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COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

FURTHER: Finance

3/18/81

Date: _____

Mr. President:

The Committee on RESOURCES has had SB 305

making a special appropriation to Dept. of Natural Resources for planning for Tokositna park

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s) same title
- replace with CS for _____ new title
- and recommends w/ IND Recommendations
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

[Signature]

[Signature]

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature] (no Rec)

CHAIRMAN

Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, CHAIRMAN
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Senate

Committee on Resources

May 15, 1981
1:30 p.m.

Beltz Room
Room 211 - Capitol

MEMBERS PRESENT

Senator Fahrenkamp
Senator Fischer
Senator Mulcahy
Senator Gilman
Senator Sturgulewski
Senator Eliason

Hearing:

- SB 304 An Act making a supplemental appropriation to the Department of Natural Resources for planning for the Tokositna Park.
- SB 305 An Act making a special appropriation to the Department of Natural Resources for planning for the Tokositna Park.
- SCR 21 Relating to research relating to proposed state and federal oil and gas lease sales.
- SJR 35 Relating to the exemption of Alaska hydroelectric projects from the licensing authority of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.
- SB 291 An Act making a special appropriation to the Department of Fish and Game for shooting and firearm safety programs.

Senator Rodey stated that SB 304 and SB 305 appropriate funds to continue the planning efforts on the Tokositna Park. He requested that the Committee consider passage of the suggested Committee Substitute and the letter of intent.

Senator Fischer put forth the motion to move CSSB 304 and CSSB 305 with individual recommendations. He also, asked for unanimous consent on the letter of intent.

SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Page: 2

May 15, 1981

Senator Parr stated that SCR 21 asks the Governor to submit a proposal in the next budget for an applied research program for proposed state and federal oil and gas lease sales.

Senator Sturgulewski put forth the motion to move SCR 21 with individual recommendations.

Dave Hutchens, Executive Director, Alaska Rural Electric Cooperatives, stated that SSSJR 35, would help shorten the time frame in which the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issues licenses. All of FERC's personnel is located in Washington, D. C., and when they receive an application they are very ponderous in their deliberations.

Senator Gilman put forth the motion to move SSSJR 35 with individual recommendations.

Robert Hinman, Deputy Director, Division of Game, Department of Fish and Game, stated that the \$5 million appropriation in SB 291 is the recommendation of the State Range Planning Committee.

Randy Smith stated that he supports SB 291. The appropriation in SB 291 is for capital projects and for the Department of Fish and Game to provide some expertise to the local organizations to institute the programs.

Senator Gilman put forth two amendments to SB 291. Senator Gilman put forth the motion to move SB 291 with individual recommendations as amended.

The Committee adjourned at 2:45 p.m.

SB 304: "An Act making a supplemental appropriation to the Department of Natural Resources for planning of recreational facilities in the Tokositna area in Denali State Park; and providing for an effective date."

* Section 1. The sum of \$10,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Natural Resources for planning of recreational facilities in the Tokositna area in Denali State Park for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1981.

* Section 2. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 00.10.070(c).

SB 305: "An Act making a special appropriation to the Department of Natural Resources for planning of recreational facilities in the Tokositna area in Denali State Park; and providing for an effective date."

* Section 1: The sum of \$500,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Natural Resources for planning of recreational facilities in the Tokositna area in Denali State Park.

* Section 2. The appropriation made by this Act is for a capital project and is subject to AS 37.25.020.

* Section 3. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.070(c).

Proposed accompanying letter of intent:

It is the intent of the Senate Resources Committee that the Department of Natural Resources, as part of the planning for recreational facilities south of the Alaska Range, consider the feasibility of recreational facilities at such alternative sites as Curry Ridge, Larson Lake, Byers Lake and the Chulitna River. The department should also consider the possibility of establishing several small recreational centers, and not necessarily one large complex.



Tokositna is site of planned visitor center

Denali State Park is comprised of 324,241 acres to the south and west of Mt. McKinley National Park. A portion of Denali State Park—just within its western boundary of the northwestern edge of the Susitna Basin—has been considered for more than ten years for development as a recreational area.

Bradford Washburn, the director of the Boston Museum of Science and world-renowned Mt. McKinley cartographer and photographer, suggested the site for visitor facilities years ago when he first stepped out of a helicopter on Heather Point and looked across the foothills at North America's highest peak. He was enjoying the same view famed Alaska landscape artist Sydney Laurence used in all his paintings featuring Mt. McKinley.

The area is called Tokositna. It includes the headwaters of the Tokositna River and the foothills to the south called Dutch and Peters hills, which overlook the Tokositna Glacier. Tokositna is approximately 110 air miles northwest of Anchorage and 110 air miles southwest of Fairbanks. The George A. Parks Highway, which connects these two largest cities in Alaska, is 15 air miles east, and the Alaska Railroad more or less parallels the highway on the east side.



Views for developing a recreational center on the site have varied from as simple as a visitors' center and camping facilities to the planned, world class tourist/convention/recreation/education complex.

The concept of locating a recreation development at Tokositna emerged from a study undertaken by the state about ten years ago. The study was to explore ways in which to increase the role of tourism in the Alaska economy. One of the study recommendations was the construction of a hotel in the Mt. McKinley area. In 1972, U. S. Senate Mike Gravel urged the state and the federal government to jointly study the feasibility of locating visitor facilities on the north side of the mountain. In 1973, the Mt. McKinley National Park master plan recommended an expansion of the park boundary to the south and a shift of visitor attention and facilities to this side of Mt. McKinley. The 1975 Denali State Park master plan recommended the addition of the Tokositna study area to the state park for the development of visitor and recreational facilities; in 1976, the state legislature added to the park the land that comprises the study area.

Following these events, the legislature passed two appropriation bills in 1978. One bill appropriated \$310,000 to the Department of Natural Resources to investigate the feasibility of constructing a lodge and a visitor center complex at Tokositna; the second bill appropriated \$85,000 to the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities to study access to the area. These developments led to a memorandum of understanding—signed in October 1979 by the

secretary of the U. S. Department of Interior, the governor of Alaska, and the mayor of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough—to jointly plan visitor facilities and programs in Denali State Park.

In May 1979, the state legislature set up the Tokositna Special Committee, the purpose of which is to provide direction for the Tokositna project and to review, prepare and recommend contracts in agreements for study and research concerning potential park and recreational developments.

A technical advisory committee—made up of representatives from the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, DNR's Division of Research and Development, its Division of Parks, the National Park Service, the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, and the state's Divisions of Tourism and of Economic Interpretation—reviews all technical aspects of the project.

A variety of consulting firms have been contracted for various feasibility studies. HKS Associates of San Francisco provided the most recent (July 1980) working paper on the Tokositna Development Study to members of both project committees. HKS Associates provided the information in association with D.O.W.L. Engineering; Economics Research Associates; Fawcett, McBer-mott, Cavanaugh, Inc.; TDA, Inc.; and Snp-Engineering, Inc. To date, these consulting firms, the Division of Parks, National Park Service, Soil Conservation Service and the Division of Transportation and Public Facilities have completed 14 separate reports covering a range of pertinent subject areas from market studies to skiing feasibility and soils surveys.

Information in the reports indicates an impressive economic potential for Alaska in developing recreational facilities at Tokositna. The most recent report, submitted to the committees on September 15, 1980, summarized previous studies and tentative plans for the site. A Tentative Development Program for Tokositna is based upon a final-scale, cost concept which ultimately envisions a total of 2,000 units, 1,200 campsites and supporting facilities. The total number of units and the accompanying services would be distributed in eight activity centers: Transportation Center, Community Center, Campgrounds, Family Village Center, Secondary Village Center, Environmental Center, Tokositna Center, and Ski Center. A wide range of recreational facilities would be available, providing for indoor and outdoor recreation.

According to the report, planning and construction of the Tokositna study area would occur in three phases, beginning in 1981 and ending in the year 2000. Phase I would begin operation in 1984, Phase II in 1990, and Phase III in the year 2000.

Development of the Tokositna study area would receive market support from two primary sources: Alaska residents and out-of-state and foreign visitors. The results of early research for the Alaska Outdoor Recreation Plan illustrated an estimated away from home demand of 4.1 million participants on days for sightseeing and 1.9 million participation days for camping by Alaska residents. This is an extremely high level of recreational demand from a population of less than one-half million. Based on survey results, 74 percent of Anchorage and Fairbanks residents would visit the facility located in the Tokositna study area in the summer, and 42 percent would also visit in the winter.

Residents indicated they would participate in a variety of recreational activities such as nature walks, fishing, camping, sightseeing, wildlife viewing, canoeing, hiking, bicycling, night life,



This is the view of Mt. McKinley which Bradford Washburn, director of the Boston Museum of Science and World Geography, saw when he first stepped out on Heather Point in the area of Tokositna now being considered for an international visitor center.

photo by Bradford Washburn, Boston Museum of Science

athletics, horseback riding, downhill and cross-country skiing, sledding/sledging, and ice fishing. They desire such amenities as a general store and coffee shop for everyday needs, cultural facilities such as an Alaska cultural museum and a Mt. McKinley Visitor Center, recreational activities such as swimming pools, saunas and indoor recreational facilities, and evening facilities including restaurants, bar, nightclubs and discotheques. The most widely supported sports activity was, not surprisingly, skiing, with about 700,000 ski days in the skier market of Alaska residents.

Tourist market surveys show that summer visitors outnumber winter ones

by almost four to one, with less than 20 percent of the tourists being repeat visitors. Although there are some differences between United States and foreign visitors, their interests are very similar. The most significant difference is that foreign visitors are limited by available transportation—primarily international air flights. Japanese visitors would probably constitute the bulk of the foreign visitor market, with Canadians second and Germans third. Sightseeing is the most popular summer activity undertaken by tourists, with camping, hiking and sport fishing following. Tourist markets have historically represented only a small fraction of skier demand in Alaska.

Land transfers continue

The Alaska Statehood Act provides for the transfer of 104.5 million acres of land from federal to state ownership. It is the responsibility of the Department of Natural Resources to select this land and to oversee its transfer to the state.

Since statehood in 1959, the rate of land transfer has varied considerably. "In fact, transfers were virtually halted from the late 1960's until the late 1970's," according to Ron Swanson of the Policy Research/Land Entitlement Section of the Division of Research and Development. "Because of Native land claims considerations and then the passage and implementation of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) in 1971, implementing the Native land entitlement and other aspects of ANCSA, such as Section 17(d)(2)—the beginnings of the Alaska lands controversy—detracted from federal efforts to convey land to the state."

This situation has changed. In 1979, Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus set a quota for the department. The quota established that 13 million acres of state land entitlement be transferred from federal to state jurisdiction each year. Presently the State of Alaska has either tentative approval or patent to approximately 42 million acres of its land entitlement.

As a result of the renewed federal effort to transfer lands, approximately 1 million acres have been conveyed to the state since October 1979, according to Swanson.

"Although BLM didn't transfer 13 million acres in 1979, we were not completely unhappy," Swanson said. "The 11 million we did get were superior priority areas which were tough for

BLM to adjudicate—areas along the coast, in Southeast Alaska and those necessary for state land disposal programs."

Every year, the Department of Natural Resources submits a list to the Bureau of Land Management indicating which lands the state wants transferred during the following year. Of the 104.5 million acres in the state's entitlement, the state has received title to or has validly selected about 60 million acres, according to Swanson. Valid selection means the state has chosen land to be conveyed which does not have another claim to it under Section 17(d)(2) of ANCSA (by Native corporations, by homesteaders, etc.).

"We need the Bureau of Land Management to designate enough land open for our selection," said Swanson. "Under the terms of the Statehood Act, Alaska can only make selections on land determined to be vacant, unappropriated and unreserved," he explained.

Swanson says, right now, Natives have selection on 60 million acres of Alaska's land, even though their entitlement only calls for 44 million acres. Of that, ten to 13 million acres are also land on which the state has made selection.

"The state needs the federal government to convey lands to the Natives so that state can then make selections on what are now Native overselections," said Swanson. As that is being done, the department will continue to get its portion of a return to the Bureau of Land Management, list of land for conveyance to the state. "This process will continue until we have the state's full land entitlement," concluded Swanson.

Project Title: Tokositna-Denali Visitor & Recreation Development.

Project Location: Dutch & Peters hills overlooking the Tokositna Glacier & River, 35 miles south Mt. Denali/McKinley peak, in Denali State, Matsu Valley.

Senate District: D

House District: 6

Project Description: The region's outstanding recreation use opportunities and especially the magnificent view of Mt. Denali/McKinley has attracted attention to developing a visitor & recreation resort type facilities for Alaskans and visitors to enjoy.

The fundings - \$310,000 and \$105,000 - for the feasibility study will be over in March 1981. The results indicated that either a modest - Demand Serving Scheme, or a Full Scale Recreation Resort Scheme are feasible.

The Capital Improvement Project would continue the next phase of the Tokositna project focusing upon tasks critical to the implementation of the development.

Purpose/Benefits: Development of the Tokositna study area in either the Demand Serving Scheme or the Full Scale Recreation Resort Schme, would improve the visitor facilities in the vicinity of Alaska's most popular natural attraction - Mt. Denali/McKinley. Such development would enrich the lives of Alaska residents and would also make the natural, cultural and recreational qua;ities of Alaska accessible to the rest of the world. By attracting thousands of visitors each year the Tokositna promises to benefit the Alaskan economy. The Tokositna development illustrates the potential to become the most innovative recareation development of the century.

Capital Costs: None at this time.

Operational Costs: Continued role to Division of Parks as project Coordinator within the Department of Natural Resources.

Alternatives Considered: Immediate supplemental appropriation prior to FY 82 appropriation to allow the project to continue.

SUPPLEMENT REQUEST

Tokositna Budget - March 16, 1981 to June 30, 1981

Salary Park Planner III \$2935/mo x 1.3(benefits) x 3½ months + retractive pay	\$13,800
Weather instrument maintenance Helicopter time, repairs, tape supplies	3,000
Commodities - telephones, mis. expense \$300/mo x 3½ months	1,000
Printing of Executive Summary	2,200
Consultant's cost overrun	<u>10,000</u>
Total	<u>\$30,000</u>

POSITION PAPER
ON THE
RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
IN THE
TOKOSITNA - DENALI STATE PARK AREA

The Denali Citizens Council, which comprises a membership in Alaska, as well as the "Lower 49" states, is highly concerned with the current proposals for development of a recreational center in the Tokositna area. We are very much in agreement with the need for recreational opportunities south of the Alaska Range. Such a facility would help to disperse the continuing impact on Denali National Park. It would anticipate the certain population growth throughout Alaska, especially in Anchorage, and at a possible new Capitol site in the area. It can also, if done with proper planning, provide recreation alternatives that have not been met in that area of the State.

However, we are seriously concerned with the insufficient efforts that have occurred to date. The general proposals as discussed to date, include unrealistic and inappropriate facilities, such as a convention center, "world-class" downhill ski resort, cultural center, and others, without any demonstration of valid demand for them. The questions that should be asked are : what is desired by the public; is it appropriate at Tokositna, or elsewhere; and is it economically reasonable?

The proposals are much too centralized - thereby destroying the very desirability of the area. Much more attention must be given to other areas, such as perhaps Curry Ridge, Chulitna River, and Myers Lake, as well as to tailoring various activities to the most appropriate places for them. Access proposals are much too large in size, cost and environmental damage. They destroy the areas that they are intending to make accessible to public enjoyment. The total costs of the proposals are far beyond what is necessary to provide quality recreation to large numbers of visitors.

Incredibly, questions remain regarding the status of the Tokositna lands - especially the significant conflict with mining claims. Further, the impact

of such large-scale development on wildlife has been virtually ignored - especially the direct impact in the valley during the summer season.

Finally, the entire process that has brought Tokositna to this point has been too narrowly focused. There has been no reasonable effort to explore alternative areas of development. There has been no public explanation of how and why Tokositna was automatically designated by the legislature as the only place for such development.

What is to happen next? There is virtually no money left for study, yet much studying remains to be done. What is the basis for the highly unrealistic data base that suggests visitation of 1,000 to 5,300 visitors per day, and a need for 1,200 employees? These questions, and others, need to be answered fully, and the process needs to be made more comprehensive and considerate of the public before a useful, enjoyable and aesthetic recreational design can be finalized.

We have very specific goals and desires for the direction of this process and the resulting development. The Alaska Public Survey of 1979 has provided a wealth of data that describes the kind of activities that are desirable. These include camping, cross-country skiing, hiking, overnight accommodations, fishing, photography, scenic views and wildlife observation. It de-emphasizes the demand for ATV travel or downhill skiing. A variety of trails, ski paths, campgrounds and lodging is indicated along with quality interpretive information centers and programs. These activities should not be centralized, but instead, be dispersed to minimize impact and maximize enjoyment of each activity. Separate areas for fishing (for instance the Chulitna area), skiing and hiking (Tokositna and Curry Ridge), camping (Tokositna and Chulitna), lodging (Curry Ridge), and interpretive services (all areas), would create a varied and stimulating experience, in their own right, for all visitors. There is no need to develop everything at the same time, and then perhaps suffer economic losses because of incorrect projections or unanticipated changes. Phased development would prevent such over-extension and allow modification to changing visitor use trends.

We have a primary concern for access to such developments. Curry Ridge offers excellent opportunity to both highway and railroad access and is a logical place for overnight lodging. Access to heavy visitor use areas,

such as Tokositna or Chulitna could be via some form of mass transit. The private vehicles left at some distance from the areas themselves. This would allow safer, more enjoyable use of the areas, and not inhibit or "drive-away" wildlife the visitors would be travelling there to see. Access roads should be low in both visual and physical impact, with slow speeds and winding routes. The Petersville Road, which route provides breathtaking vistas as it is now, should not be converted to a four-lane, high-speed highway, which would destroy the area it is supposed to enhance. All developments should be more sensitive to their impact on both the wildlife and the scenic attractions they are meant to make available.

Although given little emphasis, the wildlife abundance in this southern area is exceptional and should be respected through careful design, such as keeping development away from the Tokositna Valley itself, where moose, swans and other animals abound. A road at higher elevation in this area would provide excellent scenic and wildlife views. The areas resources should not be squandered in an irresponsible rush to develop.

The Denali Citizens Council is certainly in favor of responsible, appropriate development of recreational facilities in the Denali State Park area. However, alternatives must be given full consideration, unreasonable and grandiose schemes must be eliminated, the planning process must be much more comprehensive and responsive to the public and much more studying must be done (especially on wildlife, mining claims, land status and visitor use demands). It is discouraging, at best, that after \$400,000 of study, there is still serious question about the availability of the original Tokositna area for development. Such a question should have been answered long ago. The fact that it hasn't, only accentuates the failure of the process to date. The public must be involved and a logical, thorough plan must be developed. Until that time, there won't be a viable recreation scheme for all of us to enjoy.

Copies sent to:

Alaska State Legislature
Commissioner of Natural Resources
Division of Lands
Div. of Mineral & Energy Mgt.
Anchorage Times
Anchorage Daily News
Fairbanks Daily News-Miner
Lt. Governor Terry Miller

Governor Jay Hammond
Matanuska-Susitna Borough
National Park Service
Alaska State Division of Parks
Alaska Visitors Association
Bradford Washburn
Anchorage Center for the Environment
Mike Gravel

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

February 2, 1981

DIVISION OF PARKS

SB 304/
SB 303
JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

619 WAREHOUSE DR., SUITE 210
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

PHONE: 274-4676

Re: 6120-4-12

BACKGROUND ON THE TOKOSITNA DEVELOPMENT FEASIBILITY STUDY

Mount Denali (McKinley), "The Great One" in Athapaskan Indian is the highest peak in North America. The mountain juts 20,320 feet above sea level in the center of Alaska. It is the number one tourist attraction in the State. Denali State Park, situated to the south and east of Mt. Denali encompasses numerous spectacular points for viewing the massif. Of these numerous scenic vantage points, Tokositna, 35 miles south of Mt. Denali/ McKinley, perhaps offers the best view of all. Sydney Laurence, the most famous Alaska landscape painter, used to ride his horse up to this very site to be inspired for his great and brilliant Mt. McKinley paintings.

Presently, visitors can view Mount Denali from the north side within the Denali National Park and Reserve and along the Anchorage-Fairbanks Highway. However, facilities are quite limited.

In 1951, Dr. Bradford Washburn, Director of the Boston Museum of Science and a famous authority on Mt. Denali/McKinley recognized the recreational and cultural development opportunities in the Tokositna area. A decade later, his opinions were supported by findings made during the preparation of two master plans: The Mt. McKinley Park Master Plan (National Park Service) and the Denali State Park Master Plan (Alaska State Parks). Both plans suggest the possibility of locating a visitor facility in the Tokositna area and recommend further investigation.

Recognizing the need to provide both residents and tourists an opportunity to see and experience Mt. Denali as well as the potential growth of the visitor industry, a "Memorandum of Understanding" was signed by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the Governor of Alaska, and the Mayor of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, to jointly plan development in the Tokositna area.

Following these events, the State Legislature appropriated funds to evaluate the feasibility of developing a visitor facility in the Tokositna area, and in early 1979, the analysis began under the direction of the Alaska Division of Parks and the National Park Service. In May 1979, the State Legislature set up the Tokositna Special Committee consisting of U.S. Senator Mike Gravel, State Senator Pat Rodey, and the State Commissioner of Natural Resources, Robert LeResche. The purpose of the Committee is to provide direction for the Tokositna project and to review, propose, and recommend contracts for research concerning the recreational and cultural development of the Tokositna area.

The studies to determine the feasibility of developing a visitor recreation development at the Tokositna site include:

- 1) Market Analysis: The identification of the potential visitors; who are they; where are they from; what do they like to do and how many will be attracted to come.
- 2) Environmental Inventory: The investigation and understanding of the existing natural and social character and framework of the site and vicinity.
- 3) Site Analysis: Information from the environmental inventory is analyzed and synthesized according to opportunities and constraints such as, visual analysis, engineering limitations, hazardous and sensitive areas; for various land use.
- 4) Outdoor Recreation: The feasibility of various types of outdoor recreation such as skiing, hiking, mountain climbing, rafting, tobogganing, sightseeing are investigated.
- 5) Transportation: The site is presently inaccessible by any means of transportation except on foot and helicopter. Transportation modes and corridors are thoroughly analyzed for efficiency, cost effectiveness, appropriateness with least environmental damage.
- 6) Financial Analysis: Financial options are identified and studied.
- 7) Economic Feasibility: As a result of the first six studies, scenarios are developed and tested according to economic feasibility and attractiveness.
- 8) Tentative Development Program: The first seven studies become the basis for defining scope, size, phasing and timing of the development program.

According to the development planning program investigated the development could potentially range from a small visitor center to a multiactivity recreation development and include any combination of the following: hotels, visitor center, museums, cultural center, arctic research laboratory, education center, performing arts, performing arts facilities, arboretum, a variety of indoor and outdoor sports and recreation programs, sightseeing, trails, campgrounds, cabins, chairlifts, scenic overlooks, tramways, and programs for the interpretation of the natural, social and historical environment.

Key tasks which are critical to the implementation of the Tokositna development include:

- Establish legislative review and control.
- Develop a public participation process.
- Conduct supplemental site analysis.
- Produce a long-range development plan for the overall development and a detailed development plan for each development phase.

- Establish a long-term management plan.
- Obtain all necessary permits.
- Negotiate sources of funding.
- Secure bids for construction.
- Construct facilities which require major lead time, such as the access road and utilities.
- Conduct a marketing awareness program.
- Determine operating requirements and training park personnel.

Among the benefits of the Tokositna Development Project are: it could create employment opportunities for residents, it could provide access to some of Alaska's most unparalleled scenic beauty where at present few could see, it could become a focal recreation place for Alaskans and it could also be an Alaskan showcase to the world.

For the past couple of years, the Alaska State Division of Parks jointly with National Park Service, the Special Committee and the technical advisors from various agencies have been intensely involved in performing the aforementioned studies.

Now, we hope to seek for your comments on the work performed, your support for the development concept and your input and in shaping the development plan of the Tokositna area.

The meeting details are as follow:

March 3, Tuesday	Chamber of Commerce Log Cabin, 550 1st Ave. Fairbanks	7:00-10:00
March 4, 1981 Wednesday	Susitna Valley High School Mile 99, Talkeetna Intersection of Parks Highway	7:00-10:00
March 5, 1981 Thursday	Historical & Fine Arts Museum 121 West 7th Avenue, Anchorage	7:00-10:00

For additional information and reading material, please contact Vicky M. Sung at 274-4676, Division of Parks, 619 Warehouse Ave., Anchorage, Alaska 99503.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF PARKS

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

619 WAREHOUSE DR., SUITE 210
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

PHONE: 274-4676

TOKOSITNA DEVELOPMENT FEASIBILITY STUDY SUMMARY

Feb. 10, 1981.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is to synthesize the many studies completed to date (see list in Appendix A) which address the feasibility of developing a recreational and cultural facility in the Tokositna area of Denali State Park in a format suitable for public discussion.

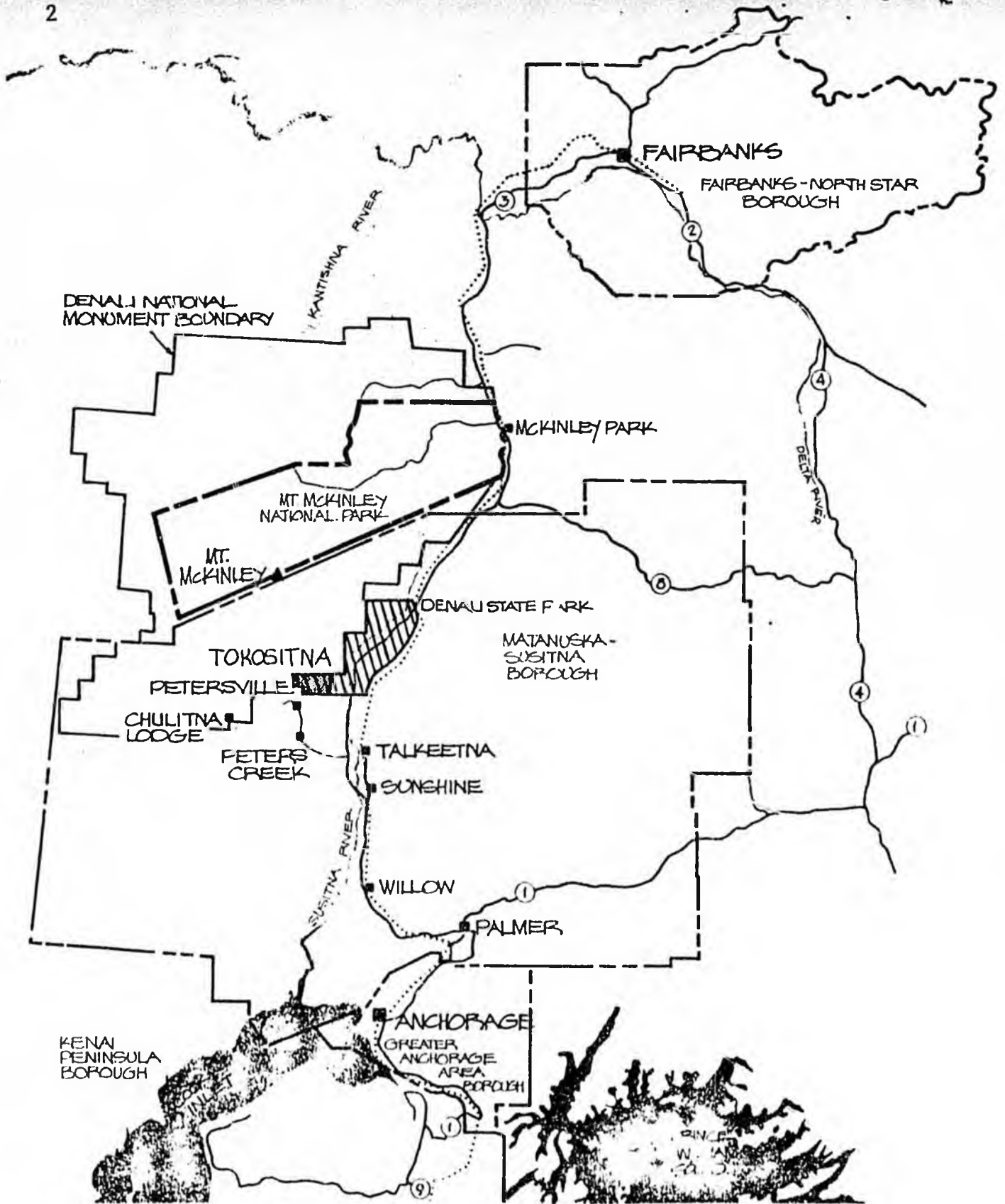
This report summarizes the setting of the Tokositna area; its natural features, recreational opportunities, how development of a recreational and cultural facility in the Tokositna area could be implemented, how the development could be financed -- at what cost and over what period of time; and what legislative action would be required.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Tokositna study area is located on the southern side of Mount Denali/McKinley in a region of Alaska currently accessible only by helicopter and on foot. The unique natural features of the study area, especially the magnificent view of Mount Denali/McKinley, have attracted the attention of many people who would like to provide access to the Tokositna Valley, making it available for others to enjoy. The Tokositna study area represents long-standing recreational, cultural, educational and economic opportunities which could be made available to Alaskan residents and out-of-state visitors as well.

The six principal sections of this report which address specific issues related to the development of the study area are:

- . The Study Area section of this report introduces the existing environmental setting of the Tokositna Valley.
- . The Recreation Demand and Opportunity section describes the market support for the development.
- . The Transportation Program section discusses the transportation route and system alternatives for access to and circulation within the study area.
- . The Tentative Development Program section presents a phased development concept for the study area.
- . The Financial Plan section presents the financial feasibility findings for two development schemes -- the Saddle Village Scheme and the Hilltop Village Scheme.



REGION
TOKOSITNA
DENALI STATE PARK
ALASKA

- The Action Plan outlines the steps and legislative action which would be required in order to implement the Tentative Development Program.

Key points are summarized in the following paragraphs:

The Study Area

- The Tokositna study area, approximately 42,240 acres, is located within the southwestern portion of the 324,240 acre Denali/McKinley State Park, approximately 100 air miles north of Anchorage and 180 air miles southwest of Fairbanks.
- Four small communities have been established within the vicinity of the study area: Talkeetna, Trappers Creek, Peters Creek, and Petersville.
- Vehicle access into the study area has not yet been developed; the principal highway access into the Tokositna vicinity is from the George A. Parks highway.
- The natural features of the Tokositna study area range from the headwaters of the Tokositna River to upland areas known as the Dutch and Peters Hills.
- Three distinct environments provide an excellent opportunity for viewing the Tokositna Glacier, the mountains of the Alaska Range and Mount Denali/McKinley.
- The soils in the study area consist primarily of well-drained loams formed in a mantle of silty volcanic ash and loess. As a result of the underlying geology -- glacial till and bedrock -- the permeability rates and internal drainage characteristics of the soils vary greatly over short distances.
- The Tokositna River is the largest surface water resource in the study area. Additional surface water resources include several perennial creeks and numerous small lakes.
- The flat, alluvium-filled Tokositna River Valley is expected to have the area's greatest potential for groundwater resources.
- The study area is comprised of seven distinct plant associations: Floodplain Meadow; Floodplain Thicket; Bog and Muskeg; Lowland Spruce and Hardwood; High Bush; Alpine Tundra; and Lichen.
- Large wildlife species which inhabit the study area include moose, caribou, brown-grizzly bears, black bears and wolves. The brown-grizzly, black bear and wolf are sensitive to human disturbance.
- Trumpeter swans inhabit the Floodplain Meadow in the Tokositna Valley; these swans have been noted to be extremely sensitive to human disturbance.

4 Tokositna Development Feasibility Study Summary

The Tokositna study area illustrates the following climatic characteristics:

- Mild conditions during the summer months with daily highs in the 50s.
- Severe conditions during December and January which would likely prohibit extensive outdoor activities.
- Comfortable conditions during the months of February, March and April, which are similar to popular ski resorts in the western United States in terms of temperature and sunlight.
- Calm wind conditions: 85 percent of the year, wind speeds are less than 10 miles per hour.
- Adequate snow to support a traditional ski season.
- Frequent temperature inversions during the winter months; such inversions influence air quality and could affect the extent of development as related to emission standards.
- Lack of sunlight during the two weeks on either side of the Winter Solstice -- December 21 -- when the majority of the study area is in shade.
- Whiteouts are likely to occur in the study area and represent a visibility constraint for both recreation and aviation during the snow season.

Federal lands in the vicinity of the study are under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

The majority of the non-Federal lands surrounding the study area are in various stages of the State Selection Process: the study site is state selected, awaiting for title conveyance from BLM to the State and lands east of the study area are predominately State-patented, and lands to the west are State selected lands.

Numerous State and/or Federal mining claims are present on and nearby the study area. At this time it is not clear which mining claims are valid and whether or not a claim would be under State or Federal regulation. It has been estimated by D.O.W.L. Engineers that approximately 1,00 acres of the study area are covered by valid mining claims.

Recreation Demand and Opportunity

A visitor-facility in the Tokositna study area would receive market support from both resident and nonresident visitors.

5 Tokositna Development Feasibility Study Summary

Alaskans are active, rather than passive, recreation participants.

The results of the recreational survey conducted for the Tokositna Development Feasibility Study by Economic Research Associates indicated:

A total of 74 percent of Anchorage and Fairbanks residents would visit facilities located in the Tokositna study area during the summer; 42 percent would also visit in the winter.

Residents who would visit in the summer indicated that they would make 2.6 trips at an average of three days per trip.

Residents who would visit in the winter indicated that they would visit 3.1 times, also, at an average of three days per trip.

More than four out of every five residents surveyed indicated that they would participate in fishing, camping, sightseeing and wildlife viewing during the summer season.

In terms of winter activities, 70 percent of the residents visiting the study area would participate in downhill skiing, sledding/tobogganing, cross-country skiing, wildlife viewing tours and ice-fishing.

The results of the recreational survey conducted by Economics Research Associates indicated a strong interest by residents for skiing facilities within the Tokositna study area; of the 42 percent who indicated that they would visit Tokositna during the winter, 74 percent would participate in cross-country skiing and 69 percent would participate in downhill skiing.

A planning factor of 60% of the participation rate was indicated in the survey used to estimate visitation potential to the Tokositna site.

Apart from outdoor recreation facilities, residents would support three other types of facilities in the Tokositna study area:

- Convenience facilities to service everyday needs, such as a general store and coffee shop.
- Cultural Facilities, such as a cultural museum.
- Indoor Recreational Facilities, such as a swimming pool and other indoor recreational facilities.

Market support from nonresident visitors who visit Alaska in the summer; their primary interest is sightseeing.

Other summer activities in which nonresident visitors participate include: visiting relatives, camping/hiking, and sport fishing.

6 Tokositna Development Feasibility Study Summary

During the winter season, 24 percent of the nonresident visitors visit Alaska to sightsee, while 39 percent visit the State to see friends and relatives.

The Transportation Program

There are two separate but related aspects of travel that were considered in the Transportation Program: access to and circulation within the study area.

The Alaska Department of Transportation completed a preliminary study of highway access alternatives into the study area. Of the six alternatives studies, Route "B", an entirely new route, or one of the alternatives using a portion of Petersville Route would be most feasible.

Public meetings conducted during January 1979 in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Talkeetna, public concern focused on access to the study area. There were opposition and support for both the Route "B" and the Petersville Road Route. Selection of one of these alternatives would be a matter of first order. Issues relevant to the eventual selection of a route are:

- Which route is most acceptable to local residents and to the Borough?
- Which route can be implemented most quickly?
- Which route has the lowest immediate and lowest long term cost?

Other transportation systems that could be utilized for access were studied including:

- . Bus
- . Airport
- . Rail
- . Aerobus
- . Light-rail
- . Monorail

The Tokositna development would have an internal road system for emergency and service vehicles. It would be preferable if visitors would use an internal transit system rather than their own. Systems that could be utilized include:

- . Internal Shuttle
- . Funicular
- . Gondola
- . Aerial Tram

The Tentative Development Program

Development of visitor facilities within the Tokositna study area may be approached from two perspectives. The first and most modest approach is to determine the demand for incremental services and facilities based upon the evident use trends of existing facilities. Thus, present visitation patterns to Mount Denali National Park and Denali State Park would be evaluated, and new facilities would be planned which would absorb additional demand over time.

TRANSPORTATION ACCESS ROUTE ALTERNATIVES: A, B, C, D, E & F



as well as capture a portion of existing visitation of other facilities. In this case, the development would not benefit from a special marketing program or any other effort to promote tourism.

The second approach is significantly more complex and carries the demand approach one step further. In essence, the facility would be conceived, marketed, and built as a destination unto itself with the goal of capturing a portion of the existing demand and also of creating its own additional demand. Thus, the very presence of the facility would have synergistic effect, generating additional visitation to the State and to the Mount Denali/ McKinley-Tokositna area in particular.

The two development approaches described above may best be termed "Demand-Serving Concept" and "Full-Scale Resort Concept". Each concept is presented in this report as an option for development of the Tokositna study area.

Demand-Serving Concept

The accommodations envisioned as part of this concept would be similar to the facilities which presently operate at the Mount Denali National Park hotel, albeit of better quality and integrated into one complex. In this case, the Tokositna facility would be competing directly with the Mount Denali National Park hotel as well as the small private lodging facilities scattered along the Parks Highway, e.g., The Chalet, Carolo Creek, and the Mount McKinley View Lodge.

The lodging facilities themselves would be designed to accommodate visitors for an average of one night only. Thus, rooms would be modest, however, not rustic, with no amenities such as telephones, televisions, etc., provided in the rooms. Restaurant facilities would also be limited. Daytime meals would be accommodated in a coffee shop or cafeteria with evening meals being confined to one main restaurant with a standard menu.

Recreational activities would primarily be passive and focuses on the views of Mount McKinley from the site. A trail network would be provided for unescorted tours; individual viewing points would be marked with signs. On-site State Park personnel would be minimal, stationed at the facility mainly to oversee maintenance and daily operation. No other ancillary development would be included; there would be no swimming pool, sauna, tennis or other commercial entity other than a small gift shop and sundry outlet for film, snacks, and souvenirs. A modest ski hill might be developed.

Full-Scale Resort Concept

This more intensive development would provide a wide variety of lodging types and support activities, including access by air as well as surface travel. The main lodge would provide accommodations several times the total number of existing facilities within Mount Denali National Park and Reserve and along the Parks Highway. Both first-class and tourist-class rooms would be included, with full and complete bath facilities, telephones, and possibly televisions or radios. In addition, the hotel would encompass any combination of the following: saunas, recreation rooms, indoor

exercise facilities, a meeting room for small conventions, a discotheque/nightclub, and several restaurants with more specialized menus. Additional lodging would be available in nearby condominium units available in conjunction with the hotel; these units would vary from studios to three-bedroom units. Also, in the vicinity of the hotel, there would be a series of more remote and rustic cabins.

Specific recreational amenities available would include tennis, swimming pools, saunas, exercise rooms, and indoor active sports facilities. In addition, there would be guided hiking tours to the surrounding features in the area, escorted mountain-climbing expeditions, and rafting and canoeing trips. Aerial trams could be used to transport visitors to principal viewing areas in the Tokositna Mountains and to wildlife viewing areas in the Tokositna Valley.

More winter-oriented sports would include ice skating, a network of cross-country trails (perhaps linked with the remote cabins), ice boating on nearby lakes, and a first-class ski hill as recommended by Sno-Engineering. Dog-sled or horse-drawn sleigh rides would also be provided from the main lodging complex. Other amenities could be available, either through the National Park Service or through private concessionaires, such as helicopter rides, skiing, or tours to the Ruth Glacier and Amphitheater.

Supporting commercial development would also be encouraged and would include a variety of restaurants, quality gift stores, sporting goods and clothing, arts and crafts, and a general store for the purchase of food supplies.

Supporting cultural developments, which would serve to strengthen the Alaskan experience for the visitor, would also be provided. These would provide a focus for introducing visitors to other elements of Alaska, and would include facilities, such as an IMAX theater or similar high-impact visual presentations, a native crafts/cultural center, and a multi-use concert hall/theater, which could be used for performances, lectures, and other public interest purposes. Other demand-generating facilities, such as seminar and convention accommodations, arctic education research facilities, music and art festivals, trade center facilities, and health/training facilities, could also be provided.

In essence, the goal would be to create a singular integrated resort which would cater to the demands of Alaska residents as well as a broad cross-section of out-of-state visitors. The resort would have the aim of providing a focused "Alaska Experience", as well as encouraging visits to other areas of the State.

The following statements summarize the key components of the Tentative Development Program for the Tokositna study area:

The development program is based upon a phased development scheme, beginning as the Demand-Serving Concept, and expanding over a 20-year period into the Full-Scale Resort Concept. The ultimate facility would provide 2,000 lodging units, 1,200 campsites, and supporting facilities.

10 Tokositna Development Feasibility Study Summary

The Demand-Serving Concept (Phase 1) would consist of a visitor center, 400-500 campsites, and 500 hotel and cabin units. A subphase of Phase 1 -- Phase 1-A -- would provide 50 cabins and a 200-unit campground by 1984. Construction of the remaining Phase 1 facilities, including the hotel, would be completed by 1986.

Based upon the performance and impacts of the Phase 1 development, ultimate development of the Full-Scale Resort Concept (Phases 2 and 3) would be evaluated and reprogrammed, as necessary. If authorized, Phase 2 would consist of an additional 1,000 lodging units to be completed by 1966. Phase 3 would include the development of 500 units, as well as a major downhill ski facility. According to the Tentative Development Program, Phase 3 would be completed by the year 2000.

Assuming implementation of the Full-Scale Resort Concept, the total number of units and the accompanying services would be distributed in eight activity centers. This would include the following:

- Transportation Center
- Community Center
- Campgrounds
- Primary Village Center
- Secondary Village Center
- Environmental Center
- Tokosha Center
- Ski Center

The specific location of the activity centers would depend upon future detailed studies of development suitability. Based upon the available information, the development suitability of the study area has been identified as follows:

- Primary Development Areas
 1. Saddle (possible mining claim constraint)
 2. Long Peak
- Secondary Development Areas
 1. Slopes northwest of Ramsdyke Creek
 2. Eastern slopes of Long Peak
- Undevelopable Areas
 1. River and Stream environments
 2. Steep slopes

The Tokositna study area could physically accommodate many levels of development ranging from a minimum park and visitor viewing facility to a maximum fully-planned recreational community. Other considerations, such as the availability of utilities, economic constraints and political factors, therefore, are more likely to influence the level of development which would occur within the study area.

11. Tokositna Development Feasibility Study Summary

The Financial Plan

- . The net capitalized value of the two development schemes is \$16.2 million for the Hilltop Village Scheme and \$24.8 million for the Saddle Village Scheme.
- . The payback period would be approximately 12 years from the start of operations.
- . The magnitude and scope of the development schemes for the study area would require funding from a combination of grants, loans, and in-house monies.
- . There are a minimum of 36 Federal Assistance Programs which could sponsor development of the Tokositna study area.
- . Since the Tokositna Development is a State project, the most substantial source of development funds would likely come from legislative appropriation.
- . State financial assistance would be available through a number of programs which include, but are not limited to, the following:

Small business loans, the Alaska Renewable Resource Fund, the Renewable Resource Fund, and the Tourism Revolving Loan Fund.
- . Development of the study area could also be supported by private monies. The principal mechanisms for obtaining funding would include: leasehold/concession agreements; land/lease sales to private individuals; institutional sponsorship; foundation and research grants; Alaska Native Corporations and Foreign Investment.

The Action Plan

- . The key tasks which would be critical to implementation of the Tokositna development include:
 - Establishing legislative review and control.
 - Developing a public participation process.
 - Conducting supplemental site analysis.
 - Producing a Long-Range Development plan for the overall development and a Detailed Development Plan for each development phase.
 - Establishing a long-term management plan.
 - Obtaining all necessary permits.
 - Negotiating sources of funding.
 - Securing bids for construction.
 - Constructing facilities which require major lead time, such as the access road and utilities.
 - Conducting a public education and awareness program.
 - Determining operating requirements and training park personnel.

Many of these tasks would require initiation in 1981 if the Tokositna project is to proceed in accordance with the Tentative Development Program. This would require the following allocation of resources:

- Public Education and Participation Program
- Property Administration/Mining Claims
- Further Site Analyses and Investigations
- Detailed Weather Study
- Plan Development and Construction Analysis
- Analysis of Funding and Financing Resources
- Analysis of Operations and Maintenance Program
- Detail Engineering and Support Services Studies
- Management

To provide the level of support, the Alaskan Legislature would need to appropriate \$1.5 million to \$2.0 million for the continuance of the Tokositna Development Study and initial design work for Phase 1 (The Demand-Serving Concept).

Closing Remarks

Development of the Tokositna study area in either the Demand-Serving Concept or the Full-Scale Resort Concept, would improve the visitor facilities in the vicinity of Alaska's most popular natural attraction -- Mount Denali/McKinley. Such development would enrich the lives of Alaska residents and would also make the natural, cultural and recreational qualities of Alaska accessible to the rest of the world. By attracting thousands of visitors each year, the Tokositna development promises to benefit the Alaskan economy. The Tokositna development illustrates the potential to become the most innovative recreational development of the century; this potential should be pursued with intensity and commitment jointly by the Alaska Division of Parks and the National Park Service.

For additional information please contact Vicky M. Sung, Tokositna Project Manager at 274-4676; Division of Parks, 619 Warehouse Avenue, Suite 210, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

APPENDIX A
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February 13, 1981

TOKOSITNA DEVELOPMENT FEASIBILITY STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE

The Tokositna Visitor and Recreation Development Feasibility Study Report, enclosed in your packet, summarizes the topics and issues which will be discussed at a series of public meetings on March 3, 4, and 5 in Fairbanks, Talkeetna and Anchorage on the Tokositna Visitor Development Feasibility Study. We urge you to attend one of these meetings to give us an opportunity to obtain your input and comments.

This questionnaire is designed to seek your opinion on some basic issues of the project. If you plan to attend one of the meetings, please bring this questionnaire with you to the meeting and complete it after the presentation and discussion. If you cannot come to the meeting, please read the summary, complete and mail in this questionnaire to:

Vicky M. Sung
Tokositna Project Manager
Alaska State Division of Parks
619 Warehouse Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska
99501

If you have any questions about the meetings or the questionnaire, please write to the above address, or call Vicky Sung at 274 4674

1a) Do you support developing visitor and recreation facilities for the purpose of viewing and enjoyment of Mount Denali/McKinley?

_____ Yes. Why?

_____ No. Why:

1b) If yes to 1a: Do you support developing such visitor and recreation facilities at the foothills of Mount Denali/McKinley?

_____ Yes. Why?

_____ No. Why:

1c) If yes to 1b: Do you support developing such visitor and recreation facilities at the Tokositna site - Dutch & Peters Hills, overlooking the Tokositna Glacier and river, 35 miles south of the peak of Mount Denali/McKinley - in Denali State Park.

_____ Yes. Why?

_____ No. Why?

1d) If the answer is no, could you suggest another location?

Why?

2) The ultimate scale of development at the Tokositna site could range from a modest development scheme to a full scale visitor and recreation scheme (to be implemented in phases). On a scale of 0 to 10, which level of development do you favor?

___ 0 - no development

___ 1 - small road access in and scenic overlooks along the road.

___ 2 - the above with campgrounds and trails.

___ 3 - modest development scheme: the above and lodge, visitor center, coffee shop, restaurant, small gift shop intergrated in one complex; passive activities, e.g., unguided tours, scenery and wildlife viewing, audio-visual programs, guided hikes, ranger programs, etc.

___ 4 -

___ 5 -

___ 6 -

___ 7 -

___ 8 - Full scale visitor and recreation scheme: a galore of indoor and outdoor, winter and summer activities and facilities; a variety of hotel accommodations; first class ski resort; tram-rides and scenic overlooks; guided tours to Tokositna and Ruth Glaciers and Tokosha Mountains; cultural, educational development such as Imax Theater, museums, convention center, arctic research laboratory, etc.

___ 9 -

___ 10 - A recreation community with schools, fire stations, post office, etc.

(WRITE IN YOUR IDEAS FOR THE INTERMEDIATE SCALES 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9)

3a) If a road is provided to the site, which access route do you favor and/or disapprove of: (a) upgrading and extending the existing Petersville Road Route or (b) constructing a new route via Swan and Bunco Lakes.

I favor _____ route. Why?

I disapprove of _____ route. Why?

3b) If a non-road access (i.e. rail, monorail, aerobus, etc.) is provided to the site, which access route do you favor and/or disapprove?

I favor _____ route. Why?

I disapprove _____ route. Why?

3c) Do you favor a combination of a road and a non-road access?

_____ Yes. Why?

_____ No. Why?

4) At the present time, state park policy does not encourage commercial development within state parks; rather, it encourages the development of private services on the periphery of park areas. Do you approve of commercial developments, e.g. hotels, restuarants, gift shops, etc.

a) at the Tokositna site with Denali State Park.

_____ Yes. Why?

_____ No. Why?

b) Outside the park boundary but in the Tokositna site vicinity.

___ Yes. Why?

___ No. Why?

c) Outside the park boundary and the Tokositna site vicinity, e.g. along the George Parks Highway, with only visitor center and park facilities in the Tokositna site.

___ Yes. Why?

___ No. Why?

5) If you favor a full scale visitor and recreation development, in your opinion who should develop and operate the development?

a) State parks? ___ Yes. Why?

___ No. Why?

b) private industry? ___ Yes. Why?

___ No. Why?

c) local government? Yes. Why?

No. Why?

d) special quasi-governmental authority? Yes. Why?

No. Why?

6) Of the following activities listed, please indicate whether you participate in any and your opinion of its desirability at the Tokositna development site.

Activs./Facils.	Frequently Participate	Often/Seldom Participate	Do not Participate	Very Desirable	Desirable	Not Desirable
Bicycling						
Camping						
Canoeing/rafting						
Fishing						
Gold panning						
Hang gliding						
Helicopter and fixed wing Touring						
Hiking/backpacking						
Horseback riding						
Horse-drawn carriages						
Mule trains						
Hunting						
Logrolling, etc.						
Mountain climbing: staging area school escorted tours						
Photography						
Sightseeing						
Tennis						
Tramway(s)						
Wildlife Tours						
Guided						
Biathlon						
Bobsled/tobogganing						
Camping						
Cross-country						
Skiing						
Dogsledding						
Downhill skiing						
Ice hockey						
Ice skating						
Photography						
Sightseeing						
Ski jumping						
Sleigh rides						
Snowmachining						
Arts and crafts						
Convention/Meeting facilities						
Courts: basketball, Racquet ball & Tennis						
Education facility/Research institute						
Gymnasium, exercise Rooms						
Ice hockey						

Activs./Facils.	Frequently Participate	Often/Seldom Participate	Do not Participate	Very Desirable	Desirable	Not Desirable
Ice skating						
Imax theater						
Interpretive Center(s): cultural and environment						
Natural history museum						
Nightclub, discotheque						
Performing arts center						
photography						
sauna(s)						
swimming pool(s)						

List your additional suggestions below

The following information will help us analyse the responses to this questionnaire:

A) Sex: Male _____ Female _____

B) Age: 1 - 10

11 - 20

21 - 30

31 - 40

41 - 50

51 - 60

61 - 75

76 and over

C) Occupation: Labor

Clerical

Skilled

Professional

Managerial

Executive

Others

D) Residency: _____ Alaska resident - railbelt (i.e. Anchorage, Fairbanks, Talkeetna)

_____ Alaska resident - others

_____ Out-of-state - visitor

The space below is for your additional comments. Please focus on the following: access, site location, level of development, commercial development, management and operations, activities and facilities, benefits and impacts.

Thank you for your input. If you have further questions, please contact:

Vicky M. Sung

Tokositna Project Manager

Alaska State Division of Parks

619 Warehouse Avenue

Anchorage, Alaska 99501

274 4676