her labors and example. She is known and revered among all the tribes, and the Indians trust in her implicitly, and go to her for advice and aid in every emergency. With the establishment of the new industrial mission-school at Sitka, Mrs. McFarland will be transferred to the girls' department of that institution. The Rev. Hall Young and his wife have devoted themselves to the good cause at Fort Wrangell, and will continue there in charge of the church and school. The Presbyterian missions have the strongest hold on the coast, and the Catholics, who built a church at Fort Wrangell, have given up the mission there, and the priest from Nanaimo makes only occasional visits to his dusky parishioners.

### **Superstition & John Muir's Involvement**

When Professor Muir was at Fort Wrangell one autumn, he climbed to the summit of this first mountain on a stormy night to listen to the fierce music of the winds in the forest. Just over the ridge he found a little hollow, and gathering a few twigs and branches he started a fire that he gradually increased to quite a blaze. The wind howled and roared through the forest, and the scientist enjoyed himself to the utmost; but down in the village the Indians were terrified at the glow that illuminated the sky and the tree-tops. No one could explain the phenomenon, as they could not guess that it was Professor Muir warming himself during his nocturnal ramble in the forest, and it was with difficulty that the minister and the teachers at the mission could calm the frightened Indians. On a second visit to Fort Wrangell on the Idaho, there was the same warm, lazy sunshine and soft still air, and as connoisseurs we could the better appreciate the fine carvings and ornamental work of these aesthetic people, who decorate every household utensil with their symbols of the beautiful.

### **Boat Races**

A boat-race of another kind rounded off the day of my third and last visit to Fort Wrangell, and the Indians who had been waiting for a week made ready for a regatta when the Ancon was sighted. It took several whistles from our impatient captain to get the long war-canoes manned and at the stake-boat ; and, in this particular, boat-races have some points in common the world round. Kadeshaks, one of the Stikine chiefs, commanded one long canoe in which sixteen Indians sat on each side, and another chief rallied thirty-two followers for his war-canoes. It was a picturesque sight when the boatmen were all squatted in the long dug-outs, wearing white shirts, and colored handkerchiefs tied around their brows. While they waited, each canoe and its crew was reflected in the still waters that lay without a ripple around the starting-point near shore. When the cannon on the ship's deck gave the signal, the canoes shot forward like arrows, the broad paddles sending the water in great waves back of them, and dashing the spray high on either side. Kadeshaks [Kadishan] and the other chief sat in the sterns to steer, and encouraged and urged on their crews with hoarse grunts and words of command, and the Indians, paddling as if for life, kept time in their strokes to a savage chant that rose to yells and war whoops when the two canoes fouled just off the stake-boat. It was a most exciting boat-race, and bets and enthusiasm ran high on the steamer's deck during its progress. The money that had been subscribed by the traders in the town was divided between the two crews, and at night there was a grand potlatch or feast, in honor of the regatta.

Vancouver failed to discover the Stikine on his cruise up the continental shore and, deceived by the shoal waters, passed by the mouth. It then remained for the American Captain Cleveland, to visit the delta and learn of the great river from the natives in 1799. The scenery of the Stikine River is the most wonderful in this region, and Prof. John Muir, the great geologist of the Pacific coast, epitomized the valley of the Stikine as "a Yosemite one hundred miles long."

### **Social condition, beliefs and linguistic relationship of the Tlingit Indians (Swanton 1908)**

#### **Potlatches & Performances**

“Masks were used in the shows (yikteyi') which each clan gave at a potlatch, but they were not valued as highly as the crest hats and canes. The KiksA'di at Wrangell would show masks of the sun, of various birds, such as the eagle, hawk (kidju'k), and nicker (kfin), and of animals, such as the bear, wolf, and killer whale.

Secret society dances were imported from the south, as the name JuqAna', evidently from Kwakiutl Lii'koala, testifies, but their observance had by no means reached the importance attained among the Kwakiutl and Tsimshian. At Sitka the writer heard of but one man who had become a JuqAna', a KiksA'di named MaawA'n. He said that the JuqAna' were spirits who came from the body of the luqAna' wife of the Sun's son, a cannibal woman referred to in one of the chief Tlingit stories, who was broken to pieces and thrown down by her husband. When they came upon him, they would fly along through the air with him. They forced him to eat dogs and do various other things, and they made him cry "Hai, hai, hai, hai" Once, as they were flying along, they left him suddenly, and he dropped upon the side of a cliff where he hung on the point of a rock by his cheek. At the time of his possession people ran around with him with rattles and sang certain songs to keep him from going away, and they also sat on the tops of the houses singing. All this was to restore him to his right mind.

At Wrangell the luqAna' performances seem to have been better known and to have existed in greater variety. A man could imitate any animal except a crest of some other family. As was the case farther south, whistles (luqAna' doA't-ci) were essential concomitants of the secret society dances.

Many of the potlatch songs were naturally in memory of the dead and according to Katishan the most valued of these were composed at the time of the flood and record the sad events that happened then, such as the finding of bodies when the waters went down and the parting of the clans on that occasion. These were very solemn songs and the people thought that they received strength through them. They were never sung on ordinary occasions.

According to Katishan, the spirits that came to Raven shamans had to be distinct from those that came to Wolf shamans, and it is probable that this held good everywhere. The prominence of sea spirits, such as killer whales, among the helpers of shamans is noticeably less than among the Haida. The sun spirit belonged to the KiksA'di, while the sea spirits came partly to Raven, partly to Wolf shamans. Spirits of the crest animals appear usually to have come to shamans of the families to which the emblems belonged.”

### **Crime and Punishment in Tlingit Society (Oberg 1934)**

#### **Marriage**

“When the white people came with their law, the Indians soon realized that it permitted marriage between people who were not blood relatives, and they were quick to take advantage of this when it suited their purpose. The Indians claimed that this was one of their first social customs to give way before the whites and many of the young people rejoiced at the new freedom. When an illegal marriage occurred the couple went to the white settlement for protection. A peculiar case of this nature occurred immediately after American occupation, when a famous chief of the Daklawedi clan of Kake left his wife and took a woman of his own phratry. He was too powerful to be immediately killed, and had time to flee to Wrangell, where he had the protection of American law. Later his wife died and he married a woman of the opposite phratry. He could then have returned to Kake but preferred to live in Wrangell, as he feared the stigma attached to one who marries his own "sister."

The man's clan was then expected to offer for slaying one of its men of rank equal to that of the woman. If they would not do this, a feud might arise between the two clans which might last for a long time and might involve other clans, as in the quarrel between the Sitka and Wrangell people over a woman. In case the man's clan now offered a man, equal in rank to the woman, the woman's clan would be satisfied and would compensate the man's clan with property for the killing of the first two men."

### **Social structure and social life of the Tlingit in Alaska (Olson 1967)**

#### **Eating Contest**

Lavish display, lavish giving, and the consumption of immense amounts of food are parts of the potlatch complex. The host and the host group attempt to convey the impression of endless supplies, endless wealth. Even in everyday life a host would be greatly embarrassed should he not have food to offer a caller. At potlatches a guest chief might be given more food than he could possibly eat, or offered gallons of eulachon oil which he must drink, give to a nephew or other stand-in, or lose face. This enormous consumption of food sometimes took the form of eating contests, usually between teams of young men chosen from the guest clans. In part such contests were fun and horseplay, yet the contestants did their utmost to win. I was told the following accounts of such contests.

On one occasion when Whale House at Klukwan was rebuilt the guest clans were the Nanyaayih of Wrangell and the Kagwantan of Sitka. A feature at one of the feasts was an eating contest between two teams, each consisting of an equal number of young men from each of the guest clans.

Among the treasures of the Ganaxtedih were a huge basket about three feet high and three in diameter called *kuikTkla* (mother of baskets) and a hollowed-out log about

twenty feet long and eighteen inches in diameter, carved at the ends and along the sides in the form of a woodworm. (This was the worm of the legend.) The basket held five large boxes of food, the log dish held four boxes. The winning team was the one to finish eating all the food in its dish. The young men of the Wrangell team (who were eating from the wormwood dish) cheated by scooping dishes full of food and then in the excitement carrying these under the platforms where the food was poured into boxes. But it was all in good fun. Through this trickery the Wrangell team won. The hosts rooted for the Wrangell team because some of their local women had married Wrangell men. However, the "star" of the contest was a member of the Sitka team. He jumped into the basket, mashed the food with his feet and ate it in great scoops-full. (After all, we have pie-eating contests.)

### **A Multidan War**

Although most feuds and wars were between individual clans of opposite moieties, trouble sometimes spread and involved other clans, not always depending on moiety. The involvement of neutral or nonbelligerent clans was brought about in a manner not unlike the involvement of neutrals in wars in the Western world. Some of these wars might spread until they were nearly between tribe and tribe (or area and area). Thus one war was mainly between certain Sitka clans and one Wrangell Wolf clan, the Nanyaayih. Raven moiety Sitka clans involved were the Kiksadi, Xashittan, and Katkaayi; the Wolf clans of Sitka were the Gutchittan and Kukhittan. The Wuckitan (Wolf) of Sitka were not involved. Certain Wolf clans of Klukwan also became embroiled, because some of their women had married Sitka men who were casualties in the war. The following is the Sitka version, related by DC.

The feud started when a man named Kagunsak of the Nanyaayih (though really of the Kaya ckidetan, a subdivision of Nanyaayih) stole a Sitka woman of the Kukhittan clan (Wolf). The abductor was overtaken near Lake Bay (on Prince of Wales Island) and killed. The Nanyaayih made a surprise raid on Sitka and killed rather indiscriminately. Thus several Sitka clans became involved. The several Wolf clans of Sitka made forays in reprisal. On one occasion they surprised a Wrangell Nanyaayih and his wife. They tried to force the husband to have intercourse with his wife in front of them. He refused and they killed him.

Eventually the number killed on each side was even. Then the Sitka Wolf clans went to Wrangell to arrange a peace. They camped near the mouth of the Stikine. There they met a Nanyaayih and his wife and half in jest tried to force him to have intercourse with his wife in front of them. (For the northern Wolf clans were proud, arrogant, and warlike, and this was one of their ways.) Just then a number of Wrangell canoes came down the river. They surrounded the Sitka people and killed many. Some escaped into the woods. After the Wrangell warriors left, the Sitka men cut off the heads of the casualties and brought them to Sitka for identification. (The scalps of some of these are still preserved by their families.)

One Sitka lad, named Yakwa'n, vowed revenge. He went through many years of "training" for war. Now a certain Nanyaayih was married to a Sitka girl and he brought her back home for a visit. He was showered with gifts by his "brothers-in-law." This was to allay any suspicions of ill will. When he returned to Wrangell he told his people that those of Sitka held no grudge. And after having given out his gifts he advised that they go to Sitka to make peace. Again this same man came to Sitka with his wife. This time he advised his brothers-in-law to get revenge. When the Wrangell people came they suspected trouble but dared not return lest it reflect on their honor and bravery. At the peace ceremony one of the Wrangell men held as hostage (kuwakan, "deer") made a speech saying, "Men of Tsitkwedi'h, the fish eggs here are best. Take out your arms and begin!" But the Wrangell people sat silent and so did the Sitka people. The latter were waiting for Yakwan, the trained warrior, to appear. When he came in the fight started. It is said all the Wrangell people present were killed but only a few of the Sitka people, for the latter were prepared and outnumbered their opponents. This feud was not terminated until the formation of the Alaska Native Brotherhood and the Sitka convention of a few years ago [ca. 1920?].

In this account the Wrangell "brother-in-law" was untrue to his clan because of love for his wife and children and because he knew his people were in the wrong in the matter of the massacre at the mouth of the Stikine.

**The War Between The Wrangell Nanyaayiah and the Sitka Kagwantan (as told by Charley Jones, Wrangell member of the Nanyaa.aayi)**

A man of the Kaiyackittitan clan, named Kagusa'k, was married to a Tekwedih woman. His nephew, named Wank, was living in his house and began having an affair with Kagusak's wife. Finally the lovers ran away to Kake. After a time Kagusak went to Kake and asked if his nephew was there. Learning that he was, he sent word to Wank that he wished to see him. When he came in, Kagusak slashed Wank's face with a wood-carving knife. Wank ran out, with Kagusak shouting, "Why are you running away?"-the implication of cowardice.

Wank fled to Sitka. He could not go back to Wrangell because of the disgrace of his uncle's having cut his face. In Sitka he became involved with the Kiksadi wife of a Kagwantan man. The two ran away to Red Bay. There they stayed with a Tihittan family who were drying fish on a little island in Upper Lake. There Wank practiced swimming and diving under water. This he did because, he said, "The Kagwantan will come. When they do I'll escape by swimming and diving."

One day he, his brother, and his "wife" were letting their canoe through the rapids with a line. The Kagwantan were lying in wait. They shot, killing the brother and wounding Wank in the leg. Wank dove into the water, swam through the rapids, and came ashore on a small islet. Lying in wait there was a boy with a rifle who killed him as he came ashore. Now the Kagwantan had killed two. The Kaiyackittitan made a raid on Sitka, killing one Kagwantan. The score was now even, two men from each side having been killed.

The Kagwantan decided to come to Wrangell and try for peace. They came in war canoes and landed on the island called An, near Reindeer Island in the mouth of the Stikine. It was summer and the Stikine people were catching eulachon and drying salmon at Huknu'k Island. Several canoes went to get stones for the eulachon rendering. The Kagwantan surprised them and captured all but one man. He escaped and gave the alarm. Among those captured was Chief Yantantci't and his wife. The captors took turns violating the woman. Then they tried to force her husband to have intercourse with her (a practice not uncommon in such situations, and a specially disgraceful treatment). He refused. Then they asked him if he expected the Nanyaaih to attempt his rescue and he replied that he did.

There was a tidal slough which enabled canoes to reach the island, even at low tide. But the Kagwantan were not aware of this and thought they were safe from attack during the period of low water. The Wrangell canoes came in via the channel. Yantantci't's sister had given her young son a musket and said to him, "Get this gun to your uncle. If you fail, I'll cut your head off." They saw Yantantci't being held by his captors. The nephew shouted to him, "You'll make a fine Kagwantan slave." This infuriated him so that he broke from his captors, ran to his nephew and got the musket.

The honor of firing the first shot in battle was usually the prerogative of Yantantci't, and one of the Wrangell warriors now shouted for all to hear, "Yantantci't has a musket. He is going to fire it." He did and five [!] of the Kagwantan fell. Their answering volley was ineffective, for the Wrangell men had taken cover. When the enemy guns were empty the Wrangell warriors fired another volley, wounding and killing a number. The tide was now coming in and both sides moved inland, fighting as they went. The Kagwantan took refuge in a gully. A number of their chiefs found a cave where they made a stand, using some of the fallen as a breastwork. They finally surrendered, having run out of ammunition. The captives were taken to the fishing village where they were held for a month. They were then given a canoe, guns, and provisions and sent back to Sitka. But the Kagwantan had lost very heavily [probably nearly a hundred dead].

Old Chief Shakes was at the Nass when this fighting took place. He had prepared for war by laying in a supply of guns, powder, and shot. When he returned he was told the story. He said, "Why did you spare any? Why didn't you kill them all? Some day they will return to get even." About 30 years later [probably about 1840] the Kagwantan again came to Wrangell to make peace. The ceremonies were held and the Sitka canoes went back. (The Nanyaayih now considered the affair was over, but the Kagwantan were plotting revenge.)

A few years later a fleet of Wrangell canoes went to Sitka to trade. The Sitka people traded to the advantage of the Wrangell people-to encourage further visits. On another trip the Wrangell party consisted of seven canoes. The Kagwantan announced a kuwakan ("deer," peace) dance, telling the visitors to attend unarmed. When the guests had assembled in the house for the ceremony the Kagwantan attacked, shooting through the smoke hole and cracks in the walls, while others rushed inside to kill. Only two of the Nanyaayih escaped.

The Nanyaayih never forgave this treachery-the attack at a peace ceremony, the killing of women as well as men. The Kagwantan had even thrown the bodies of the slain in the street and had cut open a pregnant woman in their blind fury. From this time on every Nanyaayih and Kaiyackittitan boy was trained to hate the Kagwantan and raised with the idea of revenge. But so many Kagwantan had been killed in the Stikine battle that the score was not even. Peace was not made until about 1920 at one of the conventions of the Alaska Native Brotherhood. At that peace the Kagwantan destroyed 63 tally sticks, each representing a Kagwantan dead man not evened by the score of killing. [My informant was in error. The tally sticks had not been destroyed. I was shown the tally sticks in Sitka in 1933. For obvious reasons I do not divulge the name of the custodian.] After the war described above the Wrangell people hated the name Kagwantan so widely used as a moiety designation in the north. They would say, "I am Nanyaayih," or "I am Cangukedih," but never use the word "Kagwantan."

#### **A War with the Tsimshian (Told by JW and GB of the Tihittan Clan of Wrangell)**

A Nanyaayih chief named Ceddisteh died. A memorial post was erected and his head (skull) was placed in a carved bone box at its top. The Tsimshian stole the box and threw the skull away. The Nanyaayih clan demanded the return of the box, but the Tsimshian refused. The Nanyaayih made a raid, killing a number of Tsimshian in one village.

The Tsimshian made a return raid. They went up the Stikine, trying to find the fishing camp of Shakes, the first Tlingit chief who held that name. But the Nanyaayih kept moving upstream. At one place the Tsimshian made a pictograph of the sun on a cliff. It may be seen to this day. The Nanyaayih stopped at a place below Glenora, where they had a fish camp. They kept watch. When the Tsimshian were sighted the Nanyaayih fled to the mountains. The Tsimshian stole the dried fish and berries and burned the houses. The war continued over the years, with raids and counter-raids.

Finally the Tsimshian determined to exterminate the Nanyaayih. A huge party from four villages came on a raid. But a Nanyaayih shaman "saw" that they were coming. He said that all adult males must stay to fight. The people were fishing for eulachon at the island called kuxnu k. A canoe of hunters heard the Tsimshian down to the south and reported. The Tlingit got ready. The women and children were sent to Djantheylrh (Farm Island).

The next morning the Tsimshian came on the incoming tide. They rounded Chilkat Blanket Point (naxxe'n). There were so many of them that they made straight for the village for an open fight. The Tsimshian chief named Yaxwe'xc had a canoe named Killer Whale Canoe. Behind him came Xaga'kc in his canoe, followed by many others. As they came in Chief Gucxi'n of the Nanyaayih sat on the beach wearing his Killer Whale hat. The mouth of this was painted red, representing the Tsimshian who had been killed ("eaten" by the killer whale). Chief Yaxwexc said to him, "Gucxin! Run away! Run into the woods!" (This was in derision, intimating that Gucxin was a coward.) But Gucxin answered, "I challenge you. We two will fight.

The Tsimshian landed. They spread mats on the sand and began gambling at the game called kadogi'tc. They said, so as to be overheard, "Wait until we finish gambling, then we will slaughter them." This was to show contempt. Finally the fight began. The two Wolf clans, the Nanyaayih and the Kaiyackittitan were involved. The Raven clans (the Katcaddih, Kiksadi, Tihittan, Tekwedih, and Kakakwedih) watched from the houses. At first the tide of battle favored the Tsimshian and the Tlingit were in retreat, with one man trying to rally them. Seeing how things were going the Katcaddih chief told the others, "Your fathers are being defeated. We had better help them. Get on your armor." So they attacked the Tsimshian from the rear. The surprise attack was too much for the Tsimshian and they were being slaughtered. Chief Gucxin then shouted to his opponent, "Why don't you gamble now?"

The Tsimshian chief Yaxwe'xc and some of his men ran for his canoe. But the Tlingit saw this and ran out and captured the chief and all his men. (The Tlingit shaman had foreseen all this. He had said, "You will see a big killer whale [the canoe] floundering in the slough, trying to get away.") The Nanyaayih announced that they would cremate the Tsimshian dead of the Gltxangik clan'D which was the equivalent of the Nanyaayih. The Tsimshian chief went with them to point out which of the dead were of this group. [There is a discrepancy here. The Nanyaayih should be cremating those of the "Raven" side. My informant may have meant this.] This chief said, "I feel happy in this, for they are your clansmen [opposites? The wolf clan of the Tsimshian is the Laxgibu]. It is as if you had paid the blood-price for all of them. Because of this we will make peace and have no more war." The Tsimshian chief was told to send some of his men back home and to order that all Wrangell captives from previous battles were to be returned. Otherwise all the captured Tsimshian chiefs and their sons would be kept as slaves. (The Tsimshian villages involved in this war were said to be Grtga'tl, Waku'tl, Metlakatla, and Port Simpson.) When the Tlingit captives had been returned the Tsimshian captives were sent back in two canoes, well provisioned.

But the war was not over for peace had not been made. Chief Gucxin ordered parties of men out to search for a good location for a fort. They decided on a spot at Little Duncan on Kupreanof [Krugenoff?] Island. At that place there is an islet which at low tide is surrounded by flats of very soft mud. A year passed before the Tsimshian came to scout the place. They lay offshore, watching. The tide ran out fast, stranding the canoes. They jumped out to try to free their canoes but were trapped in mud up to their waists. The Chief Yaxwexc gave up. The parties exchanged "deer" and carried out the peace ceremony (kuwakan wuti'h). The Tlingit "deer" were Yika&a's and Kudane'k!; those from the Tsimshian were Yetlgoxco'h and K! axwank. There were the speeches and dances. The hostages remained with the opponents for a year, then were returned home. The Nanyaayih were given the great Tsimshian names Ceks (Shakes) and Goxcoo'h. The Nanyaayih also received many Tsimshian songs, dances with masks [the "secret society" dances?] and mourning songs. In addition they received the personal names Yaskim-tsuwa'h and WAndzikoxco'h and the canoe name kitya'k ["Killer Whale canoe," in Tlingit].

This "raid" at Little Duncan had been only a mock raid. The Tsimshian came to make peace. The Tlingit did not know this, however, until the Tsimshian made a peace speech, after they were mired in the mud. They may have, at that, come to fight but after the peace speech the Tlingit were honor bound to make peace.

### **A War Prevented**

The chief named Kuxti'tc, of the Kegan Ganaxadi, prepared to give a great potlatch. He sent invitations to the Nanyaayih clan of Wrangell, where Goco'h and Cekc (Shakes) were the highest chiefs. In this potlatch Kuxtitc had twenty slaves to give away. These slaves he ordered to hold on to five ropes, that is, in groups of four. He started to lead the groups, one at a time, into the potlatch house. He wore a raven's headdress made in such a way that the raven's beak held the line and pulled the slaves in. The slaves were placed with the other property to be given away. But as he led in the fourth group he collapsed. Blood ran from his mouth and he died within minutes. The Wrangell guests became frightened at this, thinking they might be blamed and a war would begin. So they ran to launch their canoes.

Kuxtitc had a nephew [his heir] named Kadetya', and he came out to remedy matters. He stood in front of the house and spoke to the Wrangell people, who were now in their canoes. He said, "My uncle's guests! Not only Kuxtitc is going to die that way! [meaning, all men must die]. Come ashore!" At this the guests came back in and took their seats. Two wise old men sat at the side of Kadetya and the potlatch went on. Kadetya at this time took the name-title of his just-dead uncle.

### **Peace with the Xetlkwan**

The Xetlkwan had had war with the Tantakwan Ganaxadi. But early one summer about ten years later they sent word that they wished peace. All the Tantakwan assembled at the fort called Dasxa'k near Cat Island. Caklen was chief at this time. His son Antxwa'h was now grown and was counted a "prince" of Bear House of the Tekwedih. On top of his father's house, Yetlhit, was a platform, and when the weather was fine Antxwah would sit there, dressed in a Hudson's Bay blanket and kerchief. The Xetlkwan had stopped in Kwain Bay to don their costumes before coming in, and he saw the flash of a mirror. He gave the word. There were seventy canoes, for all the Stikine people came also, Chief Cekc (Shakes) was the leader. Another Wrangell chief was Kaccestu'h. The Tekwedih of the Tantakwan were acting as nakani (literally, "brothers -in-law" serving as arbitrators).

The flotilla landed in a bay of Cat Island where they built a mock fort on the beach. In the morning one of them shouted, "Shakes' war is coming!" One of the Tantakwan answered, "Wah sakat ani'kW" (what of it?). After further bantering, a Tantakwan asked, "How many have you killed already?" For the Tantakwan had killed many but had lost only seven.

Chief Tek of the Xetlkwan was chosen as "deer." But the Wrangell people clustered so thickly around him that the Tekwedih could not get at him to "capture" him. He stood

atop a rock. The Tekwedih came in a canoe. At their every attempt the crowd blocked them. Finally GM's father dove through between the legs of the "defenders" and hauled him out. Then the other nakani seized him, with the usual cry of "waw+." Tek was taken to Caklen's house where the Ganaxadi "shot" him with only powder in the muskets, and threatened him in mock anger in various ways. There was no fire in the house, another "sign" that they intended to kill him. They put him on a box near the fireplace where he sat holding his war knife in his hand. For an hour no word was spoken. Then Tek jumped onto the lower platform and sang:

Did you die against the door of the other world, my uncle?  
 Did you die against the door of the other world, my uncle?  
 Did you die and let me live with the stones? All must go there, I, too, will go.

This meant that he wished to fight and die. At this, Caklen told the nakani to disarm him. So they took away his knife and disrobed him, continually uttering "waw+" to soothe him. Then the Ganaxadi sent the go-betweens for another "deer," this time one named Kakle'nu, a youth. They frightened him, too. Still others were brought in, twenty in all. To each was given something in the way of a gift. Three Ganaxadi chiefs had been killed, Cantaguhh, Tanguye'h, and Yetltsge't. Against each of these the Ganaxadi "placed" eight Xetlkwan. That is, according to the eight long bones of the body, so they counted each of the three chiefs as worth eight commoners, for no Xetlkwan chiefs had been killed. (And during the war Tanguye had said to Xekah as he struck him, "You are not worthy to be killed to balance my uncle.") There was an interval of silence, then Caklen rose and said to his wife, "Nitck, give the blankets away." She handed out three blankets. [Giving a mere three was in itself almost an insult.] But another Banaxadi chief, Nawada'wtc, gave a slave and considerable property.

Then Caklen addressed Tek as follows, "Tek, I do not feel kindly toward you. Why should I put these goods in front of you to pay for your uncle's dead body? Cantaku was killed, and I am not satisfied as to how he was killed. Now it will be your duty to answer me when I've finished. See if you are satisfied. It will be eight men against my uncle's death, eight men against Tanguye, and eight men against Yetltsget." But Tek gave no reply, showing they would be satisfied. This ended the part of the ceremony by the Tantakwan. The go-between (nakani) for the Xetlkwan called Caklen out to be "deer." He was "dugegi," against and equal to Tek. He came out of his house dressed for war and was duly "captured." (This part of the ceremony must be in a different house.) There was no payment, for the payments had been made in the Tantakwan part. After the ceremony Tek stayed with the Tantakwan while Caklen went to Killer Whale Fort at Loring with the Xetlkwan. There he was taken to a house where Tek's sister lived and was put at the rear (i.e., the "head") of the house. The Xetlkwan gathered round. There was no fire burning, a bad sign. This worried Tek's sister, for it meant that they intended to kill Caklen, and he was "against" her brother. She secretly gave Caklen a knife, but he spat loudly and threw it in the ashes, saying, "So many deaths we have already had. And I would be killed for them! So why do you wish me to play with this little knife?" But at this the Xetlkwan chief said the pacifying phrase "waw+" four times. Later Xetlkwan went again to the Tantakwan, and the final peace ceremonies were held.

### **The War between the Henyakwan and the Stikinekan**

The war began over the killing of some Henya by an early Chief Shakes (Ceks) of Wrangell. The war involved all clans of both tribes. On the Wrangell (Stikine) side the Nanyaayih, Kaskwedih, Xetlkwan, and Kaiyachittan Wolf side clans and the Kiksadi, Tihittan, and Teklkwedih Raven side clans took part. On the Henya side the Cangukedih, Kakoshittan, Tekwedih, Antcuhittan Wolf clans and the Ganaxadi, Titlhittan, Tagwanedih, and the Dekiganaxadi Raven clans took part.

The Henya went to Wrangell in twenty-five war canoes. At a place they called Tcantaych the Stikine had a fort. The men were away and the Henya succeeded in capturing the women and children and destroying the fort. The Stikine then built Duknuwu (fir tree fort). The Henya went there and lay offshore. One of the Stikine, named Kuxadeh, came out and shouted curses and insults at the Henya. He did not know it but his mother had been captured and was lying in one of the canoes, covered with a mat. She heard her son's insults and asked her captor to remove the mat. She shouted to her son, "Do you think your words will win this war? You had better stop talking." Later in the day Kuxadeh again appeared and called out, "Mother, is that you?" She replied that it was indeed she. He asked, "Is your life long enough?" She replied, "Yes." (That is, he meant had she lived long enough was she willing to sacrifice her life to give her people information.) Late that night the Henya became sleepy, so allowed their canoes to drift downstream, guided by one of the captives. As the last canoe left, the old woman threw off the mat and shouted to the people of the fort, "The war party is going downriver!" At daylight the Stikine launched their canoes and followed. The Henya had gone ashore at Tcantaych at the mouth of the (Stikine) river. There they had pulled their canoes up and the Wolf clans and Raven clans had made separate camps.

As the first Stikine canoes appeared the Raven people asked what clan they were. The Stikine said, "Kiksadi," and were signalled to go against the Wolf clans of the other camp. When the Stikine Wolf clan canoes came they stood off from the camp of the Henya Raven camp. [This was so that clan and moiety "brothers" would not be fighting each other.] One of the Stikine Kiksadi men wore a war hat called "Bear Hat." On it was a plume of baleen and a piece of fur. This was "bait." (He wore a Wolf moiety hat because he was "child" of Tekwedih, a Wolfclan.) The Tinedih clan shaman had foretold that if such "bait" was seen the Henya would win; if it were not seen, the Stikine people would win.

A Henya war chief named Tlana'tl came on a Stikine warrior on the beach and killed him. It was Kuxadeh, the one who had hurled the insults. The Henya Wolf clans were losing their fight so the Raven clans came to their aid, to help their "fathers." They killed the war leader with the Bear hat. The man who killed him cut off the head and held it in his teeth. This frightened the Stikinekan and they took to their canoes. So the war was won. The Henya cut the heads of their own dead and took the scalps of their enemies. They buried their own dead but let the other bodies lie. Then they went up the river to Fir Tree Fort where the Stikine women and children were. These saw the canoes coming and came out with cries of joy, thinking it was their own men returning victorious. A few old men

and some women escaped, taking some children with them. The others were captured. Among the captives was a baby who was to become the mother of Chief Cekc (Shakes). She was a baby in the cradle. Chief Tlanatl asked who the baby was and learned she was the grandchild of Chief Cekc. [These name-titles often occur in each generation of a lineage, the name passing from a man to his nephew.] So the child was not harmed; besides she was also of Chief Tlanatl's grandfather's clan. She was not taken away by the Henya but left at the fort for the refugees to find.

The Henya started home after burning the fort but again stopped at Tcantayeh. There they piled the bodies of the Stikine dead in two heaps, according to clan. The Henya Wolves took care of the Stikine Raven bodies; the Henya Ravens piled the Stikine Wolf corpses. The bodies were covered with brush so the birds would not eat them. But because Kuxadeh had reviled them they slit his lower lip, cut off his penis and put it in the slit as a "labret." His testicles were cut out and stuffed in his cheeks. His head was cut off and put on a pole, but the body was buried wrapped in a sea otter robe. His scalp was taken as a trophy by a warrior named KaxkaTh, who also got the Bear hat as a trophy. The bodies of the Henya dead were then burned and the bones taken home. The child in the cradle was saved by her people and years later gave birth to a child who became Chief Cekc. As this child grew up his mother repeatedly told him that he must never make war on the Henya, for they had been merciful to her; that except for Tlanatl he would have been born a slave. This is why it is said that an ancestress of the great Chief Cekc [of modern times] was a slave. And Chief Shakes of modern times knew this. After this war the two tribes kept the peace.

#### The Tlingit Indians (Emmons and De Laguna 1991a)

##### Slavery

At Wrangell one man killed another. To save the slayer's life, the chief paid for the crime, but since the slayer had not discharged the debt by the time he died, the chief took his mother as a slave, although she was never sold [to collect the money owed]. An old Stikine Tlingit told me that the *Kartch-ut-dee* family [Qa'c'adi, Raven 28], to their great shame, were in the habit of enslaving the poor and orphans of their own blood, and that a chief so held a widow in bondage. Her duty was to care for the large canoe, but it cracked because she neglected to keep it wet and covered. She was so badly punished that she ran away, and married among the Tahltan of the upper Stikine. Even to this day, the coastal Tlingit clans reproach their fellow clansmen in the interior as being the children of a slave.

[In the same period, Sir George Simpson (Simpson 1847), on his voyage around the world, 1841-42, visited the Hudson's Bay Company post at Fort Stikine (Wrangell), and reported of the Stikine and their neighbors:

One full third of the large population of this coast are slaves of the most helpless and abject description. Though some of the poor creatures are prisoners taken in war, yet most of them have been born in their present condition. These wretches, besides being constantly the victims of cruelty, are often the instruments of malice or revenge. If ordered by his master to destroy red or white man, the slave must do so, however dangerous may be the service, for, if he either refuse or fail, his own miserable life must play the forfeit, . . . [Chief Shakes, Wolf 18]

was said to be very cruel to his slaves, whom he frequently sacrificed in pure wantonness in order to show how great a man he was. On the recent occasion of a house-warming, he exhibited, as part of the festivities, the butchery of five slaves; and at another time, having struck a white man in a fit of drunkenness and received a pair of black eyes for his pains, he ordered a slave to be shot by way at once of satisfying his own wounded honor and of apologizing to the person whom he had assaulted. His rival, [Quatekay, "the second chief of the tribe," unidentified, but probably Raven 32], on the contrary, was possessed of such kindness of heart, that, on grand holidays, he was more ready to emancipate his slaves than to destroy them. Yet, strange to say, many bondmen used to run away from Quatekay, while none attempted to escape from Shakes,—an anomaly which, however, was easily explained, inasmuch as the one would pardon the recaptured fugitives and the other would torture and murder them.

The Stikine participated in slave sacrifice and the torture of witches (Young):

Fort Wrangell, on the site of the earlier Russian Redoubt St. Dionysius and of the Hudson's Bay Company Fort Stikine, was built between the town of the Stikine and the area where the foreign Tlingit tribes camped when they came to trade at the fort. ] But for the most part the officers of the Fort knew nothing of what was going on in either camp. . . . Murders, robberies, torturing of witches and even sacrifice of slaves might go on— and did—without the officers knowing or inquiring about these occurrences.

Four or five years after the building of the Fort, at the erection of a large new community house and big totem pole to make good the name of the new chief who had taken the place of the deceased Shustaak [Raven 33], ten slaves were brained at one time with the same greenstone ax and sent to wait upon the deceased chief in "Sickagow" [sigi' qa'wu 'a'ni, "dead people's land"], the Happy Hunting Ground of the Thlingits. Of this massacre the commanding officer of the Fort knew nothing or, if it was reported to him, no investigation was made.

[The Stikine were a wealthy and arrogant tribe.] Before the American occupation of Alaska their great war canoes made frequent raids down the Coast, attacking the villages of the Queen Charlotte group of islands, those on the shores of Vancouver Island and the islands in the Gulf of Georgia. They possessed slaves, who were taken from the Puyallups and Neah Bays, and a few who were said to be descendants of the Chinooks at the mouth of the Columbia River. I estimated that there were at least forty slaves held by the Stickeens when I arrived at Wrangell [July 10, 1878].

[In 1879] the slavery question became acute. There were many slaves in and about Fort Wrangell, some of them held by the Stickeen chiefs and others brought there by the "Foreign Indians" [Kake, Hutsnuwu, and other Tlingit]. These slaves were obtained in two ways by the Thlingits and the Hydats. The manner in which most of them were procured was by the great war parties, which, from thirty to a hundred years before our arrival, went down the coast in their large canoes, attacked the Flatheads of Puget Sound and the natives of Vancouver Island, killing the men and making captives of the women and children. The slaves thus procured and their children, for they frequently married in captivity, were held as property in all the tribes.

The other method was by self-surrender. A man would become so deeply involved in debt that neither he nor his immediate kin could see any prospect of payment. His creditors were persistent in their demands. At last, after much talk he would give himself up, with as many children of his family as were necessary to satisfy the long-standing obligation, and they would go to the house of the creditor family and become slaves.

However, while those obtained by foray were counted as mere chattels, the master having the power of life and death over them, those taken for debt within the same tribe stood on a different footing; and there was always the hope in their hearts that they could serve out their time and purchase their freedom. They were part of the family in the community house, and often their masters had a real affection for them and treated them well.

But the slaves captured from foreign tribes were despised, slighted and bartered at the will of their masters. Frequently they were sacrificed at the death of a chief, or to propitiate the spirits of the glaciers which were swallowing up their salmon streams, or the spirits of the mountains which precipitated landslides upon the camps, or the spirits of the ice which overturned huge icebergs to the destruction of unwary canoeists. When they died, instead of their bodies being cremated they were thrown out in the woods to rot or be devoured by the wolfish dogs.

So far *as* I could ascertain, no real effort had been made by the officers at Fort Wrangell and Sitka to abolish slavery [despite orders that the President's Proclamation of Emancipation should apply to Alaska]. Of course, I instituted a vigorous campaign against this evil. [The collector of customs at Wrangell, Colonel Crittenden, a Southerner who did not want the "Siwashes" to have slaves when his people had to give them up, assisted Young in this.]

Although the masters objected, and often pretended to liberate their slaves while still holding them in servitude, we soon affected practical freedom. We sent back to Nanaimo in British Columbia, to Tacoma and Port Townsend and to the west coast of Vancouver Island upward of twenty men and women who wished to return to their native tribes. [Others seem to have chosen to remain with their former masters.]

### Gratitude Dance

[Emmons here referred to the following incident recorded by Paul:

One instance at Wrangell—while dancing Gratitude Dance, one party, *Wo-way-tee* tribe (probably Wolf 26, Xu'xVdi), sang more than four songs. *Nin-ye-ah-ye* [Na'nya'a'yi, Wolf 18] got insulted, and they began to fight, right while at the dance.

It happened that their [host's] emblem, the Raven Hat, was not anywhere near at hand to place between them as a symbol of peace, Emmons explained.] So one of the leaders, a woman, got up. In her excitement she says, "Caw, Caw, Caw," just like a raven [the cry of her clan]. The whole party quieted down just as soon as that was heard. Another woman shouts and says, "When a raven is hard up for something to eat, the raven crows upon killerwhale, and the killerwhale dies. Now that Raven has crows upon you, upon the Killerwhale."

Both parties' emblem was the Killerwhale. The emblem is more like their flag. The party broke up and went home for fear of further trouble. The Raven tribe [moiety] got together. Kadashan [a Raven 32 leader] among them, and they went to each house of the guests and sang the Art's fixt, shaman's] songs for them, and pleaded with them. Three days after that, all the Raven women dressed up in their best and went to the guests' houses and invited them for a light lunch. Their faces were painted Ravens Wing, Raven's Bill, Frog's Footprint, etc. fin ceremonial crest designs].

When the guests came, [there was) coaxing, singing, etc. . . . Then the *Wo-way-tee* tribe [Wolf 26] got up and one man danced with *Shu-ke-ut* [ceremonial headdress, sakiat]. One of the *Nin-ye-ah-ye* Wolf 18] danced in like manner, so both parties made up.

The reason why the leader always seems so anxious about his guests, for fear of any trouble among themselves. If there is serious trouble among the guests, the leader [host] is to be *blamed* for it. ]

[Emmons ended the story:] Peace was finally made by the head man of each family (the two Wolf clans] who dressed in ceremonial costume as *Kau-a-kon* squwaka'n, "deer," or hostage-ambassador], the customary method of settling trouble between clans or tribes after war.

### Witchcraft & Surrender of Culture

[Soon fears of witchcraft were again revived when a human skull, with the flesh half gone—surely the property of a witch—was found under the house of Jakob Ukotsees, a relative of Kah-tu-yeatley's. Chiefs Shakes and Shustaak demanded to know if Young would tolerate the witches that were making people sick (Young 1927:137-39). At a meeting of all the principal leaders of the Stikines, Shakes called for testimony of the natives to convince Young that witches really existed. As the latter wrote (Young 1927:140-42):

The testimony of practically all present was then heard. Of late years I have made a study of the Salem witchcraft cases and have compared the testimony given in the press by our enlightened New England forefathers with the testimony of the Stickeens in that notable council of ours. A comparison of this evidence shows a surprising resemblance. . . . [T]here were in both the same positive statements of the transformation of the persons accused into the form of wolves, ravens and demons; the same mysterious convulsions, trances and painful seizures of their victims; the same jumble of piety and malice, of falsehood and delusion; the same *hysterics* . . .

One by one stories of incidents which were told as coming under the personal knowledge of the speakers were related with seeming truthfulness. . . . The mass of testimony, if it could be dignified by that name, was overwhelming. But while these men claimed to be eye-witnesses of these mysterious events, the "witnesses did not agree together"; . . . [and Young became convinced that] the unscrupulous and avaricious medicine-men were at the bottom of it all. Many of these tales were put into the mouths of the witnesses by their fits.

As Young (1927:146) wrote later:

I firmly believe that all of the medicine-men in Southeastern Alaska at that time and since were *conscious frauds*. They were in the business simply for the profit that there was in it. They did not believe in their own powers. In fact, one of the most noted of them, when I pinned him down, confessed as much. I said, "You know yourself that you are simply fooling these people; you have no *Yoke*, and never had one. You cannot do anything you profess to do. Why do you do it?"

He grinned at me with that aggravating insolence that those fellows possessed in superlative degree, and said: "I do it for the same reason that you come and preach about your God—for *pay*."

[Young succeeded in getting the Wrangell natives to form a council, with Chief Shakes as the head (although Young himself retained great power as "manager"), with authority to try all cases of alleged witchcraft, practicing black arts, or frightening people. The Indians pledged that there was to be no more tying people up for witchcraft, no medicine man was allowed to practice in the Stikine town, and that "the old feasts and potlatches which led to so much robbery and disorder were to be done away..." All the principal men signed. "Then there was a general handshaking and the presentation to me of a multitude of old dance implements, pipes, stone axes and other relics of their past life, and the Council adjourned with prayer and benediction."

[Thus the Indians of Wrangell pledged to give up all the ceremonies symbolizing crest and clan, and gave away their clan heirlooms. Henceforth they were to be modern United States citizens.

[Young knew of course that superstition died hard. Shamans continued to practice in the "Foreign Town" where visiting natives from other areas lived. Shakes engaged Klee-a-keet to cure his younger brother, whom Young had been treating. When the missionary broke into the house where the shaman was holding his seance, Shakes was embarrassed but

pleaded that the shaman be allowed to continue (there was evidently no witchcraft accusation). Young agreed, but told Klee-a-keet that if he failed and the youth died, neither he nor any other shaman would be allowed to perform in the town. And when the young man did die, the whole family of Shakes took back all of the wealth that had been given as fee to Klee-a-keet, and left him nothing but his canoe. The shaman in a rage tried to stab the missionary, but was prevented by the outraged Stikines. And Mr. Young acquired the knife, "a beautiful trophy! The handle was of crab-apple wood, carved in the semblance of a wolf's head with abalone shell eyes and teeth."

[Shakes and Young together dealt with another witchcraft case, this one in the Foreign Town, where a little girl had been hidden under the flooring of a house occupied by a Kake couple. When they got the trap door open: Down in a hole under the floor, about three or four feet deep, lay a naked child, some five or six years of age, sobbing. . . . Her hands were tied tightly behind her back, and we found on her body marks or stripes, as if she had been cruelly beaten. . . . She was apparently starved. When we asked how long since she had eaten anything, she said: "Many days." When questioned why she was put down in that hole she did not know. Shakes had been informed, however, that a medicine-man had named her as bewitching the [Kake] woman, and they had begun to torture her. They might have put her to death had we not interfered.

[There were few cases of witchcraft accusation at Wrangell after this, because the shamans were afraid, and the town became known as a haven of refuge. "At one time," wrote Young (1927:154), "there were seven girls and six boys in our school under our care, who had been accused, and in some cases tied up, as witches," but who had escaped to Wrangell. [Furthermore, Young reported:

When a Stickeen */ht* made an incantation in a house on the outskirts of the village our Council was called. We summoned the offender, made him return the fee he had collected and talked to him so severely that he voluntarily cut off his long hair and presented the ugly mop to me as a sign of his surrender . . . [and Mrs. Young burned it!].

## CHAPTER 5: A Photographic History of Wrangell and the Shtax'heen Kwaan

The photographs of this chapter were obtained from “The Tlingit Indians” by George Emmons and Frederica de Laguna as well as from the Alaska Digital Archives, the latter of which is a compilation from various sources. Each photograph and illustration is accompanied with a description and citation. Most do not have associated in-text citations in previous chapters. There was no effort to validate the year, author, events or people associated with each nor is this an exhaustive compilation. It should be noted that some of the photographs may not have been originally collected with the express permission of the clan or that of individuals depicted therein but it is almost impossible to decipher this. None will be recreated for profit (in fact no part of this report will be profited from by the author) and it will be used solely for educational purposes.

## Maps

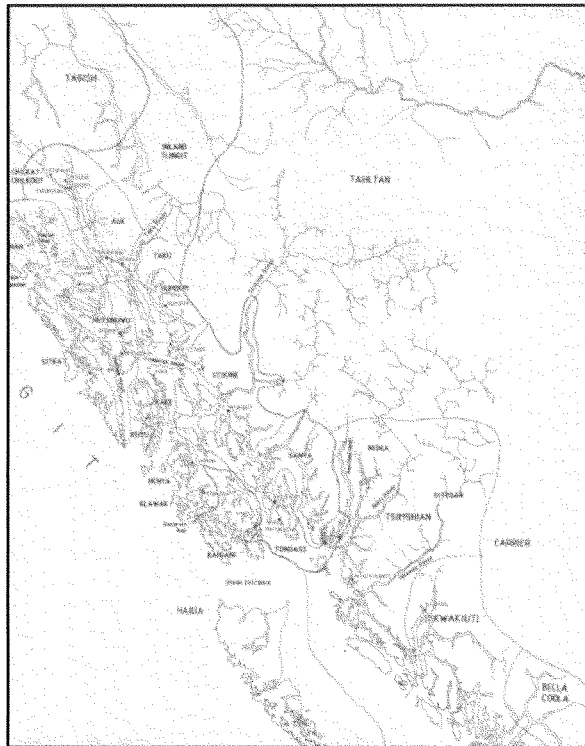
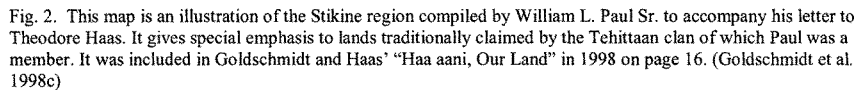


Fig. 1. Map depicting Kwan territories of the southern Tlingit in relation to one another and in relation to other cultural groups. (Emmons and De Laguna)



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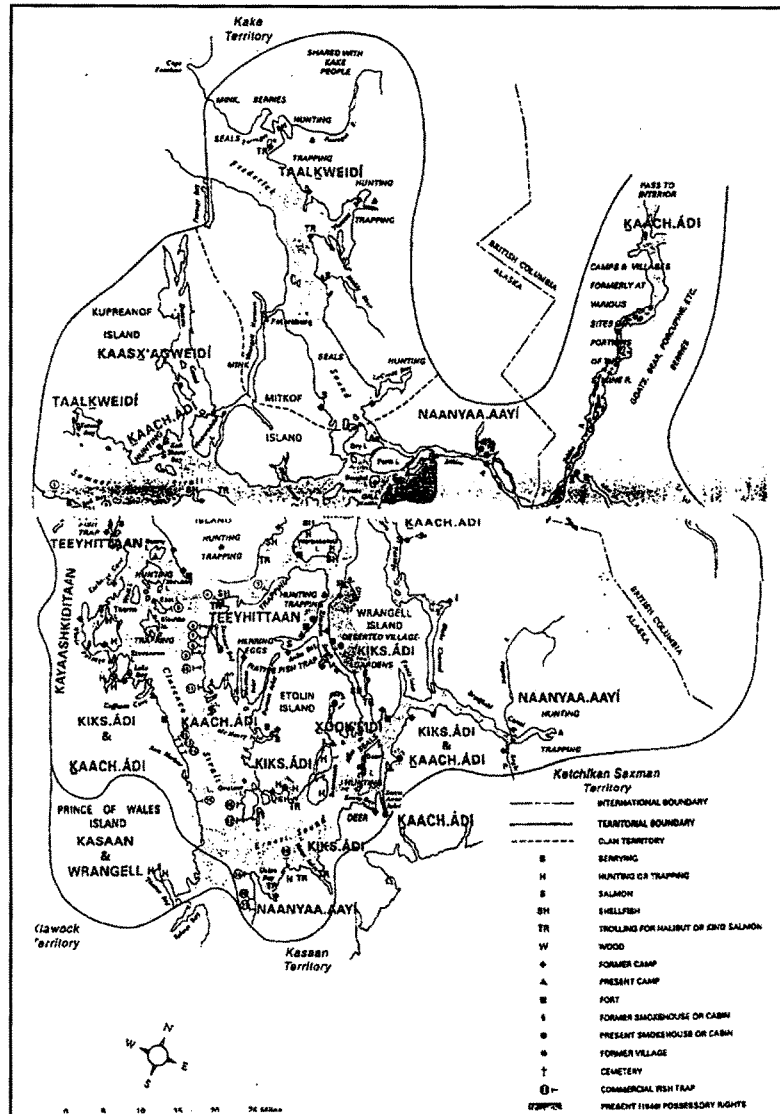


Fig. 3. This map is an illustration by Goldschmidt and Haas in their 1998 "Haa Aani, Our Land" (Chart 11) and depicts the aboriginal uses and ownership of the Shtax'heen Kwaan of the Tlingit in 1945. (Goldschmidt et al. 1998b)

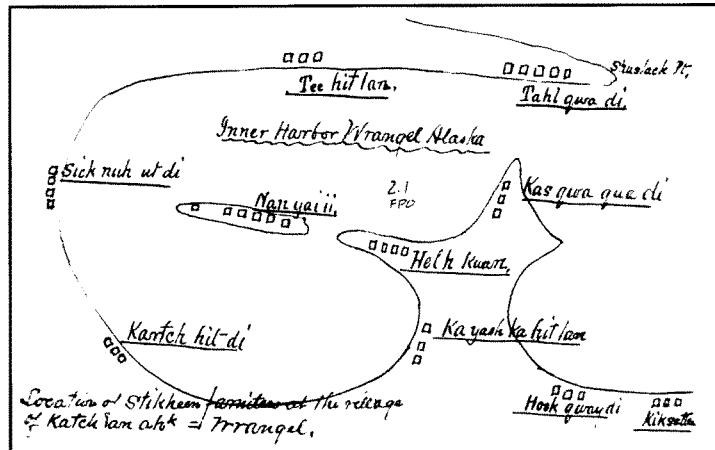


Fig. 4. This map is of Wrangell proper and depicts the relative locations of clan houses as witnessed and illustrated by George T. Emmons sometime between 1880 and 1900 while on board a naval vessel. (Emmons and De Laguna 1880-1990)

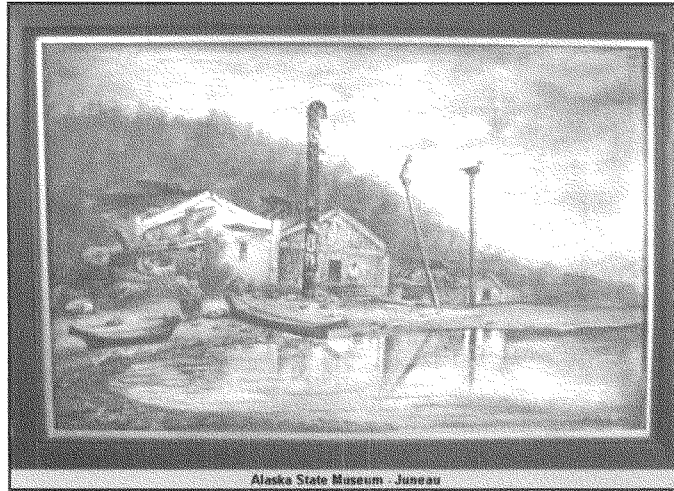
***Town of Wrangell***

Fig. 5. Framed oil painting depicting Wrangell c. 1891, with three totem poles standing before two Native houses on the shore of a small bay. Painted by Martha S. Knapp, wife of Gov. Lyman Knapp, 3<sup>rd</sup> Governor of Territory of Alaska. Presented by Mrs. Frances Morgan, daughter of Gov. & Mrs. Knapp, to the State of Alaska. Sen. Ernest Gruening presented the painting for Mrs. Morgan to Gov. William Egan, who in turn presented it to Edward L. Keithahn for the Alaska Historical Museum in a ceremony held in the Governor's Office Dec. 30, 1959.



Fig. 6. Chief Shakes Island, Wrangell, AK. Ca. 1900. (Unknown ca. 1900)

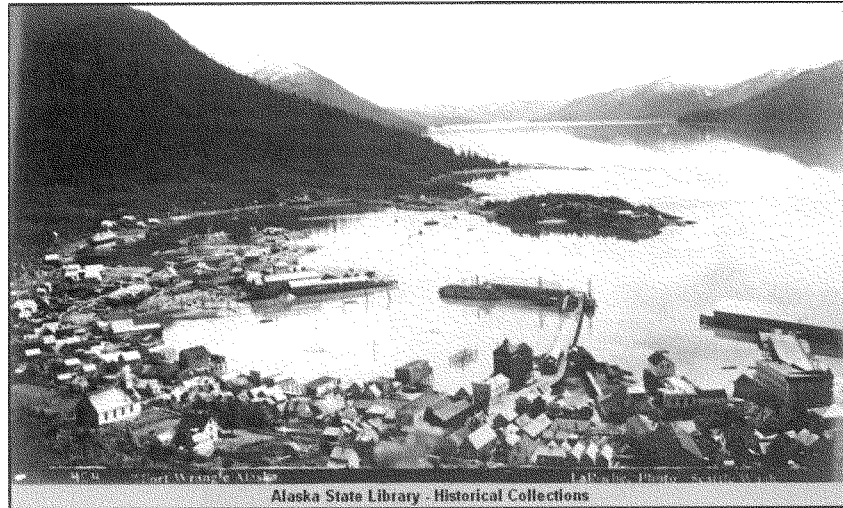


Fig. 7. View of Wrangell from Mount Dewey. Ca. 1890-1902. (LaRoche 1890-1902b)

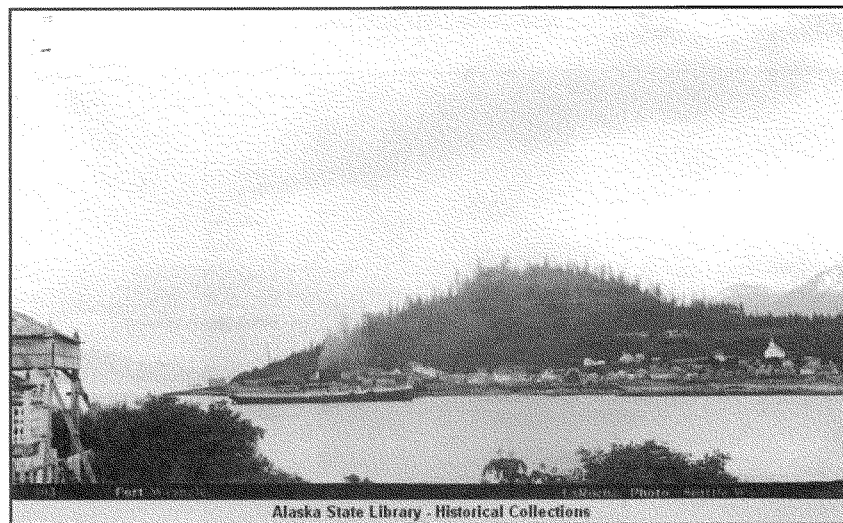


Fig. 8. Waterfront view of Wrangell, AK. Ca. 1890-1902. (LaRoche 1890-1902a)

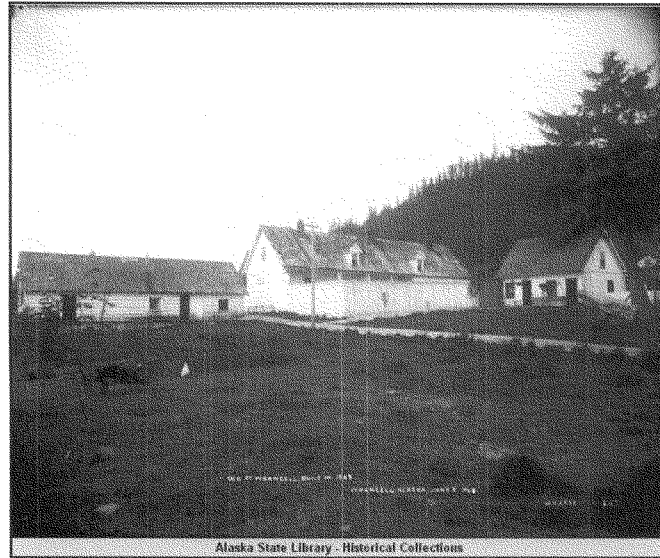


Fig. 9. Old Fort Wrangell built in 1868. Photograph from 1908. (Case 1908)

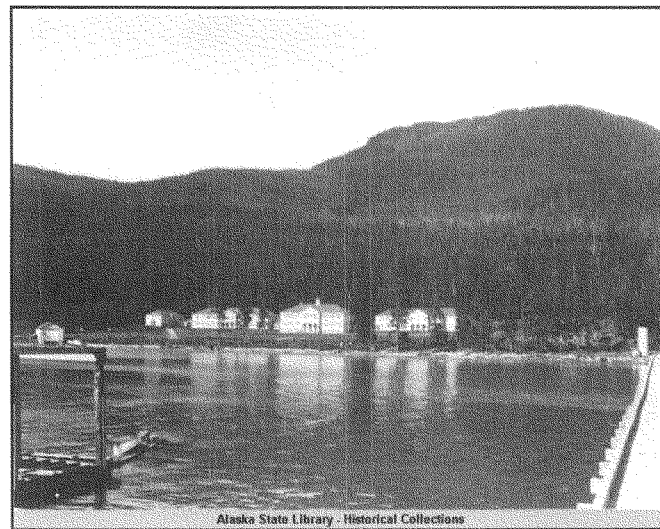


Fig. 10. Wrangell Institute. Wide view with water and dock in foreground. Ca. 1890-1940. (1890-1940)



Fig. 11. Photograph of site of Old Wrangell. (ca. 1894c)

**Structures & Totems**



Fig. 12. Chief Shake's house and totems ca. 1894. Man in regalia with dog in front of house. (ca. 1894b)



Fig. 13. Old Chief Shakes home. Wrangell, Alaska. A typical old community house. Ca. 1894. (ca. 1894a)



Fig. 14. Chief Shakes's house with Bear-up-the-Mountain and Go-na-ka-dot totems.(ca. 1890-1920).



Fig. 15. People in front of Chief Shakes house, Wrangell. Ca. 1916. (ca. 1916)

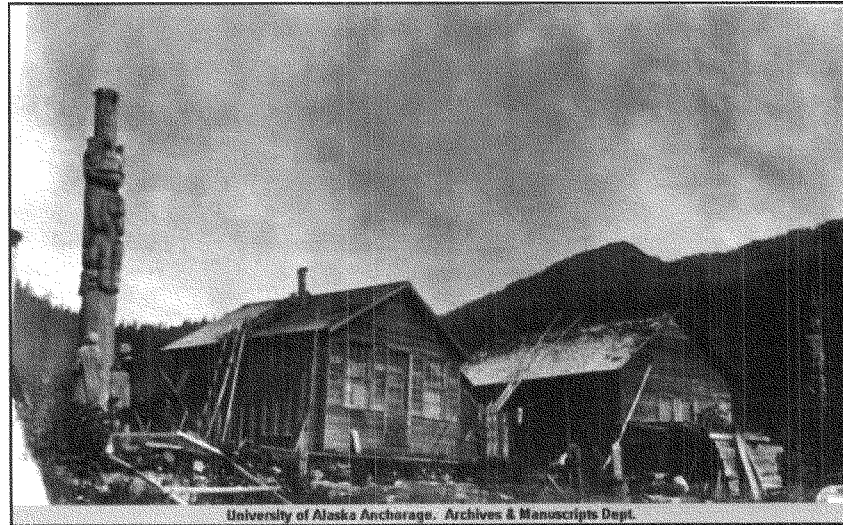


Fig. 16. Chief Shakes House Wrangell, Alaska in 1927 (Clark 1927)

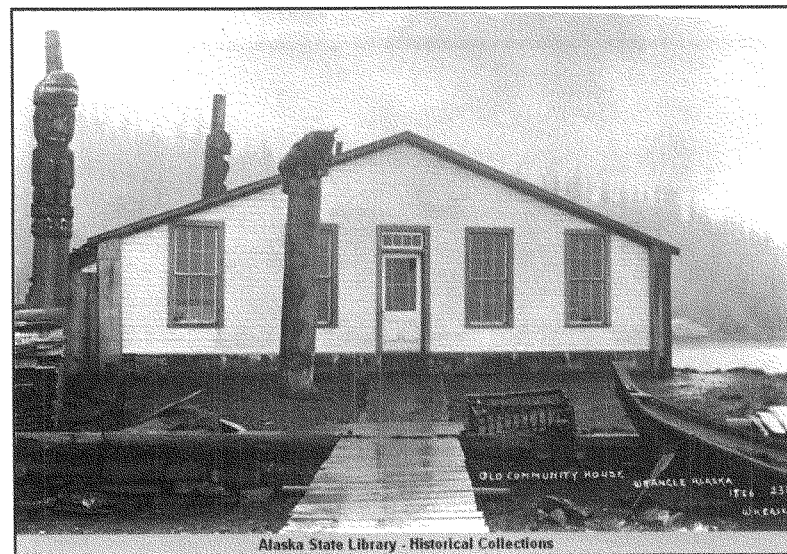


Fig. 17. Old Community House in Wrangell, 1886. (Case 1886)

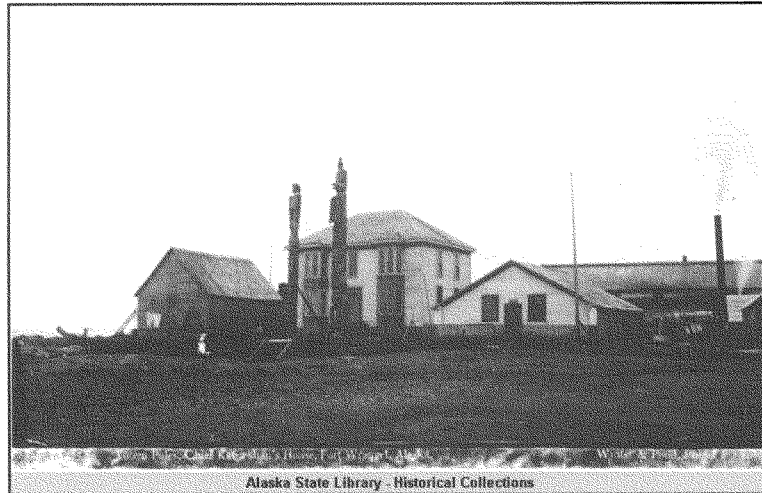


Fig. 18. Totem Poles, Chief Kat-a-shan's [Kadashan] House, Fort Wrangel [Wrangell], Alaska. Title taken from image. Three houses with Crane and Red Snapper totem poles in front of two-story house in center, c. 1895. (Pond 1893-1943)

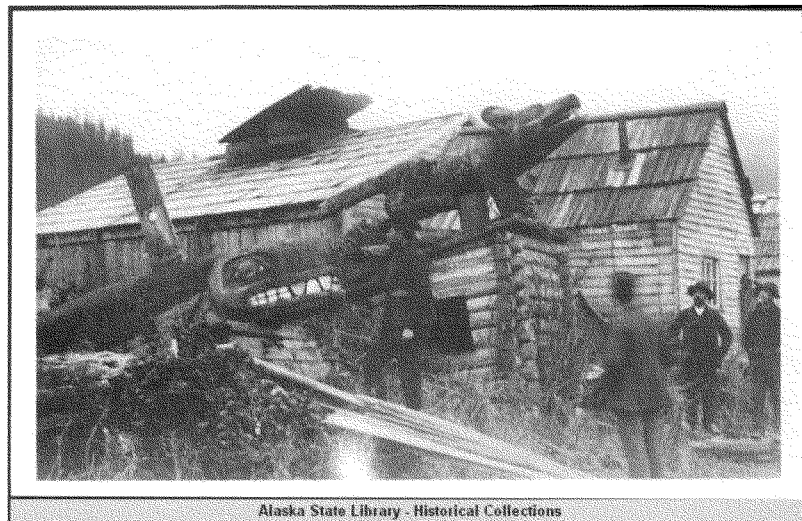


Fig. 19. Four men stand outside wooden buildings and grave monuments with killer whale and wolf totems on top, Wrangell, AK. Ca. 1878-1919. (Unknown 1878-1919)

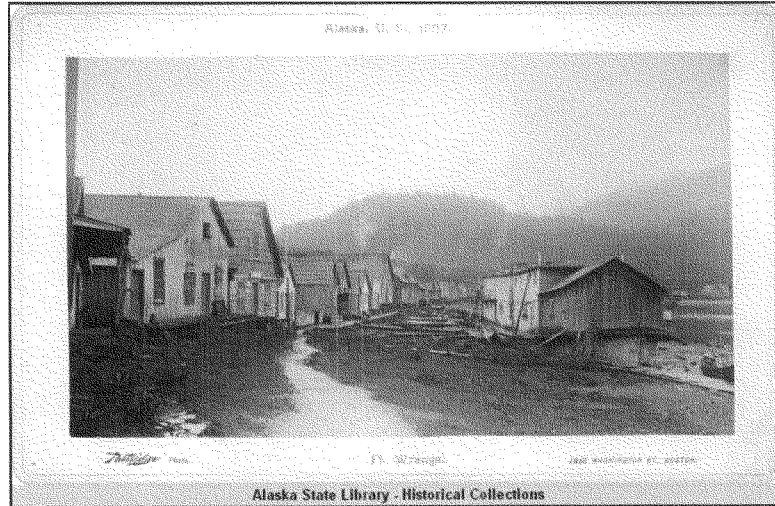


Fig. 20. Wooden homes along waterfront at low tide, Wrangell, Alaska. 1887. (Partridge 1887)

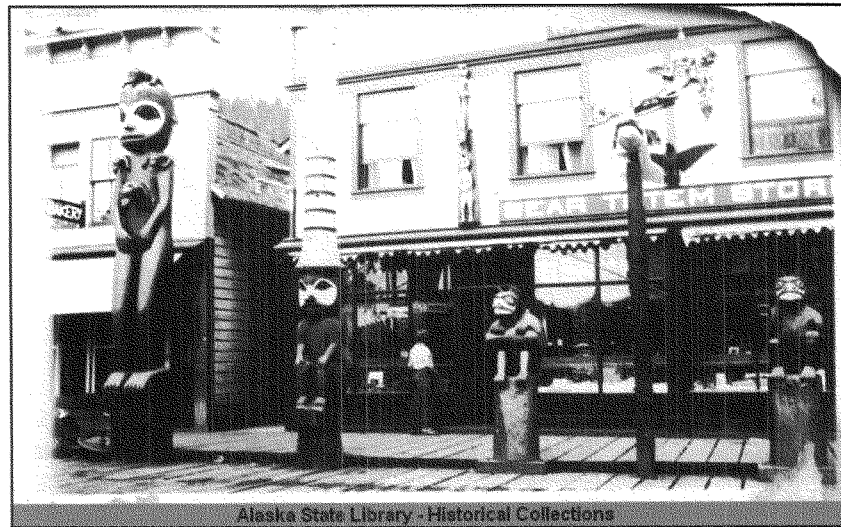


Fig. 21. Totems in front of Bear Totem Store, Wrangell, Alaska, 1930. (Rolston 1930)



Fig. 22. Kad-a-shan [Kadashan] House, Wrangell. Crane and Red Snapper totem poles, Wolf totem figure in front, c. 1895.(Pond 1896-1913)



Fig. 23. Totem poles near Wrangell, 1986. (May 1936)

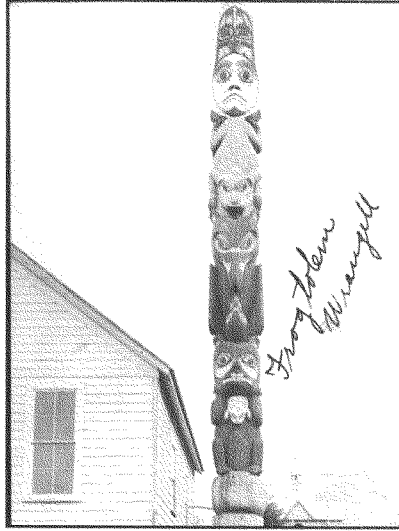


Fig. 24. Photograph of Frog Totem in Wrangell identified as belonging to Chief Kahlteen. Ca. 1890-1910. (Weber 1890-1910)

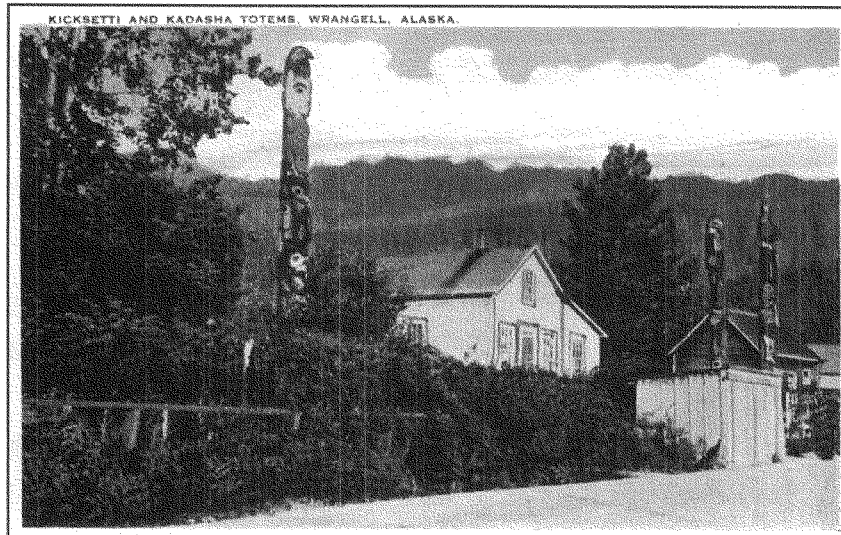


Fig. 25. Kicksetti [Kiks.adi] and Kadasha Totems in front of Sun House, ca. 1930-1950. (ca. 1930-1950)

*People, Regalia, & Other At.oow*



Fig. 26. Members of the Nanyaa.aayi (Wolf 18) clan in ceremonial costume, in front of Ground Shark House, Wrangell, 1895. (Photographer unknown. AMNH). (Emmons and De Laguna 1895b)

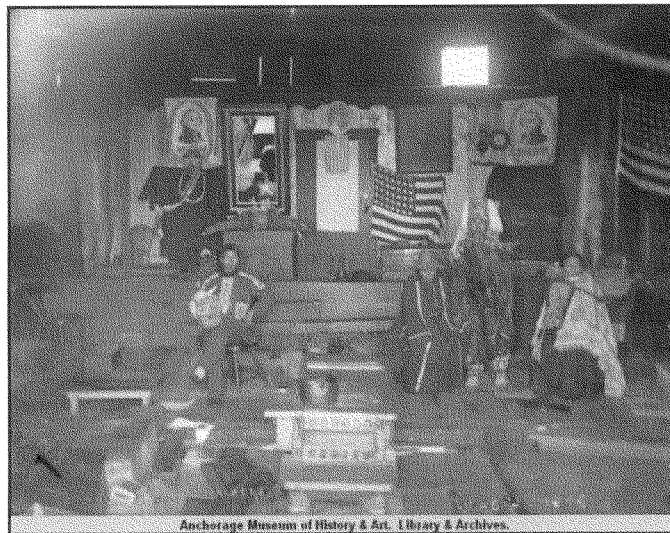


Fig. 27. Group of men wearing costumes for a performance inside Chief Shakes House, Wrangell, Alaska on July 16, 1898. American flags and pictures of George Washington hang on the walls. (Goetze 1898a)



Fig. 28. Tlingit Chief Charles Jones Shakes at home with possessions, Wrangell, Alaska ca. 1907. (Garfield ca. 1907)

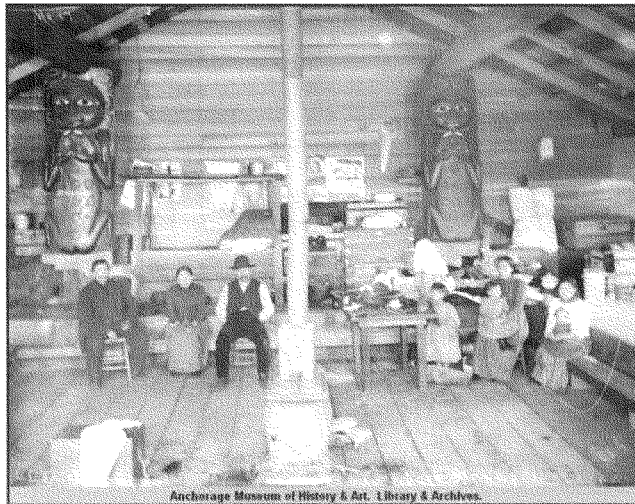


Fig. 29. Group of native men, women, and children sitting in front of totem poles in Xixch'i Hit (Frog House) of the Kaach'adi clan of the Shtax'heen Kwaan (Wrangell People). The Xixch'I Gaas' (Frog House Posts) are still in Wrangell.

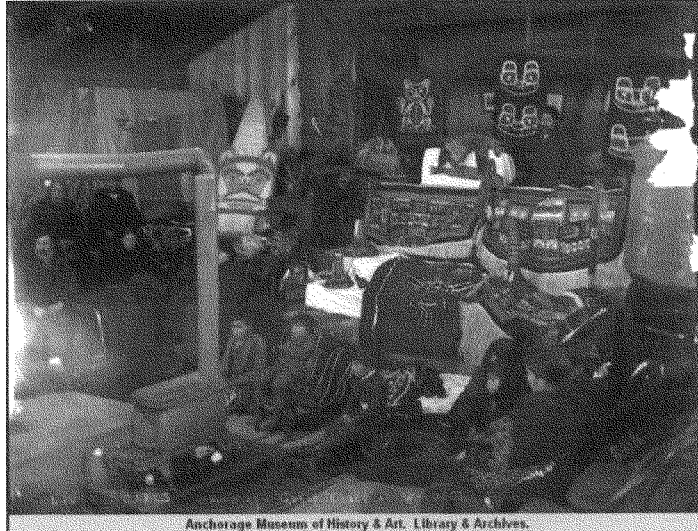


Fig. 30. Coonk Shakes, nephew of a great chief of Wrangell. Pages Title taken from front. Men, women, and children gather in the center of the Chief Shakes House, Wrangell, Alaska. 1896-1913. (Goetze 1896-1913)



Fig. 31. Tlingit handicrafts and artwork displayed on wall in Wrangell, AK. 15 April 1899. (Goetze 1899a)



Fig. 32. Chief Shakes and another Nanyaa.aayi (Wolf 18) chief in dance costumes, Wrangell, 1895. The man in the doorway wears a complete brown bear skin. Chief Shakes (left) wears the "bears ears" headdress and a tunic ornamented with halibut shell to represent bear's head, and hold the "Killerwhale Cane." Photographer Unknown. (Emmons and De Laguna 1895a)



Fig. 33. Chief Shakes V, Kow-ish-te, Wolf 18, lying in state, surrounded by crest heirlooms of his clan, Wrangell, May 1898. (Photograph probably by George Davidson, USNM cat. no. 4780.) (Emmons and De Laguna 1878)



Fig. 34. Tlingit in Wrangell on July 6, 1898. Listed as "Iskimos" in photo. (Goetze 1898b)

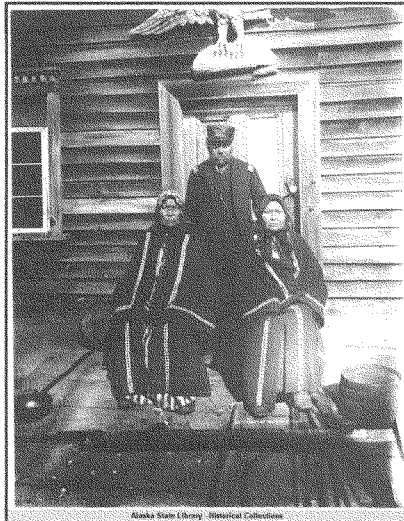


Fig. 35. Kow-ee (Back) with wife Ok'lak (Left) and sister-in-law (Right) who was his second wife. Wrangell, AK. 1896. Verified by Chief Jimmie Fox on April 17, 1954. (Pond 1896)



Fig. 36. Indian school children dressed in grandfather's blanket. Wrangell, AK. Feb. 1911. (Phillips 1911)

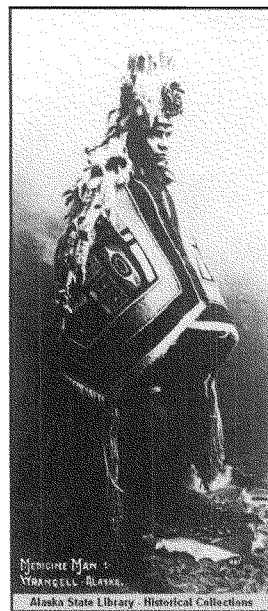


Fig. 37. Medicine Man in Wrangell, Alaska. Ca. 1887-1926. (Greely ca. 1887-1926)

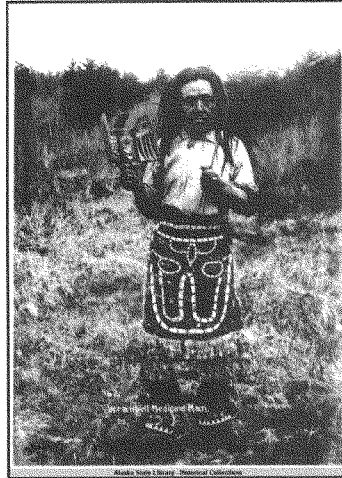


Fig. 38. Medicine man holding raven rattle and wearing apron decorated with dentalium shells and puffin bills. Wrangell, AK. Ca. 1900. (Pond 1893-1943)

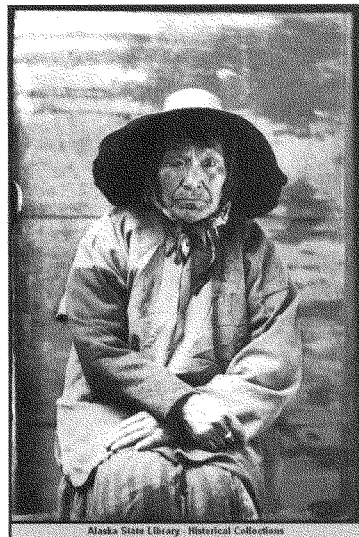


Fig. 39. Tlingit elder at Fort Wrangell, Alaska. Woman with lower lip labret wearing a spruce hat, bandana, cloth coat, and dress; sitting with crossed wrists, ca. 1900. (1893-1943)

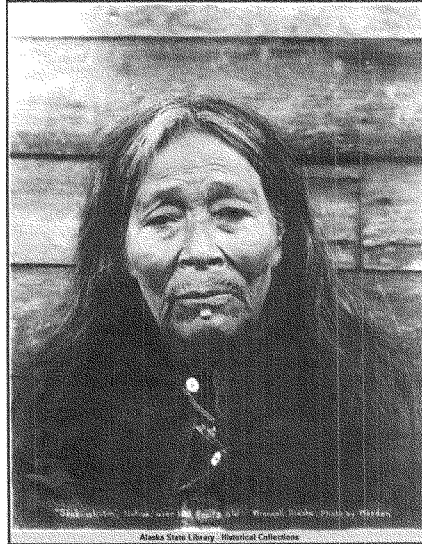


Fig. 40. "Shak-ish-tin", Native elder over 100 years old, Wrangell, Alaska. Ca. 1882-1930. (Worden 1882-1930s)



Fig. 41. Man with wolf hat and two boys posed with guns and dressed in Tlingit regalia. Wrangell, AK. 17 January 1899. (Goetze 1899b)



Fig. 42. Photograph of Chief Shakes VII, 1935-1975. (Sweeny 1935-1975)

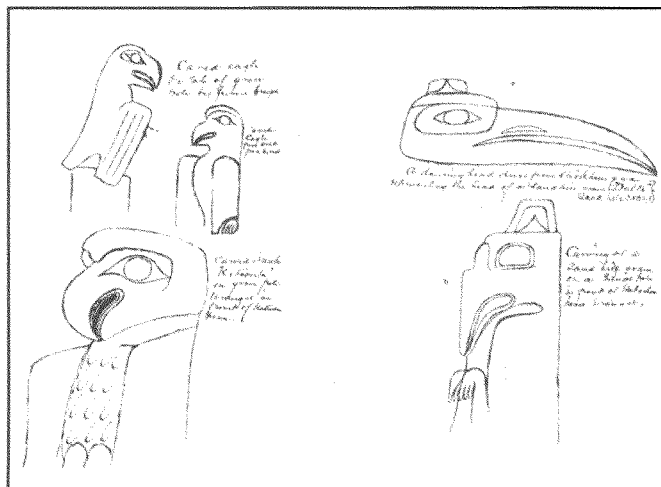


Fig. 43. Mortuary posts, Wrangell. (Sketches by G.T. Emmons. AMNH.) Top Left. Two posts with carved eagles. Bottom Left. Carved hawk, Ketchuke, on mortuary pole in front of Kadashan's house, Raven 32. Right. Carvings representing the sandhill crane, dulth, (a) on a dancing headdress, Wrangell and (b) on a mortuary post in front of Kadashan's house, Raven 32, Wrangell. Sikine Tribe. (Emmons and De Laguna)

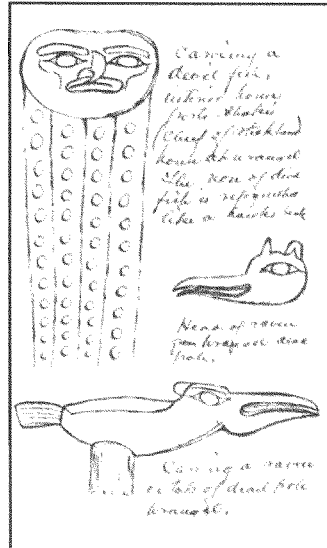


Fig. 44. Carving posts, Wrangell. (Sketched by G. T. Emmons. AMNH.) Top. Carving of a devilfish; the nose is like a hawk's beak; interior post in Chief Shake's House, Wolf 18. Bottom. Ravens on mortuary poles, Wrangell. (Emmons and De Laguna)

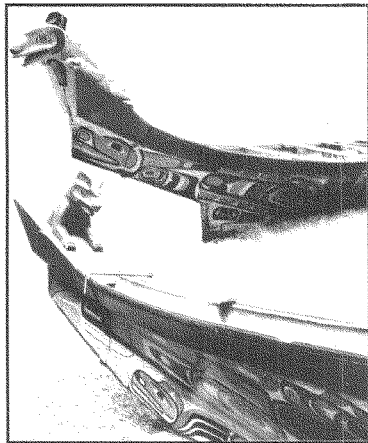


Fig. 45. Chief Shake's Haida canoe. (Obtained by G.T. Emmons for the World's Fair of 1893, and now in the collections of the Smithsonian Institution. Smithsonian Institution photographs, nos. 4813 and 34375.) Top. Bow with carved bear and painted "blackfish" (pilot whale) which has caught a seal. Bottom. Stern, with carved bear and painted raven.

*The Last Great Potlatch*

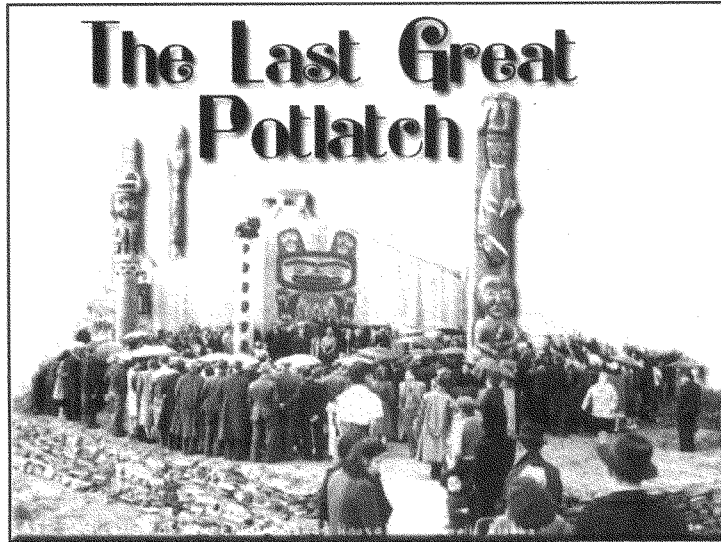


Fig. 46. Picture of The Last Great Potlatch attendees in front of Chief Shakes Tribal House, 1940. (Sentinel 1940)

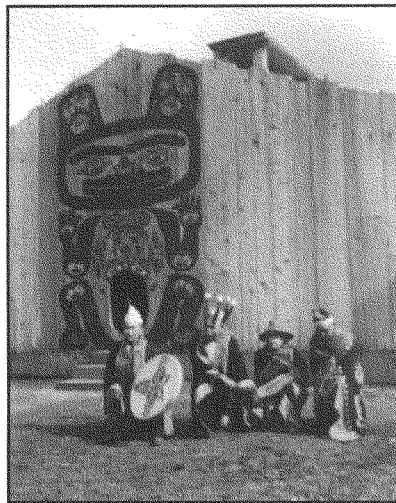


Fig. 47. Tribal leaders in front of Chief Shakes Tribal House during potlatch, Wrangell, AK. 1940. (Unknown 1940e)



Fig. 48. Totem of "Bear Up The Mountain" being erected during potlatch, Wrangell, AK. 1940. (Unknown 1940a)

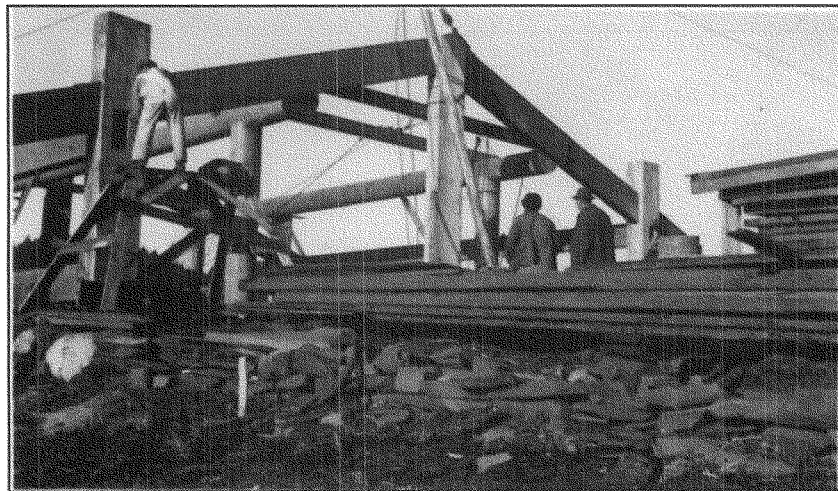


Fig. 49. Construction of Chief Shakes Tribal House, Wrangell, AK. 1940. (Unknown 1940b)



Fig. 50. Chief Shakes' Canoe in Wrangell Harbor during potlatch with Chief Shakes VII in bow. 1940. (Unknown 1940c)

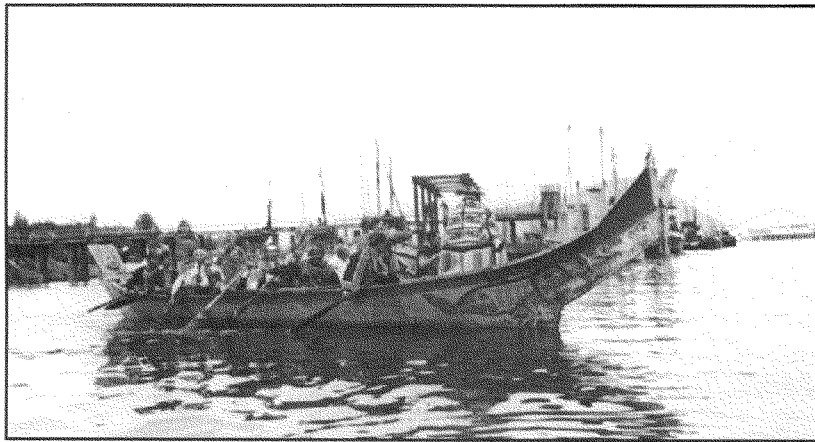


Fig. 51. Chief Shakes' Canoe in Wrangell Harbor during potlatch with Chief Shakes VII in bow. 1940. (Unknown 1940d)

## TABLES

Table 1. List of Stikine clans and house groups identified by Swanton (1908). (Swanton 1908)

|                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| STIKINE                                                                                           |
| <i>Kik's'e'di</i>                                                                                 |
| Qag's'n hit (sun house); chief, Qila's'ke (moving of sides--of a frog)                            |
| Tlaq' hit (retaining-timbers house); chief, xü' (property)                                        |
| Xixet' hit (frog house)s; chief, Qila's'ke (same man as second above)                             |
| <i>Ti hit sän</i>                                                                                 |
| Ti hit (bark house); chief, Qac (a Tsimshian name taken in war)                                   |
| <i>Qil'kadi</i>                                                                                   |
| Näx hit (halibut house, näx, being the name of the largest variety of halibut)                    |
| chief, Tik's'e' (winter change, because frogs go away when winter comes)                          |
| Xixet' hit (frog house)s; chief, Kici'te (woman turning into a man)                               |
| akg' hit (gambling house); chief, iag'p; meaning uncertain                                        |
| Kacil's'y' hit (house lowered from the sky--like one in a favorite Tlingit story;                 |
| chief, Kägat's'x (because Raven had a basket of the kind called kä)                               |
| Tec hit (rush house, in memory of their old houses in the interior); chief,                       |
| Lü'eké (frog's back)                                                                              |
| <i>Kag'ap'e'di</i>                                                                                |
| Xü hit (thunder house); chief, Sqak' (named after the raven, because the                          |
| raven is always begging for something to eat)                                                     |
| ukä'n hit (house standing at right angles to the rest); chief, Tā'naxk'; mean-                    |
| ing uncertain                                                                                     |
| Xixet' xä'ye hit (frog's-den house); chief, Än-tün yöl (big-town raven)                           |
| Tän hit (sealion house); chief, Kokustä't; meaning uncertain                                      |
| <i>Tut'p'e'di</i>                                                                                 |
| Cü hit, or in full, Tüt'p' naxk' 'eu hit (mountain-back-of-Tüt'p' house); chief,                  |
| Qidat'ü'gu (human skin)                                                                           |
| Kaxqoye'ndux hit (the name of the last monster that the hero Laj'ayä'k' and his                   |
| brothers killed was Kaxqoye'ndux); chief, Qoxo'k'atc                                              |
| <i>Nanyak'yt</i>                                                                                  |
| Qia' tui hit (shark house); chief, Kloxen' (the name of the first Nanyak'yt, chief                |
| of Old Wrangell. Cüks, below, was his nephew)                                                     |
| Hit ün (big house); chief, Cüks (a Tsimshian name taken in war)                                   |
| Tat'k hit (cliff house); chief, Guja'o (monster)                                                  |
| Q'a'tu nä'd hit (shark's-intestines house); chief, Gälge'; meaning uncertain.                     |
| Kük hit (box house); chief, Kit-tün (big killer whale)                                            |
| Ä'ntoka hit (house at the farther end of the town--its position in Old Wrangell);                 |
| chief, Kädjibag't; meaning uncertain                                                              |
| *He built this house when he was going to have his children tattooed, and was the first person in |
| Alaska to invite people to a feast on such an occasion, so it is said.                            |
| *This name was given with a Kik's'e'di woman who settled among these people.                      |
| <i>S'iknax'e'di</i>                                                                               |
| Q'än hit (reel house); chief, Qä'xns; meaning uncertain.                                          |
| Änk' hit (named from a cane taken from the Tsimshian in war and applied to a                      |
| house in order to disgrace them); chief, Qila'n (taken from a picture of wealth seen              |
| by this man and called iä'n)                                                                      |
| <i>Xiq'e'di</i>                                                                                   |
| Cün hit (steel house, recently adopted); chief, Gux-nä'wu (dead slave)                            |
| Ä'nda ü'na hit (cannon house); chief, iagwa'te (a kind of weed like rhubarb,                      |
| used in making peace "because it looks nice")                                                     |
| <i>Kaul'ekidän</i>                                                                                |
| Kit hit (killer-whale house); chief, Toq (stone)                                                  |
| <i>Nt qan</i> (no house names obtained)                                                           |

Table 2. Estimate of Kolosh in 1834 by Veniaminov. (Emmons and De Laguna 1991d)

| TABLE 4<br>Estimate of Kolosh in 1834 by Veniaminov |                                      |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Tangasskoe                                          | [Tongass I]                          | 150 souls   |
| Sanakhscoe                                          | [Sanya II]                           | 100 souls   |
| Stakhinskoe                                         | [Sitkine III]                        | 1,500 souls |
| Genuvskoe                                           | [Henyu IV or Auk X]                  | 300 souls   |
| Kuyutskoe                                           | [Kuyu VI]                            | 150 souls   |
| Kekuyvskoe                                          | [Kake VII]                           | 200 souls   |
| Takutvskoe                                          | [Taku IX]                            | 150 souls   |
| Akutskoe                                            | [Auk X]                              | 100 souls   |
| Chilkatskoe                                         | [Chilkat-Chilkoot XI]                | 200 souls   |
| Kutsmovskoe                                         | [Hutsnuwu XII]                       | 300 souls   |
| Sirkhinskoe                                         | [Sitka XIII]                         | 750 souls   |
| Ledianoprolvskoe                                    | [Icy Strait <sup>1</sup> Hoonah XIV] | 250 souls   |
| Lutuskoe or Akvetskoe                               | [Lituya and/or Dry bays XV]          | 200 souls   |
| Yakutatskoe                                         | [Yakutat XVI]                        | 150 souls   |
| TOTAL                                               |                                      | 4,500 souls |

Note: This table is from Veniaminov (1840 [1984:382]), although the tribes have been rearranged according to their order in Table 3 and given their modern names. There are no entries for Klawak (V) or Sumdam (VIII), probably because these small groups were not recognized as distinct tribes, or were not known. Veniaminov included two Haida groups, omitted here: the Kaigamskoe (1,200 souls) and Chamskoe (150 souls), making a grand total of 5,800. (His editor, R. A. Pierce, has corrected this figure to 5,850.) Veniaminov further stated that the total number had been 10,000 in 1833, before the smallpox epidemic. Petroff (1884:35) reproduced what was essentially the same table, but with anglicized names, finding it "remarkably accurate in its total."

<sup>1</sup> This group was placed by Veniaminov at the end of the list, right after the Haidas, thereby suggesting that this group was also Haida. Petroff (1884:35) designated them as "Sanakun," which is close to Sanya' q'ā'n, the Tlingit name. They were probably the Sanya Tlingit, who were otherwise not represented.

<sup>2</sup> Petroff rendered the name of this group as "Henu," and suggested that they were the "Hunya or Hanega," that is, the Henya. The translators of the Tlingit in Veniaminov (1840 [1984]: Nora and Richard Dauenhauer, indicate that the tribal name refers to Dzantik' Hí'nu, or Gold Creek, Juneau; this would make the inhabitants Auk. Henyu seems to be the more likely identification, especially since this tribe was not otherwise mentioned.

<sup>3</sup> The name refers to an unidentified settlement on Icy Strait (according to Nora and Richard Dauenhauer), so the inhabitants were Hoonah.

Table 3. Census of Native Tribes of Russian America between Latitude 59° and 54°40' N, Exclusive of the Sitka Tribe on Baranof Island, in 1839. (Emmons and De Laguna 1991e)

| TABLE 5<br>Census of Native Tribes of Russian America between Latitude 59° and 54°40' N,<br>Exclusive of the Sitka Tribe on Baranof Island, in 1839 |               |                        |                    |       |       |      |                  |        |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|------|------------------|--------|--------|
| Trader's Name                                                                                                                                       | Tribal Name   | Location               | Age                |       |       |      |                  | Slaves |        |
|                                                                                                                                                     |               |                        | Total              | Men   | Women | Boys | Girls            | Male   | Female |
| Tongass (Tongass)                                                                                                                                   | Kutshocent    | Glacier strait         | 315                | 85    | 40    | 60   | 65               | 0      | 9      |
| Chukchee (Suma)                                                                                                                                     | Lukshocent    | Long Pass              | 177                | 45    | 30    | 39   | 43               | —      | —      |
| Stikine (Sitkine)                                                                                                                                   | Stikine river |                        | 1,586              | 802   | 455   | 196  | 133              | 35     | 89     |
| Aukut (Wolf 31)                                                                                                                                     |               | Port Stuart            | 186                | 50    | 45    | 42   | 49               | —      | —      |
| Likemahut (Wolf 19)                                                                                                                                 |               | Stikine river          | 118                | 31    | 24    | 50   | 13               | 2      | 4      |
| Twe-twe-twe (Raven 11)                                                                                                                              |               | Stikine river          | 83                 | 38    | 29    | 10   | 9                | 3      | 4      |
| Kwakwaka (Raven 32)                                                                                                                                 |               | Stikine river          | 135                | 59    | 41    | 10   | 6                | 6      | 13     |
| Kikani (Wolf 26)                                                                                                                                    |               | Stikine river          | 234                | 92    | 67    | 36   | 32               | 2      | —      |
| Nashtagh (Wolf 18)                                                                                                                                  |               | Stikine river          | 300                | 83    | 117   | 60   | 40               | 32     | 32     |
| Tajagut (Raven 33)                                                                                                                                  |               | Stikine river          | 169                | 52    | 51    | 27   | 23               | 2      | 8      |
| Kikasee (Raven 10)                                                                                                                                  |               | Stikine river          | 99                 | 31    | 23    | 21   | 18               | 4      | 8      |
| Kashette (Raven 12)                                                                                                                                 |               | Stikine river          | 172                | 61    | 60    | 20   | 31               | 4      | 8      |
| Hanaga (Henyu)                                                                                                                                      | Hanaga        | Port of Wales Sound    | 299                | 84    | 80    | 49   | 47               | 2      | 4      |
| Kake                                                                                                                                                | Kake          | Ketchikan archipelago  | 361                | 109   | 106   | 70   | 64               | 24     | 20     |
| Tako Samdan (Taku, Sumdam, and Sitka)                                                                                                               |               | Takoo and Sitka rivers | 493                | 127   | 110   | 71   | 66               | 54     | 60     |
| Auk (Auk)                                                                                                                                           | Auk           | North of Takoo river   | 203                | 72    | 61    | 33   | 31               | 2      | 2      |
| Chilkat (Chilkat)                                                                                                                                   | Chilkat       | Lynn Canal             | 408                | 107   | 116   | 71   | 66               | 42     | 30     |
| Hootchew (Hootchew)                                                                                                                                 | Hootchew      | Brook's bay            | 729                | 247   | 240   | 85   | 76               | 40     | 41     |
| Cross Sound (Hoonah)                                                                                                                                | Hoonah        | Cross Sound            | 782                | 258   | 234   | 108  | 86               | 40     | 54     |
| TOTAL                                                                                                                                               |               |                        | 5,445 <sup>1</sup> | 1,694 | 1,542 | 824  | 755 <sup>2</sup> | 205    | 153    |

Note: Census by J. J. Jones, Douglas, Alaska's Rex Company, from Petrich 1984:194-195.

<sup>1</sup> The total of the tribes has been estimated to be interpreted to that in Table 3. The figures have been estimated that were listed by Douglas or separate counts. The "Auk" were explicitly all living in that town as an independent tribe, and the other Sitka clan groups were not on a "Wolf" (Taku) (Sikine). The total has been calculated excluding the six villages of Kake (Henyu) who had a total population of 1,754 (including slaves). The grand total for the native population in the Sound region is approximately 7,200 persons, of whom 4,450 would be the Tlingit and their slaves.

<sup>2</sup> All the separate counts for the Tlingit have been added; the grand total would be 4,450 persons living in Tlingit territory, 4,450 Tlingit and their 2,000 slaves. The total is reached by adding the Tlingit figures given by index. Here it is 1,755 Tlingit are subtracted from the grand total of 7,200, the resulting figure is 5,445 for the Tlingit only. The error seems to be in the calculation of the number of Tlingit girls.

<sup>3</sup> A total of 426 Tlingit girls is subtracted from the total of 1,201 girls; this figure would be 775.

Table 4. Estimate of Kolosh [Tlingit] in 1861. (Emmons and De Laguna 1991f)

| Settlements, Tribes                 | Totals      | Free             |         | Slaves           |         |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
|                                     |             | Males            | Females | Males            | Females |
| Tanga [Tongass I]                   | 333         | 154              | 154     | 13               | 12      |
| Stakhin [Stikine II]                | 697         | 308              | 308     | 41               | 40      |
| Ga'ho [Hanya IV? Auk X?]            | 411         | 195              | 197     | 10               | 9       |
| Kututs [Kuyu VI]                    | 262         | 126              | 126     | 5                | 5       |
| Kek [Ka'ke VII]                     | 445         | 210              | 210     | 13               | 12      |
| Taku [Taku IX]                      | 712         | 335              | 337     | 20               | 20      |
| Asanka Harbor <sup>a</sup> [Auk X?] | 118         | 56               | 56      | 3                | 3       |
| Chik'kar [Chilkat XI]               | 1,616       | 728              | 728     | 80               | 80      |
| Khutsnov [Hutsnuwu XII]             | 600         | 280              | 280     | 20               | 20      |
| Stikha [Sirka XIII]                 | 1,344       | 715              | 535     | 51               | 43      |
| Icy Strait [Hoonah XIV]             | 331         | 154              | 154     | 13               | 10      |
| Utsa Bay [Dry Bay XV]               | 590         | 265              | 267     | 29               | 29      |
| Yakutat [Yakutat XVI]               | 380         | 163              | 168     | 25               | 24      |
|                                     | TOTAL 7,839 | TOTAL FREE 7,209 |         | TOTAL SLAVES 630 |         |

Note: This table, the tribes or settlements arranged according to the order in Table 1, is taken from the report of Lieutenant "Wherman" Verman of the Russian Navy, published by Tikhmenev (1861-63, p. 1459-428). The Kagan-Hada with 280 free men and 280 free women plus their 90 male and 90 female slaves have not been included here. Peroff (1884: 38) who also published the same figures, remarked that Verman had "obtained only the totals at each place and divided them subsequently". He also corrected the totals for Tlingit free men and women as published by Tikhmenev. The corrected totals are given here.

<sup>a</sup> There is again the difficulty in identifying the "Genu" Peroff calls them "Hoonah," but does not add them to the Icy Strait Hoonah (Cross Sound settlements).

<sup>b</sup> Asanka Harbor ("Asian Harbor" of Peroff) is probably Freshwater Bay, on the east coast of Chikagof Island, where the Wolf 17 settled, coming from Hoonah to Hutsnuwu country. It may have been Auk territory in 1861.

Table 5. Estimate of Tlingit in 1880. (Emmons and De Laguna 1991b)

|                                                      |     |                                                                |             |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Tongas [Tongass], Island mouth Portland canal        | 173 | Chilkat [Chilkat-Chilkoot]                                     | 988         |
| Cape Fox [Sama, not Tongass], Prince of Wales island | 100 | Serdemak, Chilkat river and bay                                | 171         |
| Stakhin [Stikine]                                    | 317 | Katikwutia, Chilkat river and bay                              | 125         |
| Shustak's village, Etholin island [Raven 33]         | 38  | Klukwagan, Chilkat river and bay                               | 565         |
| Kash's village, Etholin island [Raven 11]            | 49  | Chikoot, Chilkoot river                                        | 127         |
| Shakes' village, Etholin island [Wolf 18]            | 38  | Khootznahoo [Hutsnuwu]                                         | 666         |
| Towayai's village, Etholin island [Wolf 25 or 26]    | 82  | Augoon [Angoon], Admiralty island, Hood's bay                  | 420         |
| Kohitne's village, Stakhin river [Raven 10]          | 28  | Scutskoon, Admiralty island, Hood's bay                        | 246         |
| Himaushan's village, Stakhin river                   | 31  | Sirka                                                          | 721         |
| Kadishan's village, Stakhin river [Raven 32]         | 27  | Sirka, Indian village, Baranof island                          | 540         |
| Shaliyan's village, Stakhin river                    | 24  | Silver Bay [Baranof island]                                    | 39          |
| Hanaga [Hanya], Prince of Wales island, west coast   | 300 | Hot Springs [Baranof island]                                   | 26          |
| Klawak, Prince of Wales island, west coast           | 27  | Indian River [Baranof island]                                  | 43          |
| Kouyou [Kuvu], Prince of Wales island, west coast    | 90  | Old Sirka [Baranof island]                                     | 73          |
| Kek [Ka'ke]                                          | 568 | Hoonah [Hoonah]                                                | 908         |
| Klukwan [Ka'ke village], Kupranof island             | 261 | Kwutekian [Hoonah], Chichagof island                           | 800         |
| village, Kupranof island                             | 82  | Klathagoo, "Chichagof island" [N shore Cross Snd]              | 108         |
| village, Koo island                                  | 100 | Scattered villages between Cape Spencer and Bering             | 200         |
| village, Port Houghton                               | 50  | [Yakutat] bay [Not Yakutat mbe, but Lituya Hoonah and Dry Bay] |             |
| village, Sevmours channel                            | 75  | Yakutat, Bering bay                                            | 300         |
| Takoo [Taku]                                         | 269 | [Tlingitized Evak, Kalahki]                                    | 328         |
| Tokcat's village, Takoo river and inlet              | 26  | Yaktag villages, foot of Mount Saint Elias range               | 152         |
| Chitkins's village, Takoo river and inlet            | 113 | Chikhaat villages, Comptroller bay                             | 170         |
| Katany's village, Takoo river and inlet              | 106 | Cape Martin, Mouth of Copper river                             | 6           |
| Forshou's village, Takoo river and inlet             | 24  |                                                                | TOTAL 6,763 |
| Auk                                                  | 640 |                                                                |             |
| village, Stephens passage                            | 290 |                                                                |             |
| village, Admiralty island                            | 300 |                                                                |             |
| village, Douglas island                              | 50  |                                                                |             |

Note: These figures are from the Tenth Census of 1880 (Peroff 1884: 29, 31-32). The groups are identified as far as possible, and are listed in the same order as the tribes on table 3. Some of Peroff's groupings are corrected, thus the Tongass and the Cape Fox groups derive from one tribe, not two (the Kuvu, Hanya, and Klawak form a "Prince of Wales island tribe").

Table 6. Estimate of Tlingit ("Koluschan") in 1890. (Emmons and De Laguna 1991c)

| TABLE 8<br>Estimate of Tlingit ("Koluschan") in 1890 |       |         |        |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------|--------|
| Tribe                                                | Males | Females | Totals |
| Tongass                                              | 137   | 118     | 255    |
| Stikhtin [Stikine]                                   | 135   | 120     | 255    |
| Hanega [Henya]                                       | 152   | 110     | 262    |
| Kake [and Kuyuk?]                                    | 114   | 120     | 234    |
| Taku [and Sumdum?]                                   | 114   | 109     | 223    |
| Auk                                                  | 145   | 134     | 279    |
| Chilkat [and Chilkoot]                               | 420   | 392     | 812    |
| Hutznuhu [Hutsnuwu]                                  | 235   | 185     | 420    |
| Sitka                                                | 427   | 387     | 814    |
| Huna [Hoonah]                                        | 283   | 309     | 592    |
| Yakutat                                              | 169   | 176     | 345    |
| Totals of "Tlingit in<br>Southeastern District"      | 2,331 | 2,160   | 4,491  |
| Sitka                                                | 1     | —       | 1      |
| Yakutat                                              | 3     | 6       | 9      |
| Yaktag [Kalaksh]                                     | 44    | 38      | 82     |
| Totals of "Tlingit in<br>Kadiak District"            | 48    | 44      | 92     |
| TOTAL                                                | 2,379 | 2,204   | 4,583  |

Note: These figures taken from the Eleventh Census of 1890 (Potter 1893:158).  
omit the Kaganu and Tamschan in southeastern Alaska and the Eyak ("Ugalenest") of  
Cordova Bay and the Copper River delta, but include the Tlingitized Eyak of the Gulf  
Coast (Kalaksh or Tribe XVII) and Tlingit from Sitka and Yakutat living among them or  
among the Eyak proper.

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October 15, 2015

The Honorable John Barrasso, *Chairman*  
Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests,  
and Mining  
U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and  
Natural Resources  
304 Dirksen Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Ron Wyden, *Ranking Member*  
Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, and  
Mining  
U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and  
Natural Resources  
304 Dirksen Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510

**Re: S. 872 the Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act**

Dear Chairman Barrasso and Ranking Member Wyden:

**A Tlingit Native Perspective**

My Tlingit name is Tashee, I am the recognized clan leader or *hít s'aati* for the Kiks.ádi of the Shx'at Kwáan (Stikine River Area). On behalf of my people I am writing to you about the important piece of legislation, referred to above, pending before the Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests and Mining of which you are a member. We urge your support.

Recently your subcommittee held a hearing on the bill and heard testimony from Leo Barlow, representing the Southeast Alaska Landless Corporation (the regional corporation with representatives from the five Landless native communities in Southeast Alaska). While I am not going to repeat several of the key points Mr. Barlow made in his testimony I will emphasize and further develop some important items.

You have heard that this injustice has been going on for over 40 years. It has actually been going on for **over 100 years**. For nearly 150 years (1867-2015) the communities of Ketchikan, Wrangell, Petersburg, Haines and Tenakee Springs have been without our village lands. It took over 100 years and several generations before ANCSA became reality.

- a) We, the Shx'at Kwáan, first began to petition Washington D.C. 125 years ago when we sent attorney Willoughby Clark in 1890 to lobby the president and congress for lands improperly taken.
- b) In 1915, (one hundred years ago) the Alaska Native Sisterhood Society Camp 1 was formed in Wrangell.
- c) In 1934 (eighty-one years ago) the first meeting of the Tlingit & Haida Central Council was held in Wrangell.
- d) In 1954 (sixty-one years ago) William L. Paul, Sr. brought suit against the government in Tee-Hit-Ton vs. the United States a US Supreme Court case. The Teeyhitta are one of the nine clans from the Shx'at Kwáan (Stikine River Area) and are still Landless today.

- e) Ketchikan, Wrangell, Petersburg and Haines were always involved and part of the Alaska Native Land Claim efforts, however, for reasons unknown they were left out of the village land selections. See ISER report entered into the record by Mr. Barlow.

It is hard for most people to think in Tlingit terms. You must have a very long term perspective. Old growth forests are beautiful indeed and five hundred year old trees are impressive, and we have much respect and reverence for them too. But please keep in mind our people have been on our lands way before the oldest trees in the oldest forests. We were literally here when the mountain tops and valley floors were being formed.

We have been on this land since **Time Immemorial**. We were here before the ice age and again when the ice first receded; we have songs and stories of our people going under and over the glacier to get to what is currently our homeland. We were here before the great flood and have stories of our people climbing mountains to escape the flood waters – we have place names for those mountains. Those stories are thousands of years old, but we don't just have ancient songs and stories we have scientific proof that our people have been here for at least 10,000 years. That is older than Western civilization as we know it. We have several other stories about specific places that belonged to specific clans. Many of these stories are hundreds of years old, which is older than the United States of America. We also have written history since first contact with western civilization documented in the ShtaX'heen Kwaan of the Tlingit of Southeast Alaska.<sup>1</sup>

To understand the Tlingit and their connection with their land you must understand how they viewed things. Everything had a spirit: the mountain tops in our stories had spirits that protected our people in our time of need. The sea and the forest provided our food on which we subsist on to this day. Our clans owned those lands and the waters that sustain us. In Tlingit this is known as at.oow or something owned by the clan.

At.oow are the most prized possessions of a clan. At.oow is literally translated as "an owned or purchased object" and can refer to land or sacred sites, celestial bodies such as the moon and sun, names, stories, songs, spirits and crests. The rights to these objects or a clan's at.oow were acquired through an ancestor. On occasion, the payment involved the death of an ancestor. The event in which this occurred may be recorded as a crest or spirit design on a physical object or through names, songs and stories. Clan crests and spirit designs are socially and spiritually important to the Tlingit.<sup>2</sup>

When you take away our land you have taken away our at.oow, a vital connection we have with our spiritual environment. You have cut us off from this spiritual relationship with our land and made us spiritually destitute.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> the ShtaX'heen Kwaan of the Tlingit of Southeast Alaska: A Literature Review presented to Richard Dauenhauer PhD by Joshua T. Ream Fall 2010. Copy attached.

<sup>2</sup> Rosita Worl, Introduction to the Tlingit Culture and Repatriation.  
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<sup>3</sup> Frank Hopper, Indian Country Today, What It Means to be Landless.  
<http://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com/2015/07/01/what-it-means-be-landless-alaska-native-bill-congress-160883>

You have letters in opposition from conservation groups that will tell you this is about timber and logging – it is not. To our people this is about healing a deep cultural and social wound that was started when the U. S. government troops bombed our villages, and enforced laws (such as the Organic Act of 1884) that were designed to remove us from our lands.

The assault on our people started when the United States government claimed possession of our lands. It was perpetuated over the years in the name of resources development starting with the fur trade, then gold miners, then salmon canneries, finally timber in Southeast and Oil to the North. Our people have been on record standing up against and fighting this exploitation of our homeland.

We find it ironic that we were left out of the full benefits intended in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 due to lobbying efforts from the timber industry seeking to protect their long term leases to harvest timber in the Tongass National Forest. And in recent history we continue to be denied our rightful ownership due to lobbying efforts from conservation groups, both within and from outside Alaska, that are worried that we may harvest timber from our lands (something the US Forest Service continues to do on a much larger scale). No one knows for sure why this ironic circumstance was created, see the ISER report, but we do know that only Congress can fix the situation and right this long overdue injustice. We ask for your support for S. 872 and a positive recommendation to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and then on to the full Senate.

Thank you for hearing our story. I know you will do what is right. Gunalcheesh!

Richard 'Tashee' Rinehart  
*Hít s'aatí*  
 Shx'at Kwáan Kiks.ádi

I am writing to voice my whole-hearted support of S.872, "the unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act," legislation that was introduced by Senator Lisa Murkowski of Alaska.

I was born and raised in Wrangell, Alaska. My father, James Gillen, was of the Taalkweidi tribe of the Thomas Bay area that had settled in Wrangell generations before. He was profoundly concerned and involved in the struggle for Wrangell to get equal recognition as an ancestral village in Alaska. Even as a child, I was aware of the importance of his communications with William Paul (dating back to Paul's efforts on the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act,) his attendance at local meetings, the endless hard work taken on by the elders to work through the differences, to understand the laws, to stand up for their rights. This was during a time of cultural upheaval and the task at hand was of historical importance.

Like many others, my father had hopes of being able to grow and prosper on our aboriginal lands; setbacks in business were often directly related to the fact that he was Native. He had dreams for his children and grandchildren to be educated, healthy, happy and productive while living and working on the land he and his people had always known. Throughout the struggles Wrangell encountered on the ANCSA journey, and to being left landless, hope was held out that this wrong would be righted, that our voices would be heard.

My father did not live to see the day in 1994 when it was determined that the villages eligibility requirements for forming Native corporations had, indeed, been met; (via the congressionally-directed study by the Institute of Social and Economic Research at the University of Alaska, which determined that the omission of Wrangell, Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, and Tenakee from ANCSA was erroneous)

Yet, still, today we are asking to be recognized.

Today I am asking for the Senate to be instrumental in setting free a process that has been hindered far too long, to grant the permission we seek for moving forward in building a future with our heritage flourishing, not extinguishing.

With these thoughts in mind, I ask for your support in passing this legislation and to help bring healing and renewed growth to these regions of the Southeast. Our work will be cut out for us, but there are many who are ready, willing and able, and this is one huge step in the right direction.

I thank you,  
Sincerely,

Celia A. ("Seanne") Gillen Saunders



October 13, 2015

The Honorable John Barrasso  
Chairman  
Subcommittee on Public Lands,  
Forests & Mining  
U.S. Senate  
304 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.  
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Ron Wyden  
Ranking Member  
Subcommittee on Public Lands,  
Forests & Mining  
U.S. Senate  
304 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.  
Washington, D.C. 20510

**RE: Support for S. 872 for the October 8, 2015 Hearing Record**

Dear Chairman Barrasso and Ranking Member Wyden:

Sealaska Corporation is one of 12 Alaska Native Regional Corporations established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Our shareholders are descendants of the original inhabitants of Southeast Alaska – the Tlingit, Haida and Tsimshian people.

I am writing to convey Sealaska Corporation's strong support for S. 872, which would recognize the Native villages of Haines, Petersburg, Ketchikan, Tenakee and Wrangell under ANCSA, authorize each village to form an Urban Corporation, and provide for the conveyance of one township of land to each Urban Corporation. More than forty years after the enactment of ANCSA, it is time to redress the inequity endured by the five unrecognized communities of Southeast Alaska.

Alaska Natives from each of the five unrecognized villages have strong historic, cultural and familial ties to their traditional homelands. As such, the five unrecognized villages are no different from other villages recognized in ANCSA, as was illustrated in a 1994 Report prepared at the direction of Congress by the Institute of Social and Economic Research at the University of Alaska - Anchorage. A copy of the Report is attached.

Sealaska Comments RE: S. 872  
October 13, 2015  
Page 2

The 3,425 Alaska Natives who originally enrolled to Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Tenakee, and Wrangell comprised over 20 percent of the Native shareholders of Sealaska Corporation when Sealaska incorporated in 1972. Although these Sealaska shareholders have received revenue-sharing distributions from Sealaska pursuant to section 7(j) of ANCSA, they have not had the opportunity to enjoy the social, economic and cultural benefits of being shareholders in a Village, Urban, or Group Corporation. The Village and Urban Corporations in our region provide additional local economic development, employment and cultural benefits beyond that which Sealaska can provide. More importantly, Alaska Natives from the five villages have been wrongfully deprived of the significant cultural benefits of owning an interest in lands located within and around their traditional homelands.

We greatly appreciated the Subcommittee's effort to hold a hearing on S. 872 on October 13, 2015. We are particularly grateful to Chair Lisa Murkowski's strong assertion of support for the land claims of these five Native villages, and for challenging the assertions of an opposing witness. Like Chair Murkowski, we reject the suggestion that the five Landless communities have been adequately compensated due to their enrollment as Sealaska shareholders. There are benefits that Village and Urban corporation shareholders have received over the past 40+ years that do not originate from Sealaska, but from their own Village or Urban corporations. These benefits include scholarships, cultural programs, employment opportunities and financial distributions that result from the operations of these Village or Urban corporations.

We also reject outright the argument that Congress did not include the five landless villages in ANCSA because, in 1968, the U.S. Court of Claims awarded a \$7.5 million settlement to the Tlingit and Haida Indians. The very fact that Congress has already created ten Village Corporations, two Urban Corporations, and one Regional Corporation in Southeast Alaska and provided for the conveyance of land to each of them, contradicts the notion that Congress believed that the Tlingits and Haidas had been fully or fairly compensated by the 1968 settlement.

Congress in 1971 gave no reason whatsoever for excluding the five Native villages listed in S. 872, which share the same histories and characteristics as the other Native villages in Southeast Alaska that were recognized. We think a better explanation is found in the literature that describes the economic and

Sealaska Comments RE: S. 872  
October 13, 2015  
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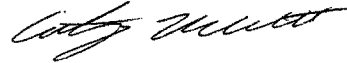
political realities of the time, as documented by Dr. Charles W. Smythe in, "A New Frontier: Managing the National Forests in Alaska, 1970-1995" (1995). Dr. Smythe describes the Tongass National Forest in the decades prior to the passage of ANCSA. Simply put, the Forest Service opposed the recognition of traditional Indian use and aboriginal title in much of the Tongass National Forest out of concern that Native land ownership would upset the timber industry in Southeast Alaska.

Whatever the reason that Congress excluded our villages from ANCSA in 1971, whether purposeful but undisclosed, or unintentional, Congress today can remedy the wrong.

Our people have lived in the area that is now the Tongass National Forest since time immemorial. The Tongass is the heart and soul of our history and culture. We very much appreciate your commitment to advancing this important legislation, which will finalize the aboriginal land claims of the five unrecognized Native villages in our region.

Respectfully,

SEALASKA CORPORATION



Anthony Mallott  
President & CEO

CC: Senator Lisa Murkowski  
Senator Dan Sullivan

Attachment: ISER Study on the Five Landless Communities



October 13, 2015

The Honorable John Barrasso  
Chairman  
Subcommittee on Public Lands,  
Forests & Mining  
U.S. Senate  
304 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.  
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Ron Wyden  
Ranking Member  
Subcommittee on Public Lands,  
Forests & Mining  
U.S. Senate  
304 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.  
Washington, D.C. 20510

**RE: Comments on S. 1955 for the October 8, 2015 Hearing Record**

Dear Chairman Barrasso and Ranking Member Wyden:

Sealaska Corporation is one of 12 Alaska Native Regional Corporations established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971. Sealaska's nearly 22,000 shareholders are descendants of the original Native inhabitants of Southeast Alaska – the Tlingit, Haida and Tsimshian people.

I am writing to convey Sealaska's strong support for S. 1955, a bill to amend ANCSA to provide for equitable allotment of land to Alaska Native Vietnam-era veterans. Unfortunately, due to their service to the United States, many Native veterans did not have the opportunity to apply for a 160-acre allotment prior to the enactment of ANCSA, which repealed the Native Allotment Act. One of our Sealaska Board members, William "Bill" Thomas is a Vietnam Veteran, and we stand behind him and other Alaska Native veterans on this issue.

In 1998, Congress amended ANCSA to provide many Alaska Native Vietnam-era veterans an opportunity to obtain an allotment of up to 160 acres of land under the Native Allotment Act. Unfortunately, several obstacles emerged that prevented many Native veterans from selecting and obtaining their allotments, including: 1) the land applied for must be "vacant, unappropriated and

Sealaska Comments on S. 1955  
October 13, 2015  
Page 2

unreserved" when the applicant first began using the land; 2) an applicant could only apply if in active military duty between January 1, 1969 – December 31, 1971; and 3) the applicant must demonstrate continuous and independent use of the site for five or more years, which was not required for any other Alaska Native allotment applicants.

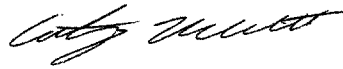
The first obstacle prohibited Native Veterans allotment selections in much of Alaska, and ALL of Southeast Alaska because of the creation of the Tongass National Forest in 1907. This language essentially created an empty right for Native veteran allotment selections in many instances.

The Bill currently before the subcommittee at least attempts to address two of those primary obstacles for potential Alaska Native Veteran allotment applicants. First, S. 1955 aims to increase the available land for allotments by authorizing selection of any federally-owned vacant land. While there continues to be some limitations to protect conservation areas, this new language certainly provides more flexibility. Second, S. 1955 expands the military service dates to coincide with the entire Vietnam conflict, August 5, 1964 to May 7, 1975.

We appreciate your commitment to advancing S. 1955, which addresses those issues left unresolved in the 1998 amendment to ANCSA and provides redress for a legislative oversight that unfairly marginalized our Alaska Native veterans. These Alaska Native veterans at least deserve this consideration for their tremendous service to this country.

Respectfully,

SEALASKA CORPORATION



Anthony Mallott  
President & CEO

CC: Senator Lisa Murkowski  
Senator Dan Sullivan



Preserving redwood forests  
since 1900

Executive Director  
Reed Holderman

Director of Finance  
Patrick Gibbons

Director of Development  
Michael Kawalek

Director of Donor Relations  
Carrie Drake

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October 5, 2015

Senator Lisa Murkowski, Chairman  
Senator Maria Cantwell, Ranking Member  
Energy and Natural Resources Committee Office  
304 Dirksen Senate Building  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairman Murkowski and Ranking Member Cantwell,

We submit this letter on behalf of Sempervirens Fund in support of Senator Boxer's bill, S. 1971, the California Coastal National Monument Expansion Act that is on the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee's Subcommittee on Public Lands agenda for Thursday, October 8, 2015.

Sempervirens Fund, California's oldest land trust, is deeply involved in the Cotoni-Coast Dairies National Monument Campaign and we are thrilled to have this property considered as a unit of the California Coastal National Monument. We find this inclusion fitting since six creeks flow through the 5,800-acre Cotoni-Coast Dairies property and into the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. The lands were inhabited for thousands of years by the Cotoni tribe and there are four registered ancestral Native American archaeological sites documented on the property eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and many more sites may still be identified. And the property's diverse ecosystems provide habitat for a variety of rare or special-status species like steelhead, coho salmon, red-legged frogs and mountain lions.

We feel strongly that Cotoni-Coast Dairies be part of the California Coastal National Monument Expansion Act to make it a conservation priority among BLM's extensive landholdings throughout the country. With its dramatic vistas, culture, history and flora and fauna it is a public treasure that merits the highest level of permanent federal protection and should be accessible to the public for recreation and nature-based educational opportunities.

Sincerely,

Fred Keeley, Board President

Reed Holderman, Executive Director

419 South San Antonio Rd., Ste. 211  
Los Altos, CA 94022-3640  
T (650) 949-1453  
F (650) 949-1483  
redwood@sempervirens.org  
www.sempervirens.org

Printed on recycled paper





October 7, 2015

Dear Senator:

On behalf of our 2.4 million members and supporters, the Sierra Club urges you to support the California Coastal National Monument Expansion Act, S. 1971, sponsored by Senator Barbara Boxer. The bill will have a hearing in the Energy and Natural Resources Committee on Thursday, October 8, 2015.

Sen. Boxer's legislation will add more than 6,200 acres to the existing California Coastal National Monument. The expansion will protect areas that feature stunning views of the Pacific Ocean, historic lighthouses, Native American archeological sites, and a variety of diverse ecological habitats along the coast.

Six creeks and associated wetlands flow through the area and into the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary offshore. Vegetation types range from coastal grasslands to oak woodlands and redwood forests. The property's diverse ecosystems provide habitat for a variety of rare or special-status species like steelhead, coho salmon, red-legged frogs and mountain lions, and expansive hillsides offer dramatic vistas of the Pacific coastline and Monterey Bay. Finally, the bill will redesignate Piedras Blancas Light Station as a National Monument

In addition to environmental values, the California Coastal National Monument Expansion Act will protect lands once inhabited by Native Americans known as the "Cotoni," part of the larger cultural sphere of Ohlone Indians in the San Francisco and Monterey Bay region. Currently, four registered ancestral Native American archaeological sites have been documented in the area, and many more may still be identified through a formal archaeological survey.

For all of the above reasons, the Sierra Club urges you to support and advance the California Coastal National Monument Expansion Act as quickly as possible. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Athan Manuel  
Director, Lands Protection Program



October 8, 2015

To: Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, sub-committee on Public Lands,  
Forests, and Mining  
Subj: Steamboaters Testimony in Support of the Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary Act of  
2015 (S.B. 1448)

Dear Committee members,

The Steamboaters are a conservation organization that has, among others, a mission to preserve, promote, and restore the unique aesthetic values, the natural production of wild fish populations, and the habitat that sustains these fish on the North Umpqua River. Frank and Jeanne Moore are founding members of the Steamboaters, and we are pleased to announce that we will celebrate the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of our organization in 2016. On this auspicious occasion, nothing could be more fitting than to recognize the accomplishments of these remarkable people by permanently protecting an important part of their home waters as proposed in the *Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary*. The Steamboaters are proud to provide our full support to the proposed legislation.

This legislation would provide additional protection to approximately 100,000 acres of high value lands and streams in the Steamboat Creek watershed. Protected and enhanced values include the natural character, scientific use, botanical resources, recreation, scenic, cultural and fisheries values. For the fisheries resources, this action would further enhance wild salmon and steelhead habitat, especially the critical and unique thermal refuge it provides for one of, if not the, largest summer steelhead runs in the country. Steamboat Creek also provides high quality habitat for winter steelhead, coho salmon, rainbow and cutthroat trout, and a variety of native, non-game fish.

Steamboat Creek was recognized as a "Tier 1 Key Watershed" under the Northwest Forest Plan and most of the land in the area was also designated as "Late Successional Reserve". Additionally, the State of Oregon has recognized the area as a priority "Conservation Opportunity Area" and "Crucial Aquatic Habitat" by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Despite the recognition of the extraordinary resource values contained there, the area only enjoys administrative protections at this time. In the last 20+ years, the Umpqua National Forest, which manages nearly all of the proposed sanctuary, has done a tremendous job in protecting and enhancing the resources, but this could dramatically change with a new round of forest planning. Senator Wyden's

proposed legislation would remedy this lack of stability by elevating the status as a Sanctuary which would provide guidance, and hopefully, resources to the U. S. Forest Service. We note that the proposed legislation would allow active management in the Sanctuary, if consistent with the ecological objectives of the designation. We hope this designation will demonstrate that active management on national forest land can protect and enhance fisheries values, while producing jobs and commodities.

In summary, the Steamboaters enthusiastically support the *Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary Act of 2015* (SB 1448) and urge Congress and the President to join Sens. Wyden and Merkley to enact the designation expeditiously into law.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

/s/Steamboaters Board of Directors  
Tim Goforth, President

**Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)**

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**From:** Al Stein <bugadi@comcast.net>  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 22, 2015 12:03 PM  
**To:** Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)  
**Subject:** For the Record my comments on two bills at Oct 8th hearing S 872 and S 1955  
**Importance:** High

Darla

Please place this email in the Record regarding two bills heard on October 8th, 2015 by the Committee:

S 872 "Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act".

S 1955 "Alaska Native Veterans Land Allotment Equity Act".

I am oppose passage of either S 872 and S 1955.

The Alaska Native Claim Settlement Act of 1971 was supposed to finally settle all claims natives had to federal land.

I believe in the finality of deals. In 2014, the Sealaska Lands Bill was promoted by Senator Murkowski and Senator Wyden as finally settling all claims natives had in SE Alaska.

Ten months latter the committee is asked to again amend ANCSA.

Regarding S 872, the named native communities were not entitled to any land in ANCSA for a very good reason, but the individuals in Ketchikan, Petersburg etc have been compensated for more than four decades, in an amount of cash that is more than other Natives in the villages received.

The reason the natives who assimilated in towns such as Ketchikan etc did not get land is rooted in a legal process which is explained in Alaska Governor Gruenings' The State of Alaska.

Gruening described a Federal Judge who in the 1940s held hearings in a Native Village in Alaska and took testimony from Alaskan Native Villagers, and the Federal judge found that only that land then occupied by native villages could be compensation under long standing US precedent.

The villages named in ANCSA were shown to still be occupying land in the the 1940s. In Te Hit Ton, another Federal Judge made a similar ruling. Excluded from have a right to claim compensation were those natives who had abandoned their ancestral village lands more than 50 years prior to the 1940s. Hence ANCSA without exception allowed Natives to select land from the Sections of land surrounding their villages. However, the Sealaska Lands Bill broke that precedent last year.

There can be no compensation when there is abandonment. That is a bedrock legal precedent that this bill will violate.

In the case of Ketchikan Natives who arrived in Ketchikan from Koinglas, Howkan, Kassan, and other Haida villages on Prince of Wales Island, a Christian education and an American cultural identity was sought. These individuals abandoned their land. Other Haidas who established themselves in the new Hydaburg were compensated in land by ANCSA. The natives who moved to Ketchikan completely abandoned their ancient lands voluntarily and they therefore were compensated generously for four decades only with money, not land. They should not get land now over four decades after the initial deal was struck.

In the case of Wrangell, Natives arrived from Salmon and Red Bays and from Kiku Island for the same reasons by the 1890s. They too abandoned their lands.

In the case of Petersburg, there was only a few Natives present in the 1900 when Norwegians arrived and land was purchased or abandoned.

In the case of Haines, the corporation that represents them already got a section of land in the Tongass National Forest although the Federal government did not take any of their lands. It is absurd to give Haines Natives compensation in land now

Therefore Congress should not create rights where there is no valid legal claim and Congress should not upset long standing legal precedent for compensation to Alaska Natives.

I am also alarmed that the legislation proposes to give any infrastructure taxpayers built on federal land. There were no roads or log dumps on the land when the so called landless natives abandoned their land

Sincerely,

Alan Stein

Mendocino, California

October 17, 2016

Darla Ripchensky

Chief Clerk

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

304 Dirksen Senate Office Building

Washington, DC 205104

Dear Ms. Ripchensky:

I am writing urging your support for H.R. 2386 introduced by Congressman Don Young of Alaska and S.872 introduced by Senator Lisa Murkowski of Alaska, entitled "the Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act. For over 40 years 5 Alaska Native Communities in Southeast Alaska, (Haines, Tenakee, Petersburg, Wrangell and Ketchikan) have fought to gain rightful inclusion as Native Village Corporations under the Alaska Native Settlement Act of 1971. For unknown reasons the five landless communities all of which are historic native communities were left out of the final settlement act as it was adopted. This has been devastating to the moral, social and economic wellbeing of the Native Southeast Alaskans who have called these villages home since time immemorial.

Unlike other Alaska Native villages that were recognized under ANSCA, our communities have not been able to use the tools provided by ANSCA to create an economic engine by utilizing resources our lands offered to promote the wellbeing of our tribal members. While others have been able to offer jobs, educational, and social programs for their members we have not. Many of our Elder's have now passed on without realizing the benefits of the settlement act which was meant to compensate Alaska Natives for the vast amounts of land taken from our traditional homelands. It is time to right this wrong, not only for the current generation, but also for our children and grandchildren into the future.

Granting recognition to the 5 landless communities not only will benefit our native tribal members, but also will benefit all residents of these communities by providing new opportunities that all can be a part of; I strongly urge you to support this legislation and remedy the grave injustice our people have endured.

Sincerely,

Bruce Ward

Lloyd Ward

Sheila Short

(We are all siblings that were raised in Wrangell)



October 7, 2015

The Honorable John Barrasso  
Chairman  
Subcommittee on Public Lands,  
Forests and Mining  
304 Dirksen Senate Office Building  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20215

The Honorable Ron Wyden  
Ranking Member  
Subcommittee on Public Lands,  
Forests and Mining  
304 Dirksen Senate Office Building  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20215

Dear Chairman Barrasso and Ranking Member Wyden:

Thank you for scheduling this hearing on these important bills regarding the California desert and the California coast.

The Wilderness Society is a national non-profit conservation organization founded in 1935 with over 500,000 members and supporters. Our mission is to protect wilderness and inspire Americans to care for our wild places.

The Wilderness Society supports S. 414, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015, and S. 1971, the California Coastal National Monument Expansion Act. Further we appreciate the tremendous work of Senator Feinstein and Senator Boxer not only in crafting these balanced bills, but more broadly for their remarkable accomplishments preserving America's natural heritage.

The first of these bills, the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act, would make great strides in advancing protection of one of North America's largest, primarily intact landscapes, the California desert.

From Joshua tree forests to endless acres of spring wildflowers, from inhospitable salt flats to life giving streams, the California desert is a remarkable and fragile place containing a diverse array of habitats critical to a multitude of plants and animals, including such noted species as bighorn sheep, Mohave ground squirrel, and desert tortoise.

This landscape offers a wide range of recreational opportunities, generates substantial economic benefits for local communities through tourism, and provides much needed renewable energy. And these lands also connect us with our past as they contain many significant Native American sites, relics from America's pioneer history, and even noteworthy traces of our 20<sup>th</sup> century progress, such as historic Route 66.

The California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act comprehensively protects these many values - natural, cultural, recreational, economic, and energy related - in a balanced bill which has broad and diverse support.

Title I of the bill would designate two new national monuments, create six wilderness areas and add to others, protect over 70 miles of wild and scenic rivers, and designate a special management area and a national scenic area. It would also expand Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Parks and the Mojave National Preserve.

The new monuments and BLM wilderness will be important additions to the National Conservation Lands and expansion of the national park units will continue our nation's tradition of protecting our most spectacular natural treasures.

It is important to note that none of the areas proposed for conservation conflict with areas of federal land that have been designated or are being proposed for renewable energy development. Additionally, the proposed national monuments would accommodate future transmission capacity within existing corridors if necessary.

The bill also designates five new off-highway vehicle recreation areas which would permanently give off-road vehicle users places to ride. Though The Wilderness Society is not supportive of permanent designation of off-highway vehicle areas, the bill as written enables the BLM to manage these areas in a manner that protects their natural resources and non-motorized recreational opportunities.

Ideally, The Wilderness Society would like to see a few refinements to Title I as the bill moves through the legislative process. These include Section 1503(b) which would release all 85,000 acres of the Cady Mountains Wilderness Study Area. Though the bulk of the released acreage would be within the Mojave Trails National Monument, the management language for the national monument would leave this area at risk from new motorized vehicle routes. TWS would strongly prefer to see this area remain a WSA or be designated wilderness. Another is Section 1603 (b) which designates off-highway vehicle routes by map as opposed to a management plan and prohibits the permanent closure of any off-highway vehicle routes within the special management area. It is our strong belief that the BLM should be allowed to actively manage off-highway vehicle use within the special management area and that this authority include permanent closure of routes if necessary to prevent natural or cultural resource damage or ensure public safety.

Title II of this bill would support the nation's progress toward clean energy to help combat the effects of climate change. As is common practice for other forms of energy development on federal lands and waters, S.414 directs revenues collected from wind and solar projects on public lands to local communities and into a conservation fund which together will help build allies for clean energy projects in the areas most affected by development.

In establishing the conservation fund, S.414 makes a strong commitment to ensuring natural resource conservation is done in concert with building new infrastructure. This fund will help restore and protect fish and wildlife habitat, connect Americans to the outdoors, and support local stewardship projects on our public lands. In the face of budget declines, these funds are essential to keep pace with the new challenges facing federal land managers. These conservation investments would not supplant or compete with traditional mitigation, but would instead create the opportunity to improve our lands and waters as we develop energy resources. We look forward to continuing to work with Senator Feinstein and members of this committee to ensure that the fund supports a range of conservation activities in the areas where energy is developed, given the geographic range of wind and solar projects across the west.

The bill also creates a system that returns a portion of revenue from wind and solar to improving permitting that can help make it more efficient to review and process applications. These funds would support the data collection, monitoring and planning activities essential to smart permitting decisions, and would be available for transfer to cooperating agencies as well. This provision mimics the Permit Process Improvement Fund already available for oil and gas projects.

In sum, The Wilderness Society supports the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act as it is a balanced bill that would protect this outstanding area and its many values while also helping advance renewable energy.

Regarding S. 1971, the California Coastal National Monument Expansion Act, The Wilderness Society is very appreciative of the leadership Senator Boxer and Senator Feinstein have shown in moving forward with this important legislation. We are strongly supportive of this measure which seeks to improve upon one of our nation's crown jewels by making it more accessible to the general public.

The California Coastal National Monument (CCNM) consists mostly of offshore rocks and islands and while spectacularly beautiful and providing for outstanding wildlife habitat, is difficult to access. By adding the five additional land based footholds and building on the opportunity created by the recent Stornetta Public Lands expansion, opportunities will open up for visitors to get out on the ground and experience this natural wonder in a more visceral way. These additions range up and down the coast to provide a diverse array of experiences for visitors to the coast. Additionally, the one offshore site in Orange County provides important wildlife habitat and deserves to be part of CCNM as well.

Inclusion of these areas in CCNM would provide enhanced management and highlight the cultural, historical and scientific values they contain. The increased visibility these areas would gain would also help to boost tourism in nearby communities. By adding them to the Bureau of Land Management's National Conservation Lands, opportunities to restore habitat and protect water quality by placing them under one management plan will arise as well as the ability to coordinate the distribution of available resources including eligibility for Land and Water Conservation funding.

We thank California's Senators for their vision and leadership in bringing this legislation forward for consideration.

Chairman Barrasso and members of the subcommittee, thank you for your consideration of our comments and we look forward to working with you to advance these important bills.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dan Smuts', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Dan Smuts  
Senior Regional Director for Conservation, California



October 7, 2015

Chairman John Barrasso  
Senate Committee on Energy & Natural Resources  
Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining

Ranking Member Ron Wyden  
Senate Committee on Energy & Natural Resources  
Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining

**Subject: S. 1448, Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary Designation Act**

Dear Chairman Barrasso and Ranking Member Wyden,

I am writing on behalf of the Wild Steelhead Coalition (WSC) to express our strong support of S. 1448, the Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary Designation Act. Not only would this legislation conserve one of the most remarkable salmonid sanctuaries in the United States, but it would also honor an American war hero and conservation icon. I can think of no one more worthy of this distinction than Frank Moore, a man who embodies the greatest of the Greatest Generation.

From the beaches of Normandy to the banks of Oregon's Umpqua River, Frank Moore has utilized his seemingly endless supply of courage and conviction to fight for what he holds most dear. With a force of will as mighty as the rivers that carve up Oregon's lands, he has defeated foes on the field of battle and created conservation allies throughout his homeland. All the while, Frank has maintained a warmth, openness, and kindness that have made him universally beloved.

For steelhead aficionados, Frank Moore, the N. Umpqua, and its remarkable steelhead are legends that are inextricably linked. It is only fitting that the 104,000-acre Steamboat Creek Watershed – home to Frank and the N. Umpqua's critical spawning habitat – is designated as the Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary: a sanctuary that will honor Frank's extraordinary legacy and conserve his beloved steelhead for future generations.

In honor of his lifetime of work protecting wild fish and rivers, the Wild Steelhead Coalition has bestowed Frank with our organization's two highest honors. First, WSC named Frank an Honorary Lifetime Member as a tribute to his work with the film "Pass Creek" and the groundbreaking changes in logging practices that resulted from the film and Frank's tireless advocacy. Then, in 2008, Frank was awarded the Wild Steelhead Coalition's Conservation Award, which honored his efforts over more than half a century to conserve wild steelhead and their waters.

The Wild Steelhead Coalition is far from alone in its efforts to honor Frank's legacy. In addition to the aforementioned awards, Frank has received the National Wildlife Federation – Sears Roebuck Foundation's Conservationist of the Year Award, Izaak Walton League's Beaver Award for Conservation Achievement, Anders Award for Wild Trout Management, Lifetime Achievement Award from the Audubon Society, Conservation Award of the Year from Umpqua Watersheds, and numerous others.

Despite this laundry list of accolades, the Wild Steelhead Coalition believes these awards fail to sufficiently honor Frank Moore – the lives and lands he has touched are far grander than a litany of plaques and accolades. Only an honor as special as the creation of the Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary could properly pay homage to a man as exceptional, inspirational, and unique as the rivers and fish Frank has spent his life conserving.



Thank you for your consideration of this request. We strongly hope you and your subcommittee will take the necessary steps to ensure that the Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary becomes a reality.

Sincerely,

Jonathan Stumpf  
Chair of Board of Directors  
Wild Steelhead Coalition

