

**Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Alaska:**

Section 1. AS 29.25.030 is amended to read:

Sec. 29.25.030. **Villages Authorized to Incorporate.** (a) A village may become incorporated if it

(1) is not included in, or part of, or within 10 miles of an incorporated city, or within five miles of an independent school district, except as provided in (b) of this section; and

(2) has at least 25 permanent inhabitants 19 years of age or older residing within a radius of three miles of a

designated centrally located point or structure.

(b) An exception may be made to (a) (1) of this section if the superior court of the judicial district in which the village sought to be incorporated finds that although a village is within 10 miles of an incorporated city, or within five miles of an independent school district, geographical obstacles to transportation and communication make normal social, cultural and commercial exchange difficult and impractical between the village and the city or school district.

Sec. 2. This Act takes effect on the day after its passage and approval or on the day it becomes law without such approval.

Approved April 14, 1965

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CHAPTER 63

AN ACT

**Relating to persons admitted to the Pioneers' Home; and providing for an effective date.**

(S.B. 125)

**Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Alaska:**

Section 1. AS 47.25.020(b) and (c) are amended to read:

(b) Every person admitted to the Pioneers' Home, except a person admitted under sec. 30 of this chapter, who receives income from any source in excess of \$20 a month may be required by the office of the governor to pay the excess to the office of the governor immediately upon receipt of the money in

payment, or part payment, of the cost of his maintenance.

(c) At the end of each month the payments made under (b) of this section shall be transmitted to the commissioner of revenue together with the names of the persons making them and the amount paid by each. The office of the governor may pay the sum of \$20 a month to a resident without funds.

Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1965.

Approved April 14, 1965

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CHAPTER 64

AN ACT

**To adopt the Alaska Coordinate System; and providing for an effective date.**

(S.B. 149)

**Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Alaska:**

Section 1. AS 38 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

Chapter 20. The Alaska Coordinate System.

Sec. 38.20.010. **Adoption.** The system of rectangular plane coordinates estab-

lished by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for defining and stating the positions or locations of points on the surface of the earth in this state is adopted. It is to be known as the Alaska Coordinate System.

Sec. 38.20.020. **Zones.** For the purpose of the use of this system the state is divided into ten zones, numbered 1-10, which are defined as follows:

(1) Zone 1: that part of Alaska lying east of meridian 141° 00' west of Greenwich;

(2) Zone 2: that part of Alaska lying between 141° 00' and 144° 00' west of Greenwich;

(3) Zone 3: that part of Alaska lying between meridians 144° 00' and 148° 00' west of Greenwich and in addition all of Perry Island and all of Esther Island, but excluding all of Latouche Island, all of Evans Island, and all of the Kenai Peninsula;

(4) Zone 4: that part of Alaska lying between meridians 148° 00' and 152° 00' west of Greenwich and in addition all of Latouche Island, all of Evans Island, and all of the Kenai Peninsula, but excluding Marmot Island, all of Afognak Island, all of the Barren Islands, all of Kalgin Island, all of Perry Island, and all of Esther Island;

(5) Zone 5: that part of Alaska lying between meridians 152° 00' and 156° 00' west of Greenwich and in addition Marmot Island, all of Afognak Island, all of the Barren Islands, and all of Kalgin Island;

(6) Zone 6: that part of Alaska lying between meridians 156° 00' and 160° 00' west of Greenwich and in addition Andronica Island and all of Nagai Island;

(7) Zone 7: that part of Alaska lying between meridians 160° 00' and 164° 00' west of Greenwich and in addition all of Unimak Island, but excluding Andronica Island and all of Nagai Island;

(8) Zone 8: that part of Alaska lying between meridians 164° 00' and 168° 00' west of Greenwich and in addition King Island, Little Diomedede Island, and all of Cape Prince of Wales, but excluding all of the Aleutian Islands;

(9) Zone 9: all islands in the Bering Sea lying west of meridian 168° 00' west of Greenwich, excluding all of the Aleutian Islands, King Island, and Little Diomedede Island;

(10) Zone 10: all of the Aleutian Island group lying west and south of Unimak Pass.

Sec. 38.20.030. **Designation of Zones.** In any land description in which it is used a zone of the coordinate system is designated the "Alaska Coordinate System, Zone . . ."

Sec. 38.20.040. **Use of Coordinate System.** The plane coordinates of a point on the earth's surface, to be used in expressing the position or location of the point in the appropriate zone of this system, consist of two distances, expressed in feet and decimals of a foot. One of these distances, known as the "x-coordinate", gives the position in an east-and-west direction; the other, known as the "y-coordinate" gives the position in a north-and-south direction. These coordinates shall be made to depend upon and conform to the coordinates, on the Alaska Coordinate System, of the triangulation and traverse stations of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in the state, as those coordinates have been determined by the survey.

Sec. 38.20.050. **Land Lying in Two Zones.** When a tract of land to be defined by a single description extends from one coordinate zone into another, the positions of all points on its boundaries may be referred to either of the two zones, the zone which is used being specifically named in the description.

Sec. 38.20.060. **Characteristics of Zones.** The zones of the Alaska Coordinate System have the following characteristics:

(1) Zone 1 is an oblique Mercator projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having an origin at the intersection of parallel 57° 00' north latitude and meridian 133° 40' west of Greenwich, at which the scale is set one part in 10,000 too small, and through which the axis of symmetry is in geodetic azimuth arc tangent  $-\frac{3}{4}$ , reckoned clockwise from south. The origin is assigned values such that all final coordinates will be positive.

(2) Zone 2 is a transverse Mercator projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866,

having a central meridian  $142^{\circ} 00'$  west of Greenwich, on which meridian the scale is set one part in 10,000 too small. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian  $142^{\circ} 00'$  west of Greenwich and the parallel  $54^{\circ} 00'$  north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates:  $x = 500,000$  feet and  $y = 0$  feet.

(3) Zone 3 is a transverse Mercator projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having a central meridian  $146^{\circ} 00'$  west of Greenwich, on which meridian the scale is set at one part in 10,000 too small. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian  $146^{\circ} 00'$  west of Greenwich and the parallel  $54^{\circ} 00'$  north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates:  $x = 500,000$  feet and  $y = 0$  feet.

(4) Zone 4 is a transverse Mercator projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having a central meridian  $150^{\circ} 00'$  west of Greenwich, on which meridian the scale is set at one part in 10,000 too small. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian  $150^{\circ} 00'$  west of Greenwich and the parallel  $54^{\circ} 00'$  north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates:  $x = 500,000$  feet and  $y = 0$  feet.

(5) Zone 5 is a transverse Mercator projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having a central meridian  $154^{\circ} 00'$  west of Greenwich, on which meridian the scale is set at one part in 10,000 too small. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian  $154^{\circ} 00'$  west of Greenwich and the parallel  $54^{\circ} 00'$  north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates:  $x = 500,000$  feet and  $y = 0$  feet.

(6) Zone 6 is a transverse Mercator projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having a central meridian  $158^{\circ} 00'$  west of Greenwich, on which meridian the scale is set at one part in 10,000 too small. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian  $158^{\circ} 00'$  west of Greenwich and the parallel  $54^{\circ} 00'$  north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates:  $x = 500,000$  feet and  $y = 0$  feet.

(7) Zone 7 is a transverse Mercator projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having a central meridian  $162^{\circ} 00'$  west

of Greenwich, on which meridian the scale is set at one part in 10,000 too small. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian  $162^{\circ} 00'$  west of Greenwich and the parallel  $54^{\circ} 00'$  north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates:  $x = 700,000$  feet and  $y = 0$  feet.

(8) Zone 8 is a transverse Mercator projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having a central meridian  $166^{\circ} 00'$  west of Greenwich, on which meridian the scale is set at one part in 10,000 too small. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian  $166^{\circ} 00'$  west of Greenwich and the parallel  $54^{\circ} 00'$  north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates:  $x = 500,000$  feet and  $y = 0$  feet.

(9) Zone 9 is a transverse Mercator projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having a central meridian  $170^{\circ} 00'$  west of Greenwich, on which meridian the scale is set at one part in 10,000 too small. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian  $170^{\circ} 00'$  west of Greenwich and the parallel  $54^{\circ} 00'$  north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates:  $x = 600,000$  feet and  $y = 0$  feet.

(10) Zone 10 is a Lambert conformal conic projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866 having standard parallels at north latitudes  $51^{\circ} 50'$  and  $53^{\circ} 50'$ , along which parallels the scale shall be exact. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian  $176^{\circ} 00'$  west of Greenwich and the parallel  $51^{\circ} 00'$  north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates:  $x = 3,000,000$  feet and  $y = 0$  feet.

Sec. 38.20.070. **Position of System.** The position of the Alaska Coordinate System shall be as marked on the ground by triangulation or traverse stations established in conformity with the standards adopted by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for first-order, second-order, and third-order work, whose geodetic positions have been rigidly adjusted on the North American datum of 1927 and whose coordinates have been computed on the system defined in this chapter. Any such station may be used for establishing a survey connection with the Alaska Coordinate System.

Sec. 38.20.080. **Limitation.** No coordi-

nates based on the Alaska Coordinate System, purporting to define the position of a point on a land boundary, shall be presented to be recorded in any public land records or deed records unless the point is within two miles of a triangulation or traverse station established in conformity with the standards prescribed in sec. 70 of this chapter. The two-mile limitation may be modified by a state agency to meet local conditions.

**Sec. 38.20.090. Use of System Name.** The use of the term "Alaska Coordinate System" on a map, report of survey, or other document is limited to coordinates based on the Alaska Coordinate System as defined in this chapter.

**Sec. 38.20.100. Use of Public Land Survey Descriptions.** When coordinates based on the Alaska Coordinate System are used to describe a tract of land

which in the same document is also described by reference to a subdivision, line, or corner of the United States public land surveys, the description by coordinates shall be construed as supplemental to the basic description of the subdivisions, line, or corner contained in the official plats and field notes filed of record, and in the event of a conflict the description by reference to the subdivision, line, or corner of the United States public land surveys prevails over the description by coordinates.

**Sec. 38.20.110. Use of System Not Required.** Nothing in this chapter requires a purchaser or mortgagee to rely on a description, any part of which depends exclusively upon the Alaska Coordinate System.

**Sec. 2.** This Act takes effect January 1, 1966.

Approved April 14, 1965

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## CHAPTER 65

### AN ACT

**Relating to the special use of highways.**

(S.B. 171)

**Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Alaska:**

Section 1. AS 44.80 is amended by adding a new section to read:

**Article 3. Special Use of Highways.**

**Sec. 44.80.070. Special Use of High-**

**ways.** When the state, or a department or agency of the state, which has control over a public highway, permits a portion of the highway to be used for a special purpose, the state shall not be subject to legal action or recovery of damages for injury arising out of, or in any manner connected with, the special purpose use.

Approved April 14, 1965

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## CHAPTER 66

### AN ACT

**Relating to the use of certified mail.**

(H.B. 41)

**Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Alaska:**

Section 1. AS 01.10 is amended by adding a new section to read:

**Sec. 01.10.065. Certified Mail.** When

the use of registered mail is authorized or required by the laws of the state, certified mail, with return receipt requested, may be used.

**Sec. 2.** AS 01.10.060(11) is repealed.

Approved April 14, 1965