

HB

259

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 4/13/94

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: _____

CRA Committee considered HOUSE BILL NO. 259 (title am)

"An Act relating to general grant land entitlements for the Lake and Peninsula Borough; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends:

replace with 5 CS HB 259 (CRA)
 or adopt previous CS
 attaches amendment(s)

same title
 new title
 technical title change
 (HB only)

adopts _____ Letter of Intent

further referral to the _____

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

NEW FISCAL NOTES

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
DORA	1/31/94	0	
DNR	2/1/94	0	

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTES

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

Appropriation No Fiscal Note

DO PASS:

Loren A. Simon
Adrian C. Taylor

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Be Lias No Rec

Roller EC 300 No Rec

Chair, Signature and Recommendation

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB259

Revision Date: Original Dept Affected: Natural Resources
 Title: "An Act relating to general grant land entitlements BRU: Resource Development
for certain boroughs and unified municipalities..." Component: Land Development
 Sponsor: Rules by Request
 Requestor: _____ Component Serial No. 431

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY94) cost: \$ None

POSITIONS

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

SEE ATTACHED.

Prepared by: Ron Swanson, Director Phone: 762-2692
 Division: Land Date: 1-Feb-94
 Approved by Commissioner: Harry A. Noah Date: 1-Feb-94
 Agency: Natural Resources

PREPARER TO PROVIDE ALL DISTRIBUTION COPIES TO GOVERNOR'S LEGISLATIVE OFFICE

HB 259 Attachment

The department supports this bill in concept. We have not, however, been able to complete a land analysis. The borough's entitlement under law would be calculated as 10% of the maximum amount of vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved (VUU) state land within the boundaries between the date of incorporation and two years thereafter. Passage of Chapter 51, SLA 1991 delayed the certification until no earlier than January 1, 1994, following completion of the state's land selections. An estimate of entitlement was prepared for the Department of Community and Regional Affairs in 1988 for the proposed incorporation report and based on estimates of the classification, the entitlement would have been about 29,000 acres. There is a considerable amount of state land within the boundaries of the borough and department analysis is needed to determine whether 187,000 acres is a fulfillable entitlement.

Since the department has between January 1, 1994, and January 1, 1996, to certify entitlements for newly incorporated municipalities, this selection deadline could severely impact municipalities that are certified near the January 1996 deadline. In order to correct this inequity, we recommend, in Section 2, line 12, deleting "any time before October 1, 1996" and replacing with "within two years of the date that the certification of entitlement is final."

Δ TT Row
Subvision, 2-11-94,
he mis-read, and as
it only applies to
Sec. A10, no need
to Δ that.

Revision Date: 1/31/94 Dept. Affected: Community & Regional Affairs
 Title: *An Act relating to general grant land entitlements BRU: _____
 Sponsor: Rules by Request Component: _____
 Requestor: _____ COMPONENT SERIAL NO. _____

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE FUND SOURCE:						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current (FY94) Impact \$ none

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Remond Henderson Director Phone: 465-4708
 Division: Administrative Services Date: 1/31/94
 Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Deputy Commissioner Date: 1/31/94
 Agency: Community & Regional Affairs

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Official Business

COMMITTEE:

SENATE COMMUNITY & REGIONAL
AFFAIRS

DATE:

4/21/94

Subject of meeting:

HB 259 GENERAL GRANT LAND
ENTITLEMENTS

SIGN-IN

PLEASE PRINT!

NAME

ADDRESS

(MAILING) & (ZIP)

PHONE

REPRESENTING

DO YOU WANT
TO TESTIFY?

NAME	ADDRESS (MAILING) & (ZIP)	PHONE	REPRESENTING	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?
KAREN BRAND	Rep Moscow	3765		Yes or Answer questions
KAMAR COTTE	L & PEN Borough	5861292	LPB	Q & A yes
TOM GREENE	LL's Pen. Borough	284-2235	LPB	Q & A YES

777

Alaska State Legislature
Representative Carl E. Moses

APR 13 1993

CHAIRMAN
HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN
HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE FISHERIES

MEMBER FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEES ON
DEPT. OF FISH AND GAME
DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY

SESSION:
CAPITAL BUILDING, ROOM 204
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99901-1162
PHONE: (907) 465-4451
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716 W. 4TH AVE. #630
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501-2133
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FAX: (907) 258-8468

Memorandum

Date: April 13, 1994

To: Senator Randy Phillips
Chairman, Senate Community & Regional Affairs Committee

From: Representative Carl E. Moses *CEM*
Chairman, House Rules Committee

Re: Request for Hearing

I would like to request a committee hearing for HB 259 at your earliest convenience. HB 259 relates to general grant land entitlements for the Lake & Peninsula Borough.

HB 259 amends AS 29.65.010, the land entitlement section, to statutorily authorize 187,000 acres for the Lake and Peninsula Borough (LPB), and gives the LPB until October 1, 1996 to select those lands.

The borough assembly and planning commission are developing a comprehensive borough plan, and have identified lands of interest to them. Since there is very little land available from Vacant, Unappropriated, and Unreserved (VUU) inventories, and because other state lands would need reclassification before issuance of grant land to the LPB, pursuing entitlements through the formula in AS 29.65.030 would delay the certification process for the LPB.

HB 259 would raise the priority for processing grant land entitlements for the LPB. The DNR has reviewed briefly the land selections that the LPB has made, and commented in the House Finance Committee that the entire process of land selection and conveyance will still take place, after the amount of acreage is set, as in HB 259. The DF&G and the DCRA have also reviewed HB 259 and do not oppose the legislation.

If you have questions, please contact Karen Brand of my staff at 3765.

Alaska State Legislature

Representative Carl E. Moses

CHAIRMAN
HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN
HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE FISHERIES

MEMBER FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEES ON:
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Sponsor Statement

HB 259(title am)

Representative Carl E. Moses

HB 259(title am) relates to general grant land entitlements for the Lake & Peninsula Borough.

HB 259(title am) amends AS 29.65.010, the land entitlement section, to statutorily authorize 187,000 acres for the Lake and Peninsula Borough (LPB), and gives the LPB until October 1, 1996 to select those lands.

The borough assembly and planning commission are developing a comprehensive borough plan, and have identified lands of interest to them. Alaska Statutes, Title 29, Chapter 65 currently provides a land selection process for newly formed boroughs. Since there is very little land available from Vacant, Unappropriated, and Unreserved (VUU) inventories, and because other state lands would need reclassification before issuance of grant land to the LPB, pursuing entitlements through the formula in AS 29.65.030 would delay the certification process for the LPB. In addition, the DNR has agreed that the formula is not a useful tool and it cannot be used across the board for all boroughs, as each is unique.

Because the land selection process in AS 29.65 would be very time consuming, HB 259(title am) would raise the priority for processing grant land entitlements for the LPB by simply adding their entitlement to the list of municipalities and boroughs currently in AS 29.65.010(a). Once the amount of the entitlement is established, the LPB and DNR will begin the process of land selections, and public hearings, as set out in Title 38.

HB 259(title am) does not affect other boroughs or their grant allocations.

Lake and Peninsula Borough Position Paper-HB 259-4.12.94

Background

From 1992-94 Lake and Peninsula Borough (LPB) developed a borough wide comprehensive plan. A key component of the plan was the identification of lands for selection under the state Municipal Land Entitlement Program. After extensive public review and input, LPB identified approximately 187,000 acres for its municipal entitlement.

Current Status of HB 259

Hearings were conducted in three committees in the state house. The bill was approved by the state house on April 12. The bill does not designate actual land selections, but only allows for an amount of land to be conveyed to LPB. Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will have the final say over which lands will be actually conveyed. Both DNR and Fish and Game (ADF&G) have expressed concerns about certain proposed selections, particularly around Lake Iliamna, Mulchatna River, Kvichak River and certain popular fishing streams. LPB recognizes the importance of these areas to both local and non-local residents. LPB no longer seeks the larger tracts initially identified in these areas. It will seek, however, smaller tracts, in cooperation with DNR and ADF&G, in these areas. There are for example, lands on Lake Iliamna that are classified as settlement areas. LPB will seek ownership of those lands.

Why so much acreage?

Municipal Land Entitlements are a one time process. These lands are to assist LPB financially in providing basic services well into the next century. The actual amount of land is misleading. The importance of land is its value per acre, not the actual amount. An acre of land in LPB is not now nor will it be in the near future worth one tenth the value of land in more urban settings. Nonetheless, this amount represents less than three (3)% of the total state lands LPB.

What are the possible uses of the lands?

At this time, LPB envisions leasing some of the land for commercial recreation to produce income. Some of the lands could be sold as remote recreational parcels. Some of the land desired by LPB has been slated by the state as possible future land disposal sites. LPB has not identified all possible uses at this time. Any private or borough use of the lands must comply with LPB's stringent subdivision ordinance and development permit system. LPB residents are primarily involved in commercial fishing or commercial recreation. It is unfair and wrong to suggest that LPB residents would allow uses that are detrimental to their own long term economic survival.

Does this set a good precedent for future public policy?

Yes. LPB and the state of Alaska have openly discussed and, in turn, modified what types of lands could be possibly transferred. LPB, again, has meet most, if not all, of the state objections to its proposed selections. The current formula, LPB would argue, is bad public policy. It is not equitable and is bias against new boroughs.

Will LPB still need to go through DNR's land selection process?

Yes. The bill does not guarantee any site specific lands for LPB. It only provides for a maximum amount to be transferred under this program. LPB still must comply with DNR's public hearing and selection process. In many cases, it will require extensive efforts by LPB to have lands reclassified for borough ownership.

What impact, if any, will this issue have on the Northern Boundary dispute?

None. However, in the spirit of cooperation, LPB will not select any lands in that area until the courts have resolved the case.

Will HB 259 require additional funding?

According to DNR officials, it will not. A key function of the division of lands is to assist municipalities with this program. It will, however, cost LPB funds to survey the lands and, in turn, mean a longer time period before final conveyance.

Will LPB have an open public process before it actually selects lands?

Yes. In fact, LPB seeks to work directly and cooperatively with the public-both in and outside of the borough-and the state on this matter. It will seek input all users groups in the borough.



Lake and Peninsula Borough

P.O. Box 495
King Salmon, Alaska 99613

Telephone: (907) 246-3421
Fax: (907) 246-6602



March 22, 1994

The Honorable Bill Williams, Chairman
House Resources Committee
House of Representatives
State Capitol, Room 128
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

RE: HB 259

Dear Chairman Williams:

This letter is in response to the March 4, 1994 correspondence from the Anchorage Fish and Game Advisory Committee. In short, the Lake and Peninsula Borough (LPB) strongly disagrees with a series of points made by the group. They include:

1. The lands LPB has identified through its planning process are not binding on DNR nor LPB. The Borough still needs to go through the process of selecting lands within DNR guidelines, including an extensive public hearing process. HB 259 only identifies an amount of land, not actual locations.
2. The letter is incorrect in its assertion that certain villages have successfully overturned the election that ratified the Borough boundaries. In fact, the villages are appealing the court decision because it is unfavorable to them. Even if the villages prevail in their appeal (which is very unlikely), a designated amount of acreage for the LPB would not necessarily affect lands in the disputed area.
3. The general statement that lands conveyed to local governments somehow threaten habitat and general public use is absurd. Resource management powers are still retained with lands transferred to a local government. Land conveyances to local governments often contain restrictions such as easements and rights-of-way. The LPB is at least as interested in protecting habitat and providing public access as the State.
4. The argument that land is only protected in state government is not only incorrect, but it reflects a short-sighted policy that does not promote economic development or growth.

The Honorable Bill Williams

March 22, 1994

Page Two

The LPB seeks a positive and cooperative relationship with the State on this issue, and has been pleased by the cooperative and understanding attitude exhibited by DNR and ADF&G staff. However, we consider the correspondence from the Anchorage Fish and Game Advisory Committee to be both uninformed and misleading. We appreciate the opportunity to express our concerns in this regard.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Glen K. Vernon", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Glen K. Vernon
Borough Manager

cc: Senator George Jacko
Representative Carl Moses
Lamar Cotten



Alaska Environmental Lobby, Inc.

P.O. Box 22151 Juneau, Alaska 99802

Phone: 907-463-3366

Fax: 907-463-3312

HB 259: Land Grant to Lake and Peninsula Borough

HB 259 creates a general grant land entitlement of 187,000 acres to the Lake and Peninsula Borough which is located in Southwest Alaska, adjacent to Bristol Bay. Under current law, the Borough would be entitled to 10% of state land within the Borough which is classified as "Vacant, Unappropriated, and Unreserved." This would entitle the Borough to approximately 11,600 acres.

AEL opposes HB 259 as written:

- * A grant of 187,000 acres is more than 16 times the amount of land the borough is entitled to under current state law. This would set a dangerous precedent, which may encourage excessive requests from newly incorporated areas in the future.
- * The areas identified for selection by the Lake and Peninsula Borough consist only of land identified in the 1984 Bristol Bay Area Plan for State Lands as important wildlife habitat and public recreation land. Included are salmon spawning areas that supply Bristol Bay, site of the world's most productive sockeye salmon fishery and world class sport fishing areas along the Mulchatna River, Tularik Creek and Lake Illiamna.
- * This bill would convert public lands currently managed with the protection of commercial, sport and subsistence activities as a priority to municipal lands much of which would likely be subdivided and sold or leased to private entities for development.
- * Resulting changes in land use patterns would have adverse impacts on fish and wildlife habitat and the commercial, subsistence and recreational activities they support, as well as reducing public access to world class hunting and fishing opportunities.

W. Dunne
3/23/94

OVER

HB 259 would grant 187,000 acres to the Lake and Peninsula Borough. Under current law the Borough is entitled to approximately 11,600 acres. A comparison of entitlements to other municipalities under AS 29.65.010 follows:

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Entitlement (acres)</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Acres/Resident</u>
Muncplty. of Anchorage	44,893	240,258	.2
	(Due to little available land, Anchorage received money as well)		
City & Bor. of Juneau	19,584	29,251	.7
City & Bor. of Sitka	10,500	8,815	1.2
Bristol Bay Borough	2,898	1,415	2.0
Fairbanks N. S. Borough	112,000	79,730	1.4
Haines Borough	2,800	2,117	1.3
Kenai Pen. Borough	155,780	42,242	3.7
Ketchikan Gtwy. Bor.	11,593	14,110	.8
Kodiak Island Borough	56,500	15,535	3.6
Mat-Su Borough	355,210	41,797	8.5
North Slope Borough	89,850	8,578	10.5
Lake & Peninsula Borough	@ 187,000	1,722	108.6
	@ 11,600	1,722	6.7

Lake and Peninsula Borough's request for 187,000 acres would give them more than 10 times the per capita entitlement of the next highest grantee (North Slope Borough) and more than 27 times the average per capita entitlement for all other boroughs, excluding the urban municipalities of Anchorage, Juneau and Fairbanks. Since one main reason for transfer of state land to boroughs is to provide them with revenue opportunities for municipal services, we feel that a per capita comparison is a fair method of evaluating entitlements.

A grant of 11,600 acres, as allowed under existing law, would be a per capita entitlement of 6.7 acres, still above average, but within the existing range of land grants to other Boroughs.

Please note that the population counts used in this chart are current and that the number of residents in each borough may have been different at the time the entitlement was made. Nevertheless, the chart does give a meaningful indication of the amount of land conveyed per capita.

market-driven system. Under President Clinton's Health Security Act, the funding for IHS/Native health programs will be based largely on the same formula as other health care plans, and the IHS/Native providers will have to rely on the same sources of third party revenue as other providers, just as we do now. A voucher system would not be as effective. It would not pay for the important preventive and community health services now offered through the IHS/Native providers. What it would do is destroy the only integrated health care delivery system in the country and create a new insurance model, an accounting nightmare.

As to cost effectiveness, clearly it is in the best interest to keep the Native health care delivery system separate from that imposed by a single-payer plan. In Alaska, IHS spends \$216 million annually at a cost of about \$2,400 per beneficiary — half of the cost per person for other Alaskans. Is the state prepared to pay the difference if we all belong to a single-payer, universal access system? In almost all Native villages, primary health care is provided by community health aides. Although they do an excellent job, the state does not recognize them as legitimate (licensed) health providers. Will the state be able to recruit licensed providers to live in remote communities? Will the public support the astronomical cost involved? And will Native people be better or worse off if the IHS/Native health care system is dismantled?

These are the important questions to ask — and we believe the answers point to the need to protect and strengthen the Native health care delivery system. If we can do this and simultaneously move ahead with tribal self-governance to assume more control of Native health programs in Alaska, we will continue to see dramatic improvements in the health status of our people.

— Anne M. Walker, executive director
Alaska Native Health Board

used in specific conditions; would eventually become a general-use runway.

This is exactly what happened. With the increase in commercial use of the airport, the use of the runway for south takeoffs has become routine. The 1980 guidelines for north/south

front the airport, the noise of small planes, we should not have to tolerate the ear-splitting roar of jet engines, rattling dishes and pictures falling off walls when a 747 cargo jet takes off to the south because there is a three-knot tail wind at 4 a.m. The noise complaint phone number at the airport is 266-2525. If you are bothered by unreasonable airport noise, please let them know.

It takes more than neighbors complaining among themselves to make a difference.

— Sally Burkholder

Borough entitlement fair

Thank you for your detailed report on the Lake and Peninsula Borough's attempts to gain title to 187,000 acres of some of the most important fish and wildlife habitat in Alaska. However, David Hulen's thorough coverage of the issue did overlook one critical comparison in the debate over the fairness of the Lake and Peninsula's request.

Under existing state law, Lake and Peninsula would be entitled to approximately 11,600 acres, which is 10 percent of the "vacant, unreserved and unappropriated" state land within the borough's boundaries.

Borough officials claim that this amount is unfairly small. However, a per capita comparison of land grants to other boroughs shows that 11,600 acres, or 6.7 acres/resident, would be above average but within the range of other grants.

Land grants to municipalities under AS 29.65.010 show a per capita range from .2 acres for Anchorage to 10.5 acres for the North Slope Borough. The average per capita entitlement for eight boroughs (excluding urban areas of Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau) is 5 acres.

Lake and Peninsula Borough's request for 187,000 acres would translate into a grant of 104.5 acres for each of the borough's 1,789 residents, or more than 20 times the average for the other nonurban boroughs.

Since the main reason for transfer of state lands to municipalities is to provide them with revenue opportunities for services to their residents, we feel that a per capita comparison is a fair method of determining entitlements. Upon closer examination, Lake and Peninsula's legal entitlement of 11,600 acres appears fair and reasonable.

— Russell Heath, executive director
Alaska Environmental Lobby
Juneau

ADN
pg B8
April 6, 1991



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STATE OF ALASKA

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

333 RASPBERRY ROAD
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99518-1599
PHONE (907) 344-0541

BOARDS SUPPORT SECTION

Anchorage Advisory
Committee
Box 454
Girdwood, AK 99587

March 4, 1994

Members of the Alaska State Senate
Members of the Alaska State House of Representatives
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska

- Re: (1) Our Opposition to SB 217 (Expansion of University Land Entitlement),
(2) Our Opposition to HB 259 (Expansion of Lake and Peninsula Borough Land Entitlement)
(3) Mental Health Lands

Dear Senators and Representatives:

The Anchorage Fish and Game Advisory Committee, like other such committees in the state, is a publicly elected entity established by the Alaska Legislature. It provides advice to the Board of Fisheries and the Board of Game and other agencies on matters concerning fish and wildlife and the uses of them. Pursuant to regulations of the Department of Fish and Game, the committee is broadly representative. It is composed of recreational and commercial fishers, hunters, guides, lodge owners and others in the tourism industry, trappers, conservationists, non-consumptive users, and a variety of members who have worked for various state and federal resource agencies and natural resource law enforcement agencies. We represent the fish and wildlife interests of approximately half the state's population.

SB 217 and HB 259 are both land selection bills. Like the proposed Mental Health Settlement, they would result in

disposal of vast tracts of state land. The Anchorage Fish and Game Advisory Committee is strongly opposed to both SB 217 and HB 259 for the reasons set forth below.

A. Summary of SB 217 and HB 259, and Relation to Mental Health Settlement

SB 217 and HB 259, as well as the recently proposed Mental Health Lands Settlement (that will be submitted to the Legislature), hold the prospect of severely altering state land ownership in Southwest Alaska. The resources and the uses of resources in that region -- particularly in the drainages of the Kvichak River, Iliamna Lake, the Nushagak River and the Mulchatna River -- are very likely to be severely affected if land ownership changes because of these bills and the mental health settlement proposal.

We are addressing this letter jointly to members of both the House and the Senate because bills in both houses are involved.

SB 217 would allow the University to select an additional one million acres anywhere in the state. The bill provides that those lands would cease to be public lands and would be managed for income production. Sale by the University, charges for recreational and subsistence use, additional leasing for commercial development which only threatens existing businesses and invites further conflicts, as discussed below, all will result from this income production obligation.

HB 259 would raise the Lake and Peninsula Borough's land selection entitlement from approximately 29,000 acres, established pursuant to AS 29.65.030, to 187,000 acres. Arguably, the Borough is entitled to far less than 29,000 acres because the northwestern boundary of the Borough is the subject of current litigation.¹ The matter is now on appeal to the Alaska Supreme Court.

Nevertheless, the Borough has tentatively identified more than 100,000 acres that it would like to obtain. The lands include all the remaining state land around Lake Iliamna, Lower Talarik Creek, Copper River, Dream Creek, and most of the remaining state lands along the Mulchatna River and the Kvichak River. In short, the remaining state lands in the most productive salmon habitat in the world would cease to be state-owned.

The recent Mental Health settlement proposal would convey about 17,000 acres in the Iliamna area to the Mental Health Lands

¹ Villages that use the Nushagak/Mulchatna drainages sued successfully to overturn the election that ratified the boundary. They seek to exclude from the Borough, those lands in the Mulchatna drainage that they assert are within their traditional area.

Trust Corporation. Those lands would have to be managed for income production to the Trust. Again, sale by the Mental Health Trust, charges for use, and other dispositions are likely to result from this income production obligation.

B. Our Position

The Anchorage Fish and Game Advisory Committee opposes in the strongest possible terms SB 217 and HB 259. Both bills would result in further fragmenting ownership of the most important fish and wildlife habitat in Alaska -- the Bristol Bay drainages. Those drainages are the most productive in the world of commercial salmon, bar none. They produce on the order of 30 million sockeye salmon harvested each year with an escapement on the order of 10 million fish. By comparison, the Kenai River produces on the order of 5 million sockeye harvested with an escapement of 400,000 to 700,000. The lands are vitally important for subsistence. They provide world class recreation and support a valuable recreation industry. They contain the third largest caribou herd in Alaska -- the Mulchatna herd that is important for local subsistence and recreational hunting. The lands support the highest brown bear densities in Alaska -- in fact higher than Kodiak and Admiralty Island. They support the greatest rainbow trout fisheries in the world. They are widely recognized as essential to the recreation industry, as fragile due to small population size and late age of reproductivity, and are substantially managed as catch-and-release fisheries.

Presently the major land owners are the State, Native Corporations and the Federal Government. Further fragmentation of ownership -- by adding the University and Mental Health Lands Trust Corporation, and by increasing the Borough entitlement -- only invites problems, such as:

- (a) subdivision and sales of land title, as the pool of potential land sellers expands from the state and Native Corporations to include the University, the Mental Health Trust Corporation and the Borough;
- (b) increased allocation disputes between commercial fishing, subsistence and recreational interests, as more nonresidents come into the area as new property owners, permittees and users; and
- (c) increased regulatory costs for many agencies, such as DEC, ADF&G, DNR, the Boards of Fisheries and Game, as well as various federal agencies.

These problems already exist throughout the Cook Inlet region. They arise in the context of fisheries allocation disputes, game allocation disputes, and regulatory expenses involving fish habitat protection in the context of private

ownership of waterfront and riparian zone land. These problems should absolutely never be created in the Bristol Bay drainages.

The Committee strongly supports protecting existing uses (commercial fishing, subsistence and recreational businesses and use) and strongly oppose both bills as threats to those uses.

The purported purpose of SB 217 is supposedly to support the University. However, not one of the proponents of SB 217 advocates that the income would be substantial. For example, timber lands currently owned by the University contribute about two percent to the cost of the University and when amortized over a timber rotation, they contribute on the order of two-hundredths of one percent of those costs. In short, the bill simply uses (in our opinion abuses) the University as a vehicle for privatizing state land.

With respect to HB 259, we see no justification for the Legislature abrogating the statutory entitlement of the Borough, increasing it by six times, thereby threatening existing uses (subsistence, recreational and commercial), inexorably creating conflicts over allocation, and threatening habitat.

The history of land selection statutes is that they are poor public policy, do not accomplish their goals, and are costly and counter productive. Land available for selection is high-graded. Whatever is best becomes private. That land tends to be river-frontage, riparian zones, floodplain, and other riverain land important for fish, wildlife, subsistence, hunting, fishing and recreation and recreation business. Whatever is worst is left to the public who owned the land in the first place.

Far too frequently, therefore, the government simply ends up buying back what little it can afford. For example, much of our land acquisition budget in Alaska comes from federal taxes on recreational equipment and marine fuels (Dingle-Johnson and Wallop-Breaux accounts) that are partially matched with state monies from the Fish and Game Fund (derived from license sales). Almost without exception that land acquisition budget goes to buy parcels on riverfronts that should never have gone out of public ownership in the first place but went out under federal homestead laws during the territorial days. Those statutes essentially operated as land selection statutes. The fact that the public has to spend state and federal monies to buy back lands demonstrates the fallibility of land selection statutes. Similarly, current expenditures of Exxon Valdez monies for land acquisition is simply a testimonial of how land selection statutes lead to problems that should have been avoided if legislation had been drafted differently in the first place. In short, to the best of our knowledge, Alaska is the only state in the Union still enacting land selection statutes. That they are poor public policy has been historically demonstrated.

Furthermore, given that the State has spent nearly twenty years and untold litigation costs trying to resolve the Mental Health Lands controversy, one can only conclude that these similar dispositions of state land will only create the similar conflicts when public land ceases to be public. We urge you to learn from history, rather than repeat it. Keep Alaska's public lands public.

Sincerely yours,

for Larry Holmes
Laurence (Larry) Holmes
Chairman
Anchorage Fish and Game
Advisory Committee

cc: All Alaska State Senators and Representatives
Harry Noah, Commissioner, DNR
Carl Rosier, Commissioner, ADF&G
Iliamna Fish and Game Advisory Committee
Nushagak Advisory Committee
Dillingham Advisory Committee

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION
MAIN OFFICE

P.O. BOX 310 · DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576
(907) 842-5257

FAX NUMBER (907) 842-5932

TOLL FREE PHONE: (800) 478-5257
ALASKA ONLY

TELEFAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 4/14/94

TO: Senator Randy Phillips

FROM: Hazel Schreder for Jerry Hoefele

NUMBER OF PAGES 02 (INCLUDING COVER SHEET)

SENDER'S INITIAL HS

COMMENTS: _____

HARD COPY WILL FOLLOW IN MAIL OF _____

_____ HARD COPY WILL NOT FOLLOW

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL PAGES, PLEASE CALL BACK AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

REALTY/NATURAL RESOURCES
842-2743

SOCIAL SERVICES
842-1139

HEAD START
842-4059

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 310
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576
PHONE (907) 842-5257

April 14, 1994

Senator George Jacko
Eighteenth Alaska Legislature

VIA TELEFAX

Dear Senator Jacko;

We are writing out of concern for H.B. 259. Our concern is the lack of knowledge, information and input on the bill and its potential impacts by local residents, the majority of whom are members of our Association.

Please schedule public hearings on this bill, both in Juneau and in the District so that local citizens, landowners (we are particularly concerned about potential impact on Native allotment owners), village corporations, and other interested parties can inform themselves and comment on the proposed legislation.

There are many questions about this bill; the borough, to our knowledge, has held no public hearings on the issue. What effect will this bill have on the value of neighboring property? What impact will this legislation have on the lawsuit over borough boundaries currently in the State Supreme Court? What are the specific benefits to local residents claimed by backers of the bill and to what public purpose will these lands be put?

George, if this bill cannot be delayed, we ask that you work to kill the bill for this year. Once the proposal meets the test of public scrutiny, it can stand on its own merits next year.

Sincerely,

Donald Nielsen
Donald Nielsen, President

Terry Hogfferle
Terry Hogfferle, CEO

copy by fax
✓ Senator Rick Halford
✓ Senator Randy Phillips
✓ Senator Robin Taylor
✓ Senator Loren Lemau
Senator Al Adams
Senator Fred Zharoff

Lamar Cotten

P.O. Box 103733
Anchorage, AK 99510
(907)258-7153 (fax & phone)

Senator Randy Phillips
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801


Date: 4.15.94

Subj: ~~HB~~ 259-Municipal Entitlements for Lake and Peninsula Borough

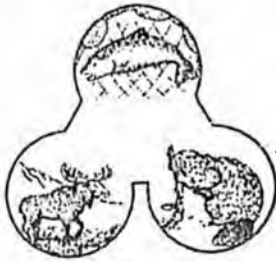
Dear Senator Phillips,

In response to your inquiry about the total amount of state land within the Lake and Peninsula Borough, I have found the following information. There is about 6.56 million acres of state land (patent, tentatively approved, selected). The borough request of 187,000 acres represents about 2.85% of the state lands.

Sincerely,



Lamar Cotten



CHOGGIUNG LIMITED

VILLAGE CORPORATION

P.O. BOX 330

MAIN STREET

DILLINGHAM, ALASKA

99576

PHONE (907) 842-5218

FAX (907) 842-5462

April 13, 1994

Senator Randy Phillips
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Senator Phillips:

We are writing to ask for your assistance with HB 259. Choggiung Limited is the Native village corporation for Dillingham, Ekuok and Portage Creek. These communities are located on the lower Nushagak River in southwest Alaska. Our corporation as well as other corporations and communities located on the Nushagak River (Ekwok, New Stuyahok and Aleknagik) are currently involved in a lawsuit against the Lake and Peninsula Borough. The suit was filed shortly after Lake and Penn's incorporation and is a direct result of our protest against the northwest boundary of that borough. The suit is currently in the Supreme Court.

Our concern is that the language included in HB 259 will provide the Lake and Peninsula Borough with a great deal of selectable acreage that they plan to select in the area being disputed by our lawsuit. We recognize and commend the Borough for looking at an alternative tax base and other economic activities. We are searching for the same opportunities in our area, including a close examination of borough formation (conference to be held in Dillingham on May 21). We are, however, concerned that HB 259 and the eventual selection of the lands within the Nushagak/Mulchatna drainage will cement the boundary that is in dispute.

We understand that the Lake and Penn Borough and several state agencies testified at House Committee hearings. Our communities have not had the opportunity to testify to their concerns as yet. We would therefore like to take this opportunity to ask for your assistance in delaying action on HB 259 and to provide us with an opportunity to provide testimony.

If we can provide additional information please do not hesitate to contact us. We thank you for your effort.

Sincerely,

Alice Ruby
Land Manager

/ar

TO: Senator Randy Phillips, Chair, Sen. Comm. Community & Regional Affairs

CC: Senators Taylor, Leman, Adams, Zharoff (w/o attachment)

FROM: Jeff Parker, Board, Alaska Sport Fishing Association
V. Pres., AK State Council, Trout Unlimited

RE: H.B. 259 (petition against)

DATE: April 19, 1994

Attached is the petition of 430 signatures against H.B. 259 that were gathered with a bit more than a day's effort at the ASA and TU booths at the outdoor show.

When I was manning the booth, I encouraged about 50 people to sign. I had only one who declined to do so.

I have worked the sport fishing side of conservation issues for years in sport fishing community, and I what struck me about circulating this petition was how easily people would sign it once the explanation of H.B. 259 was presented.

When urban and rural interests are telling you hold H.B. 259 till next year, I hope you will concur. The region faces competing claims of the Lake and Pen. Borough, the University, the mental health settlement, allotments trading out of Wood-Tikchik, and any prospective Nushagak borough, as well as conservation claims. It is a legitimate request that the final land pattern emerging from all these claims should be known beforehand, rather than be arrived at piecemeal whereby the first claimants that can persuade DNR to reclassify land get first chance on any particular acre.



Katmailand
Inc.

April 20, 1994

FAX TO: Senate Community and regional affairs Committee
R. F. Petersen - Chairman

FROM: Raymond F. Petersen
Katmailand Inc.

This FAX is to voice my opposition to HB 259. Also, I am opposed to this bill being greased through the legislature without a fair public hearing on the issue.

The bill, as I understand it, gives the Lake and Peninsula Borough some 187,000 acres of land when they are only entitled to 11,600.

The land in question includes prime recreational land that is and should remain the property of all Alaskans. This will no doubt create conflicts over land use.

The borough is currently attempting to assess a permit fee (tax) on all lodge operators that operate within the borough. Lodge operators, including Katmailand Inc., are opposing the tax in court. State statutes do not provide for such a tax and the borough has admitted that it is neither a sales or property tax as allowed by state law. They provide no services what so ever to those being subjected to the tax. This is an example of what you can expect them to impose upon all users if the are given this land.

Please delay further action on this bill until it can be properly debated in a public forum. These recreational lands are far to important to all Alaskans to be handed over like this. The borough can't be trusted to provide continued free public access to this land. Why would they want the land if they do not intend to restrict its use.

Sincerely,

Raymond F. Petersen

Located in Katmai National Park



April 20, 1994

Dennis H. Randa, President
Alaska Council of Trout Unlimited
Fax: 262-5920

Senator Randy Phillips, Chairman
Community & Regional Affairs Committee
Fax 465-4979

RE: SB 259

Dear Chairman Phillips:

Trout Unlimited is opposed to this bill as it is written. The transfer of large strips of land into private ownership along major anadromous waterways is of concern for all Alaskans. There are conservation concerns as well as public access to common property resources at issue here.

We are concerned with the fast-track approach which this bill seems to be on. We suggest that more time to take a closer look at this bill would be appropriate. Thank you for your consideration of our position.

Sincerely yours in conservation.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dennis H. Randa".



Alaska Sportfishing Association

3605 Arctic Blvd., Suite 800 • Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Alaska State Senate
Committee on Community and Regional Affairs
State Capitol
Juneau, AK

April 20, 1994

Via Fax

Re: HB259

Gentlemen,

The Alaska Sportfishing Association appreciates the opportunity to comment on HB259, the Lake and Peninsula Land Entitlement.

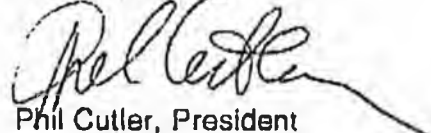
We think that this bill is poor legislation. The land specified in this bill supports a multitude of uses; subsistence, the spawning grounds for Bristol Bay salmon, habitat for the Mulchatna caribou herd and the densest brown bear population in our state, and a world class sport fishery are but a few.

We are concerned that the Borough, in order to maximize their return on Borough property, will allow changes to the current utilization of the land. We are concerned that any changes may well degrade the current use of the land for local residents, for the recreational users, and be detrimental to fish and wildlife habitat.

We are also concerned that this bill is being reviewed in isolation and not being considered a part of several land disposal and use change plans in the area. When one considers that the mental health lands settlement, the University of Alaska land entitlement bill, the potential Nushagak Borough, as well as the prospective land trades in the area for Native allotments in the Wood-Tikchik State Park all impact the Iliamna region, we should want to step back and look at the whole picture.

An important step is to not let this bill become law.

Thank You,



Phil Cutler, President

STATE OF ALASKA

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

333 RASPBERRY ROAD
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99518-1599
PHONE (907) 344-0341

BOARDS SUPPORT SECTION

Anchorage Advisory
Committee
Box 454
Girdwood, AK 99587

March 4, 1994

Members of the Alaska State Senate
Members of the Alaska State House of Representatives
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska

- Re: (1) Our Opposition to SB 217 (Expansion of University Land Entitlement),
 (2) Our Opposition to HB 259 (Expansion of Lake and Peninsula Borough Land Entitlement)
 (3) Mental Health Lands

Dear Senators and Representatives:

The Anchorage Fish and Game Advisory Committee, like other such committees in the state, is a publicly elected entity established by the Alaska Legislature. It provides advice to the Board of Fisheries and the Board of Game and other agencies on matters concerning fish and wildlife and the uses of them. Pursuant to regulations of the Department of Fish and Game, the committee is broadly representative. It is composed of recreational and commercial fishers, hunters, guides, lodge owners and others in the tourism industry, trappers, conservationists, and consumers, users, and various state and federal resource agencies and natural resource law enforcement agencies. We represent the fish and wildlife interests of approximately half the state's population.

SB 217 and HB 259 are both land selection bills. Like the proposed Mental Health Settlement, they would result in

¹ Villages that use the Nushagak/Mulchatna drainages sued successfully to overturn the election that ratified the boundary. They seek to exclude from the Borough, those lands in the Mulchatna drainage that they assert are within their traditional area.

Furthermore, given that the State has spent nearly twenty years and untold litigation costs trying to resolve the Mental Health Lands controversy, one can only conclude that these similar dispositions of state land will only create the similar conflicts when public land ceases to be public. We urge you to learn from history, rather than repeat it. Keep Alaska's public lands public.

Sincerely yours,

for Larry Holmes
Laurence (Larry) Holmes

Chairman
Anchorage Fish and Game
Advisory Committee

cc: All Alaska State Senators and Representatives
Harry Noah, Commissioner, DNR
Carl Rosier, Commissioner, ADF&G
Iliamna Fish and Game Advisory Committee
Nushagak Advisory Committee
Dillingham Advisory Committee



6266 Riverside Drive • Redding, CA 96001 • Telephone: (916) 241-6204 • Fax (916) 244-4618

April 20, 1994

FAX To: Sen. Randy Phillips
FAX From : John Holman Owner
No See Um Lodge

Sir:

I am writing in regard to HB 259 and my very deep concern should it be passed. I am totally against the Lake and Peninsula Borough receiving 187,000 acres of state land with the passage of this bill for three reasons.

- 1) With more activity on this fragile land, I feel that there will be severe habitat destruction of both fish and game.
- 2) The borough has stated that it intends to lease out this land to commercial lodges and others who will be competing in the already overcrowded fishing business. I find that the streams are already overcrowded in the area. Passage of this bill will likely create another area of problems like the Kenai. You will be destroying the finest wild Rainbow trout fishery in the world.
- 3) There will be severe conflict over land use. They are not entitled to 187,000 acres of land and have no need for this amount. It should not be in strips along the rivers. We are already experiencing land use problems with the Feds of the National Park Service, the Native corporations as well as the Natives individuals. Now we will have another money hungry government agency wanting to control the use of state fish and game resources.

Please do not pass HB 259. Do not turn over state land and resources of this value to the Lake and Peninsula Borough.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John W. Holman". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

STATE OF ALASKA

WALTER J. NICKEL, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

333 RASPBERRY ROAD
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99518-1599
PHONE (907) 344-0541

BOARDS SUPPORT SECTION

Anchorage Fish & Game
Advisory Committee
Box 454, Girdwood,
Alaska 99587

VIA FAX

April 28, 1994

The Honorable Rick Halford
Chair, Senate Rules Committee
Room 204, Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

RE: H.B. 259

Dear Senator Halford:

In at least the last four hearings on H.B. 259, not one member of the public has testified in support of the bill. It has been opposed by Native, sport, guide, environmental, rural and urban interests. It has been opposed by Fish and Game Advisory Committees, including those of Anchorage and Iliamna, which represents seven villages most affected by the Borough's tentative selections. It has been supported only by government officials, either from the Legislature or the Borough, who seem bent on deciding this issue on philosophical opinion -- that land should be moved out of state ownership -- rather than on facts relevant to deciding whether this particular bill makes sense.

Last Sunday more than 20 delegates from the Iliamna, Nushagak, Naknek/Kvichak and Anchorage Fish and Game Advisory Committees met in Dillingham to discuss ways of countering H.B. 259, S.B. 217, and similar bills (e.g. S.B. 375) and issues -- such as Mental Health litigation -- that seem likely to alter the land ownership pattern in the Nushagak, Mulchatna, Iliamna Lake and Kvichak drainages. They voted unanimously to support in concept the establishment of a Central Bristol Bay Drainages Fish and Game Reserve.

That proposal arises out of a variety of concerns. In my view, there seemed broad consensus on the desire to protect

existing uses from an increase in user group conflicts that will inevitably occur from recreational land sales, leases and new lodge development, as the Borough has numerous times stated its intentions. Let me demonstrate that inevitability.

Of particular concern to many are moose and chinook and coho salmon. Moose, chinook and coho are sources of present and potential conflict that should not be exacerbated by the Borough's plans for increased recreational development. Moose are already harvested at sustained yield in Game Units 17B, 17C, and 9B. The Board of Game has already created separate resident and nonresident moose hunting seasons with separate harvest and antler regulations in those game units that comprise the Nushagak, Mulchatna and Iliamna Lake drainages. Those measures reflect, for all practical purposes, that the situation is near to triggering the subsistence priority. They reflect existing concern among Departmental game biologists that too much pressure arises from the combination of local and nonlocal demand. The same is true on Nushagak/Mulchatna chinook and coho stocks. With respect to them, biological concerns have resulted in restrictions on the commercial chinook harvest and closure last year of subsistence harvest of coho, according to departmental officials. The Borough's intention of selecting lands for recreational sales, leases and new lodges can only result in further conflict between user groups and further restrictions on various user groups. Such results, to the extent they are predictable, as they seem to be here, will undermine what I suspect would be state efforts and legislative desires to regain management of fisheries (which was seriously undermined by Judge Holland's recent decision requiring the federal government to manage fisheries in navigable waters to assure subsistence compliance) and to regain subsistence management of game. In short, I can think of no worse decisions than those that exacerbate user group conflicts.

Turning to trout, world class rainbow trout, as you may know, are the most sought after species by recreational anglers who visit the area. Four studies are relevant. Bristol Bay Coastal Resource Service Area Board, "Commercial Recreation Service Providers Study", 1985 and Ackley, "An Economic Evaluation of Recreational Fishing in Bristol Bay, Alaska", UAA, Juneau, 1988 show the tremendous importance of those fish to the recreation industry. Those studies, along with Jones & Stokes, "Southcentral Alaska Sport Fishing Economic Study", 1987, and Parker, "Economics and Marketing Practices of Wilderness Dependant Recreation Industry, With Implications For Public Policy", 1988, all conclude that the combination of target species and uncrowded conditions are critical to maintaining the industry. They also show that it has an economic carrying capacity that is tied to the social carrying capacity (i.e. the willingness of the users to pay a given amount in relation to crowding and the quality of experience) and the biological carrying capacity of the systems to produce world class trout. The studies indicate that when the industry overgrows, it "tips over". That is, more anglers produce less commerce as high-dollar anglers demanding world class trout, plus salmon in an uncrowded wilderness setting move out of the market and are

displaced by low-dollar anglers focused on salmon and more tolerant of greater crowding. In short, the price structure caves in the market moves from trout plus salmon in a wilderness setting to salmon in a decreased wilderness setting. Although the most recent ADF&G data (Mills, 1993, Statewide Harvest and Participation Survey) is not of a time frame to reach clear conclusions, the data from 1990 to 1992 (faxed to Sen. Com. Commun. & Reg. Aff's) indicates that the recreational fisheries in these drainages are near to or may have started to "tip over."

Sincerely yours,



Jeff Parker

Anchorage Fish and Game
Advisory Committee,
Legislative Subcommittee, Chair

cc: Larry Holmes
Committee members
Commissioner Rosier



Alaska Environmental Lobby, Inc.

P.O. Box 22151 Juneau, Alaska 99802

Phone: 907-463-3366

Fax: 907-463-3312

HB 259: Land Grant to Lake and Peninsula Borough

HB 259 proposes to create a general grant land entitlement of 125,000 acres to the Lake and Peninsula Borough which is located in Southwest Alaska, adjacent to Bristol Bay. Under current law, the Borough would be entitled to 10% of state land within the Borough which is classified as "Vacant, Unappropriated, and Unreserved." This would entitle the Borough to approximately 11,600 acres.

AEL opposes HB 259 as written:

- * A grant of 125,000 acres is almost 11 times the amount of land the borough is entitled to under current state law. This would set a dangerous precedent, which may encourage excessive requests from newly incorporated areas in the future.
- * The areas identified for selection by the Lake and Peninsula Borough consist mainly of land identified in the 1984 Bristol Bay Area Plan for State Lands as important wildlife habitat and public recreation land. Included are salmon spawning areas that supply Bristol Bay, site of the world's most productive sockeye salmon fishery and world class sport fishing areas along the Mulchatna River, Tularik Creek and Lake Illiamna.
- * This bill would convert public lands currently managed with the protection of commercial, sport and subsistence activities as a priority to municipal lands much of which would likely be subdivided and sold or leased to private entities for development.
- * Resulting changes in land use patterns would have adverse impact on fish and wildlife habitat and the commercial, subsistence and recreational activities they support, as well as reducing public access to world class hunting and fishing opportunities.

ALASKA CENTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT • ALASKA CENTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT • ALASKA FRIENDS OF THE EARTH
 NORTHERN ALASKA RURAL FEDERATION • ALASKA RURAL FEDERATION • ALASKA RURAL FEDERATION • ALASKA RURAL FEDERATION
 DENALI CONSERVATION SOCIETY • DENALI CONSERVATION SOCIETY • DENALI CONSERVATION SOCIETY • DENALI CONSERVATION SOCIETY

OVER

MULCHATNA BAY CONSERVATION SOCIETY • MULCHATNA BAY CONSERVATION SOCIETY • MULCHATNA BAY CONSERVATION SOCIETY • MULCHATNA BAY CONSERVATION SOCIETY
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AEL opposes HB 259 as written:

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- * Resulting changes in land use patterns would have adverse impact on fish and wildlife habitat and the commercial, subsistence and recreational activities they support, as well as reducing public access to world class hunting and fishing opportunities.



A major reason for transferring state land to boroughs is to provide them with a source of revenue to support municipal services. Therefore, a comparison of the acres granted per capita is a valid method of evaluating an entitlement. A chart of the number of acres granted per capita at the time the entitlement was made under AS 29.65.010 follows:

**RATIO OF
BOROUGH ENTITLEMENT TO POPULATION**

MUNICIPALITY/ BOROUGH	ENTITLEMENT ¹ (acres)	POP. AT TIME OF ENTITLEMENT ²	ACRES/ RESIDENT
Anchorage (Municipality) (Due to lack of available land, Anchorage's entitlement included a financial settlement as well)	44,893	183,600	0.24
Juneau (City & Borough)	19,584	18,000	1.08
Sitka (City & Borough)	10,500	7,600	1.38
Bristol Bay Borough	2,898	1,100	2.63
Fairbanks North Star Bor.	112,000	58,200	1.92
Haines Borough	2,800	1,700	1.65
Kenai Peninsula Borough	155,780	24,500	6.36
Ketchikan Gateway Bor.	11,593	11,600	1.0
Kodiak Island Borough	56,500	10,300	5.49
Mat-Su Borough	355,210	16,700	21.27
North Slope Borough	89,850	4,400	20.42
Lake & Peninsula Bor.	@ 125,000 @ 11,600	1,722	74.94 6.95

NOTE: With the exception of the Lake and Peninsula Borough, each borough listed above was incorporated prior to 1978. However, the entitlement of each was determined in 1978, regardless of its date of incorporation. The Lake and Peninsula Borough was incorporated in 1989 and its entitlement was required, under Ch 51, SLA1991, Section 2 (b), to be determined within two years and six months of the date of incorporation.

1. AS 29.65.010, 29.65.030 (Amendment to AS 29.18), July 1, 1978; Entitlements were fixed as of July 1, 1978 to 10% of vacant, unappropriated, unreserved land.

2. Population Census: The Alaska Economic and Statistical Review, 1984, State of Alaska, Department of Commerce and Economic Development, p.23; Alaska Population Overview, 1988, Alaska Department of Labor, p.41; Alaska Municipal Officials Directory, 1994, p.11.



Alaska Environmental Lobby, Inc.

P.O. Box 22151 Juneau, Alaska 99802

Phone: 907-463-3366

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- * Resulting changes in land use patterns would have adverse impact on fish and wildlife habitat and the commercial, subsistence and recreational activities they support, as well as reducing public access to world class hunting and fishing opportunities.

4/27/94

OVER

HB 259 as amended 4/26/94 would grant 125,000 acres to the Lake and Peninsula Borough. Under current law the Borough is entitled to approximately 11,600 acres. A per capita comparison of entitlements to other municipalities that were granted land under AS 29.65.010 follows:

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Bristol Bay Borough	2,898	1,100	2.63
Fairbanks North Star Bor.	112,000	58,200	1.92
Haines Borough	2,800	1,700	1.65
Kenai Peninsula Borough	155,780	24,500	6.36
Ketchikan Gateway Bor.	11,593	11,600	1.0
Kodiak Island Borough	56,500	10,300	5.49
Mat-Su Borough	355,210	16,700	21.27
North Slope Borough	89,850	4,400	20.42
Lake & Peninsula Bor.	@ 125,000	1,722	74.94
	@11,600		6.95

NOTE: With the exception of the Lake and Peninsula Borough, each borough listed above was incorporated prior to 1978. However, the entitlement of each was determined in 1978, regardless of its date of incorporation. The Lake and Peninsula Borough was incorporated in 1989 and its entitlement was required to be determined within two years and six months of the date of incorporation, under Ch 51, SLA1991, Section 2 (b).

1. AS 29.65.010, 29.65.030 (Amendment to AS 29.18), July 1, 1978; Entitlements were fixed as of July 1, 1978 to 10% of vacant, unappropriated, unreserved land.

2. Population Census: The Alaska Economic and Statistical Review, 1984, State of Alaska, Department of Commerce and Economic Development, p.23; Alaska Population Overview, 1988, Alaska Department of Labor, p.41; Alaska Municipal Officials Directory, 1994, p.11.

Alaska's



FISHING UNLIMITED
LODGES

HB 259

Thursday, April 21, 1994
Via Fax #907-465-4979
2 Pages to Transmit

Mr. Randy Phillips
Chair - Community & Regulatory Affairs Committee
Alaska State Senate - District L
Room 103, State Capital
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

RE: House Bill 259 - Land Grant to Lake & Peninsula Borough

Dear Senator Phillips,

I am writing to urgently ask your help in defeating HB 259. As the manager of Fishing Unlimited Lodges, located in Port Alsworth on Lake Clark. Fishing Unlimited Lodges are the oldest owner-operated fishing lodges in Alaska. We have been in the sport fishing business since 1970. I have many concerns should this bill pass.

First are the new lodges and the developments that the Borough wishes to entice into the area. There is more than enough development in the area now. There are many more lodges than the number of fish and the environment can handle. The commercial fishing industry is already terribly impacting this area -- which is another desperate issue altogether.

More lodges would mean more anglers, which would mean more boats and planes all of which will have more of a negative impact on the fish and their food chain. These new lodges would bring about a tremendous amount of over competition. Not to mention more habitat destruction in the area.

The Ultimate Alaskan Fishing Experience

P.O. Box 190301 • Anchorage, Alaska 99519-0301

Winter Phone (907) 243-5899 • Fax (907) 243-2473

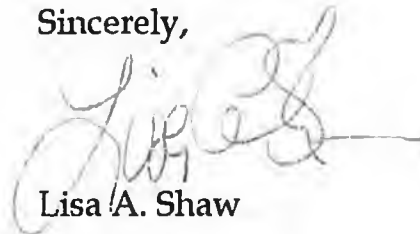
• Summer Phone (907) 781-2213 • Fax (907) 781-2244

Another concern that is already distressing and confusing and would get worse is the conflict over land use. Why is more and more of Alaska's public land being taken away from the State. Why should the Lake and Peninsula Borough be granted 16 times the amount of land that they are entitled to by law?

Please assist me and many others in helping us defeat this terribly unfair and greedy bill that, if passed, could set a frightening precedent.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Lisa A. Shaw", with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Lisa A. Shaw



April 21, 1994

Senate Community and Regional Affairs

Dear Chairman R. Phillips,

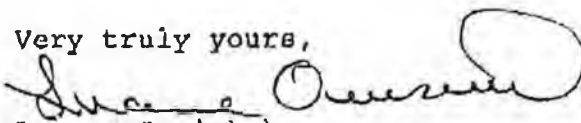
I would like to comment on the upcoming House Bill No. 259. I am a sport fish lodge owner in the Bristol Bay area. I am very concerned with this bill as a business owner and as an Alaskan.

It amazes me that the House has passed a bill approving over 16 times the amount of land that the Lake and Peninsula Borough is entitled to just because the Borough asked for it. Why does this Borough need 112 acres per person to support their Borough expenses? The State is about to create a monster! If this bill passes the Senate, we will be faced with Borough control over some of the most prized and productive sport fishing areas in Alaska. These areas should be controlled by the state whose first interest is to maintain equal access to all its citizens. The prized sport areas should not be put under management that is based on taxation value.

Perhaps the State is eager to be rid of the expenses of maintaining schools and services in our area, but this bill sells the rights of us all to use and enjoy one of the finest areas in Alaska for the proposed ability of a Borough to raise money.

Please do not allow this to happen. Take a look at the huge amount of land and the location of the selections that are about to be conveyed and consider the good of our sport fishing industry, the individual's ability to use these areas, and the precedents set by such a giveaway.

Very truly yours,


Lorane Owsichuk

The Ultimate Alaskan Fishing Experience

P.O. Box 190301 • Anchorage, Alaska 99519-0301

Winter Phone (907) 243-5899 • Fax (907) 243-2473

• Summer Phone (907) 781-2213 • Fax (907) 781-2244

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19. [Illegible text]

20. [Illegible text]

Shirley!
Here are final
stats on
your
general
Case / L110

21. [Illegible text]

22. [Illegible text]

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27. [Illegible text]

28. [Illegible text]

29. [Illegible text]

30. [Illegible text]

PARTICIPANTS - CHAIRMAN

EDM

NAME

PHONE NO

1 35, WAGNER, 314 238

FRANK

66 207-437-437

PARTICIPANTS - HEAD

NAME

NAME

PHONE NO

1 35, WAGNER, 314 238

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2 35, WAGNER, 314 238

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3 35, WAGNER, 314 238

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PARTICIPANTS TO APPEAR

NAME

NAME

PHONE NO

1 35, WAGNER, 314 238

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19 35, WAGNER, 314 238

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20 35, WAGNER, 314 238

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PARTICIPANTS - CHAIRMAN

EDM

NAME

PHONE NO

1 35, WAGNER, 314 238

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2 35, WAGNER, 314 238

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3 35, WAGNER, 314 238

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4 35, WAGNER, 314 238

FRANK

66 207-437-437

PLANNING IN OFFICE

222 OF 1

NO

DATE

ENVELOPE

ANCHORAGE

TYPE

HB 7 73

907154-6273

PLANNING IN OFFICE

222 OF 1

NO

DATE

ENVELOPE

ANCHORAGE

TYPE

HB 7 73

907172-2900

UNLTD

01	04/14/94	12:32:33	ANNOUNCING	TELESCOPIC
02	04/15/94	08:54:07	OFFICE	ADDED
03	04/15/94	10:53:09	HOMER LTD	ADDED
04	04/15/94	10:53:10	REHABIL	ADDED
05	04/18/94	09:38:21	DOLLAR SHAW	ADDED
06	04/18/94	11:12:24	BARROW	ADDED
07	04/18/94	11:02:24	PAINTER	ADDED

L101100-R01
04/21/94

LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK

PAGE 01
14:22:06

TON 40677 DATE & TIME: 04/21/94 09:00 TO 11:00 STATUS: 5 IN PROG.

*** ORDER SUMMARY ***

SPONSOR: SCPA SENATE COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS CHAIRS: PHILLIPS
PURPOSE: PUB PUBLIC HEARING LEGISLATIVE
CONTACT: SHERLY ARMSTRONG TEL# (907)465-4445
HEARING SITE: JUNEAU CAPITOL CAP205
TOLL FREE: 1800470-7432 DIAL-UP: LID: (360) 470-7908

STANDARD FEATURES (PUB): VOLUNTARY: Y ALLOWED 30 MINUTE LIMIT
- ADAPT WILL BE TAKEN WITH A 30 MINUTE LIMIT

SPONSOR RESPONSIBLE: BACKUP NATIONAL P. WEAVING BY: BARRACKER (602) 319-1415
SITES MAY ADD.
DIAL-UP: HUNTER
TON REQUESTED ON 04/21/94 AND HAS A DOWNTIME

*** AGENDA ***

1. HB 545 UNVENTED GAS HEATERS IN RESIDENTIAL BLDGS
2. HB 259 GENERAL GRANT LAND SETTLEMENT
3. CB 375 GENERAL GRANT LAND SETTLEMENTS

*** PARTICIPATING LINES ***

ANC ANCHORAGE	716 W 4TH, #200	LOCATION STAFF
BAR BARROW	COURTHOUSE #305	LOCATION STAFF
FB FAIRBANKS	119 N DIGHMAN ST	LOCATION STAFF
HR HOMER LTC	126 N FLORETT ST	LOCATION STAFF
JUN JUNEAU	CAPITOL	LOCATION STAFF
SOL KEN/SOL	34024 KALIFORNIA	LOCATION STAFF

*** VOLUNTEER & OFFICE SITES ***

222 OFF OFFICE 1	COLORADO	KEITH WATSON	303-772-1450
222 OFF OFFICE 2	LIFE SALMON	DAVE RYAN	(907)245-4121
222 OFF OFFICE 3	ANCHORAGE	MARK MCWART	(907)289-4441
222 OFF OFFICE 4	BEVERLY	SUE ORR	(907)274-4458
222 OFF OFFICE 5	?	ROBERTA HALL	(907)479-2842
222 OFF OFFICE 6	VICTORIA	JACQUELYNNE	(603)599-9565
222 OFF OFFICE 7	DELL COLEMAN	WILL RYAN	(907)274-4458

PARTICIPANTS IN ANCHORAGE

1	MIKE	BARROW	AK FIRE CHIEF	187Y, HB 545
	BOB GILL	ANCHORAGE	FOUR	AK 99615 (907)486-8030
	GILL	BALTIMORE	SUBP GEN PROPANE	187Y, HB 545
	1900 WHITNEY RD	ANCHORAGE		AK 99504 (907)274-2541
3	KEP	HOLMES	GRAND OF P ENG	187Y, HB 545
	2522 ARCTIC BLVD, #200	ANCHORAGE		AK 99503 (907)274-0521
4	GLOFF	PELLER		187Y, HB 545
	4128 WRIGHT ST	ANCHORAGE		AK 99508 (907)274-0773
5	JEFF	PARKER	FOR ADV HUMAN RES	187Y, HB 545
	1294 HYDER	ANCHORAGE		AK 99507 (907)274-5818
6	CHRIS	GOLF	APSA	187Y, HB 545
	4537 RAJSPERRY RD	ANCHORAGE		AK 99502 (907)243-2894
7	RAYMOND	PETERSON	SPORTS FLSB LODG	187Y, HB 545
	4720 SHELTON DR	ANCHORAGE		AK 99507 (907)243-5468
8	LORNAE	QUINLAN	SPORT LODGE HOME	187Y, HB 545
	PO BOX 190304	ANCHORAGE		AK 99518 (907)243-5899

L101100-R01
04/21/94

LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK

PAGE 02
14:27:06

TON 40677 DATE & TIME: 04/21/94 09:00 TO 11:00 STATUS: 5 IN PROG.

PARTICIPANTS IN ANCHORAGE

9	DAVE	BARROW	LESTAR	OROV, HB 545
	PO BOX 190304	ANCHORAGE		AK 99518 (907)243-5899
10	TON	BARROW	LESTAR	OROV, HB 545
	3000 SHELTON RD	ANCHORAGE		AK 99503 (907)274-5551

PARTICIPANTS IN BARROW

1	DR. KEITH	QUINTAVILLE	NORTH GLOFF	BARROW 187Y, HB 375
	PO BOX 69	BARROW		AK 99723 (907)852-0320

PARTICIPANTS IN FAIRBANKS

FBX

T MR	WALT	REJDE	KING SALMON	AK	TSFY, HB 259
					(907) 246-3421
PARTICIPANTS IN DEFNET 1			222 OF 3		
T MR	WALT	SUGART			TSFY, HB 543
			222 OF 4		(907) 246-3421
PARTICIPANTS IN DEFNET 3			222 OF 4		
T MR	WALT	HALKER			TSFY, HB 543
			RETHUCY		(907) 246-3421
PARTICIPANTS IN DEFNET 5			222 OF 5		
T MR	BURGAIN	NOELLER			TSFY, HB 543
			ETHWESSEE		(907) 246-3421
PARTICIPANTS IN DEFNET 6			222 OF 6		
T MR	JOSEPH	MATTINGLY			TSFY, HB 543
			WETHUCY		(907) 246-3421
PARTICIPANTS IN DEFNET 7			222 OF 7		
T MR	WALT	RUBC			TSFY, HB 259
			ETHWESSEE		(907) 246-3421
0	10	OBSERVE			OBSV, ALL 11000
1	10	OBSERVE			OBSV, ALL 11000
2	10	TESTIFY			TSFY, ALL 11000
3	10	TESTIFY			TSFY, ALL 11000

XXXX UPDATES XXXX

01	04/15/94	14000-13	ANNOUNCED	TSFY, HB 259	01000-13
02	04/15/94	14000-14	DEFNET 2	TSFY, HB 259	01000-14
03	04/20/94	14000-17	DEFNET 3	TSFY, HB 259	01000-17
04	04/20/94	14000-18	DEFNET 5	TSFY, HB 259	01000-18
05	04/20/94	14000-19	DEFNET 6	TSFY, HB 259	01000-19
06	04/20/94	14000-20	DEFNET 7	TSFY, HB 259	01000-20
11000-001			LEGISLATIVE	TSFY, HB 259	01000-001
11000-002			LEGISLATIVE	TSFY, HB 259	01000-002

XXXX UPDATES XXXX

01	04/15/94	14000-01	DEFNET 1	TSFY, HB 259	01000-01
02	04/15/94	14000-02	DEFNET 2	TSFY, HB 259	01000-02
03	04/20/94	14000-03	DEFNET 3	TSFY, HB 259	01000-03
04	04/20/94	14000-04	DEFNET 4	TSFY, HB 259	01000-04
05	04/20/94	14000-05	DEFNET 5	TSFY, HB 259	01000-05
06	04/20/94	14000-06	DEFNET 6	TSFY, HB 259	01000-06
07	04/20/94	14000-07	DEFNET 7	TSFY, HB 259	01000-07

XXXX UPDATES XXXX
04/15/94

LTN1100-R01
04/19/94

LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK

PAGE 01
10:56:09

TCN: 40664 DATE & TIME: 04/19/94 09:00 TO 11:00 STATUS:5 IN PROG.

**** ORDER SUMMARY ****

SPONSOR: SCRA SENATE COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS CHAIRS: PHILLIPS
PURPOSE: PUB PUBLIC HEARING LEGISLATIVE
CONTACT: SHIRLY ARMSTRONG TEL#: (907)465-4949
CHAIRING SITE: JUNEAU CAPITOL CAP205
TOLL FREE: (700)222-1000 DIAL-UP: LIO:(000)476-9908

SPONSOR REMARKS(PUB): TESTIMONY: I INVITATION ONLY 5 MINUTE LIMIT
TESTIMONY WILL BE TAKEN BY INVITATION.

SPONSOR REMARKS(LIO): BACKUP MATERIAL-N MEETING IN PROGRESS-N MAX. SITES:10
SITES MAY ADD IF INTEREST.

TCN REQUESTED ON 04/19/94 AND HAS 6 UPDATES

**** AGENDA ****

- 1 HB 543 UNVENTED GAS HEATERS IN RESIDENTIAL BLDGS
- 2 HB 259 GENERAL GRANT LAND ENTITLEMENT
- 3 SB 375 GENERAL GRANT LAND ENTITLEMENTS

**** PARTICIPATING LIOS ****

ANC ANCHORAGE	716 W 4TH, #200	LOCATION STAFF
BAR BARRON	COURTHOUSE #305	LOCATION STAFF
DLG DILLINGHAM	KANGITQUTAQ BLDG	LOCATION STAFF
FBX FAIRBANKS	119 W COLUMBIAN ST	LOCATION STAFF
HOM HOMER LTC	126 W PIONEER #4	LOCATION STAFF
* JRU JUNEAU	CAPITOL CAP205	LOCATION STAFF
SOL KEN/SOL	34024 KALIFONSKY	LOCATION STAFF

**** VOLUNTEER & OFFNET SITES ****

222 OF1 OFFNET 1	ANCHORAGE	PAT NOBLE	(907)344-0700
222 OF2 OFFNET 2	COLORADO	BETTY RITTLER	(303)772-2430
222 OF3 OFFNET 3	EAGLE RIVER	FRANK SHAPIRO	(907)688-6919

PARTICIPANTS IN ANCHORAGE AOL

1	JEFF	PARKER	TELE. HB 259
			AL (907)000-0000

PARTICIPANTS IN BARRON BGR

1	MR. KEITH	QUENTAVILL	NORTH SLOPE	BOBBE WARD SB 375
		PO BOX 39	BARRON	AL 99703 (907)852-3611

PARTICIPANTS IN DILLINGHAM DLG

1	MS. ALICE	BUBY	DEPT 300	300	CRSA 1814 HB 259
			DILLINGHAM	AK 99576 (907)842-5211	
2	MR. TERRY	BOLETTREI	BOBBE	TELE. HB 259	
		BOX 310	DILLINGHAM	AK 99576 (907)842-5257	
3	MR. JERRY	LEIBET		TELE. HB 259	
		BOX 646	DILLINGHAM	AK 99576 (907)842-5211	
4	MRS. SUSAN	FLENSBURG	BRISTOL BAY	CRSA 0894 HB 259	

	BOX 349		DILLINGHAM	AK 99576 (907)842-2688
5 MR.	HARVEY	SAMUELSEN		OBSV. HB 259
	BOX 18		DILLINGHAM	AK 99576 (907)842-5625

PARTICIPANTS IN:HOMER LTC HOM

LT01100-R01 LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK PAGE 02
 04/19/94 10:56:09
 FCN: 40664 DATE & TIME: 04/19/94 09:00 TO 11:00 STATUS:5 IN PROG.

PARTICIPANTS IN:HOMER LTC HOM

1 MS.	ANGELA J.	GERKEN	ILLIASKA LODGE	TSFY, HB 259
			AK	(907)000 0000
2 MR.	YED	GERKEN	ILLIASKA LODGE	TSFY, HB 259
			AK	(907)000 0000
3 MS.	MARY	GERKEN	ILLIASKA LODGE	OBSV. HB 259
			AK	(907)000 0000

PARTICIPANTS IN:KEN/SOL SOL

1 MR.	KEITH	HARSH	CLF	TSFY, HB 259
	HC01 BOX 1430		KEMAI	AK 99611 (907)776 0357
2 MR.	DENNIS	RANDA	TROUT UNLIMITED	TSFY, HB 259
			AK	(907)000 0000

*** UPDATES ***

01	04/14/94	15:52:20	ANNOUNCING TELECONFERENCE
02	04/15/94	08:59:01	OFFNET 3 ADDED ON
03	04/15/94	10:56:09	HOMER LTC ADDED ON
03	04/15/94	10:58:10	KEN/SOL ADDED ON
04	04/16/94	09:40:31	DILLINGHAM ADDED ON
05	04/18/94	11:12:26	BARROW ADDED ON
06	04/18/94	15:02:24	FAIRBANKS ADDED ON

ILL VERSION: HB 259(TITLE AM)
PONSOR(S): RULES BY REQUEST

CURRENT STATUS: (S) CRA

STATUS DATE: 04/13/94

HEARING:(S) CRA APR 19 09:00 AM

TITLE: "AN ACT RELATING TO GENERAL GRANT LAND ENTITLEMENTS FOR CERTAIN BOROUGHS AND UNIFIED MUNICIPALITIES; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE."

3/26/93	796	(H)	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRAL(S)
3/26/93	796	(H)	CRA, RESOURCES FINANCE
2/09/94	2307	(H)	CRA RPT 2DP JR
2/09/94	2308	(H)	DP: BUNDE, TOOHEY,
2/09/94	2308	(H)	NR: SANDERS, DAVIES, WILLIS, WILLIAMS
2/09/94	2308	(H)	NR: OLBERG
2/09/94	2308	(H)	-2 ZERO FISCAL NOTES (DCRA, DNR) 2/9/94
3/23/94	2926	(H)	RES RPT 5DP 4NR
3/23/94	2926	(H)	DP: HUDSON, CARNEY, JAMES, BUNDE, WILLIAMS
3/23/94	2926	(H)	NR: GREEN, DAVIES, MULDER, FINKELSTEIN
3/23/94	2926	(H)	-2 PREVIOUS ZERO FNS (DNR, DCRA) 2/9/94
4/07/94	3175	(H)	FIN RPT 3DP 3NR 1AM
4/07/94	3176	(H)	DP: MACLEAN, LARSON, FOSTER
4/07/94	3176	(H)	NR: HANLEY, THERRIAULT, PARNELL
4/07/94	3176	(H)	AM: BROWN
4/07/94	3176	(H)	-2 PREVIOUS ZERO FNS (DNR, DCRA) 2/9/94
4/08/94	3199	(H)	RULES TO CALENDAR 4/8/94
4/08/94	3199	(H)	READ THE SECOND TIME
4/08/94	3200	(H)	AM NO 1 BY FINKELSTEIN
4/08/94	3200	(H)	AM NO 1 FAILED Y14 N20 E2 A4
4/08/94	3200	(H)	AM NO 2 BY BRICE, SITTON
4/08/94	3201	(H)	AM NO 2 WITHDRAWN
4/08/94	3201	(H)	NEW AM NO 2 BY BRICE
4/08/94	3202	(H)	AM TO NEW AM NO 2 BY BRICE/WITHDRAWN
4/08/94	3202	(H)	NEW AM NO 2 WITHDRAWN
4/08/94	3202	(H)	AM NO 2 BY BRICE, SITTON
4/08/94	3203	(H)	AM TO AM NO 2 BY FINKELSTEIN
4/08/94	3203	(H)	AM TO AM NO 2 ADOPTED UNAN CONSENT
4/08/94	3203	(H)	MOTION TO TABLE AM NO 2 AS AMENDED
4/08/94	3203	(H)	MOVE TO TABLE PSD Y27 N11 E2
4/08/94	3204	(H)	AM NO 3 BY BROWN
4/08/94	3204	(H)	MOTION TO TABLE AM NO 3
4/08/94	3204	(H)	MOVE TO TABLE AM 3 PSD Y26 N12 E2
4/08/94	3205	(H)	AM NO 4 NOT OFFERED
4/08/94	3205	(H)	AM NO 5 BY GRUSSENDORF/WITHDRAWN
4/08/94	3205	(H)	AM NO 6 RULED OUT OF ORDER
4/08/94	3205	(H)	AMS NO 7-10 NOT OFFERED
4/08/94	3205	(H)	OBJECTION TO ADVANCEMENT MOTION
4/08/94	3205	(H)	ADVANCED TO THIRD READING 4/11 CALENDAR
4/11/94	3357	(H)	READ THE THIRD TIME HB 259
4/11/94	3357	(H)	TITLE AMENDMENT BY MOSES
4/11/94	3358	(H)	TITLE AMENDMENT ADOPTED Y23 N15 A2
4/11/94	3358	(H)	PASSED Y25 N13 A2
4/11/94	3359	(H)	EFFECTIVE DATE FAILED Y26 N12 A2
4/11/94	3359	(H)	ULMER NOTICE OF RECONSIDERATION
4/12/94	3392	(H)	RECON TAKEN UP - IN THIRD READING
4/12/94	3392	(H)	MOTION: RET TO 2ND TO RESCIND PREVIOUS
4/12/94	3392	(H)	ACTION IN FAILING TO ADOPT AM NO 1
4/12/94	3392	(H)	RETURN TO 2ND FAILED Y14 N23 E1 A2
4/12/94	3393	(H)	PASSED ON RECONSIDERATION Y25 N12 E1 A2
4/12/94	3393	(H)	EFFECTIVE DATE PASSED Y31 N6 E1 A2
4/12/94	3394	(H)	TRANSMITTED TO (S)
4/13/94	3622	(S)	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRAL(S)
4/13/94	3622	(S)	COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS



CHOGGIUNG LIMITED

VILLAGE CORPORATION

P.O. BOX 330

MAIN STREET

DILLINGHAM, ALASKA

99576

PHONE (907) 842-5218

FAX (907) 842-5462

April 20, 1994

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671 # of pages 2

To	CPA Committee	From	Blair King
Co.		Co.	
Dept.		Phone #	
Fax #	465-4997	Fax #	

Senator Randy Phillips, Chair
 Senate Community & Regional Affairs
 Alaska State Legislature
 State Capitol (MS 3100)
 Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Re: HB 259

Dear Senator Phillips and Committee Members:

I would like to take this opportunity, on behalf of Choggiung Limited and the City of Dillingham to urge you to hold HB 259 over to the next session. We have several important reasons for asking for your assistance.

As of this date, we have not had an opportunity to discuss the bill or the Lake and Penn draft Comp Plan (which proposes selections in the Mulchatna area) in depth with officials of the Lake and Peninsula Borough. As was stated at the last hearing, Lake and Pen is following a long-term plan for the economic benefit of their borough. Though the Mulchatna River is a part of the Lake and Penn Borough, it is a part of the drainage that supports our subsistence and commercial fish and wildlife habitat. Because we are located outside of the borough boundaries we have not been a part of the planning process and have not had an opportunity to gauge the impact that we might feel.

We are aware also that this bill is not the only legislation being proposed that will allow selection of lands in the Nushagak/Mulchatna area. We are concerned that this bill, along with SB 217 and the Mental Health Settlement will serve to fragment land ownership and especially the management of lands that are critical to the resources of this area. The fragmentation of land ownership and management of those important resources will be a great detriment. We would be very interested in seeing more effort toward a comprehensive planning process that will provide some guidance for these potential land selections before HB 259 is passed.

As I described in my testimony before the Senate CRA Committee on Tuesday. Our communities are involved in a lawsuit with the Lake and Peninsula Borough. The specific area in dispute is the northwest area of the borough. Many of the concerns expressed about this legislation are the same as those expressed during the borough's formation, those being lack of notice, lack of information and the effects of fragmented ownership and management in an area that directly supports our livelihood. As a result of the fear of losing influence over those areas that support us, we are taking a hard look at borough formation on the Nushagak drainage. We have scheduled a borough conference on May 21.

Finally, the Bristol Bay CRSA Board was very involved in the Bristol Bay Area Plan and the Nushagak/Mulchatna Recreation Management Plan. Both efforts were to provide specific direction as to how state lands would be managed and made available for public use. Choggiung Limited and the City of Dillingham worked very hard with the CRSA to get the land use protections provided by these plans.

We would urge you to provide us with the time in this case to look at the impacts that this bill might have to our area.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Alice Ruby
Land Manager

/ar

Denise
Frank Rue
13-1552-1000

MEMORAN **State of Alaska**
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

TO: Ron Swanson
Director
Division of Land
Department of Natural Resources

DATE: March 18, 1994

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO.: 465-4105

FROM: Frank Rue
Director
Habitat and Restoration Division
Department of Fish and Game

SUBJECT: Lake and Peninsula
Borough Lands
Selection

I understand that during your March 2, 1994, meeting with representatives from the Lake and Peninsula Borough (L&PB) and my Region II staff, it was agreed that the department would cartographically depict our response and recommendations to those proposed land selections made to date by the L&PB under their proposed amendment to the Title 29 municipal entitlements program in HB 259. Attached please find copies of the 27 maps that were provided for our review.

These maps show more specifically the information provided by the Trasky to Rue memo of February 18, 1994 (copy attached). A set of these maps was given to the borough's consultant, Lamar Cotten, on March 11, 1994, for use at the March 14, 1994, planning and zoning commission meeting.

Several areas of concern regarding fish and wildlife habitat and public use of fish and wildlife have been identified during the Department's review of the proposed land selections. The areas of major concern include: (1) the selection of long, narrow strips of land along major waterways which could restrict public use and encourage development in sensitive, productive fish and wildlife habitats and which appear to be contrary to the intent of the 4 to 1 selection rule of AS 29.65.070(c) and the classification of the lands during the Bristol Bay area planning process; (2) continued public access from boats and floatplane accessible waters to nearby public lands that are isolated and would be made discontinuous by the borough selections; (3) the additional 80,000 acres of land HB 259 would give the L&PB that were not identified on the maps provided by the borough which were supposed to identify the proposed 187,000 acre borough entitlement; and (4) the process to be followed to transfer lands that are currently classified as wildlife habitat (a classification not falling within the definition of vacant, unappropriated, or unreserved lands which are eligible for borough selection).

AS 29.65.40

MEMORANDUM**STATE OF ALASKA****DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME**

TO: Frank Rue
Director
Habitat and Restoration Division **FILE NO.:**
Department of Fish and Game

DATE: February 18, 1994

TELEPHONE NO.: 342

SUBJECT: Lake and Peninsula
Borough Entitlements

FROM: Lance L. Trasky
Regional Supervisor
Region II
Habitat and Restoration Division
Department of Fish and Game

Department staff from the Commercial Fisheries Management and Development, Sport Fish, Wildlife Conservation, and Habitat and Restoration divisions reviewed House Bill 259 (HB 259) and a series of maps depicting state land that the Lake and Peninsula Borough (LPB) would like to acquire. According to Mr. Dennis Daigger, Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Division of Land, the LPB would be entitled to select around 30,000 acres of vacant and unappropriated land under the current formula for new borough selections. In HB 259, the LPB has proposed an amendment to Title 29, which would allow them to select 187,000 acres of state land. HB 259 is attached for your review. The maps that the LPB provided depict about 107,730 acres of state land the borough would like to select. We are unable to account for the remaining 80,000 acres of land the borough wants as no maps are available.

Department staff determined that much of the land that the borough would like to select was identified as very high public interest land to be retained in public ownership in the Bristol Bay Land Use Plan and Nushagak-Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan. Most of the borough's proposed selections are relatively narrow strips of land surrounding waterbodies that are important for fishing or that would control public access to state lands for hunting, etc. Most of the parcels identified are also classified as wildlife habitat which is not available for borough selection under current regulation. Some of the tracts the borough identified incorporate guide camps, moose and caribou hunting areas, and mineralized areas.

Apparently DNR is considering negotiating with the LPB to allow the borough to select a larger proportion of land than they would be allowed in lieu of HB 259. Several fundamental questions have to be answered before the department comments on HB 259 or the state considers negotiating with the borough. First, what is the precedent for the state administratively giving a borough more land than it is entitled to under current

Frank Rue

-2-

February 18, 1994

law? If this is legal, is it prudent to establish a precedent which may encourage other municipalities to renegotiate their entitlements? It is likely that all the boroughs would like more state land, especially income-producing land. Second, if this is consistent with state statutes, how much additional land should the borough receive and what formula is used to calculate that limit? Is the legislature going to support the LPB's claim to 187,000 acres, since this is likely to induce other boroughs who have larger populations, but received much smaller land allocations, to try and obtain a larger entitlement of land that would otherwise provide income to the state?

Department staff reviewed the LPB maps, provided to us by DNR. We are concerned that most of the borough selections are very long narrow corridors along shorelines of important waterbodies such as the Mulchatna River, Lower Talarik Creek, Dream Creek, Copper River, Lake Iliamna, and the Kvichak River as priorities for selection. This not only violates DNR's principle of no more than 4 to 1 length to width ratio for selections, but these selections virtually eliminate all state ownership of some of the most important fish and wildlife habitat, subsistence and public use areas in the state. Depending on how the borough proposes to manage these areas, transfer of the land from state ownership could also restrict or complicate the only access to millions of acres of state land inland from these extensive linear corridors. All staff felt strongly that it was not in the general public interest to transfer most of these particular tracts of land out of state ownership. Ignoring the question of whether or not the borough can or should increase its allocations of state land, the division representatives felt that approximately one half of the tracts that the borough had identified could be transferred to the borough without severely impacting public use access to state lands or severely jeopardizing fish and wildlife habitat. In several instances, staff recommended changes in the borough's selection pattern (i.e., only selected one half of Nikabuna Lake) to be consistent with the Bristol Bay Area Plan and the Nushagak-Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan, and the general public interest. The reviewers also suggested that if the borough were allowed to select some of the remaining state land in high public interest areas, that they be required to select large blocks of inland acreage instead of just high-value waterfront. Robin Willis has prepared a table with the department's recommendations on the tracts identified by the LPB (Attachment 1). This table is keyed to the maps provided by the borough. *

Frank Rus

-3-

February 18, 1994

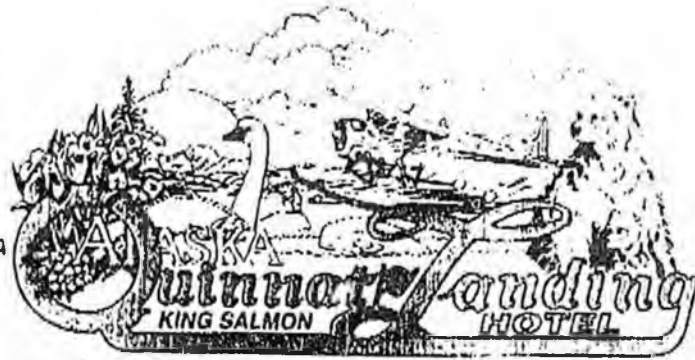
Region II staff are prepared to discuss our recommendations with DNR. However, we believe it is essential to resolve what lands the borough is entitled to before anything else is done.

Attachments (2)

cc: Robin Willis
John Westlund
Kelly Hepler
Jeff Reghart
Wayne Dolezal
Kim Sundberg
Don McKay
Ken Pitcher
Ken Florey
Kevin Delaney
James Fall

d

April 21, 1994



R. Phillips
Community and Regional Affairs

FAX# - 465-4979

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to have my opposition to HB 259, loudly heard. The Lake and Pen Borough is requesting to have 187,000 acres of land deeded to them instead of the 11,000 acres to which it is entitled. My opposition would not be so strong except for the fact that the land they have chosen happens to be prime recreational land. Land which myself (as a private citizen), my business and all my neighbors enjoy using, land which would be closed to us and accessible only through Lake and Pen Borough. Very possibly only becoming a larger tax burden to all Alaskan residents, to help Lake and Pen Borough fund their development plans.

The Lake and Pen Borough has not proven itself an asset to those business' which operate within its boundaries. A Lodge/Guide tax was imposed on anyone offering those services several years ago. Although not everyone has, I have, to date, paid my tax. I am beginning to wonder if I should have stuck with the "rebels" and not paid my tax. In the entire time I have participated in their taxation, I have never seen one dime spent by the borough for the development of visitor industry/services in our area. Taking this into consideration, I oppose giving them further opportunity to tax us (both as individuals and business') needlessly.

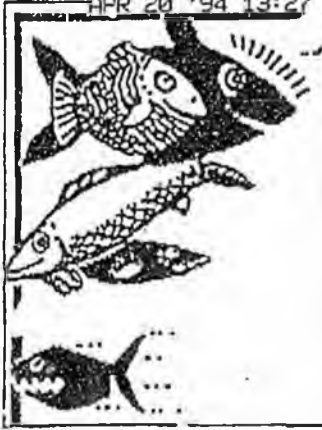
In my opinion a huge dis-service is being done to the Alaskan public by giving away it's property, most of it considered "prime" with out proper public comment. Alaskan's costs to access their own lands have done nothing but rise for the last several years. I feel that someone should take the time to fully review this bill and really consider the implications to the residents of this state, after all, it is their property you are giving away and much more of it then Borough's are allowed.

I appreciate your time in reviewing my comments. I hope that you and the senate will keep in mind the interests of the Alaskan resident on HB259.

Respectively,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Nanci A. Morris'.

Nanci A. Morris, Manager
Quinal Landing Hotel.



ALASKA SPORTFISHING ASSOCIATION



FAX COVER SHEET

TO:

Name:

Shirley Armstrong

Company/ Group

Senate Community + Regional Affairs

Location:

Fax #

FROM:

PHIL CUTLER-- PRESIDENT, ALASKA SPORTFISHING ASSOCIATION

NOTES:

AAA comment on HB 259

Thank You

Phil

PAGES TO FOLLOW

1

(Does Not Include Cover Sheet)

RETURN FAX 564-4637

CONFIRM 564-5828

STATE OF ALASKA

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

DIVISION OF SPORT FISH

Fax Phone No. (907) 522-1413
Contact No.: (907) 267-2221

RAPIFAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: Shirley Armstrong DATE: 4/21/94
Sen CRA NO. PAGES: 7
(including this page)

FROM: Jeff Parker ANC F&G AC.
ASA Board
TU, UP AK Council.

MESSAGE:

Here's the 3-4-94 letter for Anch. F&G
Adv. Comm. Also cover letter memo of
yesterday from me for ASA Ak Sportfishing
Assoc and Trout Unlimited.
You should have the ASA newsletter.

TO: ✓ Senator Randy Phillips
Senator Robin L. Taylor
Senator Loren Leman
Senator Al Adams
Senator Fred F. Zharoff

CC: Mr. Lamar Cotton thru this committee

FROM: Jeff Parker, Anchorage Fish and Game Advisory Committee
Board, Alaska Sport Fishing Association
V. Pres., AK State Council, Trout Unlimited

RE: H.B. 259

DATE: April 19, 1994

The attached study will help to focus the committee on the implications of H.B. 259. One of those implications is that H.B. 259 is more likely to be counter productive economically and to Borough interests than it is to produce any significant economic benefit. I can and do support that conclusion with the statistics in the attached study, and I seriously doubt that the proponents of H.B. 259 can offer any parallel support for their assumption that substantial recreational leasing will be good for the economy or the Borough.

One conclusion of the study is that the wilderness dependent sport fishing industry in the Bristol Bay drainages has an economic carrying capacity. The economic carrying capacity relates to target species and level of crowding, and thus there are really economic, social and biological carrying capacities that are all interrelated. When the industry overgrows, it actually "tips over" and produces less commerce off more users. That is because recreational consumers at the high-dollar end are those who seek an experience of world class trout plus salmon in a wilderness setting. As the industry overgrows, those consumers are displaced as the recreational economy shifts to a low-end economy focused on salmon in a more crowded setting.

Summary of Main Points

I wrote the paper in 1988 in the context of recreation river legislation for the Susitna Valley. However, the study is relevant here because it compares the recreational fishing industry in the Nushagak/Mulchatna area, the West side of the Susitna and the Kenai Peninsula. It does so in order to deduce what implications, for public versus private ownership of land (the issue before you in H.B. 259), can be derived from statistics on job production, commerce, price structure, competition, marketing practices within the industry, and the nature of the market.

I'll focus on the key points that lead to the conclusion that H.B. 259 is counterproductive to local, regional and state economic interests and is contrary to the Borough's assumption that economic benefits and improvement of a tax base will result from expanding the recreational industry.

First, the study hypothesizes, and then sustains, that there are two types of recreation industry -- one that might be characterized as an access-service dependent industry, and one that might be characterized as wilderness dependent. For example, businesses such as guides, motel and restaurants catering to Kenai River sport fishers are access-service dependent in that the business customer depends on and is buying inexpensive access and services. In contrast, fishing lodges, air taxis, and guides in the Bristol Bay drainages are wilderness dependant in that the business customer depends on and is buying a very different experience that is wilderness dependent and involves expensive services. Other examples of access-service dependant and wilderness dependant recreation industry are listed on pages 8 - 9.

Second, commerce and job production in the Nushagak/Mulchatna recreation industry compare favorably with the Kenai Peninsula and surpass the west side of the Susitna. In the post-scheduled-air-service job sectors of guiding, meals, lodging and transportation, it takes 31.5 visitors to create a job in the Nushagak/Mulchatna industry. On the Kenai Peninsula it takes 1000 visitors to create the same job. Yet job production is comparable. (See pages 12-13.)

Furthermore, commerce is comparable, too. On the Kenai River, 330,000 visitors spent \$43 million in those sectors. On the Nushagak, 14,000 visitors spent \$25 million in the same sectors. (See pages 11-12). However, what is most interesting is that 69 percent of the Nushagak recreationists are not residents of Alaska. They spend, leave and don't demand government services. On the Kenai, 82 percent of the visitors are Alaska residents. They demand government services. Thus, the \$43 million has to be offset by the costs of government much more than the \$25 million.

Third, please look at the graph on page 20. As the text says, the datum points on the graph can be connected by a line that is basically an economic carrying capacity curve. Notice how the west side of the Susitna produces far less commerce off of more use than the Nushagak. The data suggests that the recreational fishing economy on the west side of the Susitna has tipped over, as it has progressively moved out of the high-end, nonresident market for trout plus salmon in a wilderness setting and moved into a low-end economy of salmon in a more congested setting. If you care about jobs and commerce you should note that 9000 nonresidents spend \$3000 to \$4000 per week to fish in the Nushagak for a trout/salmon/wilderness experience, yet only 8000 nonresidents go to the west side of the Susitna (average \$300/trip). The

difference is crowding. On the Nushagak, residents plus nonresidents are 14,000 visitors. On the West Susitna, resident plus nonresidents are 66,000.

Fourth, never doubt that "wilderness" and "solitude" are highly marketed in the wilderness dependent remote fishing lodge industry that is so efficient at producing jobs and commerce. Please compare the data on page 15 and page 28. It analyzes the verbal content of advertizing. You may be startled at how much the high-end, wilderness dependant businesses market their wilderness and remote locale and how the low end, access-service dependant industry on the Kenai can't do so.

Fifth, never doubt that trout are more important than salmon in the remote fishing lodge industry in Bristol Bay. The data on pages 25-26 reflects the species depicted in the advertising art work. The art work is overwhelmingly of rainbow trout. Compare that to the species depicted in the advertising art work of the Kenai sport fishing businesses (see page 28) that are so inefficient at producing jobs and commerce. There, the advertising art work is king salmon. In fact, there are very few fishing lodges in Alaska outside the biological range of rainbow trout (southeast to Kuskokwim, and predominantly on the west Susitna and Bristol Bay drainages), although there is much guiding on salmon. In the Nushagak study, more time is spent chasing king salmon, but the most sought after target that brings the business is world class trout (see page 26) in the economic study.

There's the rub. Even catch and release regulations (as is the sport fishing regulation in much of southwest Alaska) do not prevent mortality. On released trout caught on artificials, the mortality is about 3 percent. In other words, an average trout is good for about 30 catches before its dead on the actuarial tables. I guided the Bristol Bay drainages from 1984 to 1989 for one of the more prominent lodges. About 30 percent of the business came from word-of-mouth advertising; about 30 percent was repeater and the rest came from media advertising, booking agents and trade shows. As a general matter, the few 30-inch trout (a 12 year old survivor on the actuarial tables) that are available play an incredibly important role in the business. We used to calculate that a 30-inch rainbow is worth about \$200,000 alive in the water in terms of its economic "drawing" power. That is why 24 out of 25 lodges in the Nushagak study were catch-and-release on trout 5 years ahead of the law. (See page 26.) The point is that when you overgrow the level of use, even in a catch-and-release setting, those old trout that drive the engine cease to be available, and the industry tips over as it moves past its biological, economic and social carrying capacity in the trout/salmon/wilderness market. It moves toward being a access-service dependent and focused on salmon in a more crowded setting. It starts to look like the less productive west side of the Susitna, where the industry is tipped over, produces less commerce off more people, attracts fewer nonresidents despite

THE ECONOMICS AND MARKETING PRACTICES OF
WILDERNESS DEPENDENT RECREATION INDUSTRIES IN ALASKA,
WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC POLICY

By Jeff Parker

With Support of the Following:
Max Lowe, Sec.-Treas., Alaska Hotel and Motel Association
Alaska Professional Sportfishing Association
Alaska Sportfishing Association

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study focuses on the economics and marketing practices of wilderness dependent recreation industries in Alaska. By "wilderness" the study means only the character of the land, rather than a legal designation. The study is applicable to many public policy issues involving natural resource management, including economic, social, political and governmental issues. In general, this study bears upon matters related to jobs, commerce, resource development, recreation, the recreation industry, the marketing of that industry, Native concerns about the industry and wilderness recreation, and the management of state agencies dealing with natural resources and recreation industries.

The primary question this study seeks to address is:

- o From an economic perspective only and for purposes of resolving many natural resource issues, how can the diverse recreational industry best be characterized so that issues related to it and natural resources can be wisely decided?

This study assumes, and then supports the assumption, that the recreation industry in Alaska can be characterized as having two major sectors. One can be termed an "access-service dependent recreation industry", and the other can be termed a "wilderness dependent recreation industry". Both sectors are probably much broader than many policy makers realize.

This study reveals that the wilderness dependent recreation industry appears to be incredibly efficient in producing jobs and commerce, and that wilderness and appropriately named conservation designations are highly marketable and are good business.

In attempting to answer the primary question, other questions arose.

- o How do these two sectors relate to functions of supply and demand?
- o How much of Alaska's wilderness is marketed and is marketable by the recreation industry?
- o To whom is Alaska's wilderness marketed and marketable?
- o How is Alaska's wilderness marketed and marketable?
- o How productive of jobs and commerce is the wilderness dependent recreation industry?

- o What can the State do to assist marketing, creation of jobs and commerce, and resolution of conflict between rural and non-rural interests concerning the wilderness dependent recreation industry?
- o What sort of balance should the State seek, if any, between the various types of wilderness dependent recreation industries?

Although this study does not fully answer these questions, by raising and addressing them the study has many public policy implications. It also has implications for public officials, for positions they have taken and for positions they should be taking.

Because the study relies mostly on data related to the sport fishing economy and the industries within it, the conclusions reached by the study can be best applied to that economy. Sport fishing is the largest segment of wilderness based recreation. However, as stated above, the study concerns far more than just recreational fishing industries.

The study reaches numerous conclusions. Among them are:

(1) That second only to the oil industry, the best sector of the Alaska economy in which to most efficiently stimulate jobs and commerce may be wilderness dependent recreation industries.

(2) That to do so the state should undertake a sophisticated program to protect, promote and in many instances regulate wilderness dependent recreation industries.

(3) That in areas of marketable wilderness, wilderness dependent recreation industries are incredibly efficient in producing commerce and jobs.

(4) That the commerce and jobs produced in the wilderness dependent recreation industries on the Nushagak River compares favorably with that of the Kenai Peninsula recreation industry.

(5) That in the advertising practices of the recreational fishing industry, wilderness is highly marketable and is, in fact, the most marketed commodity after fish.

(6) That in the advertising practices of the recreational fishing industry, conservation designations are highly marketable to non-residents so long as the designation is consistent with what the recreational consumer seeks to purchase.

(7) That there is an economic and social carrying capacity in wilderness dependent recreation areas and that when the carrying capacity is surpassed through overcompetition and

overcrowding, price structure within the industry erodes and total commerce declines substantially.

(8) That Native interests, recreational interests, economic interests, industry interests, and conservation interests will all be served by identifying such carrying capacities in areas of marketable wilderness.

(9) That the recreation industry in Alaska can be divided into an "access and service dependent industry" and a "wilderness dependent industry" and that each element is probably much broader than many policy makers realize

(10) That with respect to the functions of supply and demand, the economic productivity of the access-service dependent recreational industry is probably governed more by the function of demand.

(11) That the economic productivity of the wilderness dependent recreational industry is probably supply limited.

(12) That common sense observations that "there is plenty of wilderness in Alaska" beg important questions, such as:

- (a) How much of it is marketed and marketable?,
- (b) To whom is it marketed and marketable?,
- (c) How is it marketed and marketable?,
- (d) How productive of jobs and commerce should it be?,
- (e) What can the state do to assist marketing, creation of jobs and commerce, and resolution of conflicts over resource allocation?, and
- (f) What sort of balance should the state seek, if any, between various sectors of the wilderness dependent recreation industry?

(13) That within the present market for wilderness recreation, most of Alaska's marketable wilderness is probably within the coastal drainages in southcentral Alaska, the Bristol Bay drainages, Kodiak Island, southeast Alaska, Prince William Sound and perhaps some of the western Alaska drainages.

(14) That there are important distinctions between the resident based sport fishing industry and the nonresident based sport fishing industry with respect to species preference, crowding and wilderness, and that those distinctions have economic and resource management implications.

(15) That within the current market for wilderness based recreation, the most salable commodity is the combination of world class rainbow trout fisheries, in conjunction with salmon and resident stock fisheries, located in a wilderness setting that is neither overcrowded or overcompetitive and that is within

a marketable conservation designation.

(16) That there are some indications that the sport fishing lodge industry is seeking to market a Native cultural experience in conjunction with a fishing experience, and that such attempts in marketing may provide opportunities for Native employment in the bush and for maintaining traditional and contemporary Native culture as a viable entity.

(17) That the marketing practices and price structure within the wilderness dependent fishing lodge industry indicate that Alaska has a near monopoly on marketable wilderness fisheries, and that as marketable wilderness fisheries disappear elsewhere, this monopoly is likely to become increasingly economically valuable.

(18) That where wilderness cannot be used to promote quality sport fisheries existing in a non-wilderness setting, the market requires a price reduction of one third to two thirds for otherwise comparable recreation and services.

(19) That, therefore, the interstate and international economic competition for angler dollars is not only between businesses operating in Alaska and businesses operating elsewhere, but it is also between resource management agencies of the respective governments as to which can maintain the most economically productive sport fisheries and recreational experiences.

(20) That the Susitna drainage confronts policy makers with especially complex problems because it contains access-service dependent sport fishing industries in the lower portions of several streams and wilderness dependent sport fishing industries on the upper portions of several streams.

(21) That regardless of issues of boundaries and resource management, the marketing data suggests that more marketable designations for the proposed recreational rivers in the Susitna drainage might be: (a) "Susitna Wilderness Trout and Salmon Reserve" for some upper river areas where the industry is wilderness dependent and markets trout, salmon and wilderness, and (b) "Alaska Salmon Sport Fishery Reserve" for some lower river areas where the industry is access-service dependent, more crowded, less expensive, and markets only salmon.

(22) That if several of the proposed recreation rivers can be characterized as access-service dependent on the lower reaches, and wilderness dependent on the upper reaches, then the boundary, regardless of name, should support the marketing of the different industries in the respective areas.

(23) That improper identification of areas for the proposed

Susitna timber sale risk a net, long term, loss of total commerce and possibly of jobs, and that a more sound economic policy would be to protect, promote and enhance the marketability of existing wilderness dependent recreational industries in the area through a variety of state actions.

II. ANALYSIS

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Purposes of the Study

There are several purposes of this study. One is to see what can be said about commerce, jobs, marketing practices, price structure, competition, and the nature of the market within the recreation industry in Alaska. For the most part that information relates to a variety of industries that are in the sport fishing economy.

Another purpose is to make some observations about the breadth and character of the recreation industry as it relates to the functions of supply and demand.

A third purpose is to provide a more sharply focused understanding of the recreation industry, so that interest groups that deal with natural resource issues may improve their effectiveness and decision makers may improve their decisions.

A fourth purpose is to fertilize public debate over natural resource issues. Such debates frequently contain three kinds of information that are the grist of public decisions. All interest groups submit subjective beliefs and value judgments. Agencies submit biological, natural resource and economic information. And, well organized and financially well supported economic interests are capable of submitting their own economic and natural resource information. All of this informational "grist" has important roles. This study attempts to supplement those roles with some objective information about the economics of the a portion of the recreation industry and about market practices. Based on that information, this study makes observations, reaches conclusions, and submits a number of logical deductions, in order to fertilize public debate and add yeast to the brew.

A final purpose of this study is to promote not only economic discussion of commerce and jobs in the recreation industry, but also to promote conservation of resources upon which it depends. The conclusions reached by this study also have implications in the areas of taxation, Native concerns, agency management, the promotion, regulation and protection of the recreational industry, and politics.

2. Assumptions, Supply and Demand, and Questions Addressed

For the purposes of this study, it was assumed, and later supported by the data, that recreation industries, which is often thought of as only the tourist industry, can be divided into two large classes.

One class of recreation industries depends on conservation of resources and depends in varying degrees on development of inexpensive services, access, and accommodations. This class can be characterized as composed of "access-service dependent" recreation industries. Some examples are:

- (a) the cruise ship industry in southeast Alaska and Glacier Bay National Park,
- (b) sportfisheries on the Kenai River system, on several streams near Fairbanks, and on the lower portions of numerous streams along the Parks Highway, the Sterling Highway, and on the west side of the Susitna,
- (c) Alyeska ski resort,
- (d) most visitor use of Denali National Park and Chugach State Park,
- (e) recreational snowmachining,
- (f) cross country skiing,
- (g) much of the unguided hunting, hiking, fishing, boating, and photography in areas accessible from the road system,
- (h) the Seward Salmon derby,
- (i) in a historical sense the Anchorage Fur Rendezvous in that it was and to some extent still is conservation dependent, and
- (j) the retail sales, lodging, transportation, insurance and construction industries that support all of the above.

The other class of recreation industries depends on conservation of resources but depends in varying degrees on lack of development of inexpensive services, access and accommodations. This element can be characterized as a "wilderness dependent" recreation industry. (I use "wilderness" not in terms of federally designated wilderness, but only to connote the character of the land.) Some examples of this element are:

- (a) much of the private aircraft industry,
- (b) most of the lodge, guide, outfitter, and air-taxi industries, regardless of whether the recreational use is for guided or unguided fishing, hunting, boating, hiking, and other recreational pursuits,
- (c) the tourist and recreational use of Wood-Tikchik State Park, McNeil River Brown Bear Sanctuary, Katmai National Park and Preserve, the Gates of the Arctic National Park, and Noatak National Preserve,
- (d) most guided and unguided big game hunting,
- (e) the big game meat processing industry,
- (f) the Iditarod Sled Dog Race,
- (g) a portion of the motorized and non-motorized recreational boating in Prince William Sound, and

(h) the retail sales, lodging, transportation, insurance and construction industries that support all of the above.

One distinction between the two classes appears to be in how they relate to the functions of supply and demand. The access-service dependent recreation industry is governed more by demand than supply. As demand for access, services and accommodations increases, the market will seek to provide them. For example, there appears to be market demand for a new downhill ski resort, so the market is apparently going to build one. Similarly, if there is a market demand for a new Denali National Park, then the market is likely to result in paving the road into McCarthy and building services and accommodations there in Wrangell-St. Elias National Park.

In contrast, the wilderness dependent recreation industry can be characterized as supply-limited. There is no shortage of wilderness in this state, but that observation begs important questions such as:

- (a) How much of it is marketable?
- (b) To whom is it marketable?
- (c) How can it be marketed?
- (d) How productive of jobs and commerce can it be?
- (e) What can the State do to assist marketing, creation of jobs and commerce, and resolution of conflicts over resource allocation concerning this element of the recreation industry?
- (f) What sort of balance should the State seek, if any, between various sectors of the wilderness dependent recreation industry?

B. METHODOLOGY

In order to address the above questions this study --

(1) analyzes the price structure and marketing practices by approximately 60 Alaska sportfishing businesses, and 15 non-Alaska sportfishing businesses, as reflected in two tourist-oriented catalogues identified below, and

(2) relies upon existing economic data on the commercial value, job production and market characteristics of various sectors of the recreation industry as reflected in two recent economic studies, of which one is of the wilderness dependent guide, lodge, air taxi and outfitter industries in the Nushagak River drainage, and the other is of the economics of the sport fishing industry in southcentral Alaska.

The two catalogues I used to analyze marketing practices are

"Frank Amato's Alaska Angling Guide - 1988" and the Fly Shop Catalogue from Redding, California. Amato's publication is on sale now at newstands throughout the country. It contains 49 advertisements that are by Alaska sport fishing businesses and that contain verbal content and artwork (usually photos) that are analytically useful in answering the questions addressed in this study. The Fly Shop Catalogue, serves a more limited clientele (fly fisherman) and promotes 27 internationally significant fishing services throughout the world, of which 12 are in Alaska. In addition to verbal content and artwork, the Fly Shop Catalogue contains price information for all advertising services, which Amato's publication does not.

Sport fishing publications, rather than other recreational publications, were selected for two reasons. First, sport anglers are the largest group of non-resident consumers in what is defined above as the wilderness dependent recreation industry. Second, by selecting sport fishing advertising it is possible to test the consistency of conclusions reached from the marketing analysis against conclusions reached in the two economic studies, since the southcentral economic study focuses solely on sport fishing and the Nushagak study focuses on guides, lodges and air-taxi operators for whom the bulk of the clientele were sport fishers.

The two economic studies utilized in this study are the "Southcentral Alaska Sport Fishing Economic Study", available from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and the "Commercial Recreation Service Providers Study of the Nushagak", available from the Bristol Bay Coastal Resource Service Area Board in Dillingham. Both studies were done on contract for those agencies, and the former was specifically requested by the Alaska Legislature in order to facilitate answering questions such as those addressed here.

The two economic studies are not as comparable in format, terminology and design as was desirable for purposes of this study and comparing the two recreational economies. The statistics in the southcentral study relate to sport fishing, while the statistics in the Nushagak study relate mostly to sportfishing, but the numbers are obscured by unknown portions of other recreationists in the guide and air taxi industries. Finally, statistics are not life; they only simplify it. The economic estimates of the sport fisheries on the west side of the Susitna seem questionable because of possible problems with a small sample size for those fisheries in the southcentral study. Nevertheless, these studies were the only available economic data on wilderness dependent and access-service dependent recreational industries.

C. DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

1. Economics

(a) CONCLUSION -- Direct consumer spending in the guide, lodge, and air taxi industries for wilderness based recreation in the Nushagak compares favorably with direct consumer spending in all industries for access-service dependent recreation on the Kenai River and Russian River.

DISCUSSION -- The Nushagak study estimated the client population of the lodge, air taxi and guide industries. At the 90% confidence level, the Nushagak study estimated the client population at between 9,896 and 18,192 clients. (BBCRSA 1986, p. 55).

The Nushagak study projected the total income for the guide, lodge, and air taxi industries on the Nushagak. This appears to be a projection of gross income rather than net profit and therefore probably represents direct client spending for services within those industries. The gross income of the industries was \$25 million (BBCRSA 1986, p. 57).

The Southcentral study uses different terms, but it estimated the number of angler trips. A trip can contain more than one person (Mills ADF&G, pers. comm., 1988). The southcentral study estimated the number of angler trips to the Kenai-Russian rivers at 333,000 in 1986 (ADF&G 1987, 3-3). Therefore, there were at least 333,000 angler visits to those rivers in 1986. Angler expenditures on the Kenai and Russian River sport fisheries was estimated at \$43 million dollars. ADF&G, 1987, p. 4-2

There is an important difference between how the two studies examined expenditures. The Nushagak study appears to look just at client expenditures (\$25 million) for guide, lodge, and air taxi services, since it appears to look only at gross income in those industries. The Southcentral study looks at angler expenditures (\$43 million) in terms of "sport fishing related spending per trip" (ADF&G 1987, p. 8-44). It includes items not included in the Nushagak figures, such as expenditures in department/variety stores, sporting goods stores, travel businesses (e.g., commercial airlines, travel agents, car rental), trailer parks and campgrounds, hotels/motels, grocery stores, restaurants, gas, and "other types of business". The Nushagak figures do not include these types of related expenditures. Nevertheless, the figures are comparable.

What is most interesting is the efficiency with which the wilderness dependent recreation industry on the Nushagak generates commerce. The approximately 14,000 Nushagak visitors

spent \$25 million on guide, lodge, and air taxi services, while a minimum of 333,000 sportfishing trips to the Kenai and Russian Rivers resulted in direct spending of \$43 million in a broader range of services analyzed.

Since the State is concerned about commerce, this observation about the commercial horsepower of the wilderness based recreation industry is one worth making. To carry this commercial and automotive metaphor a bit further, the Kenai/Russian River fisheries are analogous to an old Detroit gas guzzler and the Nushagak is a peppy little Japanese car that runs at a much higher r.p.m. You have to pour a lot more anglers into the Kenai/Russian River fisheries to get the same commerce than you do with the Nushagak. The Nushagak appears to be twenty times more efficient than the Kenai/Russian River fisheries in producing comparable spending.

(b) CONCLUSION -- The number of jobs generated in the wilderness dependent recreation industries in the Nushagak compares favorably to the number of jobs generated from all Kenai Peninsula sportfishing.

DISCUSSION -- The Nushagak study gives figures on the "maximum number of employees per month" for the guide, lodge and air taxi industries (BBCRSA 1986, p. 57). The figures are shown in the table below.

Table 1

Maximum Number of Employees Per Month
by Category (Nushagak Study)

	Air Taxis	Guides	Lodges
Guides	7	35	111
Pilots	82	2	45
Cooks	0	17	67
Maintenance	29	12	4
Management/Marketing	34	4	4
SUBTOTALS	160	70	231

TOTAL: 461 jobs, full & part time

Thus, it appears that the approximatey 10,000 to 18,000 wilderness based recreation visitors to the Nushagak in 1985 generated 461 full and part-time jobs in the lodge, guide and air taxi industries using the Nushagak.

The southcentral study estimates the number of angler trips to the Kenai Peninsula as 647,000 in 1986 (ADF&G 1987, p. 3-3). The study also calculated full and part-time employment on the

Kenai Peninsula that results from angler spending associated with sport fishing in Southcentral. ADF&G, 1987, p. 4-10. Obviously, these jobs are created almost totally by the trips to the Peninsula to fish and are not created by trips away from the Peninsula to fish elsewhere in Southcentral. Table 2 reflects employment in Peninsula industries analogous to the air taxi, lodge and guide industries on the Nushagak.

Table 2

Number of Full and Part-time Jobs on Kenai Peninsula
Directly Resulting from Sport Fishing

Passenger Transport	43
Hotel/Lodging Places	156
Eating/Drinking Establishments	117
Guide Services	<u>331</u>
TOTAL	647

Thus, it appears that the 647,000 angler trips to the Peninsula generated 647 jobs there, while the 14,000 visitors to the Nushagak generated 461 jobs there. One way of comparing these two economies is that it takes 31.5 clients in the wilderness dependent industries using the Nushagak to generate a job in the guide, lodge, air taxi industries, and it takes 1000 angler trips to the crowded Kenai Peninsula fisheries to generate a job in analogous industries there.

That manner of comparison at first seemed incredible. However, the comparison is quite logical if one thinks about how these numbers relate to economics of scale. Admittedly, these numbers compare slightly different terms (angler trips and recreational visitors), so the comparison is not precise. The point of the comparison is to draw out the next conclusion, which is about economics of scale.

(c) CONCLUSION -- The efficiency of the wilderness dependent recreation industries on the Nushagak in producing jobs and commerce results from them being on the "flip side" of the "economics of scale".

DISCUSSION -- A positive statement of the flip side of the economics of scale is that the wilderness dependent recreation industries are incredibly efficient in producing commerce and jobs because they are so inefficient in the services they provide. That is to say, they are labor intensive and costly.

Labor intensive and costly industries are assets in a depressed economy if one need not be concerned about competition.

The concept of economics of scale is only meaningful if a

consumer is concerned about price of a product or a producer of a product is concerned about competition. When those concerns occur, then economics of scale is a virtue.

However, economics of scale is not a concern when a producer has a near monopoly on a product. As will be discussed below, Alaska has nearly an international monopoly on certain forms of marketable wilderness recreation involving portions of the sport fishing recreation industry.

Furthermore, current state economic concerns are currently focused on stimulating jobs and commerce.

Finally, in the wilderness dependent recreation industry, economics of scale is probably more of a threat than a virtue. As will be discussed below, it appears that in the wilderness dependent recreation industry, there is an economic and social carrying capacity in any given area of marketable wilderness, and that when that carrying capacity is surpassed through over growth of the wilderness dependent recreation industry and overcrowding of a marketable wilderness area, competition and economics of scale erode price structure and total commerce actually declines.

It should be clear from conclusions (a) and (b) that a well managed wilderness dependent recreation industry creates more jobs and more commerce on a per consumer basis than any other sector of the recreation and tourist industry.

To see the rationality of this deduction one need only, first, observe the difference between a Cessna 206 on floats and a tour bus on wheels, and second, speculate on the implications of purchasing those two pieces of equipment.

The Cessna carries a pilot, a guide, and three guest anglers. A small fishing lodge probably requires about 45 additional, week-long guests annually (3 per week in a 15 week season) to require purchase of another Cessna 206 on floats. That will require hiring an additional pilot and an additional guide.

In contrast, a tour company probably requires at least several hundred additional annual clients to necessitate the purchase of another tour bus and the hiring of an additional driver.

(d) CONCLUSION -- Wilderness is highly marketable, and within the wilderness dependent sport fishing industries, wilderness is in fact, second only to fish, the most marketed commodity.

DISCUSSION -- In Frank Amato's Alaska Angling Guide, 33

advertisers are Alaska sport fishing businesses operating in the bush. Table 3 shows the words they use in their advertisements to describe, and promote on the basis of, the character of their locale and business.

Table 3

Promotional Description of Business Setting

	No. of services mentioning	total No. of mentions
"wilderness"	21	32
"remote"	7	8
"wild", "wild Alaska", or "wilds of Alaska"	4	4
"solitude"	2	2
"scenery" or "scenic"	2	2
"completely unspoiled"	1	1
"unspoiled"	1	1
"awesome beauty"	1	1
"bush"	1	1
"accessible only by sea and air"	1	1
"Alaska's outback"	1	1
"beautiful region"	1	1
"beautiful setting"	1	1
"beautiful river/lake system"	1	1
"expansive beauty"	1	1
No mention of setting	3	n/a

Clearly, wilderness sells to the clientele of these industries.

Roughly the same observation can be made in the Fly Shop catalogue; nine of the 12 Alaska services in that catalogue promote on the basis of their locales. The most common terms are "wilderness", "remote", and "scenic". The terms are frequently used repetitively or in conjunction with synonymous phrases such as "bush", "isolated", "inaccessible" or "most secluded".

The two publications market to non-residents. The conclusion that wilderness (whatever it implies to the consumer) is highly marketable is compatible with what the two economic studies indicate about crowding and non-residents.

The Nushagak study asked industry respondents to describe changes in the areas used for recreation since 1981. The data of those responses is reproduced in Table 4.

Table 4

Changes in Areas Used for Recreation Since 1981
(% of Sample in Nushagak Study)

	Air Taxis	Guides	Lodges
Decline in Quality From Crowding	41	55	80
Decline in Abundance of Fish	23	5	36
Decline in Abundance of Wildlife	14	10	16

Decline in quality due to crowding is clearly the most dominant response in these sectors of the wilderness dependent recreation industry on the Nushagak.

It is noteworthy at this point that the Nushagak study indicates that the recreational visitors to the Nushagak are 69% non-residents (meaning from outside of Alaska). The study gives point estimates of the number of visitors utilizing the guide, lodge and air taxi industries (BBCRSA 1986, p. 42). And, the study presents data on the resident/non-resident mix among the clients of these industries (BBCRSA 1986, pp. 62-63). Based on these data, the following table can be constructed.

Table 5

Resident/Non-resident Clients
(Nushagak) (1985 data)

	Point Est. # Clients	Non- resident	Resident
Lodge Industry	6466	85%	15%
Guide Industry	1650	80%	20%
Air Taxi Industry	5926	47%	53%
TOTAL	14,042	69%	31%

The reason that the predominance of non-residents is noteworthy is that the southcentral study focused on how non-residents determine where to fish. That study indicates that with respect to non-residents, concern over crowding was second only to target species as the most important factor in non-resident determinations of where to fish. The least important

factors in non-resident determinations of where to fish were: availability of a package tour, type of lodging and restaurant facilities, availability of guide services, and availability of campground or cabin facilities (ADF&G 1986, p. 3-15). That is not to say that non-residents don't like services. They just don't care about them nearly as much as they care about target species and crowding.

Since wilderness is highly marketed, to whom is it being marketed? Clearly, the industry is marketing it to non-residents who are concerned about crowding as a consideration in what constitutes a "wilderness experience".

(e) CONCLUSION -- Conservation designations are good business and are highly marketable, so long as those designations are consistent in name with what recreation consumers seek to purchase.

DISCUSSION -- Of the 61 advertisements for sport fishing businesses operating in Alaska and advertising in either of the two catalogues, 45 are for operators who provide angling services in the field. Of those, 23 are for operators using conservation areas. There are 14 advertisements for operators who operate in national parks, national wildlife refuges, federally designated wilderness areas or the State's trophy trout area, and 9 advertisements are for operators who operate in the Wood-Tikchik State Park or the Kenai River Special Management Area State Park.

Of the 14 advertisements for businesses operating in national parks, national wildlife refuges, national wilderness areas or the State trophy trout area, 10 market on the fact of the conservation designation.

In Amato's Angling Guide, two-thirds (6 of 9) of the services that operate in such areas promote on the basis of the conservation designation. Alaska Rivers Safaris advertises Togiak National Wildlife Refuge and designated wilderness. Andy's Alaskan Fishing Safaris advertises Togiak National Wildlife Refuge. Silver Salmon Creek Lodge advertises Lake Clark National Park. Whaler's Cove Lodge in Angoon advertises Admiralty Island Wilderness. Gone Fishing, Inc. advertises designated wilderness and the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge. Igiugig Lodge advertises the State's designated trophy trout area, Katmai National Park and Lake Clark National Park and Preserve.

In the Fly Shop catalogue, five of the twelve Alaska services operate in such areas. Four of the five use that fact promotionally and a sixth advertises as being in the "shadow of ... Denali National Park". Rainbow River Lodge and No See-Um Lodge are both in the designated Trophy Trout Area; both use that

in promotion. Alaska River Safaris and Andy Jensen's River Camp are both in the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge; both use that in promotion. Wilderness Place Lodge advertises proximity to Denali National Park. Only Karluk Lodge does not mention being in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

However, just the reverse is true for the Wood-Tikchik State Park and the Kenai River Special Management Area state park. Among the 9 advertisements (all in Amato's catalogue), 7 are for businesses that operate in the Kenai River Special Management Area State Park and 2 are for Lodges that operate in Wood-Tikchik State Park. Of those 9, not one markets on the basis of the designation. Wood-Tikchik State Park is a superb wilderness fishery for trout and salmon. The park hosts some of the most successful lodges in the state. The Kenai River is a superb fishery, though it is not a wilderness fishery.

It is important to identify what problems may exist in marketing state parks. It is not that state designations are not marketable, for the state's designated trophy trout area is marketed. And, it is probably not that state parks can't be better named in order to be more useful promotionally. It could be that in the non-resident consumer's mind, the words "state park" connote what state parks are in the lower-48 states -- i.e., small, crowded, covered with picnic tables, and surrounded by land that would not be called "wilderness". Therefore, the problem is one of image and name for the Division of Tourism, the Division of Parks, and the Legislature to overcome.

This observation has an implication for the proposed recreational rivers in H.B. 93. "Recreational river" may be used by the recreation industry to improve marketing, but one can speculate that the Legislature might want to choose a name that comes closer to what the non-resident consumers seek to purchase. Names of conservation designations are obviously commercially important in that a good name is good business. The matter of naming the proposed recreation rivers is discussed further under the conclusions about the Susitna drainage.

It is concluded that legislative designations for conservation are good business and create jobs and commerce that would otherwise be less in number and amount, so long as the designation and management are consistent with what consumers seek. If the designation connotes the experience the consumer seeks, then the industry markets on the basis of the designation.

(f) CONCLUSION -- The wilderness dependent recreation industry in a given area of highly marketable wilderness can be characterized as having an economic and social carrying capacity. Increased use appears to increase total commerce only to a certain point, and after that point is reached, further

competition within the industry and further crowding erode the price structure and result in depressing the total commerce.

DISCUSSION -- Overcompetition and overcrowding appear to be economically disastrous to the wilderness dependent recreation industry. Although neither of the economic studies focused directly on the relationship of crowding and competition to commerce in the wilderness based recreation industry, there is strong evidence in the two studies to infer that areas of marketable wilderness have economic carrying capacities. The studies yield the following four items of compelling evidence.

First, as discussed earlier, the southcentral economic study indicates that for non-residents the two most important factors in deciding where to fish are, first, the species they seek, and second, concern about crowding. In the Nushagak study, "decline in quality from crowding" was the most often noted change in the areas utilized by the air taxis, guides and lodges that were the subject of that study. There is clearly a relationship, in the minds of both industry respondents and non-resident anglers, between crowding, quality and where the non-resident decides to spend his or her dollars.

Second, this analysis will discuss in greater detail later a comparison of prices for comparable services located in southwest Alaska and further out west Susitna drainages. For now, suffice it to say that the market in southwest will bear a price of \$3000 per week at a lodge for a trout and salmon package. A comparable package at west Susitna lodges on Lake Creek or Talachalitna River, where there is relatively more crowding and competition, runs \$1500 to \$2000 per week. Between the two areas, there are different costs within the services (fly-out fishing is more common among southwest lodges), but crowding and competition may also contribute to lower prices on the west side. Thus, price comparisons appear consistent with what non-residents say about how they determine where to fish.

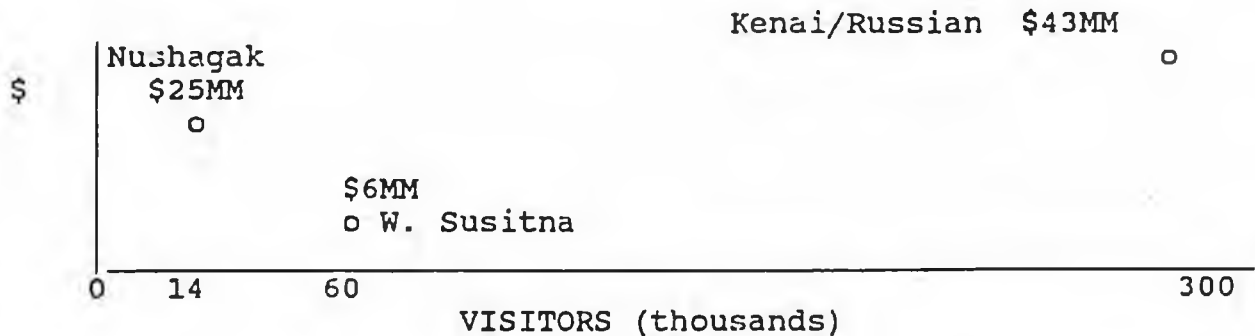
Third, a comparison of the non-resident spending on the Nushagak with non-resident spending on west Susitna streams supports the inference that there is an economic carrying capacity in wilderness recreation areas.

On the Nushagak, on a pro-rata basis, the 9686 non-resident visitors (based on a point estimate total of 14,042 visitors) spent \$17.25 million. In reality they spent much more, because Table 5 shows that they disproportionately purchase expensive lodge and guide services, as opposed to less expensive air taxi services. On the Nushagak, the average price per visitor is \$1785.

On the west Susitna streams, the southcentral study reported only on the king and silver salmon fisheries. With respect to

those fisheries, the study estimated 8529 non-resident angler trips (out of 68,293 total resident and non-resident angler trips) resulted in about \$3 million of direct spending (out of a total \$6 million) on recreational services there (ADF&G, 1987, p. 3-3, p. 4-2). Based on these estimates, for non-residents the average cost per trip was \$58.

Fourth, following graph compares spending and number of visitors for three fisheries. The Nushagak is predominantly a non-resident, wilderness dependent industry. The Kenai/Russian rivers are predominantly resident and access-service dependent. The west Susitna, as will be shown later, is a mix of access-service dependent fisheries on the lower reaches of some streams and wilderness dependent on the upper portions of some streams where the lodge industry is highly competitive.



The only line that can connect these points is one that implies a carrying capacity for wilderness dependent industry. When it becomes overly competitive it becomes less productive of commerce. The line is left undrawn because it would obscure several problems with the data that make the graph less than fully accurate. First, the Nushagak recreation visitors are not all anglers but are predominantly so. Second, as will be seen below, the west Susitna fisheries are only partly comparable to Nushagak fisheries in terms of how they market and the species they market. Nevertheless, this graphic portrayal of three fisheries implies an economic and social carrying capacity tied to competition and crowding.

The difference in non-resident spending between the Nushagak and the west side of the Susitna deserves more analysis than these studies will support. However, the difference clearly exists, and erosion in price structure may contribute to it. It appears that the commercial horsepower of the west Susitna streams is depressed by factors the State would be wise to bring under control.

There are probably many variables that affect recreational spending in these two areas and that obscure the relationship of crowding, competition and spending. Those variables include the

fact that the west Susitna streams have both an access-service dependent fishery in some areas and a wilderness dependent fishery in other areas, less fly-out fishing on west Susitna streams, decreased wilderness, and a predominance of salmon fisheries as opposed to trout with salmon and other stocks. This study however seeks to point out that crowding and overcompetition appear to be among the variables and deserve further study as the State seeks solutions to its depressed economy.

Although the inference of the negative relationship of total spending to crowding and competition is based on indirect evidence, the inference is consistent with a common sense observation that when the fishing hole gets too crowded, the higher dollar wilderness consumer is probably the first to move.

Finally, political leaders and agency officials might want to note that this inference of an economic carrying capacity serves many interests. The notion of an economic carrying capacity serves state economic interests because state agencies can identify carrying capacities to understand what levels of competition and public use maximize commerce and jobs. That is not to suggest that state policy should be governed solely by maximizing commerce, since on the Nushagak that would mean doing away with the less expensive air taxi industry and handing all flying of recreationists over to the more expensive lodge and guide industries. Clearly, there needs to be a mix of different recreational services, catering to different markets for wilderness dependent industries. The mix just needs to be managed to sustain a healthy level of commerce and employment.

The concept of an economic carrying capacity serves industry interests because it protects existing wilderness dependent recreational businesses from overcompetition. The notion of a carrying capacity serves employment interests, because it protects wages against overcompetition and supports the ability to hire high quality staff which is very important in the more lucrative portions of the lodge industry.

The notion of a carrying capacity clearly serves conservation interests, because it protects the character of marketable wilderness.

The notion of a carrying capacity protects Native interests, because it protects rural Alaskans from overcompetition for resources and space. Adoption of such a notion could help to assure rural Natives that the recreation industry will not endlessly keep introducing more and more non-Natives into areas valued by Natives.

(g) CONCLUSION -- The State might benefit economically if public officials had a better understanding of non-resident and resident interests and participation in the wilderness dependent and access-service dependent sectors of the recreation industry. Such an understanding is necessary if Alaska is going to deal with its national and international competition for exotic recreation, regardless of whether the recreation is access-service dependent or wilderness dependent.

DISCUSSION -- In considering what the State can do to promote jobs and commerce in the recreation industry, it is very important to bear in mind that resident versus non-resident participation is a fundamental difference between the consumers of the access-service dependent fisheries, such as many of those in southcentral Alaska, and the wilderness dependent fisheries on on places like the Nushagak.

In the Nushagak system, approximately 9,686 of the 14,042 visitors in 1985, or 69%, were non-residents. In southcentral Alaska sportfisheries, the reverse is true. Less than 15% of the sportfishing trips were by non-residents. Of 1,089,000 sportfishing trips, approximately 161,000 were by non-residents. This relationship holds true on the west Susitna drainages where non-resident fishermen took approximately 12.5% of the trips, and on the Kenai Peninsula where non-resident fishermen took approximately 18.7% of the fishing trips (ADF&G 1987, p. 3-3).

The predominance of non-residents in the wilderness dependent recreation industry has important economic implications for a state concerned about commerce and jobs.

If the State seeks to expand the recreation industry, there may be merit to focusing more on the non-resident wilderness consumer who purchases services in industries that are so efficient in producing jobs and commerce. Unfortunately, the Division of Tourism seems to focus most on the non-resident consumer who purchases services in access-service dependent industries, such as the cruise ship industry and the package tour industry, which may be inefficient in producing jobs for Alaskans and are probably disproportionately run by outside firms.

For example, compare the following two hypothetical tourists. One is an angler booking into an expensive southwest Alaska lodge and the other is a purchaser of a cruise ship ticket.

The economic consequences of the non-resident angler are likely to be:

(1) the angler may spend a thousand dollars on an airline ticket to get here, and the money goes to a non-Alaskan airline

to support non-Alaskan employment,

(2) the angler may spend several hundred dollars on an Alaskan owned airline that takes the angler to the bush,

(3) the angler may spend \$3000 at a lodge that is most likely to be Alaskan owned and that is labor intensive and therefore efficient at producing jobs, and

(4) the angler is likely to purchase several hundred dollars worth of lodging, retail sales and travel in and about Anchorage.

Contrast the foregoing with a hypothetical client in the cruise ship industry.

(1) several thousand dollars to purchase a cruise ship ticket for which the price goes to an out-of-state firm,

(2) probably several nights of lodging worth a few hundred dollars which go to Alaska firms,

(3) retail purchasing and group travel in Alaska, costing perhaps in excess of several hundreds of dollars.

There are two distinctions between these hypothetical examples. The angler appears to leave more money in the state than does the cruise ship client. And, the angler spends within an industry that is labor intensive, operates on the "flip side" of the economics of scale and is therefore efficient in producing the next incremental job. The cruise ship client spends only in industries that operate on the economics of scale.

The foregoing comparison does not necessarily mean that the consumers of wilderness recreation spend more or generate more jobs than access-service dependent consumers. There are probably many more non-resident "clients" than "anglers". This matter should be examined further.

(h) CONCLUSION -- There is little the State can do to expand the portion of the recreation industry that is overwhelmingly dependent on residents. For the most part, all the State can do is shift the locale of resident activities through increased access.

DISCUSSION -- Outside of oil matters and national defense defense expenditures in Alaska, the state may have limited options that result in increasing the number of Alaska residents and thereby increasing the recreational commerce in which they engage. Since Alaskans are burning fuel and rubber getting out of here, the portion of the recreation industry that depends on

their expenditures is not a good candidate for state efforts.

However, the State can promote out-of-state visitors, who incidentally don't require schools, jobs, roads and other services.

Since the number of residents is limited and declining, state efforts to increase access to desirable recreation areas are likely to result only in shifting the location of where the resident recreation dollar is spent and where the job is generated.

Therefore, statements by the Division of Forestry that the originally proposed Susitna timber sale would increase recreational spending are misguided. The exact opposite is probably true since the cost of recreation on the west side of the Susitna would decrease. So would the value of the private aircraft industry. Furthermore, there is no evidence that such access would increase non-resident use of the area. Fewer non-residents use the cheaper west Susitna fisheries than use the expensive Nushagak fisheries. Except for the rather unique Kenai River fishery, non-residents seem to prefer expensive fishing vacations over cheaper ones.

(i) CONCLUSION -- With the exception of stimulating commerce related to the oil industry, the most efficient state action to stimulate jobs and commerce on a long term basis may be to undertake a sophisticated program to protect, regulate and promote wilderness dependent recreation industries.

DISCUSSION -- All of the above conclusions and discussions lead to this conclusion. This study makes a number of recommendations as to what that program might be.

(j) CONCLUSION -- Within the current market for wilderness based recreation, the most lucrative combination of commodities is probably the combination of world class rainbow trout, in conjunction with salmon and resident fish stocks, in a wilderness setting that carries an administrative or legislative designation that is marketable to the consumer.

DISCUSSION -- World class rainbow trout is the most important species to the non-resident angler, as indicated by the price structure within the industry, the marketing practices of the industry, and the economic data. The Fly Shop catalogue contains prices for all advertisers. Amato's contains almost no price information and therefore could not be used to analyze price structure. Both catalogues yield data of species depicted in the artwork (mostly photographs) in the advertisements.

With respect to price structure, of the 27 world wide services marketed in the Fly Shop Catalogue, the highest prices (about \$3000 per week) are commanded by wilderness lodges offering world class trout fishing in Alaska and Patagonia (Chile).

Furthermore, the Fly Shop catalogue shows that in Alaska, rainbow trout offered in conjunction with salmon and resident fish species command 50% higher prices and therefore commerce, than just salmon alone.

In southwest Alaska, the price for a week of world class rainbow trout fishing, mixed with salmon, char and grayling, is about \$3000 per week. Dave Egdorf's Western Alaska Sport Fishing sells trout camp at \$2900/wk. Rainbow River Lodge markets rainbows at \$2995/wk. and emphasizes the Iliamna Trophy Trout area designated by the Board of Fisheries. No See-Um Lodge is \$3195/wk. and emphasizes the Iliamna Trophy Trout designation. Alaska River Safaris, near Goodnews, sells "superb rainbow trout" and equally emphasizes salmon at \$2850/wk and \$2350/wk.

Contrast these prices with prices in the same locale (Southwest) and even in the same business facilities, when only salmon is offered. Dave Egdorf's Western Alaska Sport Fishing sells salmon camp for \$1900/wk. Dave Coray's "Shelter Creek" near Iliamna Volcano sells silver salmon for \$995 for 4 days. Karluk Lodge on Kodiak Island sells king salmon at \$1595/wk., red and pink salmon at \$795/wk., and silver salmon at \$1750/wk. Karluk's highest price is \$300 per day of fishing for steelhead, which are ocean run rainbow trout. Andy Jensen's River Camp, near Togiak, sells salmon for \$1850/wk.

Obviously, the market will bear a 50% higher price tag for experiences that include world class rainbow trout fishing than for salmon fishing in the same locale and even in the same camp. That differential is a differential of commercial power in the two resources in southwest Alaska.

With respect to marketing practices, in Amatos' Alask Angling Guide, Rainbow trout is the species most marketed by the sport fishing industry in the advertising artwork. Table 6 summarizes the data.

Table 6

Species Depicted in Amato Advertising

Rainbow Trout	17
King Salmon	13
Silver Salmon	1

Similarly, for the clientele to which the Fly Shop markets, rainbow trout is the species most marketed in lodge industry photographs. Eleven of those 12 Alaska services in the Fly Shop catalogue promote by photograph, and a total of 13 photos are used. Table 7 summarizes the data.

Table 7

Species Depicted in Fly Shop Advertising

Rainbow Trout	7
Silver Salmon	3
King Salmon	1*
Grayling	1
Pool of Salmon	1

* King salmon photo used in conjunction with silver salmon photo, therefore the numbers do not add to 12.

The foregoing comparison of prices and the photographic analysis is consistent with the Nushagak study, which found fishing for rainbow trout is the most popular activity, slightly ahead of king and silver salmon, in that system (BBCRSA, 1986, p. 18). This species preference for rainbows is characteristic of most of the clientele in the Bristol Bay drainage.

The importance of rainbow trout does not mean that kings and silvers are not important elements in marketing or in the economics of the sport fishing industry. It simply indicates there is an economic relationship between species, price structure, and marketing practices.

An implication of that relationship is that conservation of world class rainbow trout stocks is wise economic policy. During the past four years, pressure from the sport fishing community and the sport fishing industry has moved the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Board of Fisheries toward improving the management of Alaska's world class rainbow trout stocks.

The lodge industry is very supportive of conservative management of trout. Esthetics aside, rainbows are slow growing, reproductive at a late age in southwest Alaska, and financially important. Maintaining world class trout is necessary to the economic future of the lodge industry. Of the 25 lodges responding in the Nushagak study, 24 reported they do not allow clients to kill rainbow trout, and 16 reported they do not allow clients to kill grayling or char (BBCRSA 1986, p. 31).

The guide industry is supportive of strict management of rainbow trout, but the industry is not as strongly conservationist on this measure as the lodge industry. Of the 22 guides responding in the Nushagak study, 13 reported they do not allow clients to kill rainbow trout. Id. Although both industries are clearly supportive of very careful management of world class rainbow trout, the lodge industry is more so probably because it involves investment in facilities that depends on continued world class trout.

The situation with respect to species appears somewhat reversed for southcentral Alaska businesses. As a consequence the State's ability under present circumstances to market southcentral recreation to non-residents appears to be deleteriously diminished. With the exception of some wilderness Susitna drainage fisheries, southcentral businesses have to focus on salmon more than the combination of trout, salmon and wilderness. They have to do so even though salmon are a less lucrative species to market to non-residents as indicated by the previous price structure analysis. And, they have to do so in the context of the comparatively depressed overall recreational commerce generated from non-residents on the west side of the Susitna. And, they have to do so in an arena fraught with competition and crowding. And, they have to compete for non-residents who are demonstrably concerned about crowding.

Therefore, firms dependent on southcentral fisheries market to non-resident anglers proportionately focused more on salmon than on trout, salmon and wilderness. Table 8 presents the data derived from analysis of the photographic artwork and the verbal descriptions of locale of operation with respect to advertisers that operate in southcentral Alaska.

Table 8 makes clear that in southcentral, there are two sport fishing industries. One is access-service dependent. It markets salmon. The Kenai River advertisements in Table 8 are representative of this industry. The other is a wilderness based industry, and the commodity it markets is the combination of trout, salmon, and wilderness. This industry is more analogous to the industry on the Nushagak in terms of product, marketing practices, and probably clientele and efficiency with which it produces jobs and commerce.

Table 8

Species Depicted and Locale Descriptions in Southcentral
and Kenai River Sport Fishing Advertisements
in Amato, Fly Shop and Access-Service Dependent
and Wilderness Dependent Fisheries

	Amato	Fly Shop	Kenai (Access service depend)	Talachalitna R. Lake Cr. & others (wilderness based)
Sample Size	12	2	7	8
King Salmon	10	0	5	2
Rainbow Trout	5	2	2	4
Silver Salmon	2	0	2	0
"wilderness"	n/a*	n/a*	0	4
"remote"	n/a*	n/a*	0	3
"scenic"	n/a*	n/a*	1	2
"bush"	n/a*	n/a*	0	1
"unspoiled"	n/a*	n/a*	0	1
"virtually untouched"	n/a*	n/a*	0	1
"wilds"	n/a*	n/a*	1	1
"beautiful setting"	n/a*	n/a*	-	1

* n/a because in analyzing verbal descriptions of locale, it makes sense only to separate access-service dependent fisheries from wilderness dependent fisheries; combining them only produces meaningless data.

This table clearly indicates that when a fishery in southcentral Alaska becomes access-service dependent and is much less efficient in producing commerce and jobs, the market to which the sport fishing industry must appeal changes from a market for trout, salmon and wilderness to a market just for salmon.

Furthermore, the table indicates that when an area of marketable wilderness turns access-service dependent, the ability to market wilderness and locale disappears, along with the efficiently produced commerce and jobs that go with the wilderness dependent recreation industry.

The eight businesses in the southcentral wilderness dependent sample are Talaview Lodge (Talachalitna River), Wilderness Place Lodge (Lake Creek), Lake Creek Lodge, Tolsina Lake Resort, Beluga River Camp, Kalgin Island Lodge, Angler's Alaska Adventures (selling custom "bush" fishing expedition but

based in Anchorage), Ultimate Rivers (offerring "wilderness" fishing experiences and based in Healy). Talaview and Wilderness Place Lodge advertise in Fly Shop; the rest advertise in Amato.

The seven businesses in the access-service dependent sample on the Kenai River are Kenai River Sport Fishing Camp, Wes' Alaskan Fishing Adventures, David and Valerie Booth, King Louie's Salmon Charters, Great Alaska Fish Camp, R. W.'s Guide Service, and Tim Hiner.

The different character of southcentral marketing and commerce probably is due to several factors, including:

- (a) diminished world class trout fisheries where they were historically present in southcentral,
- (b) the predominance of resident interest in salmon over trout, and
- (c) probably different degrees of concern about crowding among salmon fishing clientele in southcentral fisheries as opposed to trout clientele in southwest fisheries.

One implication of this list and the evidence about carrying capacity and depressed commerce on the west Susitna drainages is that a wise economic policy would be to seek measures that enhance the marketability of wilderness dependent fisheries in the Susitna drainage.

It is important to note the "wilderness" is not mentioned in the above list. "Wilderness", whatever it means in the marketplace, is clearly relevant economically to the industry. It is not mentioned in the list because the concept of "wilderness" is an intangible entity. The concept probably exists first and foremost in the eyes of the beholder. What it may mean for Alaskan law is a problem for the Legislature, not this study. However, one should not infer that wilderness in the Susitna drainage should not be addressed. Business does, and therefor, public policy should.

(k) CONCLUSION -- The marketing practices of the lodge industry are consistent with conservative management of resident fish stocks, particularly rainbow trout. The economic importance of rainbow trout indicates that very conservative management of rainbow trout is good business and sound economic policy.

DISCUSSION -- A competent guide or angler can distinguish a photograph of a live released fish from a dead fish. A competent guide or angler will simply "know" a picture of a released fish because she or he has taken a thousand pictures likes those in

the advertising artwork. Released fish are horizontal. Dead ones are verticle. Released fish have the tail held firmly to control the animal for its safety, and the abdomen is supported with the person's fingers away from the gills. Dead fish, even when held horizontally, are not held like that. Released fish have flapping pectral (front) fins. Dead fish have pectral fins pasted to the body with mucus. Released fish have bright, colorful eyeballs going every which way. Dead fish have dull, flat eyes flush with the body and "looking" straight out. Finally, anglers holding released fish are usually in the water, alone in the picture, holding the fish close to the water with rod still in hand, or nearby, and the hook is frequently still in the mouth (that's so the angler can still get the picture if the fish flops free and starts swimming away). In dead fish pictures, the angler is generally the exact opposite of what he or she is in released fish pictures. Thus, in photographs, dead fish don't have to wear plaid to be "dead", released fish don't have to be swimming to be "released".

Table 9 summarizes the advertising photos in Amato.

Table 9

Released vs. Dead Fish by Species (Amato)

	Released	Dead
Rainbow Trout	11	2
King Salmon	2	1
Silver Salmon	2	

The photographic advertising data from the Fly Shop catalogue is:

Table 10

Released vs. Dead Fish by Species (Fly Shop)

	Released	Dead
Rainbow Trout	7	0
King Salmon	N/A	N/A
Silver Salmon	3	0
Grayling	1	0

What is important in all of this is that in the non-resident market, released rainbows sell, but dead ones don't. Thus, a sound economic argument can be made for conservative management of trout stocks.

2. Conclusions About the Susitna Drainage

The west Susitna fisheries confront the State with especially complex problems because they support both high volume, low budget, access-service dependent fisheries and more expensive wilderness fisheries. Fundamentally, that is one reason why the recreational rivers bill, H.B. 93, has been controversial even among recreationists. Few of them dispute the value of these rivers and the need to manage them wisely. They just can't agree on the bill. Throw in the so-called resource development advocates, the environmentalists, the Borough, the Susitna timber issue, and the conflicting beliefs of legislators and agency officials, and it should be no wonder that the Legislature has had a difficult time resolving the issue.

Some suggestions will be made in this section of the analysis.

(1) CONCLUSION -- Fishing lodges on the west side of the Susitna are presently unable to command the price of comparable services in southwest Alaska.

DISCUSSION -- Two of the 12 Alaska services in the Fly Shop catalogue are on the west Susitna drainages. This is a small sample, but the prices are apparently representative of the lodge industry on the west Susitna streams. (Robert Farmer, pers. comm., 1988).

Talaview Lodge on the Talachalitna River markets salmon and trout at \$940 for 4 days, and Wilderness Place Lodge on Lake Creek markets salmon and trout for \$1595/wk. A question to ask is why this lower economic return from the resource occurs on west Susitna streams, even in the wilderness dependent sector marketing trout, plus salmon, plus wilderness.

Lake Creek still offers excellent rainbows, and the Talachalitna is pretty good. The difference in price structure is probably at least partly the result of increased crowding and competition with the industry. Both systems are readily accessible by air and boat from Anchorage. Lake Creek has more than 20 lodges and guide services operating on it, and the Talachalitna has 7 or 8. Crowding from resident anglers and competitor's clientele, whether resident or non-resident, may contribute to the substantially lower prices than occur in southwest Alaska.

The indications of depressed price structure are consistent with what the southcentral study found with respect to crowding and non-resident determinations of where to fish -- i.e., that second only to species preference and availability of species

sought, crowding is the most significant factor in where non-residents decide to fish.

The two west side packages in the Fly Shop Catalogue also include airfare from Anchorage, whereas the southwest packages generally do not, thereby increasing the strength of the inference that the relative price structure on the west side is not as secure as that in southwest and in comparative terms appears to have caved in on itself. What we have in the wilderness dependent industry on Lake Creek and the Talachalitna may be examples of a surpassed carrying capacity.

This does not mean that the state should go about eliminating lodges, outfitters, air taxi operators, guides, or recreational anglers whether resident or non-resident. It does mean, however, that the State should be very cautious about further competition, over harvest of large rainbow trout, land disposal, timber harvest and road access to these areas. A wise economic policy would enhance the marketability of the area rather than deplete the marketability of the area.

(m) CONCLUSION -- The wilderness based recreation on the west side of the Susitna appears to have surpassed its carrying capacity. It is operating at about one-sixth to one-fourth the commercial horsepower of the Nushagak recreation, despite the fact that the west Susitna drainages receive five times as many total visitors, an approximately equal number of non-resident visitors, and still in some areas seek to market trout, salmon and wilderness.

DISCUSSION -- Based on the southcentral study, direct expenditure by non-residents on 8529 angler trips to west Susitna streams amounted to \$3 million. Based on the Nushagak study, 9,686 non-resident recreational visitors to the Nushagak spent at a pro-rata minimum, about \$17.25 million in just the guide, lodge and air-taxi industries. Furthermore, expenditures on 68,000 total (resident and non-resident) trips to the west Susitna streams amounted to \$6 million, compared to 14,000 total (resident and non-resident) visitors to the Nushagak who spent \$25 million.

Based on the price structure, it appears that lodge prices for comparable fisheries on the wilderness streams on the west side of the Susitna (eg. Talachalitna and Lake Creek) are depressed from 30% to 50% below economic carrying capacity when compared to southwest Alaska. Thus, it appears that the wilderness based recreation industry on the west Susitna drainage may have passed its economic carrying capacity and tipped over. The State should look into the wisdom of protecting existing industry and price structure by limiting new guide and lodge operations in places where there is evidence of overcompetition.

For purposes of recreational commerce, these fisheries are functioning far below potential. The problems appear to be crowding, overcompetition within the lodge and guide industry, the absence of marketable state conservation designations, decline of trout stocks, a history of land disposal.

(n) CONCLUSION -- On the west Susitna fisheries, the State would do well to recognize that there are two different industries operating in different areas of these rivers and that the difference gives rise to implications for economic policy, resource management and legislation.

DISCUSSION -- Sport fisheries on the lower reaches of the Deshka (the 25 miles of water downstream from Neil Lake) and Alexander Creek (downstream from Sucker Creek which is a mid point of Alexander) appear to be too crowded to market to many high paying non-resident wilderness consumers. They will clearly buy into such areas, for there is some lodge industry activity on the lower portions of these rivers. However, for the most part these fisheries are resident based. They appear most marketable to residents, who comprise 85% of the visitors.

Furthermore, the upper river wilderness based fisheries may be too crowded with competing services to maintain a price structure comparable to similar fisheries in southwest Alaska.

The most sensible economic policy may be a combination of marketable conservation designations and management that distinguishes between accessible, high volume, low budget fisheries on the lower reaches of several rivers and higher priced, wilderness dependent fisheries on streams such as the Talachalitna River and Lake Creek. Such distinctions would promote the ability of the recreation industry to market accordingly.

Based on the evidence that appropriately named conservation designations are highly marketable, the Legislature, as it considers the recreational rivers bill, would be wise to think before naming the baby. A thoughtful argument can be made that the Legislature should be bearing twins. One might be named "Susitna Wilderness Trout and Salmon Reserve" and be for the rivers or portions of rivers that remain wilderness in character, less crowded, more expensive, efficient or capable of being efficient in producing jobs and commerce, conducive to multi-day trips, and supportive of a wilderness dependent industry that markets trout, salmon, and wilderness. The other might be named "Alaska Salmon Sport Fishery" and be for the rivers or portions of rivers that are access-service dependent, more crowded, less expensive and are marketable to anglers mostly seeking salmon.

If the Legislature did that, then the industries, particularly the wilderness based industry that focuses proportionately more on non-residents, would be likely to start cutting new advertisements immediately.

(o) CONCLUSION -- The Legislature and several state agencies should examine the wisdom of amending the boundaries of the proposed recreational rivers, since it may be that, regardless of the name, a boundary on some of the rivers should be redesigned to accommodate the different industries that occur. It may be that it should be broader in areas where the wilderness dependent industries are marketable, or potentially marketable, than in areas of access-service dependent industry.

DISCUSSION -- The last industries Alaska needs to dispose of are those that efficiently produce commerce and jobs. This conclusion simply follows from much of what has been discussed above about marketing, jobs and commerce, resident versus non-resident behavior, the wilderness dependent industry compared to the access-service dependent industry, price structure, and carrying capacities. This conclusion is simply a deduction from many of the foregoing conclusions and discussions.

(p) CONCLUSION -- State decisions, such as massive timber harvests, that severely impact the character of marketable wilderness may lead to net long term losses of existing and potential commerce.

DISCUSSION -- On December 29, 1987 the Division of Forestry revised upwards its previous estimates of the economic value of the proposed Susitna timber sale. (Memorandum, DNR, Forestry, to Office of Policy Development, 12/29/87.) The revised figures on annual product value is \$4.4 million to \$14.7 million.

The highest of these figures is lower than the minimum estimate -- \$17.25 million -- of the direct non-resident spending on the Nushagak on just the guide, lodge, and air taxi services. That spending disregards other spending by those non-residents in Alaska, and that estimate disregards the fact that non-residents disproportionately purchase the more expensive lodge and guide services, as opposed to air taxi services, on the Nushagak.

During the Susitna timber advisory committee meetings, estimates for rotation (return of forest to harvestable condition) ranged from 30 to 100 years. Taking these admittedly unsubstantiated figures at face value, it is possible to reach a range for the annualized product value across the rotation period. A worst case scenario might be 100-year rotation at \$4.4 million of yearly product, and a best case would be a 30-year rotation at \$14.7 million of yearly product.

These worst and best cases put the annualized product value between \$0.88 million and \$9.7 million, assuming that the timber would be harvested across 20 years as originally planned.

Since the evidence also appears to be that the wilderness based recreation industry on the west Susitna drainages is depressed below its economic carrying capacity, the wisest economic policy seems to be one that pushes the wilderness dependent recreation industries on the west side back toward its economic carrying capacity, rather than undermining it further through timber harvest.

It has already been shown that the wilderness based industry on the west side markets like the Nushagak and has the combination of quality trout, salmon and wilderness. Policies that might push the industry back toward its carrying capacity might be --

(1) enactment of a recreational rivers bill that protects the access-service dependent industry attractive to residents, expands the commercial value of the wilderness based industry that is more attractive to non-residents, names the conservation designation in an appropriate manner, and manages the resources upon which the respective industries depend in a manner supportive of those industries,

(2) a moratorium on new recreation businesses in order to protect present businesses against overcompetition and erosion of price structure,

(3) a long term program to gradually and fairly redistribute competition among what appears to be an overgrown wilderness based industry that has passed its economic carrying capacity. Such a program might involve amortizing operators who have little or no on-the-ground investment, such as non-Alaskan tent-camp permittees.

3. The Nature of the Market and National and International Competition

(q) CONCLUSION -- In the national and international markets for high paying anglers, Alaska appears to be the most popular destination for North American anglers seeking exotic destinations involving marketable wilderness, but Alaska faces difficult competition to match in the world of salt water angling.

DISCUSSION -- Alaska appears to have a near monopoly on

marketable wilderness fisheries for trout, plus salmon and other resident fish. In the market for high paying anglers, this combination appears to be still the most popular and commands the greatest prices.

The destinations the Fly Shop markets include Alaska, Patagonia, Bhutan, the South Pacific, the Bahamas, and other exotic locations. Twelve of the 27 services are Alaska services. Ten of the 27 are for saltwater destinations with which Alaska competes but can't match. These destinations include places such as Belize, Christmas Island, the Yucatan in Mexico, Costa Rica, and the Bahamas.

In the Fly Shop catalogue, Alaska businesses far out number those of other countries or lower-48 locales. The catalogue offers one Montana package for cutthroat trout fishing by horseback in the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area and one Oregon package for rainbow trout and steelhead trout (an ocean run rainbow trout) on the Deschutes River. There are three Canadian packages -- a trout package on the Bow River near Calgary and two steelhead trout packages in British Columbia.

There is a Patagonia package for trout at prices comparable to southwest Alaska. There is a Bhutan package for trout in the Himalayas at prices somewhat lower than southwest Alaska.

Although there is no New Zealand package (winter is approaching there), New Zealand is assumed to be a competitor with Alaska for the national and international, high paying angler.

(r) CONCLUSION -- Non-resident fly fishermen pursuing world class rainbow trout in conjunction with salmon and other resident fish appear to be the portion of the non-resident market that is most productive of jobs and commerce in the wilderness recreation industry. The next most productive consumer is probably the non-resident hunter.

DISCUSSION -- Since the Fly Shop catalogue is a prejudiced sample for purposes of this conclusion, it is excluded.

However, Amato's Alaska Angling Guide is sold on news stands throughout the country and markets to a wider audience for both the wilderness based recreational fishing industry and access-service dependent recreational fishing industry.

Table 10 summarizes the type of tackle shown, if any, in the advertising artwork of all businesses advertising in Amato, and of the businesses advertising field services by locale in southwest (SW) and southcentral and the Kenai River (SC & Kenai).

Table 11

Tackle Depicted in Advertising Artwork (Amato),

	Fly tackle	Spin tackle	Tackle not shown
All Businesses & Areas	38	9	22
SW Services only	13	2	8
All SC & Kenai R. Serv.	5	6	5
SC/Wilderness Dependent	4	2	2
Kenai R./Acc.-serv. Dep.	0	2	5

Table 10 indicates, as did Table 9, that there are two sport fishing industries operating in southcentral -- one access service dependent and one wilderness dependent. Once again, the southcentral wilderness dependent industry is behaving similarly to the one on the Nushagak.

This data adds to much of what has been said previously about the wilderness dependent industry compared to the access-service dependent industry. Fly tackle correlates with the wilderness based industry, efficient production of commerce and jobs, price structure related to rainbow trout, the market for uncrowded fisheries, released fish, and sound economic and resource policy related to the wilderness based industry.

Spin fishing has opposite correlations but not negative implications. The data should not be interpreted as saying that spin fishing is economically unproductive. One need only look at the Kenai to know that it is very productive from the perspective of economics of scale. Spin fishers outnumber fly fishers by many times. Therein lies their productivity.

However, the correlations do indicate that sound economic policy means that the Board of Fisheries, state resource agencies, and the Legislature should be sensitive to fly fishing issues, regardless of whether those issues arise from the public or the industry, and regardless of whether they involve fish, competition within the industry, resource management, or crowding.

(s) CONCLUSION -- Where wilderness, remoteness and solitude can not be used to promote high quality sport fisheries involving trout, the market requires a price reduction in the nature of one-third to two-thirds for otherwise comparable recreation and services.

DISCUSSION -- Just as world class rainbow trout appear to add 50% to the price the market will bear over salmon alone, it

appears that wilderness adds substantially to what the market will bear.

It is useful here to compare the prices of high quality trout fisheries in western state and Canadian trout fisheries that cannot promote on the basis of wilderness. They compete with the Alaskan wilderness recreation industry by offering comparable fisheries in a nonwilderness setting at a greatly reduced price.

The Bow River flows through Calgary, Alberta. Calgary has secondary sewerage treatment which leaves organic nutrients in the water. The result is that downstream from Calgary, a city of about 800,000, an economically useful, non-wilderness trout population has developed in the cattle country south of town. The trout harvest is carefully regulated, and the fishery is among the best in North America. It is non-wilderness and the price structure, at \$510 for 3 days, reflects that.

The Deschutes is in Oregon and is a significant fishery in the lower-48. For the most part it is road accessible. The price structure of the industry is the same as on the Bow -- \$535 for 3 days. Like on the Bow, trout harvest is conservatively managed at two fish per day, only one over 20 inches. Outdoor Life, February 1988, p. 119.

It should be obvious that in the marketplace, lower price does not necessarily mean stronger competition or a more marketable experience. Few lower priced competitors exist in the market for high dollar anglers. Lower price usually means one of three things: (1) lower demand among top dollar tourists as shown in the discussions of salmon camp and trout camp prices, (2) a non-wilderness experience (Bow and Deschutes Rivers), or (3) overcompetition within a region for the same resource and experience (crowding concerns of non-residents and lower price structure of the west Susitna wilderness based industry).

Lower priced competitors can't beat most of Alaska for wilderness and salmon. What is happening, however, is that other governments are challenging Alaska's dominance in the market for high paying Anglers. According to Craig Medred of the Anchorage Daily News, the government of Chili actively promotes and allegedly writes articles for the industry in Patagonia that directly competes with Alaska (Medred, pers. comm., 1988). Alaska also is facing creative competition from lower priced areas that improve the quality of the fishing, if not the esthetic experience, through more conservative management of fisheries. Thus, areas like southern Alberta (eg. Bow River) and many western streams are increasingly going to be low cost competitors and alternatives in the market, even though they lack our salmon and, in varying degrees, our wilderness.

What is happening in some non-wilderness trout fisheries is that areas that cannot compete with Alaska in wilderness, compete with us through lower prices and conservatiely managed fisheries. In short, government acts to compete with Alaska.

Thus, the competition should be viewed in two ways. The competition should be viewed as being between Alaskan and non-Alaskan businesses operating at different price levels and selling different combinations of goods. And, more importantly, the competition should also be viewed as being between comparable governmental agencies in different governments. The nature of that competition is a struggle to see which governments can best manage its resources, its recreational consumers, and its recreational industry.

(t) CONCLUSION -- There are indications that the wilderness dependent sport fishing industry is seeking to market a Native cultural experience in conjunction with a fishing experience, and that such attempts at marketing may provide opportunities for Native employment in the bush and for maintaining traditional and contemporary Native culture as a viable entity.

DISCUSSION -- Two of the most interesting advertisements appear in the Fly Shop catalogue. One is for Bhutan and the other is for White Mountain Lodge near Nome.

The Bhutan advertisement sells "a fine fishing trip" in conjunction with a "fascinating cultural odyssey" in the course of "an intimate ... angling journey through a friendly, mountainous, midieval Shangri-La."

The White Mountain advertisement promotes the lodge as Native owned, with "professional Eskimo guides, staff, and management." The ad offers "a cultural and angling delight", and "evenings highlighted by Native guests."

These two ads are competing for the same clients. Opinions on the wisdom of such marketing practices may vary, but the most important opinions are probably those of the Bhutanese and the people of White Mountain.

In Amato's guide, Mary Bauer, an outdoor writer, has written an article called "A Woman's Experience Fishing in Alaska", which discusses her impressions at what is obviously White Mountain Lodge. The following paragraphs are from her article.

"The lodge was built and is run by Eskimos. The fishing guides are all local men who have fished there all of their lives and know the rivers intimately. Because the Eskimos still live basically on dried fish and seal oil, a chef was brought in from Colorado to

teach them the gourmet cooking that their guests would far more appreciate. However, they were more than willing to let us taste the local delicacies.

"One of my favorite things about the lodge was the cheerful and helpful Eskimo women who worked there. Enid and Chunky served breakfast and dinner, and also taught us Eskimo words and told us of their lives. Each day some of the local people were invited for dinner so we could get to know them and become even more familiar with their customs. These people in turn invited us to visit their summer camps along the river where they netted and dried fish for the winter."

The content of these paragraphs is obviously cross-cultural. They speak of work, food, language, custom, and cross-cultural visits. Although the lodge business is clearly an Anglo activity, these paragraphs are about both Anglo activities and activities that in more famous words could be called "customary and traditional."

The lodge has received a number of excellent reviews in the angling press.

How the wilderness recreation industry and the State will respond to Native concerns is a question for the future. However, it is clear that market forces have led the industry toward --

- (a) economic sensitivity to the effects of crowding on the industry,
- (b) the importance of wilderness as a marketable commodity,
- (c) the need for legislation to protect, regulate and promote the guide and lodge industries,
- (d) the marketing value of legislative and administrative designations, and
- (e) the importance of conservation practices related to rainbow trout.

These advertisements may be an indication that market forces may also be leading the industry toward resolving its conflicts with rural people. If that is the case, then the State might want to assist that process.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STATE POLICY

The State can do many things to support the wilderness based recreation industry, the access-service dependent industry, and address rural concerns. What follows are some specific thoughts that appear to have merit based on the foregoing conclusions and analysis. Since this study has originated from a few individuals in the private sector, rather than in government, some of the following suggestions may be of things already being done or of things that have been tried and failed. Nevertheless, public policy benefits from public discourse, and that is what this study and these recommendations are.

A. In a more organized manner than seems to be currently done, the state could more fully identify --

- (1) marketable wilderness resources by locale,
- (2) the degree and manner in which they are marketed and used,
- (3) the businesses are marketing the resources,
- (4) the competition in the national and international marketplace,
- (5) the marketing practices of the competition are,
- (6) the status of agency management of the resources upon which our national and international competitors rely,
- (7) the areas where there are likely to be conflicts between recreationists and rural people or between different elements of the recreational industry, or between different types of recreational consumers.

This suggestion started out with the phrase "more organized manner". An excellent example of the "more organized manner" that may be needed can be found in ADF&G's habitat guide. A similar effort would be useful with respect to the recreation industry.

The reason this suggestion started with the phrase "more organized manner" is that conflicts between the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Fish and Game frequently seem to involve situations in which the Department of Natural Resources behaves as if Fish and Game is fighting the Department of Natural Resources. That may or may not be the case. But the appearance of that, when viewed from DNR's shoes, seems to provoke a defensive response.

Once that is provoked, smooth government becomes difficult. To see this one need only look the discord that has occurred between the two agencies over the Susitna timber sale. It cannot be characterized as trust and information seeking. The Division of Forestry appears to have gotten defensive, personal and disputatious. (Memorandum, DNR, Forestry to ADF&G, Habitat, 1988.) That should never be the case. Agencies have neutral responsibilities to the public, not obligations to industry. Anchorage Daily News, March 25, 1985.

A problem seems to be that knowledge about the recreational industry exists informally within ADF&G. Another agency may need that information and not even know it. This was clearly the case in the timber sale. DNR simply blundered into a mess that anyone with the slightest knowledge or access to knowledge of the recreation industry could have warned DNR about.

However, ADF&G's present responsibility is to manage wildlife, not businesses dependent on wildlife. This leaves no one looking after the industry as a whole. An agency that knows something about wildlife, recreation and business is needed to mind the store.

To do what is recommended here would require inventory and planning processes, work with local residents, work with existing industry, and work with public interest groups. This would cost money, which is in short supply. So, the State may need to look at special taxes, which will be addressed shortly.

B. The State should establish social, economic, and resource carrying capacities for wilderness areas that are readily marketable so as to protect the industry from going past its peak.

C. In order to fund these inventory, planning, regulatory, and promotional efforts by the State, the State could establish, increase or re-establish port-of-call taxes, commercial aircraft landing fees, king salmon and trout stamps, and taxes on clients of the lodge, guide, outfitter, air-taxi, and motel industry, taxes on the package tour industry, and the restaurant industry.

If these taxes were properly designed, implemented, and spent, the State could focus them on non-residents and probably beat an equal protection challenge under State and Federal law and could beat an "ear marked funds" challenge under the State Constitution. The state has not handled well previous special fish stamps such as many states use for king salmon, steelhead and trout. Such stamps were unpopular several years ago in Alaska because some areas of Alaska paid the tax but received no

benefit. Such problems would have to be avoided.

D. The State should designate marketable conservation areas where such designations will aid promotion of wilderness dependent, non-resident recreation or will aid access-service dependent, non-resident recreation. Recreational rivers legislation is a case in point, and the deficiencies in the present bill, with respect to name, boundaries, and marketability have been discussed elsewhere in this study.

E. The Legislature should enact legislation to protect, regulate, and support the guide, lodge, air taxi and outfitter industries. Several pieces of such legislation are or have been before the Legislature recently. This study has made no attempt to review the legislation. However, legislation could --

- (1) establish enforceable legal standards on the Department of Natural Resources to prevent the Department from disposals of natural resources where, in the absence of good economic evidence supporting the disposal, it can be shown that such disposals are substantially likely to impair the economic vitality of the recreation industry in the area,

- (2) establish standards for the fishing guide, lodge, and outfitter industries, so as to assure competence, truthful advertising, and conformance with public land and resource laws,

- (3) allow utilization of permit authorities to be considered in at least some sectors of the industry and some locales in order to protect existing investment against overcompetition, protect rural interests against overcompetition, and protect social, economic and resource carrying capacities, and

- (4) establish durations of permits sufficient enough to allow the recreational industry to borrow capital and invest with security.

F. The State should address a number of Native concerns about the recreational industry, including concerns about trespass and competition with rural needs and values. Some simple things might be to --

- (1) instruct DNR to post maps and instructional information at bush airports to show private land and urge respect for it,

(2) instruct ADF&G to similarly post explanations to visitors of the subsistence law and urge respect for Native needs and use in the area,

(3) instruct ADF&G to print on the sport fishing regulation booklets a similar explanation of subsistence, instructions to look for the trespass materials a bush airports, statements of the State's new, conservative rainbow trout policy, and advice on litter, and

(4) instruct ADF&G to print in the subsistence regulation books, or similarly post, explanations of public rights in navigable waters and on public lands.

The persistent failure of the State to undertake such simple efforts must appear to be a double standard when for good reason we ask Natives to abide by our rules on our lands (e.g. spring waterfowl harvests), but we fail to ask as much of ourselves when we are near their lands.

G. If rural people wish, the State could undertake efforts to encourage Native employment, investment, management and other participation in the recreation industry.

Non-Natives should probably have great reservations about pushing Anglo-american ideas on Native people.

It may be that the same ingredients in the wilderness dependent recreational industry that cause conflict with rural Alaskans can be rearranged to produce positive outcomes that would protect the traditional and modern vitality of Native culture as well as provide economic, social and political benefits.

REPORT

TO

ALASKA OUTDOOR RECREATION COUNCIL

ALASKA'S SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Review of Recreational Benefits Derived from its

Fish and Game Resources

1960-2000

Prepared by

Edward J. Cramer
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

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TABLE 1

Recap of Alaska Sport Fishermen Annual Harvest and Effort Based on Study Year 1961.^{1/}

<u>District</u>	<u>Number of Fisheries</u>	<u>Number of Anglers</u>	<u>Angler Effort</u>	<u>Catch</u>	<u>Weight of Catch</u>
Southeastern	46	15,421	54,303	46,123 ^{3/}	194,075
Southcentral	66	13,839	36,340	32,073	146,494
Southwestern	21 ⁴	2,220	14,596	15,825	57,260
Northwestern	25	1,882	6,871	10,144	50,820
Interior	<u>38</u>	<u>7,995</u>	<u>31,980</u>	<u>9,827</u>	<u>8,822</u>
Total	196	41,357	144,090 ^{2/}	113,992 ^{2/}	457,471 ^{2/}

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- ^{1/} As reported and documented by fishery biologists, Alaska Department of Fish and Game in D-J Annual Progress Reports. In some cases, back-calculations were necessary in order to estimate weights.
- ^{2/} This figure is believed to be 50% of total catch and effort.
- ^{3/} Includes Baade data as shown in Table 7.

TABLE 15

Recap of Southwestern District Sport Fishermen Effort and Harvest Studies for Selected Year 1961.

<u>Year-Authority</u>	<u>Number Fisheries</u>	<u>Number Anglers</u>	<u>Hours Effort</u>	<u>Total Catch</u>	<u>Estimated Total Pounds of Fish</u>
1961-Andrews, Cramer	Wood R.-Tikchik	65 ^{1/}	325 ^{1/}	4,800 ^{1/}	-
1961-Andrews	Naknek River	1,296	7,009	3,744 ^{2/}	19,310 ^{2/}
1961-Stefanich	Katmai Area	513	4,062	6,037 ^{3/}	-
1961-Cramer	21	246	3,200 ^{4/}	1,244	-
Total		2,220	14,596	15,825	57,260 ^{1/}

1/ Considerable Range Reported by Pearson Camps, Mid-point value used.

2/ Actual numbers.

3/ Includes catch/release fish.

4/ Calculated 8:1 ratio from Stefanich Katmai catch data.

FISHERY DATA SERIES NO. 93-42
HARVEST, CATCH, AND PARTICIPATION IN ALASKA
SPORT FISHERIES DURING 1992¹

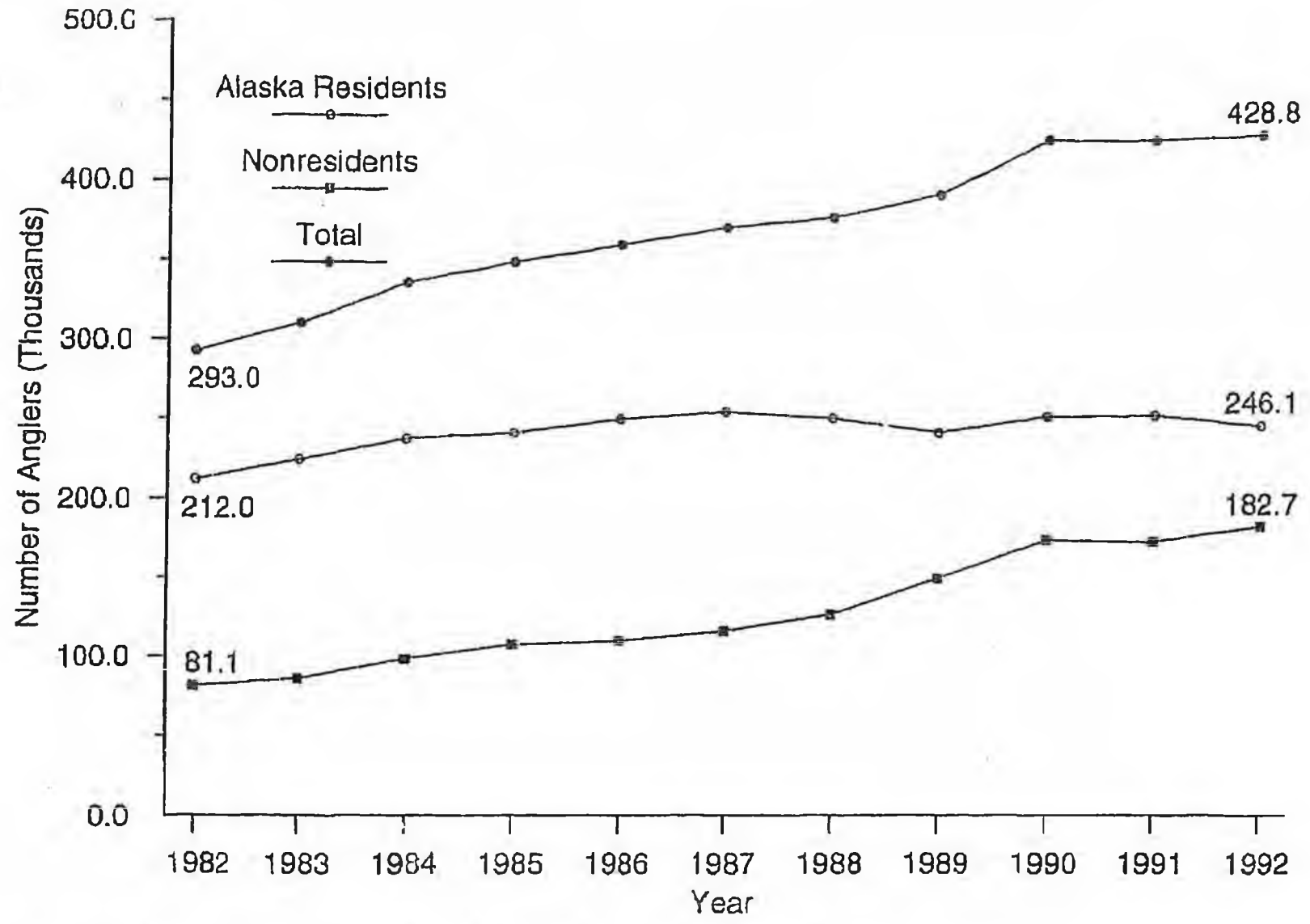
By

Michael J. Mills

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Sport Fish
Anchorage, Alaska

October 1993

¹ This investigation was partially financed by the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 777-777K) under Project F-10-8, Job No. RT-1.



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Appendix A8. Anglers who sport fished in Alaska by area of residence, 1962-1992.

Appendix A10. Number of Alaska anglers by region and area fished, 1984-1992.

Area Fished	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Southeast									
Ketchikan	14,339	16,171	16,366	17,934	21,306	19,810	26,158	21,854	22,711
Prince of Wales Island	5,750	6,576	5,109	6,606	5,787	8,873	10,498	9,634	10,446
Koko, Petersburg									
Wrangell, Stikine	7,973	7,998	8,248	8,716	9,022	9,753	12,452	9,830	12,241
Sitka	5,905	7,935	10,373	8,286	12,171	12,506	16,706	18,567	21,465
Juneau	19,642	25,492	22,427	24,388	22,506	26,280	26,830	28,415	30,315
Haines-Skagway	7,941	12,931	11,213	10,484	10,798	8,680	13,720	8,615	4,861
Glacier Bay	908	1,942	2,209	2,369	2,444	3,548	3,069	4,929	4,113
Yakutat	2,376	3,482	3,493	3,622	3,496	3,068	3,440	3,206	3,552
Total	59,530^a	71,326^a	73,670^a	78,270^a	80,599^a	82,111^a	101,499^a	92,914^a	97,451^a
Southerncentral									
Glennallen	34,850	24,033	29,371	25,270	31,590	24,585	26,302	28,373	26,276
Prince William Sound	18,955	27,116	26,689	30,563	30,383	26,238	37,464	37,380	33,617
Knik Arm Drainage	40,039	41,972	40,155	47,186	60,735	51,951	50,887	50,186	48,065
Anchorage	30,297	26,234	36,734	31,673	33,817	32,266	32,976	31,612	37,993
East Susitna River Drainage	37,122	35,014	35,552	36,136	52,196	46,833	47,998	47,561	57,762
West Cook Inlet-									
West Susitna River Drainages	29,418	35,854	37,522	36,043	41,862	39,187	41,005	41,440	39,564
Koon Peninsula	151,039	165,309	161,909	175,477	192,292	197,352	209,376	210,295	210,021
Kodiak	13,181	12,163	12,468	11,481	12,345	12,849	13,714	13,994	13,362
Naknek River Drainage-									
Alaska Peninsula	7,140	8,098	5,414	8,145	7,797	8,313	10,896	11,521	10,446
Kvichak River Drainage	6,519	5,810	5,097	8,380	8,558	6,190	6,931	9,287	8,588
Nushagak	5,975	4,706	4,203	5,541	3,868	4,833	5,312	6,921	5,771
Total	235,514^a	237,986^a	246,310^a	254,212^a	285,360^a	292,324^a	309,770^a	318,864^a	319,350^a
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim	19,634	18,614	14,716	16,066	15,223	19,336	23,139	27,729	24,805
Tanana River Drainage	33,726	32,939	34,805	35,699	36,911	38,731	38,031	34,672	31,586
Kuskokwim River Drainage	4,059	2,689	2,397	3,775	3,310	3,688	2,691	3,146	3,041
Seward Peninsula-									
Norton Sound	4,421	3,399	3,381	2,697	3,001	3,052	3,233	3,776	3,540
Northwest Alaska	1,262	1,922	1,649	2,191	990	1,063	1,008	1,795	1,421
Yukon River Drainage	2,607	3,076	2,706	2,444	3,063	3,985	4,162	4,047	4,313
North Slope Brooks Range	1,230	2,357	1,854	1,551	1,052	1,423	1,158	1,556	1,750
Total	44,455^a	43,574^a	45,248^a	45,542^a	45,606^a	48,705^a	47,799^a	46,426^a	42,592^a
Alaska Total	335,408^b	348,767^a	359,383^a	370,338^b	377,004^a	391,308^a	424,873^a	425,025^b	428,768^b

^a Statewide and regional angler totals do not equal regional or area sums because some anglers fished in more than one area and in more than one region.

Appendix All. Number of Alaska sport fishing trips by region and area fished, 1984-1992.

Area Fished	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Southeast									
Kachikan	54,713	61,397	62,029	64,321	79,032	60,937	71,338	57,043	61,790
Prince of Wales Island	21,002	22,027	23,113	26,418	24,505	33,555	36,648	29,452	30,655
Kee, Petersburg									
Irongell, Stikino	28,187	29,114	24,906	31,218	33,610	34,154	50,101	33,879	44,836
Sika	31,659	37,320	36,728	43,708	40,140	48,841	50,453	48,282	61,044
Juneau	95,372	90,080	101,712	112,498	98,490	100,382	93,104	91,035	122,282
Maroon-Skegway	19,165	27,598	34,359	38,800	33,017	28,128	41,182	24,269	20,925
Glacier Bay	1,840	4,154	3,778	4,696	8,571	6,635	5,826	14,140	10,778
Tautah	6,883	6,924	6,581	7,613	10,985	8,038	8,208	9,476	9,722
Total	258,817	286,614	293,206	328,272	328,330	320,670	356,940	307,576	362,032
Southeastern									
Glaciation	38,709	35,338	35,907	35,351	34,071	36,765	32,760	39,559	39,600
Prince William Sound	42,331	49,157	47,735	54,516	64,486	59,777	76,491	70,309	71,914
Krk Arm Drainage	117,256	108,322	119,599	122,815	161,172	127,650	121,973	114,089	110,233
Anchorage	115,686	87,177	105,281	113,490	120,108	102,826	118,977	103,157	132,220
Est Susitna River Drainage	70,043	58,061	65,880	66,239	94,709	77,019	85,044	80,540	111,536
Mat Cook Inlet-									
Inlet Susitna River Drainages	51,977	59,024	72,058	67,937	70,920	72,349	67,789	65,589	66,737
Yasi Peninsula	494,773	564,214	647,493	645,857	727,254	631,869	696,988	616,247	684,519
Kodiak	70,800	75,971	64,873	58,424	67,642	74,170	69,821	70,115	64,700
Kizik River Drainage-									
Alaska Peninsula	37,671	28,039	38,626	29,753	50,125	35,398	54,401	51,239	41,209
Kichik River Drainage	12,545	16,412	12,184	12,366	7,954	12,034	16,983	18,912	18,908
Nuwegak	9,613	9,395	8,850	6,916	8,108	10,335	13,034	17,000	15,080
Total	1,061,404	1,091,112	1,218,486	1,213,674	1,406,549	1,240,981	1,354,261	1,246,736	1,356,056
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim	59829	53846	49660	49035	62187	57762	84418	87151	74,597
Tana River Drainage	124,355	116,580	113,596	141,406	150,869	135,400	131,831	113,247	94,265
Kuskokwim River Drainage	6,261	4,508	4,926	7,417	6,035	7,946	5,263	6,731	6,078
Seward Peninsula-									
Vorton Sound	15,007	9,932	9,065	7,666	14,078	13,289	17,986	18,091	14,843
Northwest Alaska	6,581	3,811	3,161	4,181	3,713	2,124	1,464	3,741	3,361
Yukon River Drainage	4,591	6,122	3,987	7,083	6,596	7,640	9,487	6,332	7,604
North Slope Brooks Range	5,996	5,764	3,932	4,098	3,096	3,152	2,521	4,084	3,783
Total	162,791	146,717	138,607	171,883	184,387	169,551	163,552	152,226	129,934
Alaska Total	1,483,012	1,524,443	1,650,299	1,713,829	1,919,286	1,731,202	1,874,753	1,706,558	1,848,022

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Appendix A13. Number of angler-days fished in Alaska and percentage by region and area, 1982-1992.

Area Fished	1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Southeast												
Ketchikan	72,812	4.5	68,141	3.9	72,112	3.9	81,303	4.2	82,914	4.0	83,697	3.9
Prince of Wales Island	21,898	1.3	28,896	1.7	24,986	1.3	24,288	1.2	25,002	1.2	30,845	1.4
Kake, Petersburg												
Wrangell, Stikine	30,409	1.9	27,754	1.6	34,699	1.9	29,849	1.5	30,502	1.5	37,181	1.7
Sitka	43,349	2.7	44,158	2.5	40,049	2.1	36,615	1.9	39,760	1.9	45,583	2.1
Juneau	93,842	5.8	108,173	6.2	103,012	5.8	122,781	6.3	121,055	5.8	114,756	5.9
Haines-Ekagway	19,654	1.2	33,181	1.7	32,702	1.8	40,412	2.1	43,870	2.1	46,011	2.1
Glacier Bay	2,764	0.2	3,490	0.2	3,383	0.2	3,901	0.2	3,064	0.2	7,178	0.3
Yakutat	8,273	0.5	9,694	0.6	10,195	0.5	10,698	0.6	11,020	0.5	14,476	0.7
Total	292,941	18.0	320,487	18.5	326,138	17.5	349,767	18.0	357,987	17.3	379,727	17.6
Southcentral												
Glennallen	54,853	3.4	51,512	3.0	51,964	2.8	48,707	2.5	51,563	2.5	52,324	2.4
Prince William Sound	40,568	2.5	47,614	2.7	57,548	3.1	72,662	3.7	64,280	3.1	81,221	3.8
Knik Arm Drainage	91,713	5.7	138,389	8.0	130,727	7.0	122,626	6.3	131,606	6.4	160,167	6.5
Anchorage	82,007	5.1	74,972	4.3	119,972	6.4	96,760	5.0	103,152	5.0	115,145	5.3
East Susitna River Drainage	80,745	5.0	67,471	3.9	81,758	4.4	67,764	3.5	92,289	4.5	77,017	3.6
West Cook Inlet-												
West Susitna River Drainages	56,811	3.5	74,652	4.3	73,876	4.0	95,887	4.9	104,768	5.1	103,350	4.8
Kona Peninsula	576,583	35.5	592,846	34.2	668,161	35.8	743,455	38.3	808,450	39.0	829,267	38.5
Kodiak	81,238	5.0	86,454	5.0	82,660	4.4	84,841	4.4	77,166	3.7	75,650	3.5
Kaknek River Drainage-												
Alaska Peninsula	38,145	2.4	33,465	2.2	39,476	2.1	34,731	1.8	46,611	2.3	47,961	2.2
Kvichak River Drainage	16,754	1.0	22,263	1.3	18,384	1.0	25,459	1.3	25,426	1.2	18,578	0.9
Hushagak	11,839	0.7	18,278	1.1	17,132	0.9	13,527	0.7	18,401	0.6	14,570	0.7
Total	1,131,358	69.7	1,212,916	70.0	1,341,658	71.9	1,406,419	72.4	1,518,712	73.3	1,556,050	72.3
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim												
Tanana River Drainage	150,530	9.3	144,981	8.4	145,142	7.8	135,745	7.0	144,814	7.0	155,346	7.2
Kuskokwim River Drainage	12,244	0.8	12,429	0.7	13,970	0.7	11,358	0.6	11,319	0.5	17,856	0.8
Seward Peninsula-												
Norton Sound	13,198	0.8	16,944	1.0	17,436	0.9	19,919	1.0	18,107	0.9	21,413	1.0
Northwest Alaska	6,906	0.4	7,963	0.5	7,791	0.4	6,701	0.3	6,313	0.3	10,221	0.5
Yukon River Drainage	11,034	0.7	11,070	0.6	6,358	0.3	8,670	0.4	9,381	0.5	7,017	0.3
North Slope Brooks Range	4,879	0.3	5,738	0.3	8,344	0.4	4,490	0.2	4,779	0.2	5,256	0.2
Total	198,791	12.2	199,125	11.5	199,041	10.7	166,803	9.6	194,713	9.4	217,109	10.1
Alaska Total	1,623,090	100.0	1,732,528	100.0	1,866,837	100.0	1,943,069	100.0	2,071,432	100.0	2,152,886	100.0

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Appendix A13. (Page 2 of 2).

Area Fished	1980		1989		1990		1991		1992	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Southeast										
Ketchikan	98,166	4.2	92,647	4.1	91,127	3.7	98,284	4.0	84,482	3.3
Prince of Wales Island	35,571	1.5	50,659	2.2	50,214	2.0	47,297	1.9	44,470	1.8
Kake, Petersburg										
Wrangell, Skikine	39,004	1.7	53,955	2.4	59,965	2.4	48,013	2.0	56,306	2.2
Sitka	48,600	2.1	59,230	2.6	61,906	2.5	66,193	2.8	78,281	3.1
Juneau	100,860	4.7	115,360	5.1	122,045	5.0	119,913	4.6	149,382	5.9
Haines-Ekagway	40,169	1.7	48,018	2.1	56,746	2.3	39,624	1.6	25,896	1.0
Glacier Bay	9,275	0.4	8,895	0.4	7,857	0.3	21,965	0.9	15,279	0.6
Yakutat	10,067	0.8	12,142	0.5	12,685	0.5	17,062	0.7	14,496	0.6
Total	397,793	17.2	440,906	19.5	462,545	18.9	454,351	18.5	460,592	18.4
Southcentral										
Glennallen	45,867	2.0	52,262	2.3	50,791	2.1	64,207	2.6	72,052	2.8
Prince William Sound	84,971	3.7	95,295	4.2	105,739	4.3	113,115	4.6	113,449	4.5
Knik Arm Drainage	183,029	7.9	146,912	6.5	142,884	5.8	146,605	6.0	141,825	5.6
Anchorage	114,823	5.0	107,613	4.8	125,849	5.1	117,780	4.8	241,571	5.6
East Susitna River Drainage	107,977	4.7	96,864	4.3	101,917	4.2	113,178	4.6	149,484	5.9
West Cook Inlet-										
West Susitna River Drainages	111,595	4.8	115,054	5.1	110,927	4.5	121,505	4.9	116,360	4.6
Kenai Peninsula	878,292	38.0	799,409	35.3	896,360	36.5	869,715	35.4	945,272	37.2
Kodiak	69,325	3.0	86,342	3.8	81,603	3.3	96,481	3.9	84,777	3.3
Naknek River Drainage-										
Alaska Peninsula	52,505	2.3	45,114	2.0	67,192	2.7	69,010	2.8	61,415	2.4
Kvichak River Drainage	10,788	0.5	17,854	0.8	30,857	1.3	28,553	1.2	34,876	1.4
Nushagak	20,777	0.9	20,828	0.9	30,991	1.3	41,906	1.7	28,855	1.1
Total	1,679,939	72.7	1,583,547	69.9	1,745,110	71.1	1,782,055	72.5	1,889,930	74.4
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim										
Tanana River Drainage	173,706	7.5	185,715	8.2	184,887	7.5	155,662	6.3	120,848	4.8
Kuskokwim River Drainage	23,494	1.0	16,457	0.7	15,858	0.6	13,055	0.5	14,404	0.6
Seward Peninsula-										
Norton Sound	20,278	0.9	17,692	0.8	21,799	0.9	23,622	1.0	22,684	0.9
Northwest Alaska	5,279	0.2	4,932	0.2	3,782	0.2	9,543	0.4	5,145	0.2
Yukon River Drainage	8,261	0.4	10,712	0.5	15,539	0.6	10,749	0.4	12,831	0.5
North Slope Brooks Range	2,541	0.1	4,118	0.2	3,764	0.2	7,291	0.3	4,940	0.2
Total	233,559	10.1	239,626	10.6	245,629	10.0	219,922	9.0	181,852	7.2
Alaska Total	2,311,291	100.0	2,264,079	100.0	2,453,284	100.0	2,456,328	100.0	2,540,374	100.0

25 APRIL 1994

SENATOR RANDY PHILIPS
MS. SHIRLEY ARMSTRONG
STATE COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS
FAX: 907-465-4979

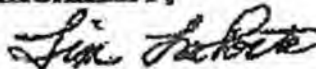
ON APRIL 24, 1994, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ILLIAMNA, MUSEAGAK, IAKNEK/KVICHAK AND ANCHORAGE FISH AND GAME ADVISORY COMMITTEES MET IN BILLINGSHAM AND UNANIMOUSLY AGREED IN CONCEPT TO JOINTLY RECOMMEND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRAL BRISTOL BAY DRAINAGES FISH AND GAME RESERVE. THE PROPOSED RESERVE WOULD INCLUDE MUCH OF THE STATE LANDS IN THE DRAINAGES OF THE MUSHAGAK RIVER, MULCHATNA BEVEE, KVICHAK RIVER AND ILLIAMNA LAKE. PRIVATE LANDS, INCLUDING NATIVE LANDS, WOULD NOT BE INCLUDED. THE PURPOSES OF THE NEW RESERVE WOULD BE TO PROTECT AND CONSERVE VALUABLE FISH AND WILD LIFE HABITAT ON THE PUBLIC LANDS AND PROTECT EXISTING AND FUTURE USES OF THE FISH AND WILDLIFE.

THE LAKE ILLIAMNA FISH AND GAME ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPRESENTS THE RESIDENTS OF ILLIAMNA, NEUHALEN, NONDALTON, PORT ALSWORTH, PEDRO BAY, KOKRIANOK, POPE VANOY LANDING AND IGIUSIG. I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT THE RESIDENTS HAVE BEEN FULLY INFORMED AS TO THE CONTENTS OF HB259.

I AM REQUESTING THAT ACTION ON HB259 BE DELAYED UNTIL THE 1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION AND UNTIL AFTER FURTHER PUBLIC HEARINGS CAN BE HELD.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION OF THIS MATTER.

SINCERELY,



TIM LA PORTE, CHAIRMAN
ILLIAMNA FISH AND GAME ADVISORY COMMITTEE
PHONE: 907-571-1248
FAX: 907-571-1244

FAX TRANSMISSION

TO: Senator Randy Phillips Office
Attn: Shirley Armstrong
465-4979

FROM: Sue Flensburg
Bristol Bay CRSA
Box 849
Dillingham, Ak. 99576
Phone: 842-2666/2667
Fax: 842-2438

DATE: April 25, 1994

NO. OF PAGES (including cover sheet): 4

Please provide the attached correspondence on HB 259 and SB 375 to the Senate CRA committee members for the hearing on these bills tomorrow morning.

Thank you.



Coastal Resource Service Area

P.O. Box 849, Dillingham, Alaska 99576

(907) 842-2666-842-2667

April 25, 1994

Senator Randy Phillips, Chair
Senate Community & Regional Affairs Committee
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

RE: HB 259 - General Grant Land Entitlement for the Lake and Peninsula Borough
SB 375 - General Grant Land Entitlements

Dear Senator Phillips,

Attached is a copy of the Bristol Bay CRSA's testimony provided at the previous committee hearing on HB 259 last thursday. We would appreciate if this cover letter and written testimony are included in the committee packet for tomorrow's hearing on HB 259 and SB 375.

Both bills are strong statements that the current formula for municipal entitlements is inadequate and needs to be revamped. We agree but do not believe that HB 259 or SB 375 address the substantive concerns tied to this important public policy issue. This issue deserves careful consideration and deliberation to ensure the land entitlement needs of boroughs are met but balanced against the public's interest in protecting critical fish and wildlife habitats and areas important for public access.

We ask that you hold both bills until next session to allow municipalities, resource agencies, and the general public the time to recommend statutory criteria that provides clear guidance on (1) evaluating the entitlement needs of boroughs, (2) determining what lands are suitable for private ownership, and (3) of the state's land base, what lands have important resource and public values that should be retained in state ownership.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Susan Flensburg".

Susan Flensburg, Director
Bristol Bay CRSA

Enclosure: Bristol Bay CRSA Testimony Dated April 21, 1994

ALICE RUBY/BRISTOL BAY CRSA TESTIMONY ON HB 259
SENATE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE HEARING
April 21, 1994

Good morning Chairman Phillips and committee members. My name is Alice Ruby; I am testifying on behalf of the Bristol Bay Coastal Resource Service Area (CRSA) Board which oversees the coastal management program for ten communities, including Dillingham, that are located within the Nushagak and Toglak drainages. As I mentioned in my testimony on Tuesday (4/19), I also serve on the Dillingham City Council and have been the Land Manager for Chogglung Ltd, one of the larger and more successful ANSCA village corporations with an active land management program in place.

My previous testimony centered on the fact that people in the region have had virtually no opportunity to find out about this bill and future implications it will have on this area, including the lawsuit currently pending before the Supreme Court over the northwest boundary of the LPB. I trust the committee has a copy of the April 13 and April 20 letters on this matter which I faxed to Senator Phillips office last night. We also noted that residents of the entire Bristol Bay region fought hard to get the land use management protections in the state's Bristol Bay Area Plan and Nushagak Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan, and our concern that this bill along with SB 217, the Mental Health Trust Settlement, a prospective borough for this area and other potential land exchanges could fragment landownership and management of important resource values in Bristol Bay.

We would like to explain today how this bill affects our area and why we believe the legislature needs to consider the bigger picture of what this legislation means.

The northwest boundary of the Lake & Peninsula Borough dissects the Mulchatna River and important salmon spawning tributaries that support the Nushagak commercial fishing district. As you know, the commercial fisheries of Bristol Bay are the economic mainstay of this region. Any development on the Mulchatna within the borough has great potential for impacting the Nushagak drainage and our commercial fishery, as well as subsistence and recreation activities. The Lake and Peninsula Borough has identified a 22 mile corridor of the Mulchatna River corridor which is of great concern to us, and one of several tracts that the Departments of Natural Resources and Fish and Game have also objected to. Again, I think it is important for this committee to understand that while the upper Mulchatna is located in the LPB, what happens in the way of future development up there will have a direct effect on the residents in the Nushagak and others that fish the Nushagak commercial fishing district.

We also concur with the statements made by Ron Swanson with the Department of Natural Resources and others last Tuesday that the current formula for determining municipal land entitlements is inadequate and does not work well for rural boroughs. Both SB 375 and HB 295 are strong statements that the 10% VUU formula doesn't work in every case and that the municipal entitlement program needs to be revamped.

HOWEVER, we strongly recommend that this committee delay action on both bills until next session. If municipal entitlements are to be set in statute, similar to what HB 259

Alice Ruby/BBCRSA Testimony on HB 259

April 21, 1994

does, there also needs to be broad criteria established in statute for determining what this entitlement should be based on. Statutory criteria should be developed that provides guidance on (1) evaluating the entitlement needs of boroughs, (2) what lands are suitable for private ownership, and (3) of the state's land base, what lands have important resource and public values that should be retained in state ownership.

HB 259 will set a precedent that will be difficult to reverse. We encourage this committee to delay action on HB 259 and work with municipalities, the resource agencies, and the public on developing sound policy in statute that more appropriately addresses this important issue.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

STATE OF ALASKA

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

DIVISION OF SPORT FISH

Fax Phone No. (907) 522-1413

Contact No.: (907) 267-2221

RAPIDAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: Shirley Armstrong DATE: 4/21/94
Sen CRA NO. PAGES: 7
 (including this page)

FROM: Jeff Parker AUC F&G AC.
10 ASA Board
 TU, UP AK Council.

MESSAGE:

Here's the 3-4-94 letter for Anch F&G
Adv. Comm. Also cover letter memo of
yesterday from me for ASA AK Sportfishing
Assoc and Trout Unlimited.
You should have the ASA newsletter.

VIA FAX

Senator Randy Phillips
Chair, Senate Comm. on Community & Regional Affairs
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska

Re: H.B. 259

Dear Senator Phillips:

You asked for questions I'd recommend the Committee pose to the Lake and Peninsula Borough.

- 6-1-94
Tax 4/15/94 137/32
1. What other taxes, besides the fish tax, does the Borough have?
(Does it have a property or sales tax?)
 2. What other tax bases has the Borough considered?
(For example, if it has no property or sales tax, has the Borough considered them, and if so why has it presumably rejected them?)
 3. Has the Borough done any feasibility analysis of the market for the land it may lease or sell? If so, what does the analysis show in terms of the market and the tax base or stream of income from leases or sales? Can the committee get a copy of that analysis?
 4. Has the Borough given any thought to how increased recreational lodges and land sales may increase competition with local subsistence users and thereby prompt additional restrictions on both subsistence and recreational use. For example, harvest of moose in much of the area is at about maximum sustained yield, which has resulted in requiring some implementation of the subsistence priority.
 5. Until the controversial Mental Health Lands Litigation is resolved, the State cannot convey land anywhere in Alaska. What is the urgency of passing this bill now, as opposed to waiting and investigating options for gaining tax revenues and providing a forum for better contact with the villages and interests in rural and urban areas that are concerned about resources? If the first year's actual income stream is insubstantial (as is most likely), isn't it better to try to address the opposition that has arisen to this bill?
 6. If the Borough is truly willing to back away from controversial selections, why does it want to obtain reclassification of land that has been classified in the

Bristol Bay Area Plan as lands to be retained because of habitat value and therefore to be beyond the reach of municipal selections?

I hope these questions are helpful, Senator.

Sincerely,

Jeff Parker

RICHARD A. JAMESON & ASSOCIATES

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
500 L STREET, SUITE 502
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
TELEPHONE
(907) 272-9377
FAX
(907) 272-9319

128 T OULST STREET
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17101
TEL: (717) 236-7999
FAX: (717) 232-6506
OF COUNSEL
LEVIN, FISHER, SEDRAN & BERMAN
320 WALNUT STREET, SUITE 600
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106
(215) 592-1500
FAX (215) 592-4663

ASAP

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

DATE: 4/26

FILE: _____

TO: *Randy Phillips*
c/o Shirley Armstrong Sen Com Comm Reg Affairs.

TELEPHONE: _____

FACSIMILE: ~~465~~ 4979

RE: *HR 259*

FROM: *Jerry Parker*

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): 4

COMMENTS: *Please copy & give to Sen. Phillips & committee. Also attached is a copy of a fax I got this morning & I assume you've distributed.*

OPERATOR: *JP*

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL OF THE ABOVE STATED PAGES,
PLEASE CALL 272-9377 IMMEDIATELY!

RICHARD A. JAMESON & ASSOCIATES

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
500 L STREET, SUITE 502
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
TELEPHONE
(907) 272-9377
FAX
(907) 272-9319

128 LOCUST STREET
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17101
TEL: (717) 236-7999
FAX: (717) 232-6606

OF COUNSEL
LEVIN, FISHER, SEDRAN & BERMAN
320 WALNUT STREET, SUITE 600
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106
(215) 592-1500
FAX (215) 592-4663

ASAP

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

DATE: 4/26

FILE: _____

TO: *Randy Phillips*
c/o Judiciary Arms & Ammunition Sen Comm Comm Reg Affairs

TELEPHONE: _____

FACSIMILE: ~~4~~ 465-4979

RE: *HR 259*

FROM: *Gary Parker*

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): 4

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committee. Also attached is a copy of a
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you've distributed.

OPERATOR: *JP*

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PLEASE CALL 272-9377 IMMEDIATELY!

TEL No.

Apr 25, 94 17:33 P.01

FAX TRANSMISSION

TO: Senator Randy Phillips Office
Attn: Shirley Armstrong
465-4979

FROM: Sue Flensburg
Bristol Bay CRSA Phone: 842-2666/2667
Box 849 Fax: 842-2438
Dillingham, Ak. 99576

DATE: April 25, 1994

NO. OF PAGES (including cover sheet): 4

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Coastal Resource Service Area

P.O. Box 849, Dillingham, Alaska 99576

(907) 842-2666-842-2667

April 25, 1994

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Senate Community & Regional Affairs Committee
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

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Susan Flensburg, Director
Bristol Bay CRSA

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Alice Ruby/Bristol Bay CRS/ TESTIMONY ON HB 259
SENATE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE HEARING
April 21, 1994

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Alice Ruby/BBCRSA Testimony on HB 259

April 21, 1994

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Thank you for the opportunity to testify.



April 22, 1994

SENATOR Randy Phillips, Chairman
President of the Senate
FAX: 907 465-4979

RE: HB 259

As an owner and operator of a fishing lodge in the Lake and Peninsula Borough, I am adamantly opposed to the transfer of additional state lands to the Borough as proposed in HB 259. This bill carries with it severe negative impacts as I indicate in this letter. **THE BILL SHOULD NOT GET OUT OF COMMITTEE.**

IMPACT ON THE FISHERY and THE ENVIRONMENT

* Resident Rainbow Trout are an extremely fragile resource. This is one of the few places in the United States where Wild Trophy Rainbow Trout still exist. Long before they became protected by the current Catch and Release regulations, Sportsfishing Lodges in the area took action to limit the kill of the species. Over commercialization of the area will most severely impact this resource and the sport fishery.

* Already we have experienced reductions in the sportfishing allocation of salmon on rivers in the area in order to protect the escapement

* Increasing the number of anglers will guarantee additional pollution and fishing pressure

* Stream and lake bank deterioration due to boat wakes, trampling of the streamside habitat. (The Kenai River is an example)

IMPACT ON THE SPORT FISHING INDUSTRY

* Sport fishing lodges in the area are not getting "fat" off the land.

* There are already a number of lodges vacant, not operating or for sale in the area.

* Most existing lodges are booked at less than 100% occupancy. Using those existing facilities, there is ample room for additional tourists/anglers who may want to visit the area. Let's direct our support to those who have already made a financial and personal commitment to the industry before we attempt to entice others into the business.

* The Borough is already attempting to tax the industry WITHOUT providing any services or benefits in return

* Reducing the amount of public land will greatly increase pressure on open lands. A large portion of the land in the Borough is under Federal or Native Corporate control

IMPACT ON ALASKANS

* State law allows for an adequate allowance of lands for Borough entitlements. Taking SIXTEEN TIMES the allowance from the public for the benefit of a few is not in the best interest of ALL ALASKANS.

* Residents in the area utilize the land/waters for subsistence fishing, native hunting and gathering. Leasing of "Borough Land" back to private parties will lead to NO TRESPASSING SIGNS prohibiting access to this historically available land.

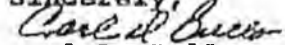
* A large portion of the useable land in this area is already under Federal or Native Corporation control requiring permits and lease for access.

The list could go on! The status quo in the Borough far outweighs any benefits that would eventually flow through to the majority as a result of the land transfer.

THIS BILL SHOULD NOT GET OUT OF COMMITTEE!

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Carl D. Bullo

Alaska's Wilderness Lodge, Inc

April 21, 1994

Dennis H. Randa, President
Alaska Council of Trout Unlimited
Box 3055
Soldotna, AK 99669

Senator Randy Phillips, Chairman
Community and Regional Affairs Committee

RE: ~~AB~~ 259

Dear Chairman Phillips and Committee-members:

Trout Unlimited is opposed to this bill as it is written. We have serious concerns as to the impacts upon important anadromous fisheries habitat and public access to common property resources.

The fast track which this bill seems to be on also alarms us. We feel that a large land dispersal such as this is merits a closer look by all Alaskans and would encourage you to adopt a slower pace.

Trout Unlimited is concerned with management of our Alaskan waters in general. Wisdom derived from observing the decline of North American rivers in general would indicate to the prudent manager that a comprehensive management plan is in order for Alaskan rivers, one of Alaska's most valuable renewable resources.

Sincerely yours in conservation,


Dennis H. Randa, President
Alaska Council of Trout Unlimited

ps: As a 20 year resident of Alaska I am also concerned with this type of land management as it relates to the subsistence issue. More and more it becomes obvious to me that Alaska State lands, which are subject to the state constitution, could quite possibly become the only lands available to Alaskans for access to fish and game resources. This bill would effectively allow the denial of access to uplands behind the selected lands.

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671 # of pages 1

To SPYLA	From Jal LIO
Co.	Co.
Date Crotty, testimony	Phone # HB259
Fax #	Fax #

BRANCH RIVER AIR SERVICE
P.O. BOX 545
KING SALMON, ALASKA 99613
Ph. & Fax (907) 248-3539

4-22-04

Randy Phillips
Community and Regional Affairs
465-4979

Dear Sir,

This letter constitutes my opposition to HB 259 concerning the Lake and Pen Borough request to have 187,000 acres of State Land deeded to them as a condition of their becoming a borough under State Statutes. The original amount of land that the Borough is entitled to is 11,600 acres as was reported in the Anchorage paper. Their request for 187,000 acres is nothing more than a land grab equated to greed for a few members of the Borough hierarchy to essentially create more power for themselves at the expense of others. Currently the Lake and Pen Borough is in dispute with businesses in the Borough over their legal rights to pursue a tax on Lodges and Guides. The Borough offers no services for this tax. Giving them large landholding status to generate more income for their greedy purposes violates the rights of the general public and citizens within and outside Alaska.

This land that the Borough is seeking is prime recreational property and should remain the property of the State of Alaska so that all citizens whether residents or non residents can enjoy these areas without further restrictions. If the Borough is given these prime land areas for their own development, it will further increase the cost to Alaska residents, who are already experiencing rising costs associated with recreation in Alaska, furthering economic hardship to experience these resource areas for their own personal enjoyment. The State has an obligation to the citizens of Alaska for equal access rights to prime recreational properties such as these. The State cannot allow the Borough to lock out visitors because they elect to further develop these areas and cause environmental and resource allocation problems in the future.

The land developed will be taxed and the land currently being utilized will be taxed to pad the pockets of a few Borough employees and their associates. The Borough does not provide a service to the Lodges and Guides they are currently taxing and will not be able to provide a service to future operators in the area.

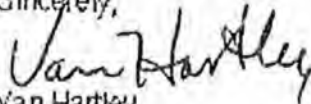
This Bill should be reviewed thoroughly and competently with public comment over a period long enough for all problems associated with this bill to be brought to the surface and not be allowed to be slammed through the Senate as it was in the House. The Greasing this Bill took in the House is testimony in itself that there needs to be more public opinion raised over the issues contained in this Bill.

This Bill is unfair in its entirety based on the land allocation in Alaska Statutes as regards the amount of land a Borough can receive from the State, The methods the

Borough will use to develop and tax this land, the services the Borough can or will provide the operators in their Borough, the fact that increasing the tax base in these areas only restricts use to fewer people who can afford the higher costs associated with taxing the properties and the operators and access fees, the fact that this is Prime recreational property and should be available to all residents of the State of Alaska without further restrictions, and that the land allocation to the Borough is severely slanted in spite of Alaska Statutes regarding land grants to Boroughs.

Further public opinion on this Bill is necessary and I feel that there will be an outpouring of public sentiment opposed to this Bill. I appreciate your concern and consideration on dealing with this Bill and hope that the Senate will take the interests of the residents of the State of Alaska into higher consideration than the greed of a small number of people associated with the Lake and Pen Borough.

Sincerely,



Yan Hartley

President

Branch River Air Service

FISHERY DATA SERIES NO. 93-42
HARVEST, CATCH, AND PARTICIPATION IN ALASKA
SPORT FISHERIES DURING 1992¹

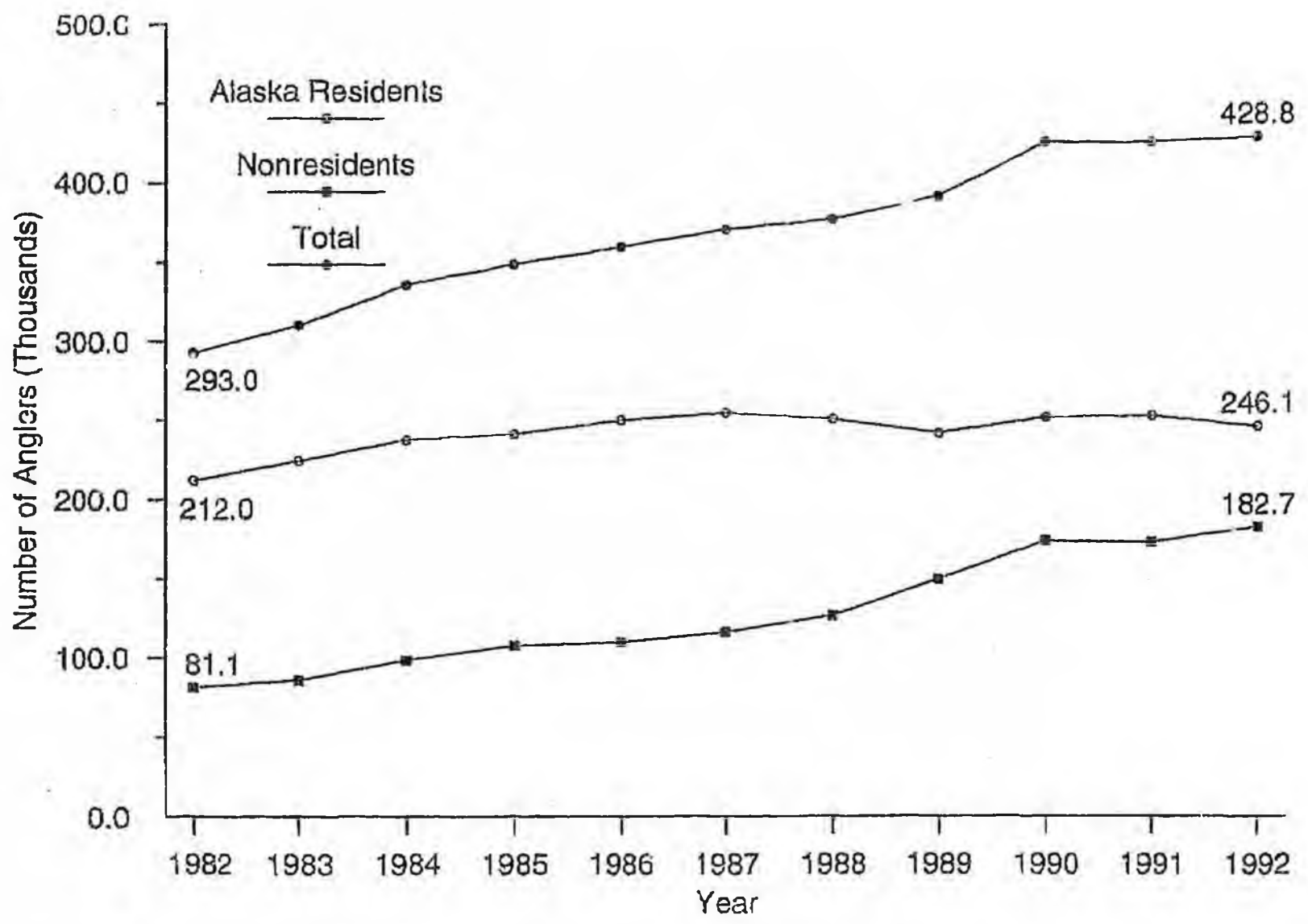
By

Michael J. Mills

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Sport Fish
Anchorage, Alaska

October 1993

¹ This investigation was partially financed by the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 777-777K) under Project F-10-8, Job No. RT-1.



-19-

Appendix A8. Anglers who sport fished in Alaska by area of residence, 1982-1992.

Appendix A10. Number of Alaska anglers by region and area fished, 1984-1992.

Area Fished	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Southeast									
Kotchikan	14,339	16,171	15,365	17,934	21,306	19,810	26,158	21,054	22,711
Prince of Wales Island	5,750	6,576	5,109	6,606	5,787	8,873	10,478	9,634	10,446
Kato, Eatersburg									
Wrangell, Stikine	7,973	7,998	8,248	8,716	9,022	9,753	12,452	9,830	12,241
Sitka	8,005	7,935	10,373	8,286	12,171	12,506	16,706	18,567	21,465
Juneau	19,642	25,492	22,427	24,388	22,586	26,280	26,030	28,415	30,315
Haines-Skagway	7,941	12,931	11,213	10,484	10,798	8,600	13,720	8,615	4,861
Glacier Bay	808	1,942	2,209	2,369	2,444	3,548	3,069	4,923	4,113
Yakutat	3,376	3,462	3,498	3,622	3,496	3,068	3,440	3,206	3,552
Total	59,530^a	71,326^a	73,670^a	78,270^a	80,599^a	82,111^a	101,499^a	92,914^a	97,451^a
Southcentral									
Glenallen	34,850	24,033	29,371	25,270	31,590	24,535	26,302	28,373	26,276
Prince William Sound	18,955	27,116	26,689	30,503	30,303	26,230	37,464	37,380	33,817
Knik Arm Drainage	48,039	41,972	40,155	47,186	60,735	51,951	50,387	50,186	48,065
Anchorage	30,297	26,234	36,734	31,673	33,817	32,286	32,976	31,612	37,993
East Susitna River Drainage	37,122	35,014	35,552	36,136	52,196	46,833	47,998	47,561	57,762
West Cook Inlet-									
West Susitna River Drainages	29,418	33,854	37,522	36,043	41,862	39,187	41,005	41,440	39,564
Kozai Peninsula	151,039	165,309	161,909	175,477	192,292	197,352	209,376	210,295	210,021
Kodiak	13,131	12,163	12,468	11,481	12,335	12,849	13,714	13,994	13,362
Naknek River Drainage-									
Aleksa Peninsula	7,140	8,098	5,414	8,145	7,797	8,313	10,896	11,521	10,446
Kvichak River Drainage	6,519	5,810	5,097	8,380	5,558	6,190	6,931	9,287	6,588
Rushagak	5,975	4,706	4,205	5,541	3,868	4,833	5,312	6,921	5,771
Total	235,514^a	237,986^a	246,310^a	254,212^a	285,360^a	292,524^a	309,770^a	318,864^a	319,350^a
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim									
Tanana River Drainage	33,726	32,939	34,805	35,699	36,911	38,731	38,031	34,672	31,586
Kuskokwim River Drainage	1,059	2,689	2,397	3,175	3,310	3,686	2,691	3,146	3,041
Seward Peninsula-									
Norton Sound	4,421	3,399	3,381	2,697	3,001	3,052	3,233	3,776	3,540
Northwest Alaska	1,262	1,922	1,649	2,191	990	1,063	1,008	1,795	1,421
Yukon River Drainage	2,607	3,076	2,706	2,644	3,063	3,909	4,162	4,047	4,313
North Slope Brooks Range	1,230	2,357	1,854	1,551	1,952	1,423	1,158	1,556	1,758
Total	44,455^a	43,574^a	45,248^a	45,542^a	45,606^a	48,705^a	47,799^a	46,426^a	42,592^a
Alaska Total	335,608^a	348,767^a	359,383^a	370,338^a	377,004^a	391,308^a	424,873^a	425,025^a	428,768^a

* Statewide and regional angler totals do not equal regional or area sums because some anglers fished in more than one area and in more than one region.

Appendix All. Number of Alaska sport fishing trips by region and area fished, 1984-1992.

Area Fished	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Southeast									
Kachikan	54,713	61,997	62,029	64,321	79,032	60,937	71,338	57,043	61,790
Prince of Wales Island	21,002	22,027	23,113	26,418	24,505	93,555	36,640	29,452	30,655
Kaa, Petersburg Izangell, Stikino	28,187	29,114	24,906	31,218	39,610	34,154	50,101	33,879	44,836
Sika	31,653	37,320	36,728	43,708	40,140	48,841	50,453	40,202	61,044
Juseu	95,372	90,080	101,712	111,498	98,490	100,382	93,184	91,035	122,282
Hanos-Skogway	19,165	27,598	34,359	38,800	33,017	28,120	41,182	24,269	20,925
Glacier Bay	1,840	4,154	3,778	4,696	8,571	6,635	5,826	14,140	10,778
Yautat	6,885	6,924	6,581	7,613	10,985	8,038	8,208	9,476	9,722
Total	258,817	286,614	293,205	328,272	328,350	320,670	356,940	307,576	362,032
Southern									
Glennallen	38,709	35,338	35,907	35,351	34,071	30,765	32,760	39,559	39,600
Prince William Sound	42,331	49,357	47,735	54,516	64,486	59,777	76,491	70,309	71,914
Krk Arm Drainage	117,256	108,322	119,599	122,815	161,172	127,650	121,973	114,089	110,233
Archerago	115,686	87,177	105,281	113,490	120,108	102,826	118,977	103,157	132,220
Est Susitna River Drainage	70,043	58,061	65,880	66,239	94,709	77,813	85,044	80,540	111,536
Wat Cook Inlet									
West Susitna River Drainage	51,977	59,026	72,058	67,937	70,920	72,347	67,39	65,589	66,737
Kasi Peninsula	494,773	564,214	647,493	645,867	727,254	631,869	696,988	616,247	684,519
Kdiak	70,800	75,971	64,873	58,424	67,642	74,170	69,821	70,115	64,700
Kenek River Drainage									
Alaska Peninsula	37,671	28,039	38,626	29,753	50,125	35,393	54,401	51,239	41,209
Kichak River Drainage	12,545	16,412	12,184	12,366	7,954	12,034	16,983	18,912	18,308
Muhegak	9,613	9,395	8,850	6,916	8,108	10,335	13,054	17,000	15,980
Total	1,061,404	1,091,112	1,218,483	1,213,674	1,406,549	1,240,981	1,354,261	1,246,756	1,356,056
Arcic-Yukon-Kuskokwim	59829	53846	49660	49035	66187	57762	84418	87151	74,597
Tnana River Drainage	121,355	116,580	113,596	141,436	150,869	135,400	131,831	113,247	94,265
Kuskokwim River Drainage	6,261	4,503	4,926	7,419	6,035	7,946	5,283	6,731	6,078
Sward Peninsula									
Norton Sound	15,007	9,932	9,065	7,666	14,078	13,289	12,986	18,091	14,843
Northwest Alaska	6,501	3,811	3,161	4,181	3,713	2,124	1,464	3,741	3,361
Yukon River Drainage	4,591	6,122	3,937	7,083	6,596	7,640	9,487	6,332	7,604
North Slope Brooks Range	5,996	5,764	3,932	4,098	3,096	3,152	2,521	4,084	3,783
Total	162,791	146,717	138,607	171,883	184,387	169,551	163,552	152,226	129,934
Alaska Total	1,483,012	1,524,443	1,650,299	1,713,879	1,919,236	1,731,202	1,874,753	1,707,558	1,848,022

Appendix A13. Number of angler-days fished in Alaska and percentage by region and area, 1982-1992.

Area Fished	1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Southeast												
Ketchikan	72,812	4.5	68,141	3.9	72,112	3.9	81,303	4.2	82,914	4.0	88,697	3.9
Prince of Wales Island	21,838	1.3	28,896	1.7	24,986	1.3	24,208	1.2	25,002	1.2	30,845	1.4
Kake, Petersburg												
Wrangell, Stikine	30,409	1.9	27,754	1.6	34,699	1.9	29,849	1.5	30,502	1.5	37,181	1.7
Sitka	43,349	2.7	44,158	2.5	40,049	2.1	36,615	1.9	39,760	1.9	45,583	2.1
Juneau	93,842	5.8	108,173	6.2	108,012	5.8	122,782	6.3	121,055	5.8	114,756	5.9
Haines-Elkway	19,654	1.2	30,181	1.7	32,702	1.8	40,412	2.1	43,870	2.1	46,011	2.1
Glacier Bay	2,764	0.2	3,490	0.2	3,383	0.2	3,901	0.2	3,864	0.2	7,178	0.3
Yakutat	8,273	0.5	9,694	0.6	10,195	0.5	10,698	0.6	11,020	0.5	14,476	0.7
Total	292,961	18.0	320,487	18.5	326,138	17.5	349,767	18.0	351,987	17.3	379,727	17.6
Southcentral												
Glennallen	54,953	3.4	51,512	3.0	51,964	2.8	48,707	2.5	51,563	2.5	52,324	2.4
Prince William Sound	40,568	2.5	47,614	2.7	57,548	3.1	72,662	3.7	64,280	3.1	81,221	3.8
Knik Arm Drainage	91,713	5.7	138,389	8.0	130,727	7.0	122,626	6.3	131,606	6.4	140,167	6.5
Anchorage	82,007	5.1	74,972	4.3	110,972	6.4	96,760	5.0	103,152	5.0	115,145	5.3
East Sutinna River Drainage	80,745	5.0	67,471	3.9	81,758	4.4	67,764	3.5	92,289	4.5	77,817	3.6
West Cook Inlet-												
West Sutinna River Drainages	56,811	3.5	74,652	4.3	73,876	4.0	95,887	4.9	104,768	5.1	103,350	4.8
Kona Peninsula	576,583	35.5	592,846	34.2	668,161	35.8	743,455	38.3	808,450	39.0	829,267	38.5
Kodiak	81,238	5.0	85,454	5.0	82,660	4.4	84,841	4.4	77,166	3.7	75,650	3.5
Naknek River Drainage-												
Alaska Peninsula	38,145	2.4	38,465	2.2	39,476	2.1	34,731	1.6	46,611	2.3	47,961	2.2
Kvichak River Drainage	16,754	1.0	22,263	1.3	18,984	1.0	25,459	1.3	25,426	1.2	18,578	0.9
Nushagak	11,839	0.7	18,270	1.1	17,132	0.9	13,527	0.7	18,401	0.6	14,570	0.7
Total	1,131,358	69.7	1,212,916	70.0	1,311,658	71.9	1,406,419	72.4	1,518,712	73.3	1,556,050	72.3
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim												
Tanana River Drainage	150,530	9.3	144,981	8.4	145,142	7.8	135,745	7.0	144,814	7.0	155,346	7.2
Kuskokwim River Drainage	12,244	0.8	12,429	0.7	13,970	0.7	11,358	0.6	11,319	0.5	17,856	0.8
Seward Peninsula-												
Norton Sound	13,198	0.8	16,944	1.0	17,436	0.9	19,919	1.0	18,117	0.9	21,413	1.0
Northwest Alaska	6,906	0.4	7,963	0.5	7,791	0.4	6,701	0.3	6,313	0.3	10,221	0.5
Yukon River Drainage	11,034	0.7	11,070	0.6	6,358	0.3	8,670	0.4	9,381	0.5	7,017	0.3
North Slope Brooks Range	4,879	0.3	5,738	0.3	8,344	0.4	4,490	0.2	4,779	0.2	5,256	0.2
Total	198,791	12.2	199,125	11.5	199,041	10.7	186,813	9.6	194,713	9.4	217,109	10.1
Alaska Total	1,623,090	100.0	1,732,528	100.0	1,866,837	100.0	1,943,069	100.0	2,071,412	100.0	2,152,886	100.0

-continued-

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Appendix A13. (Page 2 of 2).

Area Fished	1988		1989		1990		1991		1992	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Southeast										
Ketchikan	98,166	4.2	92,647	4.1	91,127	3.7	98,284	4.0	84,482	3.3
Prince of Wales Island	35,571	1.5	50,659	2.2	50,214	2.0	47,297	1.9	44,470	1.8
Kake, Petersburg										
Wrangell, Slikine	39,004	1.7	53,955	2.4	59,965	2.4	48,013	2.0	56,306	2.2
Sitka	48,680	2.1	59,230	2.6	61,906	2.5	68,193	2.8	78,281	3.1
Juneau	108,860	4.7	115,360	5.1	122,045	5.0	113,913	4.6	149,382	5.9
Haines-Skagway	40,169	1.7	48,018	2.1	56,746	2.3	39,624	1.6	25,896	1.0
Glacier Bay	9,276	0.4	8,895	0.4	7,857	0.3	21,965	0.9	15,279	0.6
Yakutat	18,067	0.8	12,142	0.5	12,685	0.5	17,062	0.7	14,496	0.6
Total	397,793	17.2	440,906	19.5	462,545	18.9	454,351	18.5	468,592	18.4
Southcentral										
Glennallen	45,867	2.0	52,263	2.3	50,791	2.1	64,207	2.6	72,052	2.8
Prince William Sound	84,971	3.7	95,295	4.2	105,739	4.3	113,115	4.6	113,443	4.5
Knik Arm Drainage	183,029	7.9	146,912	6.5	142,884	5.8	146,605	6.0	141,025	5.6
Anchorage	114,823	5.0	107,613	4.8	125,849	5.1	117,780	4.8	141,571	5.6
East Susitna River Drainage	107,977	4.7	96,864	4.3	101,917	4.2	113,178	4.6	149,484	5.9
West Cook Inlet-										
West Susitna River Drainages	111,585	4.8	115,054	5.1	110,927	4.5	121,505	4.7	116,360	4.6
Kenai Peninsula	878,292	38.0	799,409	35.3	896,360	36.5	869,715	35.4	945,272	37.2
Kodiak	69,325	3.0	86,342	3.8	66,603	3.3	96,481	3.9	84,777	3.3
Maknek River Drainage-										
Alaska Peninsula	52,505	2.3	45,114	2.0	67,192	2.7	69,010	2.8	61,415	2.4
Kvichak River Drainage	10,788	0.5	17,854	0.8	30,857	1.3	28,553	1.2	34,876	1.4
Hushagak	20,777	0.9	20,828	0.9	30,991	1.3	41,906	1.7	23,855	1.1
Total	1,679,939	72.7	1,583,547	69.9	1,745,110	71.1	1,782,055	72.5	1,889,930	74.4
	84070		83776		129040		139479		125146	
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim										
Tanana River Drainage	173,706	7.5	185,715	8.2	184,807	7.5	155,662	6.3	120,848	4.8
Kuskokwim River Drainage	23,494	1.0	16,457	0.7	15,858	0.6	15,055	0.5	14,404	0.6
Seward Peninsula-										
Norton Sound	20,278	0.9	17,692	0.8	21,799	0.9	23,622	1.0	22,664	0.9
Northwest Alaska	5,279	0.2	4,932	0.2	3,782	0.2	9,543	0.4	6,145	0.2
Yukon River Drainage	8,261	0.4	10,712	0.5	15,539	0.6	10,749	0.4	12,831	0.5
North Slope Brooks Range	2,541	0.1	4,118	0.2	3,764	0.2	7,291	0.3	4,940	0.2
Total	233,559	10.1	239,626	10.6	245,629	10.0	219,922	9.0	181,852	7.2
Alaska Total	2,311,291	100.0	2,264,079	100.0	2,453,284	100.0	2,456,328	100.0	2,540,374	100.0

To: Senator Randy Phillips

From: Lamar Cotten-Lake and Peninsula Borough

Attached please find copies of :

- o Lake and Peninsula Borough Assembly and Planning Commission meeting agendas over the last two years which address directly or indirectly the issue of Borough municipal land entitlements.
- o Lake and Peninsula Borough newsletters which was sent to all Borough residents concerning land entitlements.
- o Portions of Municipal Land Entitlement Planning Report which was provided to all assembly and and planning commission members
- c Select portions of the Borough Comprehensive Plan
- o Copies of related ordinances concerning land related issues.

As you will note there were well over 20 meetings in the borough that these issues were directly or indirectly discussed. Notice for all borough meetings was given to all communities in compliance with local ordinances and the state open meetings act. Meeting minutes are provided upon request. The borough mayor and manager also traveled separately from these meeting to meet with village members on this issue.



Lake and Peninsula Borough

P.O. Box 495
King Salmon, Alaska 99613

Telephone: (907) 246-3421

Fax: (907) 246-6602



REGULAR ASSEMBLY MEETING

April 21, 1992, 10:00 a.m.

Chignik Lagoon, Alaska
Amended Agenda

- A. CALL TO ORDER
- B. ROLL CALL
- C. APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR
- D. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- E. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
 - 1. Regular Meeting, March 17, 1992
- F. PUBLIC HEARINGS
 - ✓1. Ordinance 92-15 - Authorizing City Sales Taxes
 - ✓2. Ordinance 92-17 - Revised FY '92 Operating Budget
- G. COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES
 - ✓1. Wood's Alaska Sport Fishing
- H. ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS
 - ✓1. Ordinance 92-15 - Authorizing City Sales Taxes (Adoption)
 - ✓2. Ordinance 92-17 - Revised FY '92 Operating Budget (Adoption)
 - ✓3. Ordinance 92-18 - FY '93 Operating Budget (Introduction)
 - ✓4. Resolution 92-18 - Accepting LPBSD FY '93 Budget
- I. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
 - ✓1. Issues, Goals, Objectives - Coastal Management Plan
 - ✓2. Rental of Office Space - UAF
 - ✓3. Pilot Point Resolution 92-13 - Authorizing LPB to Collect Sales & Use Taxes
 - ✓4. Financial Management (Cash Investments)
 - ✓5. Land Selection
- J. NEW BUSINESS
 - ✓1. Rental of Office Space - BBAHC Rural Human Services Curriculum Project
 - ✓2. Chignik Lagoon Airport Location
 - ✓3. Black Lake Project
 - ✓4. Maintenance Agreement - Copy Machine
 - ✓5. AHFC Mandatory Inspections of Residential Housing
 - ✓6. Business Cards
 - ✓7. Egegik Petition to Vacate a Platted Street
 - ✓8. Borough Clerk Applicants
 - ✓9. ~~Concern~~ relating to Guiding Activity.
- K. MANAGER'S REPORT
- L. TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING
 - 1. Regular Meeting, May 19, 1992, 10:00 a.m., Kokhanok
- M. CITIZEN'S COMMENTS
- N. ASSEMBLY COMMENTS
- O. MAYOR'S COMMENTS
- P. EXECUTIVE SESSION - Litigation/Personnel
- Q. ADJOURNMENT



Lake and Peninsula Borough

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REGULAR ASSEMBLY MEETING

May 19, 1992, 10:00 a.m.

Kokhanok, Alaska

"Old School"

Amended Agenda

- A. CALL TO ORDER
- B. ROLL CALL
- C. APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR
- D. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- E. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
 - L. Regular Meeting, April 21, 1992
- F. PUBLIC HEARINGS
 - 1. Ordinance 92-15 - Authorizing City Sales Taxes
 - 2. Ordinance 92-18 - FY '93 Operating Budget
- G. COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES
 - 1. Dottie Hill - BBAHC Rural Human Services Program
 - 2. Heidi Bohi - SWAMC for AK's Southwest (tourism)
 - 3. Greg Peters - AK Legal Services
 - 4. Marjorie Dunaway - SWAMC - Solid Waste Mgmt. Grant
- H. ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS
 - 1. Ordinance 92-15 - Authorizing City Sales Taxes (Adoption)
 - 2. Ordinance 92-18 - FY '93 Operating Budget (Adoption)
 - 3. Resolution 92-19 - To Enter Into A "Co-Operation Agreement" with BB Housing Authority
 - 4. Resolution 92-21 - Supporting Chignik Lagoon's Choice of Airport Site
 - 5. Resolution 92-22 - Recognizing Service of Mary Anne Wilson
 - 6. Resolution 92-23 - Establishment of Seperate Grant Funds
- I. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
 - 1. Issues, Goals, Objectives - Coastal Management Plan
 - 2. Financial Management (Cash Investment Alternatives)
 - 3. Rental of Office Space - BBAHC Rural Human Services Curriculum Project
 - 4. LBC's Draft Report
 - 5. Land Selection - Consultant RFP Authorization
- J. NEW BUSINESS
 - 1. Drug Free Zone Signs
 - 2. Whittier's Request for Raffle Application
 - 3. Bristol Bay Resource Task Force - Approval of Membership - "F ural Subsistence Preference" - Request for Assistance
 - 4. Lake Becharof Funding Request
 - 5. LEPC Grant - Approve Borough as Contractor
 - 6. Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council - Advisory Group Nominations
 - 7. Proposal to Explore EDA Grant for Egegik Dock
- K. MANAGER'S REPORT
- L. TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING
 - 1. Regular Meeting, June 16 1992, 10:00 a.m., King Salmon
- M. CITIZEN'S COMMENTS



Lake and Peninsula Borough

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REGULAR ASSEMBLY MEETING

December 15, 1992, 10:00 a.m.

Assembly Chambers

Lake and Peninsula Borough Offices

King Salmon, AK

Amended Agenda

- A. CALL TO ORDER
- B. ROLL CALL
- C. APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR
 - 1. FY93 School District Appropriation
 - 2. Community Planning Invoice
- D. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- E. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
 - 1. Regular Meeting, November 17, 1992
- F. PUBLIC HEARINGS
 - 1. Ordinance 92-23 - Personnel Policy
 - 2. Ordinance 92-24 - Capital Project Fund
 - 3. Ordinance 92-26 - AML Investment Pool
- G. COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES *- Park Hill*
 - 1. Laura Christensen - ~~Chignik Lagoon~~ RDA Grant Request
 - 2. Gordon Lewis - Comprehensive Plan Update
 - 3. Frank Hill - School District Matters
- H. PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT
- I. ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS
 - 1. Ordinance 92-25 - Borough Permanent Fund (Introduction)
 - 2. Ordinance 92-23 - Personnel Policy (Adoption)
 - 3. Ordinance 92-24 - Capital Project Fund (Adoption)
 - 4. Ordinance 92-26 - AML Investment Pool (Adoption)
 - 5. Resolution 92-30 - Reapportionment Plan
 - * 6. Resolution 92-31 - Personnel Policy Manual
 - 7. Resolution 92-32 - ISTEPA Planning Grant
 - * 8. Resolution 92-33 - FY94 Capital Improvement Project Priorities
- J. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
 - 1. Audit Report - Acceptance
- K. NEW BUSINESS
 - 1. Authorized signer for checks over \$2000.00
 - 2. Chignik Lagoon Request For Grant To Match RDA Grant
 - 3. Egegik Village Council Loan Request To Purchase Land For Public Dock
 - 4. Additional Borough Fish Tax Distribution Proposal
 - 5. WASA - FY94 Funding Request
 - 6. SWAMC - Southwest Alaska Processors Funding Request
- L. MANAGER'S REPORT
- M. INFORMATIONAL ITEMS (no action necessary)
 - 1. SWAMC Conference, January 21-24, Anchorage
 - 2. Alaska Supplemental Annuity Plan

add 34,35,36



Lake and Peninsula Borough

P.O. Box 495
King Salmon, Alaska 99613

Telephone: (907) 246-3421
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REGULAR ASSEMBLY MEETING
November 17, 1992, 10:00 a.m.
Assembly Chambers
Lake and Peninsula Borough Offices
King Salmon, AK

- A. CALL TO ORDER
- B. ROLL CALL
- C. APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR
- D. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- E. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
 - 1. Regular Meeting, October 19, 1992
- F. PUBLIC HEARINGS
- G. COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES
 - 1. Gordon Lewis/Comprehensive Plan Status Report
 - 2. Solid Waste Management Project Team
- H. PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT
- I. ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS
 - 1. Ordinance No. 92-23/Personnel Policy (Introduction)
 - 2. Ordinance No. 92-24/Capital Project Fund (Introduction)
 - 3. Ordinance No. 92-25/Borough Permanent Fund (Introduction)
 - 4. Resolution No. 92- Chignik Lagoon RDA Grant
- J. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
 - 1. Accept Audit Report (Final)
- K. NEW BUSINESS
 - 1. Comprehensive Plan Community Survey Proposal - authorize \$
 - 2. Borough Land Selection Criteria Proposal
 - 3. Chignik Lagoon Emergency/Packer's Creek Flooding
 - 4. City of Chignik Emergency/Bridge Piling Damage
- L. MANAGER'S REPORT
- M. INFORMATIONAL ITEMS (no action necessary)
 - 1. Bristol Bay Buyback/Response from Senator Murkowski
 - 2. Letter from DCRA Director re: "Super-Borough"
 - 3. Newhalen Sales Tax Ordinance
 - 4. Letter to LBC re: Public Hearings on Borough Boundaries
 - 5. Letter to AIFMA re: Tazimina Hydropower Project
 - 6. Borough Fish Sales and Use Tax Revenue Report
- N. TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING
 - 1. Regular Meeting, December 15, 1992, 10:00 a.m., King Salmon
- O. CITIZEN'S COMMENTS
- P. ASSEMBLY COMMENTS
- Q. MAYOR'S COMMENTS

Frank Hill

5. Ord. no. 92-26

5. Levelock loan - \$20,000



Lake and Peninsula Borough

P.O. Box 495
King Salmon, Alaska 99613

Telephone: (907) 246-3421
Fax: (907) 246-6602



REGULAR ASSEMBLY MEETING

January 19, 1993, 10:00 a.m.
Assembly Chambers
Lake and Peninsula Borough Offices
#1 Jensen Road
King Salmon, AK

AMENDED AGENDA

Notice is hereby given that the Lake and Peninsula Borough Assembly will hold its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, January 19, 1993, at 10:00 A.M. in the Assembly Chambers at the Lake and Peninsula Borough Offices #1 Jensen Road, P.O. Box 495, King Salmon, Alaska 99613. The Agenda shall be as follows:

- A. CALL TO ORDER
- B. ROLL CALL
- C. APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR
 - 1. Hicks, Boyd, Chandler & Falconer - Statement for Legal Services
 - 2. Community Planning - Statement for Professional Services
 - 3. Resource Analysts - 2 Statements for Professional Services
- D. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- E. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
 - 1. Regular Meeting, December 15, 1992
- F. PUBLIC HEARINGS
 - 1. Ordinance 92-25 - Borough Permanent Fund
- G. COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES
 - 1. Dean Paddock - Bristol Bay Driftnetters' Association
 - 2. Annalee McConnell/Brett Jokela - Solid Waste Management Project
 - 3. Dr. Ole Matthisen - Lake Becharof Study
 - 4. Gordon Lewis - Comprehensive Plan Update
- H. PLANNING COMMISSION REPORT
- I. ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS
 - 1. Ordinance 92-25 - Borough Permanent Fund (Adoption)
 - 2. Resolution 92-33 - FY94 Capital Improvement Project Priorities
 - 3. Resolution 92-35 - Supporting a General Land Grant Entitlement
 - 4. Resolution 92-36 - Urging Restoration of Chignik Lake 1992 Appropriation
 - 5. Resolution 92-37 - Urging Adoption of Capital Project Matching Grant Program
 - 6. Resolution 92-38 - Urging Use of Invested State Revenues To Fund Construction/Refurbishment of Schools
- J. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
 - 1. Audit Report - Acceptance
 - 2. Egegik Dock Project
- K. NEW BUSINESS
 - 1. ISTEA Priorities
 - 2. AML Investment Pool/Investment Authorization
 - 3. Pilot Point Funding Request

- 2. CRAA Grant Proposal
- 3. King Salmon Visitors Center Cooperative Agreement
- 4. LEFD Options

L

5. Planner (Eng.)
MANAGER'S REPORT

M.

- INFORMATIONAL ITEMS (no action necessary)
- 1. Solid Waste Assoc. Meeting/Anchorage, 2/12/93
 - 2. Letter to BBNC re; proposed Chignik Road System
 - 3. Letter re; Clean-up of White Alice Site at Big Mountain
 - 4. Letter re; Tazimina River Hydroelectric Project

N.

- TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING
- 1. Joint Assembly/School Board Meeting, March 12, 1993, 10:00 a.m., King Salmon

O.

CITIZEN'S COMMENTS

P.

ASSEMBLY COMMENTS

Q.

MAYOR'S COMMENTS

R.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

S.

ADJOURNMENT



Lake and Peninsula Borough

P.O. Box 495
King Salmon, Alaska 99613

Telephone: (907) 246-3421
Fax: (907) 246-6602



REGULAR ASSEMBLY MEETING
February 16, 1993, 10:00 a.m.
Assembly Chambers
Lake and Peninsula Borough Offices
#1 Jensen Road
King Salmon, AK

AGENDA

Notice is hereby given that the Lake and Peninsula Borough Assembly will hold its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, February 16, 1993, at 10:00 A.M. in the Assembly Chambers at the Lake and Peninsula Borough Offices #1 Jensen Road, P.O. Box 495, King Salmon, Alaska 99613. The Agenda shall be as follows:

- A. CALL TO ORDER
- B. ROLL CALL
- C. APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR
- D. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- E. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
 - L Regular Meeting, January 19, 1993
- F. PUBLIC HEARINGS
 - 1. Ordinance 92-25 - Borough Permanent Fund
- G. COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES
 - 1. Gordon Lewis - Comprehensive Plan Update
 - 2. Dick Russell/Sonny Griechen - Pilot Point Funding Request
 - 3. Dave McClure - Levelock Airport Lighting Project
- H. PLANNING COMMISSION REPORT
- L. ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS
 - 1. Ordinance 92-25 (Adoption) - Borough Permanent Fund
 - 2. Resolution 92-33 - FY94 Capital Improvement Project Priorities
 - 3. Resolution 93-01 - ISTEA Road Project Priorities
 - 4. Resolution 93-02 - Guarantee Matching Funds for Egegik Dock
 - 5. Resolution 93-03 - Urging State Funding for Smolt Counts & Baseline Data
 - 6. Resolution 93-04 - Urging U.S. Senate to Oppose Wilderness Provisions of H.R. 1219
 - 7. Ordinance 93-01 (Introduction) - Amending Chapter 6.24 of the Lake and Peninsula Borough Municipal Code (Purchasing)
 - 8. Ordinance 93-02 (Introduction) - Amending Chapter 1.20 of the Lake and Peninsula Borough Municipal Code (Ordinance Procedure)
 - 9. Ordinance 93-03 (Introduction) - Revised FY93 Budget *- table*
- J. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
 - 1. Egegik Dock Project/Design Funding *- no action*
 - 2. Pilot Point Funding Request *-*
 - 3. Battery Recycling Grant *-*
 - 4. AML Investment Pool/Common Investment Agreement Execution
- K. NEW BUSINESS
 - 1. Fax Machine Proposal

K. NEW BUSINESS

1. Aleutians East Borough: Extra-Territorial Fish Tax Program Proposal
2. Planning Commission Vacancy
3. Lake & Peninsula Borough Visitor Film/Video
4. 1993 Conflict of Interest Statements

L. MANAGER'S REPORT

M. INFORMATIONAL ITEMS (no action necessary)

1. Letter to Kokhanok from PHS re; water exploration program.
2. Letter to Legislature from SWAMC supporting increased funding for commercial fishing management and enforcement.
3. Letter from SBS re; health plan changes
4. Kenai Borough Health Care Plan
5. AMI Municipal Pollution Prevention Roundtable: Juneau 3/23 & 3/24
6. ISTE[△] Borough CIP Plan
7. Proposed Legislation/Prevailing Wage Rate
8. Grasberg Copper Mine, Indonesia

N. TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

1. April 20, 1993, 10:00 a.m., Iglingig

O. CITIZEN'S COMMENTS

P. ASSEMBLY COMMENTS

Q. MAYOR'S COMMENTS

R. EXECUTIVE SESSION

S. ADJOURNMENT



Lake and Peninsula Borough

P.O. Box 495
King Salmon, Alaska 99613

Telephone: (907) 246-3421
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REGULAR ASSEMBLY MEETING
March 12, 1993, 10:00 a.m.
Assembly Chambers
Lake and Peninsula Borough Offices
#1 Jensen Road
King Salmon, AK

AMENDED AGENDA

Notice is hereby given that the Lake and Peninsula Borough Assembly will hold its regular monthly meeting on Friday, March 12, 1993, at 10:00 A.M. in the Assembly Chambers at the Lake and Peninsula Borough Offices #1 Jensen Road, P.O. Box 495, King Salmon, Alaska 99613. The Agenda shall be as follows:

- A. **CALL TO ORDER**
- B. **ROLL CALL**
- C. **APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR**
 - 1. SWAMC/Statement for Solid Waste Reduction Grant thru 12/92
 - 2. Community Planning/Statement for Services Rendered 2/7 thru 3/5
- D. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
- E. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
 - 1. Regular Meeting, February 16, 1993
 - 2. Teleconference Meeting, March 5, 1993
- F. **PUBLIC HEARINGS**
- G. **COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES**
 - 1. Mayor Griechen - Pilot Point Smolt Count Funding Request
 - 2. Gordon Lewis - Comprehensive Plan Update
 - 3. Rod Cook/CRPT Consultant - Black Lake Enhancement/Rehabilitation Project
- H. **PLANNING COMMISSION REPORT**
- I. **ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS**
 - 1. Ordinance 93-03: FY93 Revised Budget (Introduction)
 - 2. Ordinance 93-04: FY94 Budget (Introduction)
 - 3. Resolution 93-03: Urging State Funding For Smolt Counts & Baseline Data
 - 4. Resolution 93-09: CIP Grant Evaluation Criteria
- J. **UNFINISHED BUSINESS**
 - 1. Pilot Point Funding Request
 - 2. Black Lake Enhancement/Rehabilitation: Authorization To Expend Appropriated Funds

J. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

- ✓ 1. Aleutians East Borough/Extra Territorial Fish Tax
- ✓ 2. AML Investment Pool/Certificate of Authority

K. NEW BUSINESS

- ✓ 1. School District FY94 Budget
- ✓ 2. Video/Brochure Proposal
- ✓ 3. Chignik Lake ANCSA Land Conveyance
- ✓ 4. Borough Assistance to SWAMC for NADO Membership
- ✓ 5. Scholarship Committee Funding Request
- ✓ 6. NBA Investment Agreement/Policy
- ✓ 7. Chignik School Site
- ✓ 8. G.O. Bond Proposal for Schools
- ✓ 9. Chignik Boat Harbor Project
- ✓ 10. Pilot Point Request - Dago Creek Project
- ✓ 11. Proposed Planning Commission Appointment

L. MANAGER'S REPORT**M. INFORMATIONAL ITEMS (no action necessary)**

- ✓ 1. Business Directory/Aleutians East Borough
- ✓ 2. Trip Report/Kokhanok Test Well Drilling Project
- ✓ 3. Letter From HDR re; Access Road Alignment/Tazimina River Hydropower Project
- ✓ 4. Maps/Big Mountain Radio Relay Station/Environmental Clean-up
- ✓ 5. Municipal Tax Limitation Issues
- ✓ 6. Status Update/Dr. Ole Mathisen
- ✓ 7. DCRA Position Paper on Borough Land Selection Bill
- ✓ 8. ISTEA Program Information
- ✓ 9. Minutes/March Planning Workshop
- ✓ 10. DEC Low Interest Loans For Wastewater Projects
- ✓ 11. Letter From Don Young re; Wilderness Legislation
- ✓ 12. ANPAC Judgement
- ✓ 13. Newsletter from Senator Jacko
- ✓ 14. Letter from Gordon Lewis
- ✓ 15. Exxon Oil Spill Information

N. TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

- ✓ 1. June 15, 1993, 10:00 a.m., King Salmon

O. CITIZEN'S COMMENTS**P. ASSEMBLY COMMENTS****Q. MAYOR'S COMMENTS****R. EXECUTIVE SESSION**

- 1. Litigation/Ekwok Case
- 2. Litigation/Keane Case

S. ADJOURNMENT



Lake and Peninsula Borough

P.O. Box 495
King Salmon, Alaska 99613

Telephone: (907) 246-3421
Fax: (907) 246-6602



REGULAR ASSEMBLY MEETING
May 18, 1993, 10:00 a.m.
King Salmon, AK

AGENDA

Notice is hereby given that the Lake and Peninsula Borough Assembly will hold its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, May 18, 1993, at 10:00 A.M. in the Assembly Chambers at the Lake and Peninsula Borough Offices #1 Jensen Road King Salmon, Alaska, 99613. The Agenda shall be as follows:

- A. CALL TO ORDER
- B. ROLL CALL
- C. APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR
 - 1. Statement, Resource Analysts
 - 2. LPBSD, FY93 General Appropriation
 - 3. Statement, Community Planning
- D. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- E. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
 - 1. Teleconference Meeting, April 29, 1993
- F. PUBLIC HEARINGS
 - 1. Ordinance 93-01 - Amending Purchase Procedures
 - 2. Ordinance 93-02 - Amending Ordinance Procedures
 - 3. Ordinance 93-03 - FY93 Revised Budget
 - 4. Ordinance 93-04 - FY94 Budget
- G. COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES
 - 1. Ole Matthisen - Lake Becharof Study
- H. PLANNING COMMISSION REPORT
- I. ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS
 - 1. Ordinance 93-01: Amending Purchase Procedures (adoption)
 - 2. Ordinance 93-02: Amending Ordinance Procedures (adoption)
 - 3. Ordinance 93-03: FY93 Revised Budget (adoption)
 - 4. Ordinance 93-04: FY94 Budget (adoption)
 - 5. Ordinance 93-05: Borough Subdivision Ordinance (introduction)
 - 6. Ordinance 93-06: Development Permits (introduction)
 - 7. Resolution 93-11: Borough CIP Grant Criteria
 - 8. Resolution 93-12: Authorizing Manager To Submit CDBG-REDI Grant Application
 - 9. Resolution 93-13: Establishing General Grant Land Entitlement Priority List
 - 10. Resolution 93-19: Agreement Between the Borough and Egegik Village Council
 - 11. Resolution 93-20: Urging Preservation of Borough ISTEPA Program

2. Port Authority
3. ADF&G Proposal/Tigashik Smolt Count
4. School Bond/Financing Agreement with School District
5. LEPC Disposition

J.

NEW BUSINESS

1. Copy Machine Proposal
2. Consortium to Contract Borough Health Care Services
3. Request to Proclaim Earthquake Awareness Month
4. Processor Monitoring Proposal

K.

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS (no action necessary)

1. First Lady's Volunteer Awards
2. Letter from Senator Jacko
3. Letter from Governor Hickel

L.

MANAGER'S REPORT

M.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COORDINATOR'S REPORT

N.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

1. School Capital Projects Committee
2. Fisheries Advisory Committee

O.

TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

1. March 15, 1994, 10:00AM, King Salmon

P.

CITIZEN'S COMMENTS

Q.

ASSEMBLY COMMENTS

R.

MAYOR'S COMMENTS

S.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

1. Personnel: Manager Applicants

T.

ADJOURNMENT



Lake and Peninsula Borough

P.O. Box 495

King Salmon, Alaska 99613

Telephone: (907) 246-3421

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REGULAR ASSEMBLY MEETING

August 17, 1993, 10:00 a.m.
King Salmon, AK

REVISED AGENDA

Notice is hereby given that the Lake and Peninsula Borough Assembly will hold its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, August 17, 1993, at 10:00 A.M. in the Assembly Chambers at the Lake and Peninsula Borough Offices
47 Jensen Road
King Salmon, Alaska, 99613
The Agenda shall be as follows:

- A. **CALL TO ORDER**
- B. **ROLL CALL**
- C. **APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR**
 - 1. Statement - Hicks, Boyd, Chandler & Falconer
 - 2. Statement - Altman, Rogers & Co.
 - 3. Statements - Resource Analysts
 - 4. Statement - Community Planning
- D. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
- E. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
 - 1. Regular Meeting, May 18, 1993
- F. **PUBLIC HEARINGS**
 - 1. Ordinance 93-05 - Subdivision Ordinance
 - 2. Ordinance 93-06 - Development Permits
- G. **COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES**
 - 1. Joanna Endter-Wada, Ph.D. - Utah State University
 - 2. John Purcell - Community Development Coordinator
 - 3. Karen Brand - Aide to Representative Carl Moses
 - 4. Dave McClure - HUD Housing Projects
 - 5. Jim Glaspell - CMP/Public Hearing Draft
 - 6. Gordon Lewis - Comprehensive Plan Draft
- H. **PLANNING COMMISSION REPORT**
- I. **ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS**
 - 1. Ordinance 93-05: Subdivision Ordinance (adoption)
 - 2. Ordinance 93-06: Development Permits (review)
 - 3. Resolution 93-22: Accepting Levelock Grant
 - 4. Resolution 93-23: Accepting Chignik Lagoon Grant
 - 5. Resolution 93-24: Accepting Perryville Grant
 - 6. Resolution 93-25: Personnel Policy Manual

04/20/94

Chignik Bay • Chignik Lagoon • Chignik Lake • Egegik • Igikig • Iliamna • Ivanof Bay • Kokhanok • Levelock
Nondalton • Port Alsworth • Port Heiden • Ugashik

NO. 169 P015

- 11. Resolution 93-37: Approve Matching Grant: Chignik Bay
- 12. Resolution 93-38: Approve Matching Grant: Chignik Lagoon
- 13. Resolution 93-39: Approve Matching Grant: Nondalton
- 14. Resolution 93-40: Borough Land Selection
- 15. Resolution 93-31: Capital Improvement Priorities
- 16. Resolution 93-41: Supporting Williamsport Project
- 17. Resolution 93-42: Accepting Coastal Management Grant

J.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

- 1. LEPC Organization Options
- 2. Rural Bulk Fuel Storage Project

K.

NEW BUSINESS

- 1. Planning/Assembly Meetings Restructuring Proposal
- 2. Local/Guide Sales Tax Proposal
- 3. BBNA Request for VPSO Funding
- 4. Fish Expo/Seattle/Oct.21, Manager Travel
- 5. Sourdough Productions/Winter Cities Festival
- 6. Port Alsworth

L.

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS (no action necessary)

- 1. Chignik School Soil Storage/Remediation Agreement
- 2. Alaska Conference of Mayors/Issue Priorities
- 3. UAF Awards Dinner/October 9, 6:00 P.M., Iliamna
- 4. Letter to Governor Hickel: Municipal Capital Project Matching Grants Program
- 5. AHFC Public Meetings
- 6. AML/JIA Open House
- 7. RS2477 Trail Certification
- 8. New Air Quality Laws

M.

MANAGER'S REPORT

- 1. Community Vision
- 2. Statewide Transportation Plan Working Group
- 3. Bulk Fuel Storage Facility Compliance Report
- 4. School G.O. Bond Election Proposal

N.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COORDINATOR'S REPORT

- 1. Boat Loans
- 2. Economic Development/Aluminaum Conc

O.

BOROUGH CLERK'S REPORT

- 1. Borough Elections: October 5, 1993

P.

TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

- 1. October 19, 1993, 10:00AM, Igikig

Q.

CITIZEN'S COMMENTS

R.

ASSEMBLY COMMENTS

S.

MAYOR'S COMMENTS

- 1. Alaska Conference of Mayors/Sitka Meeting Report
- 2. SWAMC Fall Conference Report

T.

EXECUTIVE SESSION



Lake and Peninsula Borough

P.O. Box 495
King Salmon, Alaska 99613

Telephone: (907) 246-3421
Fax: (907) 246-6602



NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Notice is hereby given that the Lake and Peninsula Borough Assembly will conduct public hearings on

Tuesday, August 17, 1993 at 10:00 a.m.
in the
Assembly Chambers, Lake and Peninsula Borough Offices
#1 Jensen Road
King Salmon, Alaska

to receive public comments and questions relative to the following ordinances:

LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH ORDINANCE 93-05 *****

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING TITLE 9 OF THE LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH MUNICIPAL CODE BY ADDING CHAPTER 9.06 TO BE ENTITLED "SUBDIVISIONS", AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

This ordinance proposes to establish procedures for review and approval of preliminary plats, final plats, and right of way acquisition plats as well as outlining and defining general requirements, design standards, required improvements, public sites and land divisions other than subdivisions.

and

LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH ORDINANCE 93-06 *****

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING TITLE 9 OF THE LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH MUNICIPAL CODE, BY ADDING CHAPTER 9.07 TO BE ENTITLED "DEVELOPMENT PERMITS", AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

NOTICE AND AGENDA**SPECIAL JOINT PLANNING COMMISSION/ASSEMBLY WORKSHOP****September 20, 1993****2:00 P.M.****King Salmon, Alaska**

Notice is hereby given that the Lake and Peninsula Borough Planning Commission will hold a special workshop meeting on Monday, September 20, 1993, at 2:00 P.M., in the Borough Conference Room at the Lake and Peninsula Borough Offices, #1 Jensen Road, King Salmon, Alaska 99613. The Agenda shall be as follows:

- A. CALL TO ORDER - MAYOR**
- B. ROLL CALL**
- C. APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
- D. COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES**
 - 1. Janet George, Jeff Landes, et al./DOT&PF Annual CIP Report
 - 2. Rick Thompson (DNR) & Sue Flensburg/Coastal Mgt. Special Project
 - 3. Jim Glaspell, Resources Analysts/Coastal Management Plan
 - 4. Gordon Lewis, George Camelos, Lamar Cotten/Comprehensive Plan
- E. WORKSHOP ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION**
 - 1. Coastal Management Plan Review
 - 2. Overall Review of Draft Comprehensive Plan/AS 29.40
 - 3. Borough Surface Transportation Plan
 - 4. Rural Bulk Fuel Storage Problem
 - 5. Borough Land Selection Strategies/Tidelands Leases
 - 6. School Funding Issues
 - 7. Fisheries Advisory Committee Proposal
 - 8. Forward Funding Alternatives
 - 9. Lobbyist Alternatives/Issues
 - 10. State Capital Matching Grant Program
 - 11. Borough Capital Matching Grant Programs
 - 12. Borough Capital Improvement Project Priorities
 - a. Community CIP Priorities
 - b. Borough/Community Roads & Trails Priorities
 - c. Hydropower Projects
 - d. School Improvements/Bond Election

04/20/94 12:46
13. Subdivision Ordinance Analysis
14. Development Permit Ordinance Analysis
LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH → 15861097

ADJOURNMENT



Lake and Peninsula Borough

P.O. Box 495
King Salmon, Alaska 99613

Telephone: (907) 246-3421
Fax: (907) 246-6602



REGULAR ASSEMBLY MEETING
September 21, 1993, 10:00 a.m.
Port Alsworth, AK
REVISED AGENDA

Notice is hereby given that the Lake and Peninsula Borough Assembly will hold its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, September 21, 1993, at 10:00 A.M. in the Port Alsworth School Multi-purpose Room, Port Alsworth, Alaska.

The Agenda shall be as follows:

- A. **CALL TO ORDER**
- B. **ROLL CALL**
- C. **APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR**
 - 1. Statement: Community Planning
- D. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
- E. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
 - 1. Regular Meeting, August 17, 1993
- F. **PUBLIC HEARINGS**
 - 1. Ordinance 93-05 - Subdivision Ordinance
 - 2. Ordinance 93-06 - Development Permits
- G. **COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES**
 - 1. Sue Flensburg: Coastal Management Special Project
 - 2. Jim Glaspell: Coastal Management Plan
 - 3. Gordon Lewis: Comprehensive Plan
 - 4. Don Braun: School District Budget Letter
 - 5. Letter, Donald Blunk: Tourism/Film for PBS Broadcast
 - 6. Dave Wilder: Fisheries Task Force
- H. **COMMITTEE REPORTS**
 - 1. Planning Commission Report
- I. **ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS**
 - 1. Ordinance 93-05: Subdivision Ordinance
 - 2. Ordinance 93-06: Development Permits
 - 3. Ordinance 93-07: Fisheries Advisory Committee (introduction)
 - 4. Ordinance 93-08: Borough Raw Fish Tax Distribution (introduction)
 - 5. Resolution 93-27: Planning Commission Appointment
 - 6. Resolution 93-32: Capital Improvement Project Proposals
 - 7. Resolution 93-34: Borough Transportation Priorities
 - 8. Resolution 93-35: Abandoned Vehicle Grant Application
 - 9. Resolution 93-36: CDBG-REDI Grant Application
 - 10. Resolution 93-33: Requesting Municipal Assistance

04/20/94 12:45

LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH → 15861097

NO.169 P012

- 1. Resolution 93-49: Awarding FY'94 Borough Competitive CIP Grants**
- 13. Resolution 93-50: Accepting Coastal Management Plan Public Hearing Draft**
- 14. Resolution 93-51: Accepting Comprehensive Plan Public Hearing Draft**
- J. UNFINISHED BUSINESS**
 - 1. AML Conference Registration**
- K. NEW BUSINESS**
 - 1. Certification of 1993 Regular Borough Election Results**
 - 2. Proposed Amendments to State Capital Matching Grant Program**
 - 3. Lodge/Guide Sales Tax Proposal**
 - 4. Investment Proposal - U.S. Bankcorp**
 - 5. Alaska Close-up Proposal**
- L. INFORMATIONAL ITEMS (no action necessary)**
 - 1. DCED Grant Award: \$50,000.00 for Egegik Dock**
 - 2. Bristol Bay Borough letter/requesting consideration as site for entry level Seafood Processing classes.**
- M. MANAGER'S REPORT**
- N. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COORDINATOR'S REPORT**
- O. BOROUGH CLERK'S REPORT**
- P. TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING**
 - 1. November 16, 1993, 10:00AM, King Salmon**
- Q. CITIZEN'S COMMENTS**
- R. ASSEMBLY COMMENTS**
- S. MAYOR'S COMMENTS**
- T. EXECUTIVE SESSION**
- U. ADJOURNMENT**



Lake and Peninsula Borough

P.O. Box 495
King Salmon, Alaska 99613

Telephone: (907) 246-3421

Fax: (907) 246-6602



NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Notice is hereby given that the Lake and Peninsula Borough Assembly will conduct public hearings on

Tuesday, September 21, 1993 at 10:00 a.m.
in the
Port Alsworth School Multi-purpose Room,
Port Alsworth, Alaska

to receive public comments and questions relative to the following ordinances:

LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH ORDINANCE 93-05

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING TITLE 9 OF THE LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH MUNICIPAL CODE BY ADDING CHAPTER 9.06 TO BE ENTITLED "SUBDIVISIONS", AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

This ordinance proposes to establish procedures for review and approval of preliminary plats, final plats, and right of way acquisition plats as well as outlining and defining general requirements, design standards, required improvements, public sites and land divisions other than subdivisions.

and

LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH ORDINANCE 93-06

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING TITLE 9 OF THE LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH MUNICIPAL CODE, BY ADDING CHAPTER 9.07 TO BE ENTITLED "DEVELOPMENT PERMITS", AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

04/20/94 11:10

LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH → 15861097

NO.167 P003

This ordinance defines the purpose and intent of development permits and details procedure governing application and appeal as well as listing approval criteria.

Copies of these ordinances are available from the Borough Clerk, PO Box 495, King Salmon, AK 99613 or from any city or village office within the Lake and Peninsula Borough.



Lake and Peninsula Borough

P.O. Box 495
King Salmon, Alaska 99613

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REGULAR ASSEMBLY MEETING
October 19, 1993, 10:00 a.m.
King Salmon, AK

AGENDA

Notice is hereby given that the Lake and Peninsula Borough Assembly will hold its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, October 19, 1993, at 10:00 A.M. in the Assembly Chambers of the Lake and Peninsula Borough Building, #1 Jensen Road, King Salmon, Alaska.

The Agenda shall be as follows:

- A. **CALL TO ORDER**
- B. **ROLL CALL**
- C. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
- D. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
 - 1. Regular Meeting, September 21, 1993
 - 2. Canvassing Committee Meeting, October 15, 1993
- E. **APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR**
- F. **PUBLIC HEARINGS**
 - 1. Ordinance 93-05 - Subdivision Ordinance
 - 2. Ordinance 93-06 - Development Permits
 - 3. Ordinance 93-07 - Fisheries Advisory Committee
 - 4. Ordinance 93-08 - Borough Raw Fish Tax Distribution
- G. **COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES**
 - 1. Don Braun/Letter of 9/23/93/Air Quality Regulations
 - 2. Dennis Neidermeyer/Letter of 9/23/93/Effect of School Consolidation
 - 3. Gordon Lewis/Comprehensive Plan Public Hearing Draft
- H. **COMMITTEE REPORTS**
 - 1. Planning Commission Report
- I. **ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS**
 - 1. Ordinance 93-05: Subdivision Ordinance (adoption)
 - 2. Ordinance 93-06: Development Permits (adoption)
 - 3. Ordinance 93-07: Fisheries Advisory Committee (adoption)
 - 4. Ordinance 93-08: Borough Raw Fish Tax Distribution (adoption)
 - 5. Ordinance 93-09: Authorizing Issuance of G.O. Bonds (introduction)
 - 6. Resolution 93-43: Approving Matching Grant/Iliamna
 - 7. Resolution 93-44: Authorizing the Distribution of Borough Raw Fish Tax
 - 8. Resolution 93-45: Approving Borough Transportation CIP Plan
 - 9. Resolution 93-46: Approving State Capital Matching Grant Priorities
 - 10. Resolution 93-47: Approving Borough Land Selection Priorities
 - 11. Resolution 93-48: Approving Extra-Territorial Fish Tax Proposal

- 3. Appoint School Board Joint Committee Representatives**
- L. INFORMATIONAL ITEMS (no action necessary)**
 - 1. CRAA 1993 Program Plan Update**
 - 2. AML/JIA Board Meeting**
 - 3. FY94 Audit Report/Draft**
- M. MANAGER'S REPORT**
- N. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COORDINATOR'S REPORT**
- O. BOROUGH CLERK'S REPORT**
- P. TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING**
 - 1. December 21, 1993, 10:00AM, King Salmon**
- Q. CITIZEN'S COMMENTS**
- R. ASSEMBLY COMMENTS**
- S. MAYOR'S COMMENTS**
- T. EXECUTIVE SESSION**
- U. ADJOURNMENT**



Lake and Peninsula Borough

P.O. Box 495
King Salmon, Alaska 99613

Telephone: (907) 246-3421
Fax: (907) 246-6602



NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Notice is hereby given that the Lake and Peninsula Borough Assembly will conduct public hearings on

Tuesday, October 19, 1993 at 10:00 a.m.
in King Salmon, Alaska

in the Assembly Chambers at the Lake and Peninsula Borough Offices
#1 Jensen Road

to receive public comments and questions relative to
the following ordinances:

LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH ORDINANCE 93-05

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING TITLE 9 OF THE LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH MUNICIPAL CODE BY ADDING CHAPTER 9.06 TO BE ENTITLED "SUBDIVISIONS", AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

This ordinance proposes to establish procedures for review and approval of preliminary plats, final plats, and right of way acquisition plats as well as outlining and defining general requirements, design standards, required improvements, public sites and land divisions other than subdivisions.

and

LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH ORDINANCE 93-06

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING TITLE 9 OF THE LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH MUNICIPAL CODE, BY ADDING CHAPTER 9.07 TO BE ENTITLED "DEVELOPMENT PERMITS", AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.



Lake and Peninsula Borough

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Notice is hereby given that the Lake and Peninsula Borough Assembly will conduct public hearings on

Tuesday, December 21, 1993 at 10:00 a.m.
in King Salmon, Alaska
in the Assembly Chambers at the Lake and Peninsula Borough Offices
#1 Jensen Road

to receive public comments and questions relative to the following ordinances:

LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH ORDINANCE 93-05

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING TITLE 9 OF THE LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH MUNICIPAL CODE BY ADDING CHAPTER 9.06 TO BE ENTITLED "SUBDIVISIONS", AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

This ordinance proposes to establish procedures for review and approval of preliminary plats, final plats, and right of way acquisition plats as well as outlining and defining general requirements, design standards, required improvements, public sites and land divisions other than subdivisions.

and

LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH ORDINANCE 93-06

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING TITLE 9 OF THE LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH MUNICIPAL CODE, BY ADDING CHAPTER 9.07 TO BE ENTITLED "DEVELOPMENT PERMITS", AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.



Lake and Peninsula Borough

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REGULAR ASSEMBLY MEETING
November 16, 1993, 10:00 a.m.
King Salmon, AK

AGENDA

Notice is hereby given that the Lake and Peninsula Borough Assembly will hold its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, November 16, 1993, at 10:00 A.M. in the Assembly Chambers of the Lake and Peninsula Borough Building, 71 Jensen Road, King Salmon, Alaska.

The Agenda shall be as follows:

- A. **CALL TO ORDER**
- B. **ROLL CALL**
- C. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
- D. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
 - 1. Regular Meeting, October 19, 1993
- E. **APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR**
 - 1. Statement/Community Planning
- F. **PUBLIC HEARINGS**
 - 1. Ordinance 93-09 - Authorizing Issuance of G.O. Bonds
- G. **COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES**
- H. **COMMITTEE REPORTS**
 - 1. Planning Commission Report
- I. **ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS**
 - 1. Ordinance 93-05: Subdivision Ordinance
 - 2. Ordinance 93-06: Development Permits
 - 3. Ordinance 93-09: Authorizing Issuance of G.O. Bonds
 - 4. Ordinance 93-10: Revised FY95 Operating Budget (Introduction)
 - 5. Resolution 93-54: In Appreciation of Service/Wassie Balluta, Sr.
 - 6. Resolution 93-55: Certifying Fisheries Business Tax: Bristol Bay FMA
- J. **UNFINISHED BUSINESS**
 - 1. Extra Territorial Fish Tax - Bristol Bay Fisheries Management Area Problem
- K. **NEW BUSINESS**
 - 1. Planning Commission/Expired Terms: J.Lind, B.Arce and alternates E.Lind and Balluta
 - 2. Assembly Fax Machines Proposal

- I. UNFINISHED BUSINESS**
 - 1. Appoint Fisheries Advisory Committee Representatives
- J. NEW BUSINESS**
 - 1. Air Force Base Closure - Possibilities for Borough
- K. INFORMATIONAL ITEMS (no action necessary)**
 - 1. Skilled Workers Listing - School Construction Projects
 - 2. 1994 AML Conference, 1/18-1/21, Juneau
- L. MANAGER'S REPORT**
- M. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COORDINATOR'S REPORT**
- N. TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING**
 - 1. January 18, 1993, 10:00AM, King Salmon
- O. CITIZEN'S COMMENTS**
- P. ASSEMBLY COMMENTS**
- Q. MAYOR'S COMMENTS**
- R. EXECUTIVE SESSION**
- S. ADJOURNMENT**



Lake and Peninsula Borough

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JOINT ASSEMBLY/PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING
December 21, 1993, 10:00 a.m.
King Salmon, AK

AGENDA

Notice is hereby given that the Lake and Peninsula Borough Assembly and Planning Commission will hold a joint monthly meeting on Tuesday, December 21, 1993, at 11:00 A.M. in the Assembly Chambers of the Lake and Peninsula Borough Building, #1 Jensen Road, King Salmon, Alaska.

The Agenda shall be as follows:

- A. CALL TO ORDER
- B. ROLL CALL
- C. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- D. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
 - 1. Regular Assembly Meeting, November 16, 1993
 - 2. Joint Assembly/School Board Mtg, November 6, 1993
 - 3. Planning Commission Meeting, October 18, 1993
 - 4. Joint Planning/Assembly Meeting, October 18, 1993
- E. APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR
 - 1. Statement/Hicks, Boyd, Chandler & Falconer
- F. PUBLIC HEARINGS
 - 1. Ordinance 93-05 - Subdivisions
 - 2. Ordinance 93-06 - Development Permits
 - 3. Ordinance 93-10 - FY94 Budget Revision
- G. COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES
 - 1. Mary Anne Wilson, Senate Candidate
 - 2. Wassie Balluta, Sr.
 - 3. Jim Glaspell/Coastal Management Plan
- H. ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS
 - 1. Ordinance 93-05: Subdivision Ordinance (adoption)
 - 2. Ordinance 93-06: Development Permits (adoption)
 - 3. Ordinance 93-10: Revised FY94 Operating Budget (adoption)
 - 4. Resolution 93-56: RDA-REDI Grant Agreement with Egegik
 - 5. Resolution 93-57: Agreement With Chignik Lagoon
 - 6. Resolution 93-58: RDA-REDI Grant Participant Authorization
 - 7. Resolution 93-59: LEPC Agreement

- I. UNFINISHED BUSINESS**
 - 1. Appoint Fisheries Advisory Committee Representatives
 - 2. Air Force Base Closure/Possibilities for Borough
 - 3. Port Authority
- J. NEW BUSINESS**
 - 1. Perryville School/Community Useage
 - 2. Alaska State Rural Development Conference
 - 3. Copy Machine Proposal
 - 4. ADF&G Proposal
- K. INFORMATIONAL ITEMS (no action necessary)**
 - 1. Newspaper Articles/State Fishery Management
 - 2. Oil and Gas Lease Sale 85A (Shelikof Strait Exempt)
- L. MANAGER'S REPORT**
- M. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COORDINATOR'S REPORT**
- N. COMMITTEE REPORTS**
 - 1. School Capital Projects Committee
- O. TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING**
 - 1. February 15, 1994, 10:00AM, King Salmon
- P. CITIZEN'S COMMENTS**
- Q. ASSEMBLY COMMENTS**
- R. MAYOR'S COMMENTS**
- S. EXECUTIVE SESSION**
 - 1. Litigation/Deep Sea Fisheries
- T. ADJOURNMENT**



Lake and Peninsula Borough

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REGULAR ASSEMBLY MEETING
January 25, 1994, 10:00 a.m.
King Salmon, AK

AGENDA

Notice is hereby given that the Lake and Peninsula Borough Assembly will hold a regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, January 25, 1994, at 10:00 A.M. in the Assembly Chambers of the Lake and Peninsula Borough Building, #1 Jensen Road King Salmon, Alaska.

The Agenda shall be as follows:

- A. **CALL TO ORDER**
- B. **ROLL CALL**
- C. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
- D. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
 - 1. Joint Assembly/Planning Commission Meeting, 12/21/93
- E. **APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR**
 - 1. School District Appropriation
- F. **PUBLIC HEARINGS**
 - 1. Ordinance 93-06 - Development Permits
 - 2. Ordinance 93-11 - Egegik Dock Operations Plan
- G. **COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES**
 - 1. Dick Russell - ADF&G Funding Status/Ugashik Smolt Count
- H. **ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS**
 - 1. Ordinance 93-06: Development Permits (adoption)
 - 2. Ordinance 93-11: Egegik Dock Operations Plan (adoption)
 - 3. Resolution 94-01: Accepting Capital Matching Grant - Transportation and Public Facilities
 - 4. Resolution 94-02: Accepting Capital Matching Grant - Water, Sewer & Landfill Projects
 - 5. Resolution 94-03: Accepting Capital Matching Grant - Emergency Services Facilities & Equipment
 - 6. Resolution 94-04: Authorizing the Manager to Prepare an Agreement and Advance Funds for School Construction Projects
 - 7. Ordinance 94-01: Port Authority (Introduction)

- I. **UNFINISHED BUSINESS**
 - 1. Appoint Fisheries Advisory Committee Representatives
 - 2. Air Force Base Closure/Possibilities for Borough
 - 3. Port Authority
- J. **NEW BUSINESS**
 - 1. Perryville School/Community Useage
 - 2. Alaska State Rural Development Conference
 - 3. Copy Machine Proposal
 - 4. ADF&G Proposal
 - 5. Fishermen Safety Training
 - 6. BIA/ISTEA Road Grants
- K. **INFORMATIONAL ITEMS (no action necessary)**
 - 1. Newspaper Articles/State Fishery Management
 - 2. Oil and Gas Lease Sale 85A (Sheikof Strait Exempt)
 - 3. Wetlands Regulatory Questionnaire
 - 4. Bristol Bay Fisheries Conference
- L. **MANAGER'S REPORT**
- M. **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COORDINATOR'S REPORT**
- N. **COMMITTEE REPORTS**
 - 1. School Capital Projects Committee
- O. **TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING**
 - 1. February 22, 1994, 10:00AM, King Salmon
- P. **CITIZEN'S COMMENTS**
- Q. **ASSEMBLY COMMENTS**
- R. **MAYOR'S COMMENTS**
- S. **EXECUTIVE SESSION**
 - 1. Litigation/Deep Sea Fisheries
- T. **ADJOURNMENT**



Lake and Peninsula Borough

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REGULAR ASSEMBLY MEETING

February 1, 1994, 10:00 a.m.

King Salmon, AK

AGENDA

Notice is hereby given that the Lake and Peninsula Borough Assembly will hold a regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, February 1, 1994, at 10:00 A.M. in the Assembly Chambers of the Lake and Peninsula Borough Building, #1 Jensen Road, King Salmon, Alaska.

The Agenda shall be as follows:

- A. **CALL TO ORDER**
- B. **ROLL CALL**
- C. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
- D. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
 - 1. Joint Assembly/Planning Commission Meeting, 12/21/93
- E. **APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR**
 - 1. School District Appropriation
- F. **PUBLIC HEARINGS**
 - 1. Ordinance 93-06 - Development Permits
 - 2. Ordinance 93-11 - Egegik Dock Operations Plan
- G. **COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES**
 - 1. Dick Russell - ADF&G Funding Status/Ugashik Smolt Count
- H. **ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS**
 - 1. Ordinance 93-06: Development Permits (adoption)
 - 2. Ordinance 93-11: Egegik Dock Operations Plan (adoption)
 - 3. Resolution 94-01: Accepting Capital Matching Grant - Transportation and Public Facilities
 - 4. Resolution 94-02: Accepting Capital Matching Grant - Water, Sewer & Landfill Projects
 - 5. Resolution 94-03: Accepting Capital Matching Grant - Emergency Services Facilities & Equipment
 - 6. Resolution 94-04: Authorizing the Manager to Prepare an Agreement and Advance Funds for School Construction Projects
 - 7. Ordinance 94-01: Port Authority (introduction)

- K. INFORMATIONAL ITEMS (no action necessary)**
 - 1. BBNA 9th Annual Spring Fisheries Conference
 - 2. Borough Guest Housing
- L. MANAGER'S REPORT**
- M. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COORDINATOR'S REPORT**
- N. COMMITTEE REPORTS**
 - 1. School Capital Projects Committee
 - 2. Fisheries Advisory Committee
 - 3. Planning Commission
- O. TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING**
 - 1. April 19, 1994, 10:00AM, Igiugig
- P. CITIZEN'S COMMENTS**
- Q. ASSEMBLY COMMENTS**
- R. MAYOR'S COMMENTS**
- S. EXECUTIVE SESSION**
 - 1. Personnel/Manager Applicants
- T. ADJOURNMENT**



Lake and Peninsula Borough

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REGULAR ASSEMBLY MEETING
February 22 1994, 10:00 a.m.
King Salmon, AK

AGENDA

Notice is hereby given that the Lake and Peninsula Borough Assembly will hold a regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, February 22, 1994, at 10:00 A.M. in the Assembly Chambers of the Lake and Peninsula Borough Building, #1 Jensen Road, King Salmon, Alaska.

The Agenda shall be as follows:

- A. **CALL TO ORDER**
- B. **ROLL CALL**
- C. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
- D. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
 - 1. Regular Assembly Meeting, 2/1/94
- E. **APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR**
 - 1. Statement/Hicks, Boyd, Chandler & Falconer
- F. **PUBLIC HEARINGS**
 - 1. Ordinance 93-06 - Development Permits
 - 2. Ordinance 93-11 - Egegik Dock Operations Plan
 - 3. Ordinance 94-01 - Port Authority
- G. **COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES**
 - 1. Ole Mathisen - Lake Becharof Study
 - 2. Bill Pearce - Superintendent, Katmai National Park
- H. **ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS**
 - 1. Ordinance 93-06: Development Permits (adoption)
 - 2. Ordinance 93-11: Egegik Dock Operations Plan (adoption)
 - 3. Ordinance 94-01: Port Authority (adoption)
 - 4. Resolution 94-04: Authorizing the Manager to Prepare an Agreement and Advance Funds for School Construction Projects
 - 5. Resolution 94-35: Supporting the Incorporation of Egegik
 - 6. Resolution 94-06: Supporting Chignik ADF&G Office
 - 7. Resolution 94-07: Opposing the Closure of King Salmon Airport Radar Approach Control
- I. **UNFINISHED BUSINESS**
 - 1. Appoint Fisheries Advisory Committee Representative (Chignik District)



Lake and Peninsula Borough

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Notice is hereby given that the Lake and Peninsula Borough Assembly will conduct public hearings on

Tuesday, February 22, 1994 at 10:00 a.m.
in King Salmon, Alaska
in the Assembly Chambers at the Lake and Peninsula Borough Offices
#1 Jensen Road

to receive public comments and questions relative to the following ordinances:

LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH ORDINANCE 93-06

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING TITLE 9 OF THE LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH MUNICIPAL CODE, BY ADDING CHAPTER 9.07 TO BE ENTITLED "DEVELOPMENT PERMITS", AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

This ordinance defines the purpose and intent of development permits and details procedure governing application and appeal as well as listing approval criteria.

and

LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH ORDINANCE 93-11

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING TITLE 7 OF THE LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH MUNICIPAL CODE BY ADDING CHAPTER 7.05, ENTITLED "EGEGIK DOCK OPERATIONS PLAN", AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

This ordinance outlines ownership, enforcement policies, procedures, and maintenance and management responsibilities of the Egegik Dock.

and

LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH ORDINANCE 94-01

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH TO CREATE A PORT AUTHORITY UNDER AS 29.35.600 - 29.35.730 HAVING THE PURPOSES, POWERS, AND OTHER ATTRIBUTES AS SET FORTH IN THIS ORDINANCE.



Lake and Peninsula Borough

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REGULAR ASSEMBLY MEETING
March 15, 1994, 10:00 a.m.
King Salmon, AK

AGENDA

Notice is hereby given that the Lake and Peninsula Borough Assembly will hold a regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, March 15, 1994, at 10:00 A.M. in the Assembly Chambers of the Lake and Peninsula Borough Building, #1 Jensen Road, King Salmon, Alaska.

The Agenda shall be as follows:

- A. CALL TO ORDER
- B. ROLL CALL
- C. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- D. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
 - 1. Regular Meeting, 2/22/94
 - 2. Special Meeting, 3/04/94
- E. APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR
 - 1. Statement/Resource Analysts
- F. PUBLIC HEARING⁹
 - 1. Ordinance 93-06: Development Permits
 - 2. Ordinance 94-02: Amending Permanent Fund Ordinance
- G. COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES
- H. ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS
 - 1. Ordinance 93-06: Development Permits (adoption)
 - 2. Ordinance 94-02: Amending Permanent Fund Ordinance (adoption)
 - 3. Resolution 94-08: CDBG/REDI Grant Application
 - 4. Ordinance 94-03: Amending Sales and Use Tax (introduction)
 - 5. Ordinance 94-04: FY95 Budget
- I. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
 - 1. LEPC Disposition
 - 2. Fisheries Business Tax
- J. NEW BUSINESS
 - 1. Copy Machine Proposal
 - 2. Consortium to Contract Borough Health Care Services
 - 3. Egegik Public Dock/Addendum to Design Agreement
 - 4. Travel Policy Clarification

LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH
PLANNING COMMITTEE AGENDA
January 20, 1992

- I. Borough Mission Statement: (To be developed).
- II. Planning Areas:
 - A. Education Planning - Joint District/Borough Education Long-range Planning Committee has been formed and is addressing these issues. This committee will also formulate plans for the use of the recently created School Endowment Fund.
 - B. Coastal Management Plan - Presently being prepared in cooperation with BCRSA.
 - C. Borough Comprehensive Plan - Deals primarily with land-use planning; presently seeking a CDBG Grant and legislative appropriation to fund preparation.
 - D. Emergency Response Plan - Will be prepared as a total Bristol Bay Region-wide plan. LPB's Planning Committee will be the coordinating body to represent the Borough's interests.
 - E. Economic Development Plan - Although this area may be addressed to some extent in the Comprehensive Plan, special planning will be needed in this area to address issues relating to commercial fishing, recreation and tourism, mining and mineral (including gravel) development, and other economic development potential.
 - F. Capital Improvement Projects Plan - To be used both in seeking State and federal funds as well as Borough funds; this plan will attempt to identify and prioritize community projects and potential funding sources. It will be developed initially as a five-year plan and then updated annually.
 - G. Financial Plan - This plan will be two-fold: (1) To identify and implement potential revenue sources, and (2) To develop financial plans for the use of the special funds that have been created by the Borough Assembly (Capital Projects Fund and Permanent or Reserve Fund). This plan may also include long-range budgeting, which would incorporate the five-year capital improvement projects plan.

- H. Land Selection Plan - This one-time effort will prepare a strategy for the selection of State lands by the Borough pursuant to its entitlement.
- I. Community Services Plan - This planning effort will identify the scope of services which the Borough should undertake to provide to communities within the Borough and how those services should be provided. Such services may include such areas as the following:
 - 1. Financial Assistance
 - a. General Assistance - Pass through State Revenue Sharing and Municipal Assistance; direct Borough assistance for general public purposes.
 - b. Capital Improvement Projects - Borough participation in community capital improvement projects on a formula or priority basis.
 - c. Other - Special projects such as home heating oil assistance/subsidies and special educational program assistance including continuing education for adults.
 - 2. Technical Assistance
 - a. Administrative consulting in such areas as finance (budgeting, accounting, purchasing, etc.), risk management, personnel, and elections.
 - b. Planning Assistance and Land Use Management, including comprehensive planning, platting, and land use code enforcement.
 - c. Training Programs such as volunteer firefighter training, policymaking, facilities maintenance, etc.
 - d. Legal Assistance in ordinance drafting, statutory and regulatory interpretation, and general legal counsel.
 - e. Grant Application and Administration.
 - f. Lobbying and Legislative/Agency Liason assistance to help communities obtain funds from State and federal sources.

LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH

PLANNING COMMITTEE AGENDA

June 15, 1992

6:00 P.M.

King Salmon, Alaska

1. Call to Order
2. Minutes from Previous Meeting
3. Community Projects Status Report
 - * Port Alsworth Airport Relocation/Reconstruction - *se*
 - * Nondalton Airport Improvements - *Late July*
 - * Kokhanok Water/Sewer System - *RFP's*
 - * Igiugig Airport Improvements -
 - * Egegik Airport Relocation/Reconstruction/Dock -
 - * Chignik Lagoon Airport Relocation/Reconstruction -
 - * Chignik Lake Landfill/Airport Improvements -
4. Coastal Management Planning/Status Report - *\$73,400 - 6,000 = 67,400*
5. Solid Waste Management Plan/Status Report - *Alaska Health Project **
6. LEPC Planning Grant/Status Report - *Regional Divided*
7. Borough Comprehensive Plan/RFP - *use of visioning (Pedro Bay)*
8. Land Selection Plan/RFP - *proper levels of service*
9. Capital Projects Plan/Planning Approach
10. Fisheries Enhancement Planning/Studies
 - a. Black Lake
 - b. Becharof Lake
11. Service Areas Concepts/Discussion
12. Borough Special Funds/Operations Planning
13. DCRA "Super Borough" Study
14. Other Matters
15. Adjournment

* Should the "Planning Committee" become the "Planning Commission" ?



Lake and Peninsula Borough

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King Salmon, Alaska 99613

Telephone: (907) 246-3421

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PLANNING COMMITTEE AGENDA

August 17, 1992

6:00 P.M.

King Salmon, Alaska

Borough Building

- A. CALL TO ORDER
- B. MINUTES FROM PREVIOUS MEETING
- C. COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES
 - 1. Introduction of Guests/Visitors
 - 2. SWAMC Solid Waste Management Planning Team
- C. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
 - ✓ 1. Levelock Service Area Proposal
 - ✓ 2. Borough Special Funds Criteria (Ord. No. 92-19)
 - ✓ 3. DCRA/L&P Super Borough Study (Joint Meeting)
- D. NEW BUSINESS
 - ✓ 1. Review Comprehensive Plan Proposals (Amended RFP)
 - ✓ 2. Planning Commission Proposal (Ord. No. 92-21)
 - ✓ 3. Capital Improvements Planning (Grants).
- E. COMMITTEE REPORTS
 - ✓ 1. Coastal Management Plan
 - 2. Fisheries Enhancement Studies - Becharof & Chignik
 - 3. Solid Waste Management Plan
 - 4. LEPC Plan
 - 5. Comprehensive Plan/Land Selection/Capital Projects
- F. COMMUNITY REPORTS
 - 1. Chignik Bay:
Sewer Project/Airport Improvements/Boat Harbor/
Road to Chignik Lagoon/School Improvements
 - 2. Chignik Lagoon:
Solid Waste Incinerator/Community
Building/Village Store/Fire Protection/Electrical
Power Plant/Road to Chignik Bay

3. Chignik Lake:
Landfill & Road Project/Community Building/Airport
Extension & Lights/Water & Sewer Upgrade/Fire
Truck
4. Egegik:
Public Dock Project/Airport Relocation/Community
Building Improvements/Road
Gravel/Ambulance/Landfill Improvements/Shower &
Laundry Facility
5. Igiugig:
Water & Sewer Improvements/Airport Improvements
6. Iliamna:
Equipment Storage Building/Nondalton Road/Heavy
Equipment/Tazimina Hydroelectric Project
7. Ivanof Bay:
Electrical Generators/Airport Relocation/School
Gymnasium/Beach Erosion Control/Landfill
8. Kokhanok:
Water & Sewer Improvements/Electrical
Upgrade/Landfill Improvements/School
Addition/Health Clinic/Heavy Equipment
9. Levelock:
Airport Runway Lighting/Community Building/Roads
Electrical Extensions
10. Newhalen:
Heavy Equipment/Ambulance/Laundramat/Landfill
Closure and Relocation/Tazimina Hydroelectric
11. Nondalton:
Health Clinic/Fuel Storage Facility/Tazimina
Hydroelectric Project
12. Pedro Bay:
Public Health & Office Building/Fire Truck/Boat
Storage Facility/Roads & Trails Upgrade/Bulk Fuel
Storage/Fuel Truck/Cemetery Upgrade/New School
13. Perryville:
Fuel Tank/Fuel Truck/Road & Bridge Upgrade/Water
and Electrical Hookups/Diaster Shelter
14. Pilot Point:
Electrical System Upgrade/Landfill
Improvements/Gravel/Ambulance/School Bus/New
School and Gymnasium/Airport Improvements/Dock
Feasibility Study/Equipment Maintenance Building/
Seafood Industrial Park/Child Care Center



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LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH PLANNING COMMITTEE NOTICE AND AGENDA October 19, 1992 9:00 A.M.

Notice is hereby given that the Lake and Peninsula Borough Planning Committee will hold its regular monthly meeting on Monday, October 19, 1992, at 9:00 A.M. in the Assembly Chambers of the Lake and Peninsula Borough Offices, #1 Jensen Road, King Salmon, Alaska 99613. The Agenda shall be as follows:

- A. CALL TO ORDER - Chairman
- B. ROLL CALL
- C. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- D. APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM PREVIOUS MEETING
- E. PUBLIC HEARINGS - (None)
- F. COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES - *SWANC Consultant Team*
Ovet Tokala
Annaliese
- G. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
 - 1. Solid Waste Management Plan Update
 - 2. Comprehensive Plan/Consultant Contract
 - 3. FY93 Community Capital Improvement Priorities
 - 4. Capital Improvement Fund Guidelines
- H. NEW BUSINESS
 - 1. Local Boundary Commission/Public Hearings on "Superborough"
 - 2. Planning Commission Appointment Recommendations
 - 3. Land Selection Issue Paper/Community Planning
- I. COMMITTEE REPORTS AND COMMENTS
- J. CITIZEN COMMENTS
- K. ADJOURNMENT

3. Direct Services

- a. Education (through the Lake & Peninsula School District).
- b. Supplemental Health and Medical Services (Contractual services to help meet seasonal needs in communities impacted by fishing and recreational interests.
- c. Solid Waste Management, including sanitary landfill development, maintenance and compliance efforts.
- d. Bulk Heating Oil Purchasing, Storage and Distribution.
- e. Platting and Recording of Land Records.



Lake and Peninsula Borough

P.O. Box 495
King Salmon, Alaska 99613

Telephone: (907) 246-3421
Fax: (907) 246-6602



LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH REGULAR PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING November 16, 1992 6:00 P.M.

Notice is hereby given that the Lake and Peninsula Borough Planning Commission will hold its regular monthly meeting on Monday, November 16, 1992, at 6:00 P.M. in the Assembly Chambers of the Lake and Peninsula Borough Offices, #1 Jensen Road, P.O. Box 495, King Salmon, Alaska 99613. The Agenda shall be as follows:

- A. CALL TO ORDER
- B. ROLL CALL
- C. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- D. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
- E. PUBLIC HEARINGS (None)
- F. COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES
 - 1. Gordon Lewis/Comprehensive Plan Workshop
 - 2. Brett Jokela & Annalee McConnell/Solid Waste Plan *majorie*
- G. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
 - ✓1. Review Proposed Capital Project Fund Ordinance
 - ✓2. Review Proposed Permanent Fund Ordinance
- H. NEW BUSINESS
 - ✓1. Election of Chair-person and Vice Chair-person
 - ✓2. Determination of Terms of Office (By Lots)
 - ✓3. Review Community Survey Questionnaire
 - ✓4. Land Selection Issue Paper/Priorities
 - ✓5. Zoning & Subdivision Ordianances
 - ✓6. ISTE A Road Fund Priorities
- I. COMMITTEE REPORTS AND COMMENTS
- J. CITIZEN COMMENTS
- K. ADJOURNMENT

15. Port Alsworth:
Electrical System Upgrade/Airport/Public Roads

16. Port Heiden:
Medical Clinic Building/Road Reconstruction

17. Uqashik:
Landfill Improvements/Well
Improvements/Underground Electrical Lines

G. OTHER MATTERS

H. ADJOURNMENT



Lake and Peninsula Borough

P.O. Box 495

King Salmon, Alaska 99613

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**LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH
REGULAR PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING NOTICE AND AGENDA
December 14, 1992
6:00 P.M.
King Salmon, Alaska 99613**

Notice is hereby given that the Lake and Peninsula Borough Planning Commission will hold its regular monthly meeting on Monday, December 14, 1992, at 6:00 P.M. in the Borough Conference Room at the Lake and Peninsula Borough Offices, #1 Jensen Road, P.O. Box 495, King Salmon, Alaska 99613. The Agenda shall be as follows:

- A. CALL TO ORDER
- B. ROLL CALL
- C. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- D. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
- E. PUBLIC HEARINGS (None)
- F. COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES
 - 1. Gordon Lewis - Community Planning
 - a. Comprehensive Plan Mapping Update
 - b. Report on Community Attitude Survey
 - c. Borough Land Selection Criteria/Strategy
- G. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
 - 1. Report on Lodge and Guide Franchise Concept - Glen
 - 2. Report on SWAMC Battery Recycling Grant - Glen
 - 3. Ordinance 92-25 - Borough Permanent Fund - Glen
- H. NEW BUSINESS
 - 1. ISTEPA Planning Grant Application - Glen
 - 2. Transportation Planning Issue Papers - Gordon
 - 3. Borough Governance Issue Paper - Gordon
 - 4. Land Use Regulation Issue Paper - Gordon
 - 5. Borough Planning Newsletter/December - Gordon
 - 6. Community Capital Improvement Priorities - Glen
- I. COMMITTEE REPORTS AND COMMENTS
- K. ADJOURNMENT

**LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH
REGULAR PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING NOTICE AND AGENDA
January 18, 1993
6:00 P.M.
King Salmon, Alaska**

Notice is hereby given that the Lake and Peninsula Borough Planning Commission will hold its regular monthly meeting on Monday, January 18, 1993, at 6:00 P.M. in the Borough Conference Room at the Lake and Peninsula Borough Offices, #1 Jensen Road, P.O. Box 495, King Salmon Alaska 99613. The Agenda shall be as follows:

- A. CALL TO ORDER
- B. ROLL CALL
- C. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- D. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
- E. PUBLIC HEARINGS
- F. COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES
 - 1. Marjorie Dunaway/Battery Recycling Grant
 - 2. Brett Jokela & Annalee McConnell/Solid Waste Management Plan: Submit and Review Final Plan
 - 3. Gordon Lewis, Lamar Cotten & George Cannelos
 - a. Planning Report #8: Numbers and Statistics
 - b. Community Survey Questionnaire Results
 - c. Borough Governance Plan Discussion
 - d. Borough Land Selection Update
 - e. ISTEА Road Priorities
 - f. Borough/Community Mapping - Village Updates
 - g. Land Use Regulation/Zoning & Subdivision Ord.
 - h. Borough Planning Newsletter/January
- G. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
 - 1. Report on Lodge and Guide Franchise Concept - Glen
 - 2. Ordinance No. 92-25/Borough Permanent Fund - Glen
 - 3. Community Capital Improvement Priorities - Glen
 - 4. ISTEА Planning Grant Application - Glen
- H. NEW BUSINESS
 - 1. APA/DCRA Planning Commission Training/Spring 1993
 - 2. Subdivision Plat Review/Nellie's Subdivision
 - 3. Borough Planner Proposal/Tom Duncan
 - 4. Village Census Update Proposal/Debi Jacko
- I. COMMITTEE REPORTS AND CITIZEN COMMENTS
- K. ADJOURNMENT

**LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH
REGULAR PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING NOTICE AND AGENDA
February 15, 1993
2:00 P.M. Planning Workshop
6:00 P.M. Business Meeting
King Salmon, Alaska**

Notice is hereby given that the Lake and Peninsula Borough Planning Commission will hold its regular monthly meeting on Monday, February 15, 1993, with a Planning Workshop at 2:00 P.M. and a Business Meeting at 6:00 P.M., in the Borough Conference Room at the Lake and Peninsula Borough Offices, #1 Jensen Road, P.O. Box 495, King Salmon, Alaska 99613. The Agenda shall be as follows:

**PLANNING WORKSHOP AGENDA
2:00 P.M.**

1. Community Attitude Survey Results
2. Community Mapping Update/Community Profile Maps
3. ISTEIA Road Priorities/Regional and Community Projects
4. Borough Land Selection Update
5. Borough Governance/Services
6. Revenue and Expense Long-range Forecast
7. Recreation Planning Issue Paper
8. Proposed Subdivision Ordinance
9. Agenda for March Workshop (March 10 & 11)

**BUSINESS MEETING AGENDA
6:00 P.M.**

- A. CALL TO ORDER
- B. ROLL CALL
- C. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- D. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
- E. PUBLIC HEARINGS
- F. COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES
 1. Don Braun/Chignik Hydropower Project
 2. Gordon Lewis/Comprehensive Plan Update
- G. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
 1. Ordinance No. 92-25/Borough Permanent Fund
 2. Community Capital Improvement Priorities
 3. ISTEIA Planning Grant Application
 4. Borough Planner Proposal/FY94 Budget

(Using the comprehensive plan to identify issues, problems, opportunities, and as a basis for zoning and subdivision action.)

3. The Subdivision Ordinance - Gordon Lewis
(Examination of the process and available options.)
4. Borough Land Selection - Gordon Lewis
(Latest maps and acreage numbers; village mapping update.)
5. Borough Land Use Controls - Gordon Lewis
(Coastal Management vs. Subdivision Ordinance - which works best? Objectives, methods and procedures.)

PLANNING COMMISSION BUSINESS MEETING
Thursday, March 11, 1993
4:00 P.M.

- A. CALL TO ORDER
- B. ROLL CALL
- C. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- D. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
- E. PUBLIC HEARINGS
- F. COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES
- G. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
 1. Resolution No. 93-09: CIP Evaluation Criteria
- H. NEW BUSINESS
 1. Planning Commission Vacancy - Dave McClure
 2. Community Development Coordinator Position
 3. Alexandria Subdivision Plat Review
- I. COMMITTEE REPORTS AND CITIZEN COMMENTS
 1. Report on Newhalen-Nondalton Road Meeting/Chairman
 1. USAF Letter/Big Mountain Cleanup Schedule/Manager
- K. ADJOURNMENT

**LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH
PLANNING WORKSHOP AND REGULAR MEETING NOTICE AND AGENDA
March 10 & 11, 1993
King Salmon, Alaska**

Notice is hereby given that the Lake and Peninsula Borough Planning Commission will hold a special Planning Workshop on Wednesday and Thursday, March 10 & 11, 1993, and its regular monthly business meeting on Thursday, March 11, 1993, in the Borough Conference Room at #1 Jensen Road, P.O. Box 495, King Salmon, Alaska 99613. The Agenda will be as follows:

**PLANNING COMMISSION WORKSHOP AGENDA
FIRST DAY**

Wednesday, March 10, 1993
10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.

1. Community Survey Results Analysis - Gordon Lewis
(What do the results of the survey really tell us?)
2. Borough Economic Overview and Projection - Lamar Cotten
(Forecast of Borough revenues and expenditures.)
3. Special Funds and Conditions for Funding - Lamar Cotten
(More ideas about how to administer the Borough's special funds.)
4. Government and Community Relations - Lamar Cotten
(The service roles of State, Borough and Community governments and their relationships to each other.)
5. ISTEA/BIA Road Priorities and Project Detail - George Cannelos (Coordinating and leveraging funding sources)
 - a. Regional Road Projects
 - b. Community Road Projects
6. Capital Improvement Project Evaluation/Scoring Process
George Cannelos, Lamar Cotten & Gordon Lewis
(Using the CIP Criteria to prioritize projects.)
7. Cominco's Pebble Copper Deposit - Glen Vernon
(Potential impacts and benefits, Borough roles.)

SECOND DAY

Thursday, March 11, 1993
9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

1. Land Use Planning and Control - Gordon Lewis
(Objectives and methods of land use control.)
2. Comprehensive Plan Goals and Community Survey Results
Gordon Lewis, George Cannelos & Lamar Cotten



Lake and Peninsula Borough Newsletter

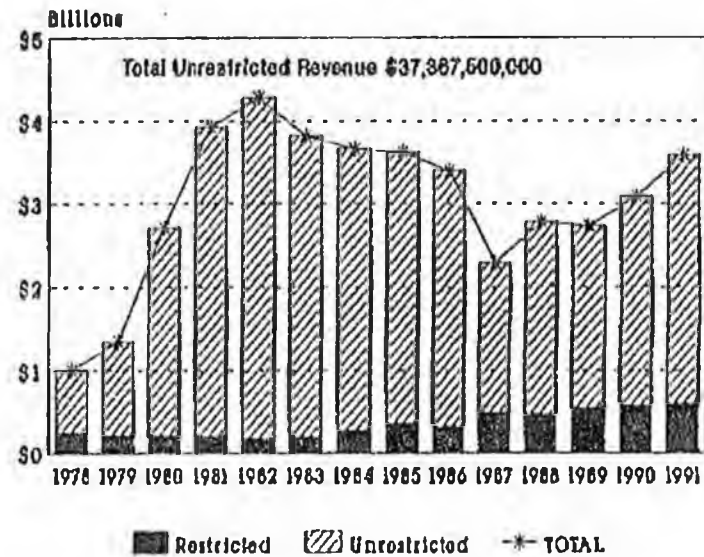
Lake and Peninsula Borough King Salmon, Alaska number 4, March 1993

March Workshop has CIP Focus

The Lake and Peninsula Borough is getting serious about capital projects. The Borough planning commission is wrestling with allocating money to specific projects. This area has plenty of needs and several worthy projects have been proposed. But, the Borough needs to develop an equitable process for fund projects. The state has had extensive experience in funding capital projects. Before we discuss a process for the Borough lets look at the state experience.

The chart below shows the state revenue picture between fiscal years 1978 and 1991. As you can see the state has done not too badly. The restricted revenue money must be used for a specific purpose. The unrestricted revenue can be allocated by the legislature to things like capital projects. The state took in over 37 Billion dollars for a population that averaged well under 500,000 people.

Many people are now asking where this all the money went.



The chart on the next page shows how the legislature allocated this money. "Operating" referers to the state government, "debt service" is payment on state bonds, "loans" are loans for fisheries and small business and last but not least are funds for capital projects. The state spent 5.9 Billion dollars on capital projects

during the period it received 37 Billion dollars or about 16%. State agencies, primarily DOPF, would

THE
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Scenic Escarpments and Historic Sites
 Scenic or Historic Highways
 Landscaping and other scenic beautification
 Historic Preservation
 Rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation buildings, structures and facilities
 Conversion or Preservation of abandoned Railroad Corridors
 Control and removal of Outdoor Advertising
 Archeological Planning & Research
 Mitigation of Water Pollution from Highway Runoff

As you can see some of the categories would be a long stretch of the imagination in the case of Lake and Peninsula Borough. However, some of these categories do fit well. The DOTFF has tied some additional strings to the money and its spending. DOTFF has modified the timing of its capital improvement budget request to the legislature to allow time for the boroughs to put together requests. The borough will have to decide if it should accept money from this program and get busy preparing a list of projects for DOTFF by the end of February. The Borough Planning Commission and Assembly will be addressing this issue at the December and January meetings. If you want more information on the ISTEA program you can contact Glen Yemon, Borough Manager in King Salmon at 246-3421. An issue paper which was given to the Assembly and Planning Commission is available. If you have any ideas for projects in your community or ideas about how the borough should face this issue please feel free to talk to your local Assembly or Planning Commission member.

Future Funding Prospects

The new federal administration has proposed spending 20 Billion dollars per year on major infrastructure development ("public investment" in campaign parlance) projects. Because of the long lead time for planning and design of any major development program, the spending at this level will get off to a slow start. To spend the money quickly many big projects will be put on hold and the money spent on the more mundane, and labor intensive projects that involve the three Rs - repairing, rehabilitation, and rebuilding. The reported consensus is that the most that can be spent is about 10 billion before the end of the fiscal year on September 30 1993. And to spend that, probably half the money will have to go directly to local governments, perhaps in the form of no strings block grants, because of the limits on how much money state agencies can absorb. This funding will be in addition to the ISTEA program.

Community Profile Updates

Perhaps some of you have seen the Community Profiles done by the state Department of Community and Regional Affairs. These one page community guides are going to be updated during the coming year. The process will begin by updating the community infrastructure information. New roads, buildings, power lines and other community improvements will be added to the base map. A draft of the base map will be shown up in your community shortly. The idea is to use new aerial photography and local knowledge to put together current versions of these useful community tools.

From the Borough Manager:

More community representatives were in attendance at our November Planning and Assembly meetings than ever before. We appreciate the high level of community involvement and participation and encourage each community to continue to be involved in helping to mold our future with your suggestions and recommendations.

- At its December 14th meeting, Mayor Tom Greene of Nondalton was appointed Planning Commission Chairman and Assembly Member Bob Arce of Ilamna was appointed Vice Chairman. The Planning Commission spent several hours with planning consultant Gordon Lewis reviewing the Community Attitude Survey that

will be sent out during the month of December. School students in each community will help distribute and gather the survey questionnaires, and will assist anyone who needs help in filling it out. We encourage every household in each community to participate in the survey. Your participation will help assure that your Borough government is as responsive as possible to the needs and desires of all who live here.

Several major planning issues were discussed at the meeting, including Borough Land Selection, Land Use Planning, and Transportation Planning. It was noted earlier in this newsletter that the Borough will receive approximately \$100,000 per year during the next several years to improve surface transportation (roads). The Planning Commission and Assembly will be soon be making important decisions about how these funds should be used by the Borough. One possibility under consideration is to begin to build regional roads to connect at least some of our villages such as Chituk Bay to Chigik Lagoon and Nondalton to Nondalton Ilamna. Another possibility is to upgrade roads within the communities. The survey questionnaire mentioned above will give you as Borough residents a chance to tell us which of these or other options you prefer.

Your responses to the survey questionnaire will also help the Planning Commission and Assembly make very important basic decisions about what services should be offered by the Borough and what services should be provided exclusively by the communities. When the Borough was formed three years ago, its main purpose was to preserve the boundaries of the Lake and Peninsula School District and to assure continued educational excellence in our schools. Since its incorporation, the Borough has also taken upon itself planning and planning powers. Now the Borough must make important decisions about whether to expand its role by providing other services such as building and maintaining regional roads, or whether it should limit its services and powers to those required by state law.

Finally, most of you are aware of the so-called "Super Borough" controversy that was recently generated by a report prepared by the staff of the Local Boundary Commission. Thanks largely to the direct involvement of many of our community residents, the Local Boundary Commission recently voted to have its "Model Borough Boundaries" reflect the existing boundaries of the Lake and Peninsula and Bristol Bay Boroughs and to reflect a separate borough boundary for the Dillingham Census Area. This decision by the Local Boundary Commission is will help assure that the Lake and Peninsula Borough will continue to exist in its present form rather than being merged with other areas.

Best wishes to all of you for a joyous holiday season!

Sincerely,

Glen Yemon
 Borough Manager

Here are some dates to remember

Planning Commission meets in King Salmon December 14
 Assembly meets in King Salmon December 15
 District Basketball Tournament North in Kokavik December 16 - 18
 School Board meeting January 14
 Next Planning Commission January 18
 Next Assembly January 19



Lake and Peninsula Borough Newsletter

Lake and Peninsula Borough

King Salmon, Alaska

number 2, December 1992

Land Selections

Planning Commission and Assembly are to consider land selections, platting ordinance, land use controls. The Lake and Peninsula Borough is entitled to receive land from the state under the Municipal Entitlement Act. The Planning Commission will be reviewing updated land status and developing a draft list of nominations for the Assembly. Only certain areas of state land are eligible under the selection act but other lands may be available. Some tough decision will be made about what lands the Borough should select. The state department of Natural Resources will be certifying an entitlement amount in the future. Land available for Borough ownership is very limited and not close to existing communities. Most of the land on the south side of the Borough is retained in federal ownership in national parks, preserves, monuments and wildlife refuges. The remaining land on the north side of the Alaskan Peninsula is a mixture of native corporation lands with a few parcels of state land. Maps showing up to date land status will be available at the December Planning Commission meeting.

New Ordinances

The Planning Commission will be getting its first look at a subdivision ordinance for the Borough. State law dictates that the Borough get involved in the subdividing of land. The platting ordinance will provide a mechanism for the Borough to implement its statutory duties and ensure a smooth process for all those involved. As a part of this effort, the Commission will also be investigating a method of implementation of its comprehensive plan once it is adopted. Land use controls are one commonly used mechanism to implement certain features of a comprehensive plan. They will also strengthen local self-determination by allowing the Borough, communities and residents a formal process to affect development.

What is ISTEA?

Pronounced "ice tea" this new federal highway administration program is bringing big changes to rural areas in Alaska, especially boroughs. Officially the "Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act" (ISTEA) this federal program proposes to spend \$31 Billion in six years on transportation improvements. In the current year the program was under-funded by congress 4.6 billion dollars. Alaska has received \$42.76 million for the current federal fiscal year (FY93) which ends on October 1, 1993.

The state is allocating ISTEA money directly to the boroughs, but not to cities from this fund. The state department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOTPF) is responsible for administering the program and has determined that the Lake and Peninsula Borough will receive \$500,000 during FY93. This works out to be about \$294 per person in the Borough. Anchorage by comparison will receive about \$422 per person. Bristol Bay Borough and Aleutians East Borough will get \$500,000 each. As usual with federal acts, the ISTEA name doesn't convey the scope of what this money may be used for. DOTPF has identified ten categories as eligible as transportation enhancements under the act.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Paths, trails, and Facilities.



Lake and Peninsula Borough Newsletter

Lake and Peninsula Borough

King Salmon, Alaska

number 5, April 1993

An issue during the development of the Comprehensive Plan has been the Borough's relationship with the seventeen communities within the Borough. Too often a regional government and the communities within it don't establish a mutually understood and accepted relationship. The result is too often endless disagreements on issues such as finances, ownership, legal liabilities and general responsibilities concerning services and powers.

SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM OPTIONS

Rural Alaska communities have a variety of options to provide services at the local level. It is common for public services to be provided by a number of different entities even in small communities. Often local government entities work together and are used as "tools" to obtain funding for services and capital improvements.

The review in this newsletter includes information on: the method of incorporation; source(s) of funding; legal source of authority and responsibility; who and how decisions are made; what are typical functions and responsibilities; and legal relationship to the Borough. Only three types of community organizations; Cities, Tribal Councils and Community Associations are covered.

CITY GOVERNMENT - There are three levels of city government in Alaska:

Home rule (requires 3,500 residents)

First class (requires 400 residents)

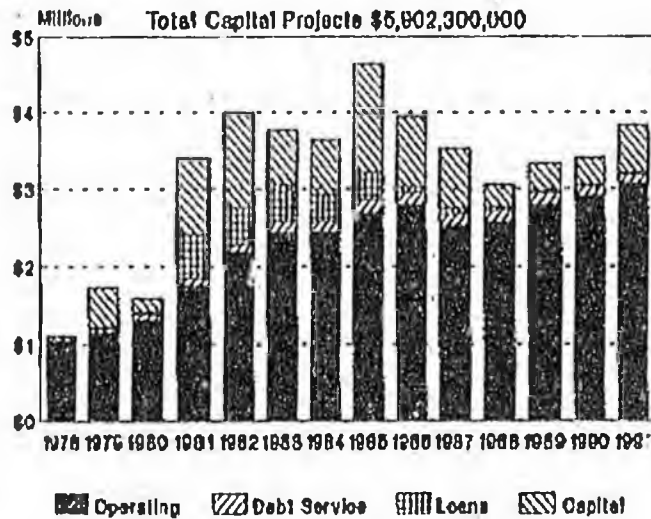
Second class (requires 25 residents)

No community in the Borough has 400 or more residents, so we will only discuss second class cities. There are currently about 115 second class cities in Alaska. Most of which are in rural areas. They range in size from Bethel (pop. 4,000) to False Pass (pop. 70). They are both inside and outside of boroughs.

SOURCES OF REVENUE - Cities can generate and obtain revenue from a number of sources. Of all the local service providers a city has the most options for generating and obtaining revenue for local services and improvements.

work very diligently to produce a capital budget for the Governor. The Governor then adjusts some things to his priorities and submit the proposal to the legislature. Despite the efforts of the bureaucracy, how much goes to what projects and where is decided by the political system. Many

times the legislature became deadlocked over spending and these decisions were made at the last hour in the "free conference committee." The free conference committee is, as the name implies, free to adjust the state budget to reconcile differences between the state house and senate. All in a package that the Governor won't veto.



The popular perception in urban (Rail Belt) Alaska is that the rural areas (the Bush) did very well with capital appropriations. It all depends on what you mean by "well" and just where in the Bush you are talking about. Some people in this region question whether or not they got a fair share based on needs.

The Lake and Peninsula Borough is currently wrestling with the problem of coming up with a fair system to fund some of the many needed projects in the Borough. The Borough doesn't have enough money to fund all the projects and giving a little bit to a lot of different projects would probably result in none of them getting done. The favored system is a competitive one that uses a blind scoring process to do the initial ranking.

Local Process

Step One Communities may submit up to three nominations on forms provided by the Borough to the manager. A community ranking for the projects is not necessary, but encouraged in the scoring system. Each project should have a short narrative description which outlines the project and describes how the project fits the Borough criteria for funding. The three primary questions are What, Why and How Much. Any information such as reconnaissance or feasibility studies should be referenced. Each community is privy to the scoring system and is free to use any method it wants to make its nominations. All community nominations must be received by the nomination deadline.

Step Two The manager attaches a scoring sheet and criteria summary to each project. A packet with all the proposed projects (up to 511) is sent to each Planning Commission member. Each member on their own and independently scores the projects. The scoring packets are returned to the manager in advance of the next Planning Commission meeting who then aggregates the scores and calculates averages. The Planning Commission then discusses the raw scores and funding amounts and recommends a priority list of projects to the assembly for funding. The assembly makes the appropriation for each project in the coming years budget and may adjust the priority rank.

Notes:

Borough funds not matched or expended will roll over into the next year to be applied to the same or a different project.

If the anticipated outside matching funding is not received, then the Borough funds will be carried over in an interest bearing account for the project. If additional Borough funds are allocated, then they will be added to these roll over funds. Eventually the roll over amount may get to be enough to attract outside funding or the community may eventually get enough from the Borough to go ahead with the project. If the Borough set aside funds are to be applied to another project, the community must get the approval of the Borough assembly. The approval may take place as part of the project nomination process.

This is just a tentative CIP system at this point. There are lot of things to consider including the timing of the state and federal process. Once the Planning Commission and Assembly have a process it will be available to you for your comments. Issue papers that go into this process in more detail are available from Glen Vernon, the Borough Manager.

Land Selections

The land entitlement has not been officially certified for the Borough by the state. This will occur sometime in 1994. The entitlement is estimated at 47,000 acres. Several sessions have been held by the Planning Commission to discuss selections and what areas to select. The resulting size of the areas indicate that the Borough is interested in gaining ownership over more than the estimated entitlement. The highest priority established by the Planning Commission is to select state parcels inside existing communities. Not much land is available but some do offer promise for eventual use by the community or Borough. Shore line areas, tide lands, transportation routes, recreational and mining areas are the other important criteria used for selection. These areas make up the bulk of the entitlement selection. Maps of potential selection areas will be available this summer.

The next Planning Commission and Assembly meeting will be April 19 and 20 in King Salmon. The Borough telephone number is 246-3421.

Lake and Peninsula Borough

Planing Report number 1



Land Ownership and Municipal Entitlements

- o Are in or have easy access to existing communities.
- o Are currently in use or are needed for existing development.

The next group of lands are those lands which meet all of the above, but would need to be transferred under AS 38.05.810 because they are not 6a or 6b lands. These lands would be deducted from your entitlement and the transfer would be subject to negotiation between the Borough and the state. All the requirements of the state law would have to be met and justified. The process will involve several formal steps including a public review and evaluation process known as a preliminary and final decision by the Director of lands. The outcome of land selections under 810 will always be uncertain, however it may be the only way to access some of the most important lands in the Borough.

The next group are lands which have a high potential for development within the next 5 years. These lands may need survey for final transfer but the management authority can be assigned prior to the survey.

Another group are lands which a private owner (native corporation) or federal agency has expressed an interest in purchasing or exchanging. Some of these lands may have to be acquired under AS 38.05.810 by the borough, but the potential for trade of high value lands could outweigh the cost and effort of acquisition.

The last group would be any other lands which are selectable under the terms of the entitlement act that are in large blocks that will need survey for transfer, are far away from communities and have potential for use or trade.

Working with the State - Work on getting as much land that meets your established criteria as possible. Some of this land will come not under the Municipal Entitlement Act but under the discretionary ability of the Director of Lands. You will be working very closely with, and probably for a period of years, DNR and its staff to transfer your entitlement. The Department is a agency with multiple missions which can conflict with each other. One mission is to manage and promote the development of state lands to generate income for all the people of Alaska. Another mission is to give away some of this land to municipalities. This schizophrenic nature of the assignment can lead to some strange twists. Your official determination of your entitlement is not due until 1994, and the process will leave you room for negotiation. Until then the Borough should proceed to select high priority lands under .810 in order to get your name on them. You can also make an argument to move up the date of your entitlement certification. Section 29.65.030(b) says that a "city" may ask the director to certify the entitlement early. Some folks have made the argument successfully that a Home Rule Borough is a "City".

This report is printed on recycled paper

- o Floating processors need a protected area to moor to process. One reason is that they need protection from storms. However, even in relatively calm weather, it is difficult to process while rolling in the waves. Product tends to slide around in the blast freezer and workers are less efficient when moving around is a problem.

There is an interesting twist to the idea of selections based on supplying support for commercial fishing. Tidelands in some areas might be available. Not as a title transfer but as long term lease to the Borough. The Borough could up-grade or develop facilities to service and encourage processors to use the waters within the Borough and increase fish tax revenue.

Commercial Recreation - The commercial recreation industry - lodges, air taxis, and hunting and fishing guides - have contributed to the economy of other areas of southwest Alaska. A potential focus of borough land selection would be on lands suitable for support of commercial recreation activities. Benefits would include increased business revenues and employment opportunities for local residents, and tax and lease revenues from commercial recreation activities.

Land ownership could be used to tightly control land for commercial or industrial uses. You can control these uses through land use controls such as zoning. The commercial recreation industry is an economic activity that can be expected to grow modestly over time. The locations of the existing lodges are in a relatively small portion of the borough. There may be potential for selecting lands in this area of the Borough and in turn leasing them to lodge operations. Economic opportunities associated with strictly guide operations (without a fixed lodge) are somewhat limited. Guides that live out of the area typically operate temporary hunting camps in remote areas and contribute little to the economic activity of the Borough. The growth potential that will benefit the Borough is for establishment of combined hunting/fishing lodges.

Hydro Development - There are a few sites in the Borough that have potential for hydro power development. Local government ownership of a site could speed development. Locations for small projects near existing communities are scarce but one north of Port Alsworth has received some attention.

New State Land - There are some areas in the Borough which are federal land, managed by the Bureau of Land Management which could be selected by the state on behalf of the Borough.

Selection Priority.....

The first package of nominations should be made from land which is clearly eligible for transfer under the Municipal Entitlement Act. These selections should be made on lands which meet all of the following:

- o Do not require further survey for transfer to the Borough.



PUBLIC HEARING DRAFT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN NOVEMBER 1993

LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH

over this period will exceed 10 million dollars and bring new people and cash into many of the communities.

The accompanying charts illustrate the statistics on population.

Land Status

The general land ownership pattern in the Lake and Peninsula Borough is shown on a map in the packet. The land ownership is depicted as large blocks but within each of these areas are numerous in-holdings consisting of Native Allotments, patented mining claims, trade and manufacturing sites and homesteads. However the overall general land ownership pattern is firmly established. Much of the land on the east or Gulf side of the Alaskan Peninsula has been retained in Federal ownership. National parks, preserves and National Wildlife Refuges abound in the Borough. National Wildlife Refuges include the Togiak, Alaska Peninsula, Becharof and Alaska Maritime refuges. The National Park Service manages Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, Katmai National Park and Preserve, and Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve. The state legislature has established four state critical habitat areas within the Borough: Port Heiden, Cinder River, Egegik, and Pilot Point.

State owned lands are generally on the north and west side of the Borough. State lands (patented, tentatively approved, selected) comprise about 6.56 million acres within the Borough. The Borough has selection rights to these a very small portion of these state lands. An estimated entitlement of about 47,000 acres has been proposed by the Department of Natural Resources. Recent changes made to the state law has put on hold municipal transfers and a final entitlement certification will be issued in 1994.

As part of this planning process the Borough has reviewed all state lands for selection and has proposed a selection list (see appendix). The selection list totals about 187,000 acres which is less than 3% of the total state acreage. The principal priorities the Borough used were community development and recreation as potential uses for selection areas. In addition to land that will be transferred to the Borough, smaller areas for future cities near existing communities will be transferred to the Municipal Lands Trustee under the terms of ANCSA 14(c). The major private land owners in the Borough are the native regional and various village corporations. Numerous native allotments and small private homesteads and trade and manufacturing sites are interspersed throughout the larger land ownership pattern.

Land Use

Most residential and commercial land use activity occurs in the 17 communities. Some remote residential and commercial uses which are usually seasonal are located away from community centers. The land use pattern is typical of rural Alaskan communities. Uses are not segregated into discrete areas and many different or potentially conflicting uses occur in close proximity to each other. Most communities have learned to get along when it comes to the small lots and mix of uses. The most common land use conflict common to many communities is the nearness of the community airport to the local landfill site.

The use of land outside of the communities appears not to have any dominate use occurring. This is not true, the area is very busy and intensively used. Except for a few mining areas such as Bonanza Hills, the outlying area is one very large fish and game factory. This factory produces a profusion of resources used by both Borough residents and people from other parts of Alaska and all over the world. The health and continued productivity of this natural factory is of great concern to the Borough and its residents. From 75 to 90 percent of the food consumed by Borough residents is provided by the area around them. Land use changes, small or large, can have an impact on the current prolific system. Changes instituted by humans in

Examples of cities and IRA councils working together to make their communities a better place to live are not uncommon.

In Nenana the city and IRA conspired to get a Rural Development Authority Grant for a gift shop. The provided administrative help to document public meeting that are required by RDA.

In Ruby the City, Village Corporation and IRA Council worked together to establish a new landfill site that meets DEC standards. The City paid for the survey of the site, the land came from the Village council and funds for the survey came from the IRA.

In Etrok the city building is owned by the IRA and the city and the IRA share a bookkeeper.

In Akhiok the IRA and city share a building and new copy machine.

In Old Harbor the city and IRA share deputy clerk for administration.

In New Stuyahok the village corporation has a new store on city land that is operated by the IRA.

In Nulato, Hughes and Allakaket the cities and IRA councils share office space. At Hughes and Allakaket the IRA meeting is held just prior to the City council meeting.

The reasons for this cooperation are easy to understand. The city council and IRA often have some of the same members. Another good reason for cooperation is that the city and IRA councils by working together can access money from a broader range of source than either could individually. In some cases federal funds are set aside for both city government and IRA councils. By using both organizations communities can become double dippers and receive funds from both sources. The cooperation between community organizations can work to the benefit of everyone in the community as long as each is aware of its powers and responsibilities.

MARCH PLANNING COMMISSION WORKSHOP

The March Planning Commission meeting included a joint workshop with the Assembly on the Comprehensive Plan. Final results from the community attitude survey were presented. The results were grouped by region of the Borough. Some differences between the regions were noted on tourism, services and taxes. A good part of the workshop was spent on discussing capital improvement programs for the Borough communities, potential uses of the reserve funds, and support for existing services. The consultant team presented projections on Borough revenues and expenditures. The revenue projections were based on expected prices and harvest projections for red salmon and fund transfers from the federal and state governments. The important role of the Borough pass through funds for communities was evaluated and

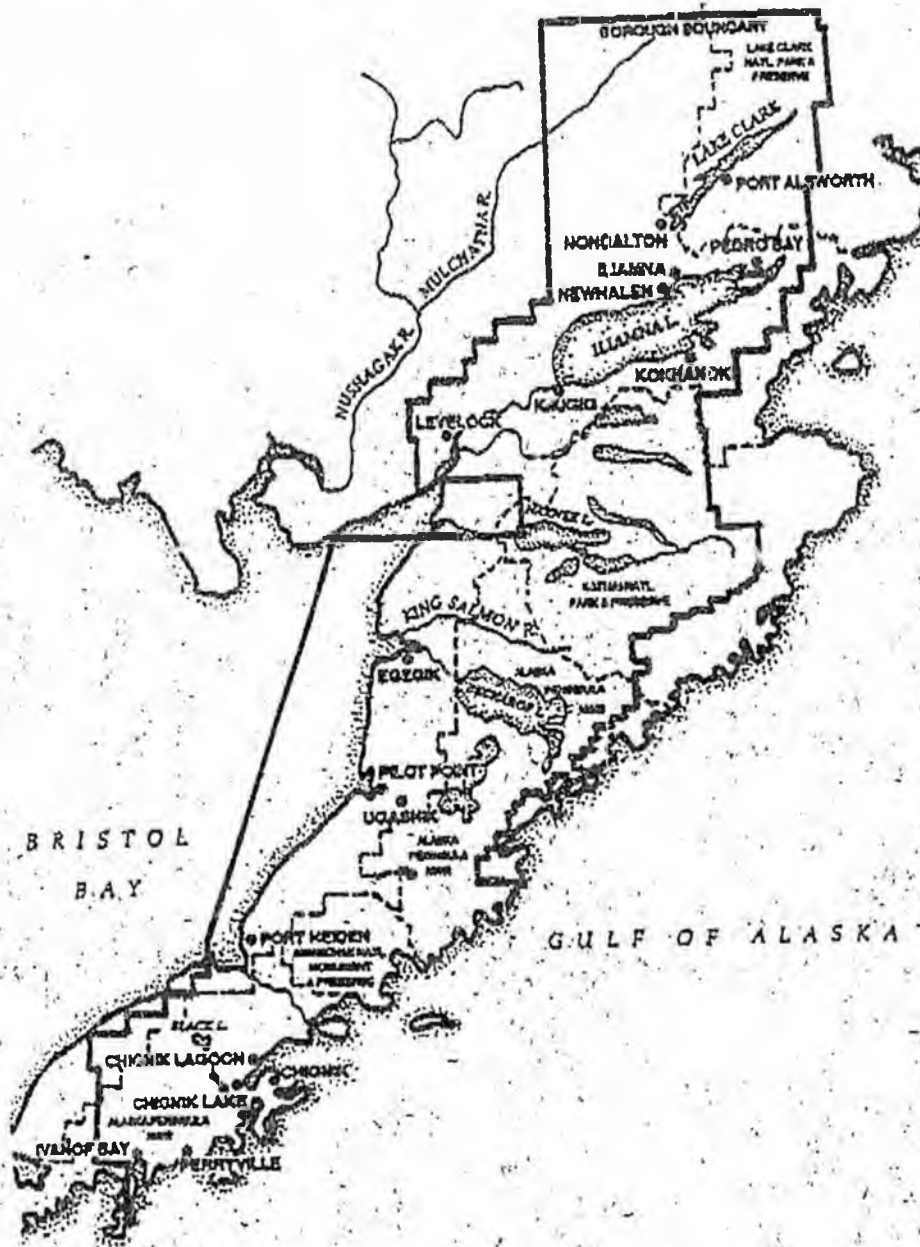
discussed. An important concern was whether the Borough can continue to support services at their current level as state and federal funding decline. Important ground rules for the use and accounting of the transfer funds were reviewed. Several important transportation construction funds are available to governments who are quick enough to act. Funding for this year under the federal ISTEA program has been encumbered by the Borough and a priority list of projects has been submitted to the state. All the communities in the unincorporated Borough have lost the original six million dollars set aside because the state was unable to come up with a tentative priority list.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN DRAFT AVAILABLE IN LATE APRIL

A preliminary draft of the Lake and Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan will be available in April. The draft plan addresses all of the issues covered in this newsletter plus many more. This Comprehensive Plan is designed to make The Lake and Peninsula Borough a better place to live, work and raise a family. By implementing the plan the Borough will help insure that residents and communities prosper. As a part of the Borough plan Individual Community Profiles will be done. This means that each community will receive a visit from a member of the Borough planning team. The purpose of the visit is to update community information and introduce the Borough plan to interested residents. Borough residents will have time over the summer to review the plan and get comments to their Planning Commission member or Assembly representative. Planning reports that go into detail on many issues are also available from the Borough Manager.

For more information please contact Glen K. Yemon, Borough Manager in King Salmon at 246-3421.

Subdivision Ordinance Planning Report number 10



Lake and Peninsula Borough

HB 259

PROTECT YOUR FISHING, HUNTING, AND FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT

ALASKA SPORT FISHING ASSOCIATION and TROUT UNLIMITED
PETITION
OPPOSING HOUSE BILL 259

House Bill 259 ("HB 259") increases the Lake and Peninsula Borough land entitlement from 11,600 acres in the Bristol Bay drainages to select 187,000 acres in those drainages and would require the State to convey the lands. The Borough has made clear it seeks nearly all the remaining state lands along the Mulchatna River, Lower Talarik Creek, Dream Creek, around Iliamna Lake, Nikabuna Lakes, Tutna Lake, the Kvichak River and others that are critical for fish and wildlife and public use recreational and subsistence fishing and hunting. The Borough says it intends to lease the lands for new lodge and guide operations. The Bristol Bay drainages are among the most productive in Alaska for fish and wildlife. The last place Alaska needs increased conflicts between users groups is the Bristol Bay drainages. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game opposes many aspect of HB 259. The Board of Directors of the Alaska Sport Fishing Association unanimously opposed HB 259 and supports this petition. Trout Unlimited opposes HB 259. So does the Anchorage Fish and Game Advisory Committee.

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HB 259

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OPPOSING "Bristol Bay Drainage Land Grant"

HB 259

PROTECT YOUR FISHING, HUNTING, AND FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT

ALASKA SPORT FISHING ASSOCIATION and TROUT UNLIMITED
PETITION
OPPOSING HOUSE BILL 259

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Ludovik Khochnick

36986 CHUNYAKA CT. KENAI - AK 99611

RICHARD GIAREOLI

905 MULPOON RD # 13 ANCH AK 99504 338-3006

Darryl Hatter

4735 Standish St ANCH. AK 99504 337-7818

ELLEN WOOD

HCO-1 BOX 10437 PALMER AK 99645

Robert V.B. Sherwood

HCO-1 Box 6437 Palmer AK 99645

NAME (Please Print)

ADDRESS, CITY/TOWN, ZIP

PHONE

Phil BRAY	14115 HAWCOCK ANCH AK 99515	249-1671
Richard Murphy	30312 C CHERRY DR. ELMENDORF AK 99504	
Thomas Taylor	P.O. Box 222306 Anchorage, AK 99522	
Michael H. Hunt	440 1/2 01 FT. RICH AK 99505	
Craig M Fitzgerald	7230 RUSSELL CIR. ANCH AK 99516	346-1645
Kenneth W ROBINSON	19701 WAR Admiral Rd Eagle River	99577 694-814
Eric Sheets	PO Box 670838, Chugiak, AK	99567 688-78
Henry C Anderson	HCOI Box 16031 Kenai	7765430
Carl Behren	3671 Amber Bay LP Ave Kenai	344-9527 349-3872
LEONARD D. MEYER	3651 AMBER BAY LP, ANCH, AK	
Aileen Robson	1627 W. 32 nd St #415 Anchorage, AK	99517 251-5
BRAD ROBSON	1627 W. 32 nd St #415 ANCH AK	99517 258-572
DORSEY M. MAYNARD	6721 BABY BEAR DR, ANCH. AK.	99567 344-731
Lee Ross	1245 Medina ANCH AK	99501 276-5124
ART WEMMERLIS	1911 P. PARKVIEW CIR. ANCH, AK	99501 276-899
Schitzko, JOHN E.	6577 Cimarron Cir, Anch	AK 99504
CLAYTON RUE	12921 Cumberland Cir Anch	AK 99576 345-5880
JAMES RUE	12921 Cumberland Anch AK	99576 345-588
Cathy Willa	Box 770408 Eagle River Ak.	99577 696-008
Laura PADGETT	401 Dailey Ave #3 Anchorage	AK 99515 522-2779
PAUL K PADGETT	401 Dailey Ave #3 Anchorage	AK 99515 522-2779
Julie S Maker	P O Box 222155 Anchorage, Ak	99522 243-398
Bob Maker	P.O. Box 222155 Anchorage	AK 99522 243-3
MARVIN GUNLAWSON	P.O. Box 112442 ANCH. AK	345-138
Kevin Gunlawson	PO Box 112442 ANCH, AK	345-138

138

NAME (Please Print)

ADDRESS, CITY/TOWN, ZP

PHONE

~~Lucas Acosta~~

10626 FURISHIP Cir Anchorage 99555

WILLIAM R EVANS

17338 KANTISUNA Dr Eagle River 99571

Toy Prewitt

9499 Brayton sp167 Anch AK 99507

Archie Dehnt

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1932 DIOMEDE ANCH. AK 99504

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1242 fth st Anch - AK 99501

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133 TALK @ TNA, AK. 99676

Marie McGeel

6640 Eileen Circ. Anch. AK 99507

Martin McGeel

6640 Eileen Circ. Anch. AK 99507

Jim PETRIK

9307 Tanadak Eagle River AK 99577

T. MARK HOWARD

9307 TANADAK DR AK 99577

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4400 ZODIAK DR. ANCH, AK 99507

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P.O. Box 770515 Eagle River AK 99577

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STREET ADDRESS, CITY/TOWN, ZIP CODE

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Mark Lusch

PO Box 870634 Wasilla AK 99687

Lucy Bikules

PO Box 870634 Wasilla, AK 99687

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1545 S. Hoyt Anch AK 99508 #76

Renee Perkins

1545 S. Hoyt St, Anchorage AK 99508 #76

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WALTER LIPPINCOTT

1201 FRANCIS CIR ANCH AK 99504

Charles Marshall

1021 Gwenn Dr Anchorage AK

Tom Johnson

9231 Francis Ave Anch AK

Stukey Henry

2411 W 99th

Jack Murr

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Keith T. Dunlop

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647 E 73rd Anchorage AK

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3605 ARCTIC BLVD #176 ANCHORAGE AK 99503

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5901 Bondox Drive Seward AK 99714

James Peltier

500 Pleasant Ct Apt # A Odenton MD 21111

Wendy Collier

500 Pleasant Ct #A Odenton, MD 21113

NAME (Please Print)

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BCol/501 Ft. Richardson AK 99505

Macl Johnson

Box 670067 99567

John McCreaghagan

P.O. Box 231014 Anchorage, AK 99523

James E. Kennedy

4141 B St Anch AK 99503

~~John~~

18021 Teklanika Dr Eagle River AK 99577

Margaret A. Hilly

18021 Teklanika Dr. ER AK 99577

ROBERT H. PRIPP

6251 WEST TREE DR. ANCHORAGE AK 99515

John Gifford

1518 KEPNER DR. ANCHORAGE AK 99504

HARLIA PACE

1518 Kepner Dr Anch. AK 99504

OTHA H. ARCHLEY

12040 JEROME ST. ANCH. 99516 345-3111

Lawrence Sajdak

1300 E ST Anchorage 99501

DARRELL SIMPSON

5809 MILEY DR ANCHORAGE AK 99504

STEVE Franklin

18339 JAMIE DR. EARLE RIVER, AK 99577

Robert R Fowler

3343 W 79th Anch AK 99502

David Fowler

3343 W 79th Anch. AK 99502

TOM BREATH

9372 CAMPBELL TR DR, ANCH, AK 99515 243-64

MARSHALL MARSH

9378 CAMPBELL TR. ANCH. 99515

U. Don Rivers

10305 Goodwin Circle Anch 99515

~~Robert~~

4698 Rockwell Rd Homer AK 99603

Clifford

4840 GILLAM DR ANCH, AK 99517

R.M. PHELPS

P.O. Box 92252 ANCHORAGE 99509

Bob Noentzel

6200 Petrified Tree Circle Anch. 99516

DAN Wolf

PO 221483 - Anchorage, AK 99520

Cindy Phelps

PUB 90549 17/17 503

HB 259

PROTECT YOUR FISHING, HUNTING, AND FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT

ALASKA SPORT FISHING ASSOCIATION and TROUT UNLIMITED
PETITION
OPPOSING HOUSE BILL 259

House Bill 259 ("HB 259") increases the Lake and Peninsula Borough land entitlement from 11,600 acres in the Bristol Bay drainages to select 187,000 acres in those drainages and would require the State to convey the lands. The Borough has made clear it seeks nearly all the remaining state lands along the Mulchatna River, Lower Talarik Creek, Dream Creek, around Iliamna Lake, Nikabuna Lakes, Tutna Lake, the Kvichak River and others that are critical for fish and wildlife and public use recreational and subsistence fishing and hunting. The Borough says it intends to lease the lands for new lodge and guide operations. The Bristol Bay drainages are among the most productive in Alaska for fish and wildlife. The last place Alaska needs increased conflicts between users groups is the Bristol Bay drainages. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game opposes many aspect of HB 259. The Board of Directors of the Alaska Sport Fishing Association unanimously opposed HB 259 and supports this petition. Trout Unlimited opposes HB 259. So does the Anchorage Fish and Game Advisory Committee.

NAME (Please Print)

STREET ADDRESS, CITY/TOWN, ZIP CODE

LOREN PITCHFORD

P.O., BOX 210227-ANCH. 99521

TOMY TYSKIEWICZ

2549 COTTONWOOD ANCH AK 99504

Larry Korn

1194 Oceanview D. Anch. 99515

David Richards

393 Berlin St Soldotna AK 99669

Greg Weber

711 1/2 Linden Dr Anch AK 99502

DANNE LOVITZ-EDMISTON

347 Dailey Ave D-1 Anch AK 99515

Charles R Edmiston

347 Dailey Ave D-1 Anch AK 99515

Dennis H. Randa

Box 3055 Soldotna AK 99669

Janet Ness

Box 3055 Soldotna AK 99669

Mark Rindner

7711 Canal St Anchorage AK 99502

ASayle

24201 BRANDY Circle Anchorage 99516

Kimberly Trest

PO Box 100483 Anchorage 99510

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STREET ADDRESS, CITY/TOWN, ZIP CODE

JOE RAY SKRNA	909 COOK DR, KENAI AK 99611
W. A. Smith	18718 Mt. Plover Cir, Anch AK 99511
Nanette Blackburn	18718 Mt. Plover Cir Anch 99516
MATT DOWD	9820 HILAND RD ER AK 99577
PUDGE KLEINKAUF	4201 MACINNES ANCH 99508
Tom Mayers	1426 ORCH ST. #2 Anch. AK. 99501
Tom Knox	4521 SNOWCAP CIR, ANCH, AK. 99516
Helen E Vellinga	12841 Kayak Pl Anch AK 99515
Jack A Vellinga	12801 Kayak Pl Anch AK 99515
John M. Larsen	1421 Elmendorf Dr. Anch AK 99504
E K LARSEN	4929 KANGIHTU WAY ANCH AK 99506
Terry Carpenter	3305 Campbell Airstrip Road Anch 99504
TERRY SCHICK	" " " " " "
James R Stubbs	3311 Starboard Ln Anch 99516
James Weise	2125 Dahl Ln #2 Anchorage 99503
Bruce WELAKE	14731 Park Hills Circle Anchorage, AK 99514
DAVE FARBRIGHT	5416 W. JUNCO #1 ANCH AK 99515
Christopher J. Natenstedt	11420 Bear Paw St Anchorage AK 99516
GREG RUMSEY	3000 SPINNAKER Dr. Anch. AK 99516
Robin LENAVER	3000 SPINNAKER Dr. AK 99516
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SLOTT THOMPSON	3420 W SHORE DR ANCH AK 99515
Muhl Teth	8040 Sabine St. Anch. AK- 99507
Stu Gustafson	2301 Sonstrom Anch 99517

HB 259

PROTECT YOUR FISHING, HUNTING, AND FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT

ALASKA SPORT FISHING ASSOCIATION and TROUT UNLIMITED
PETITION
OPPOSING HOUSE BILL 259

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NAME (Please Print)

ADDRESS, CITY/TOWN, ZIP

PHONE

<u>Russ King</u>	<u>1411 MARTIN ST ANCH</u>	<u>337-2190</u>
<u>JAMES T. ANKI</u>	<u>2376 LAUSDALE</u>	<u>99517 522-3504</u>
<u>Harold A. Ross</u>	<u>8380 SUMMERS ET ANCH</u>	<u>349-5730</u>
<u>Henry L. ...</u>	<u>2200 Steep Arch</u>	<u>99516</u>
<u>Nanci Morris</u>	<u>P.O. Box 418 King Salmon, AK</u>	<u>99613</u>
<u>Betsy McCracken</u>	<u>9820 Hiland Rd</u>	<u>SR, AK 99577</u>
<u>Tim Gould</u>	<u>Same</u>	
<u>DEAN KARZ</u>	<u>8830 TEMPEST CIR ANCH AK</u>	<u>99507</u>
<u>Pam Pairan</u>	<u>1608 Russian Jacic #3</u>	<u>99508</u>
<u>J. S. ...</u>	<u>507 ... #6 ANCH AK</u>	<u>99508</u>
<u>Bruce Morgan</u>	<u>7610 ... St. Anch</u>	<u>99578</u>
<u>MICHAEL R. FITZPATRICK</u>	<u>1860 E. 72nd AVE 110.7 ANCH.</u>	<u>99507</u>

HB 259

PROTECT YOUR FISHING, HUNTING, AND FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT

ALASKA SPORT FISHING ASSOCIATION and TROUT UNLIMITED
PETITION
OPPOSING HOUSE BILL 259

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NAME (Please Print)	ADDRESS, CITY/TOWN, ZIP	PHONE
Fred Klouda	6324 Air Guard RD.	99502 243-7216
Kevin Jarvis	5214 MANNTELL AVE	ANCH 99516 345-3670
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Joe Faulhaber	105 ADAM ST.	FLK AK 99701
Leo Palmer	P.O. BOX 631 STERLING AK	99672 262-7782
Dick Mussek	1280 E. 17 th AVE	ANCH 99501 277-4707
Lanno K Settles	BX 230676	ANCH AK 99523 345-2300
ELAINE STAHL	PO BOX 230676	ANCHORAGE 99523 345-2300
Noyd Zutz	5811 Tommie	ANCH AK 99507 543-5107
GARY WITZELSEN	301 AIRPORT HTS	SP209 99508 277-6011
Daniel M Wolf	7510 Blackberry st	ANCH 99502
Fred Korevec	2415 E 50 th	ANCH 99507 562-2808

NAME (Please Print)

ADDRESS, CITY/TOWN, ZIP

PHONE

Ronald B. Blair

18747 Friends Circle, Cape Horn 694-0898

U. Dean B. Blair

10205 Goodness Circle 99515

Allen Combs

11061 Beveler Circle 99516

Harriet B. Powers

10265 Goodness Cir ANC 99515

Phillip Villa

Box 770408 ER 99577

Ronald V. Green

P.O. Box 1435 Palmer AK 99645 376-4309

David Knight

9340 Carlson Rd Anchorage AK 99507

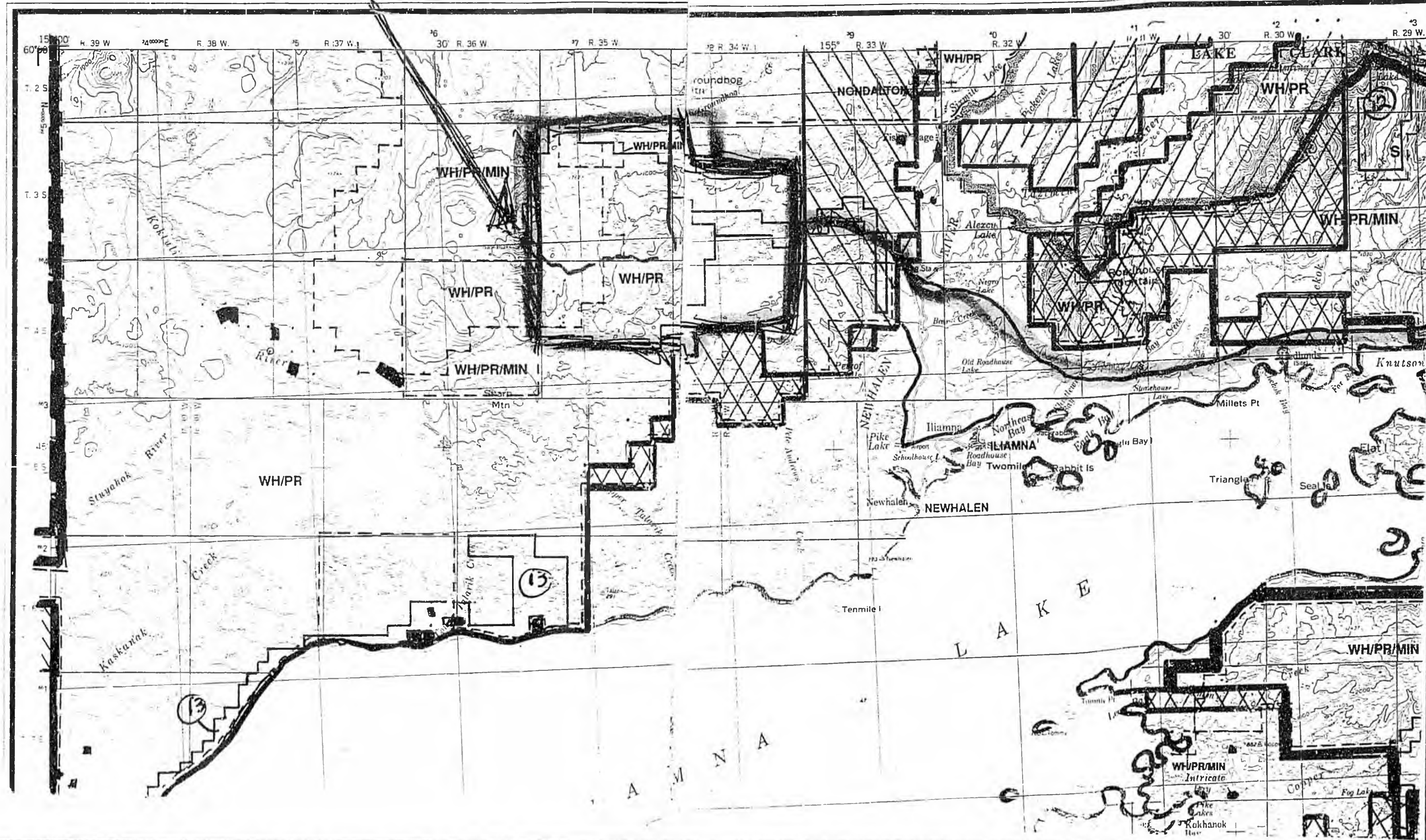
W. Larry McDermott

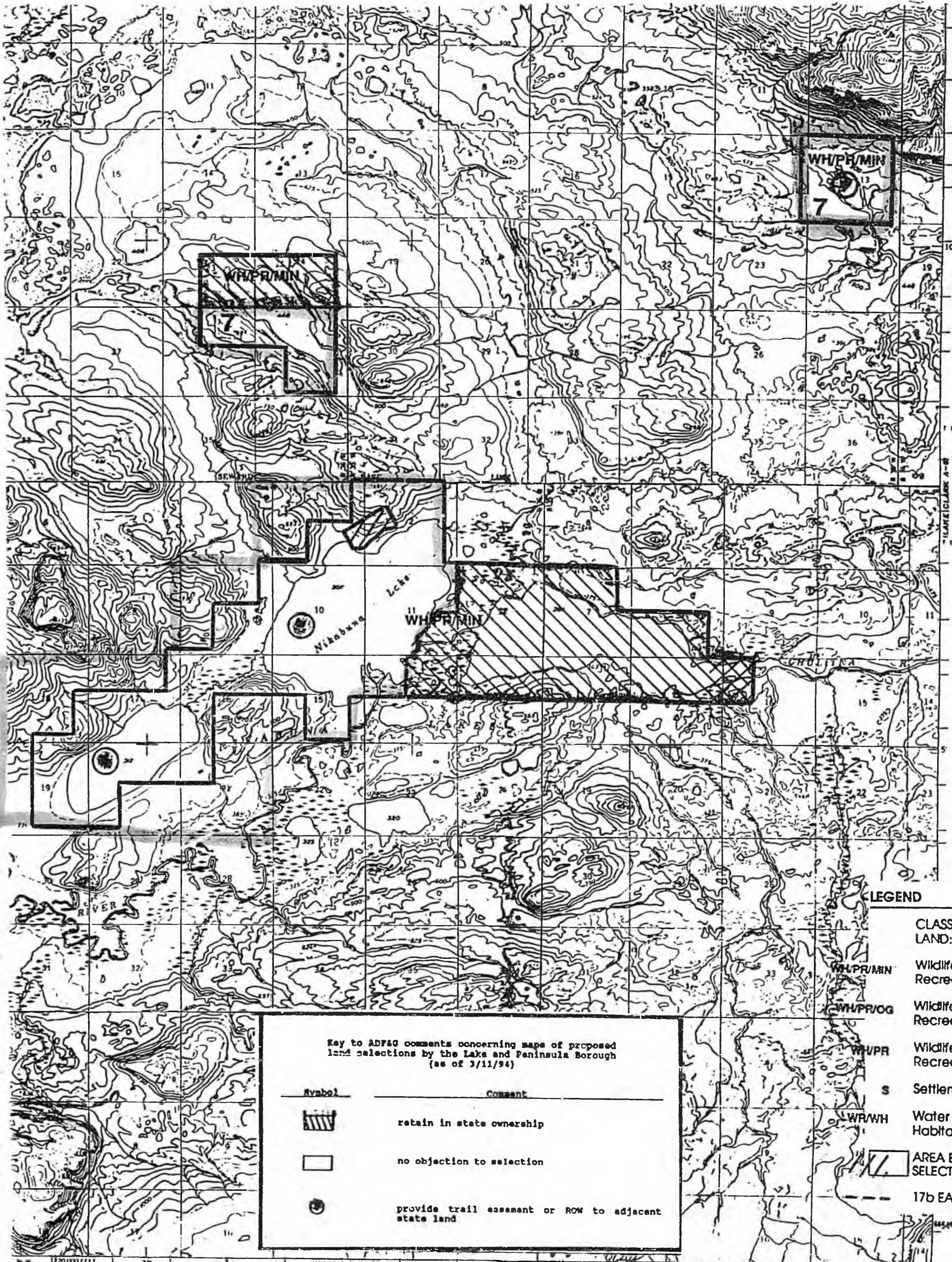
205 E. 73rd Ave, #2, Anchorage 99518

Lake and Peninsula Borough Proposed Land Selections

The attached maps include LPB's proposed land selections. The dark lines indicate LPB's first proposed selections. The diagonal lines indicate areas either DNR or ADF&G expressed concern about LPB proposed selections. The colored lines indicate LPB's response to the state's concern. Generally LPB has dropped its request for certain areas or has proposed only a part of an area such as lakes when the state had an objections. LPB initially had requested lands on the Mulchatna River and parts of the northern shores of Iliamna Lake. The borough has agreed not to select or pursue any lands in the "contested" area of the northern boundary until the pending court case is fully resolved. LPB will work closely and cooperatively with ADNR and ADF&G with any selections, particularly those identified as having broader state concern. LPB will work cooperatively with the state to insure adequate access for public use including reasonable right of ways, shoreline easements and other traditional access tools. LPB has a stringent subdivision ordinance and development permits which require broad and local public input. Lastly, these "proposed" selections are just that. LPB still needs to apply for the lands from the state. Such a process requires extensive public notice, hearing and input. LPB seeks such a process. The borough views the ownership of less than 3% of state lands as a modest request. It views land as an essential component obtaining revenues for future local services and promotion of orderly and compatible growth in the years ahead.

Lake and Peninsula Borough
proposed selections
3/18/94





LEGEND

- CLASSIFICATION LAND:**
- WH/PR/MIN Wildlife Habitat, Recreation, and
 - WH/PR/IOG Wildlife Habitat, Recreation, and
 - WH/PR Wildlife Habitat, Recreation
 - S Settlement
 - WR/WH Water Resource Habitat
 - AREA EXCLUDED FROM SELECTION
 - 17b EASEMENT

Key to ADF&G comments concerning maps of proposed land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough (as of 3/11/94)

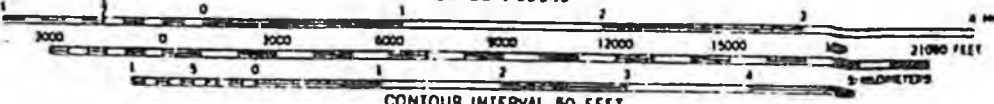
Symbol	Comment
	retain in state ownership
	no objection to selection
	provide trail easement or ROW to adjacent state land

Lake & Peninsula Borough 1993 Selections

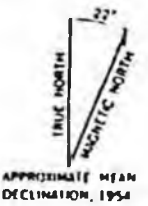
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
No roads or trails in this area

SHEET 1

LAKE CLARK (A-7), ALASKA
N6000-W15511-11-A-2 5

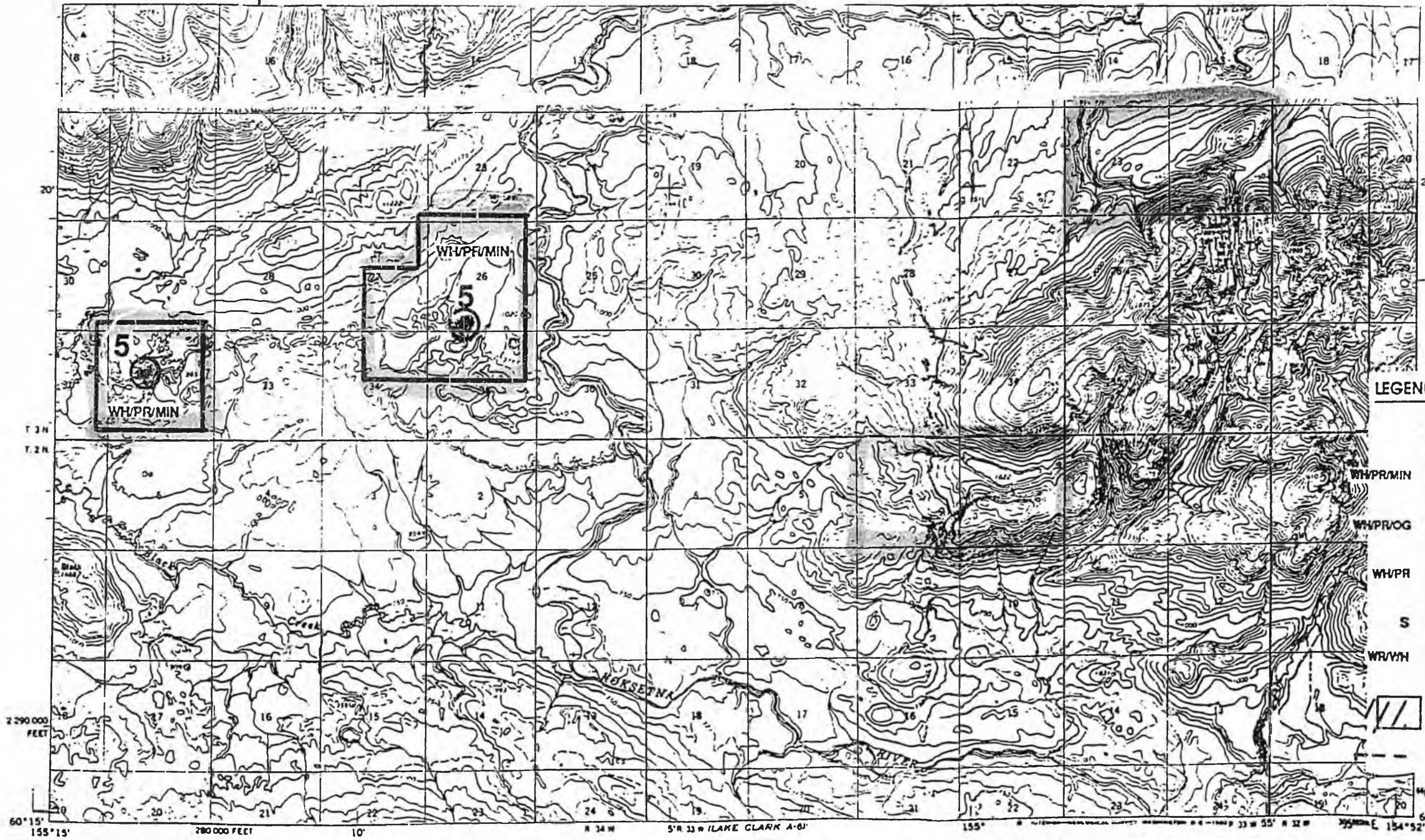


CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 FEET
DASHED LINES REPRESENT 25 FOOT CONTOURS
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL



FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA DENVER 25, COLORADO WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

9320
2400
1954
915

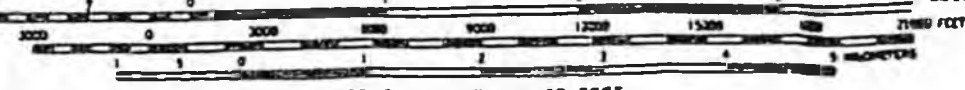
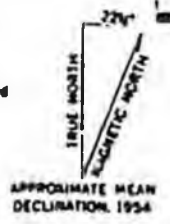


LEGEND

- CLASSIFICATIONS ON STATE LAND:
- WH/PR/MIN Wildlife Habitat, Public Recreation, and Minerals
 - WH/PR/OG Wildlife Habitat, Public Recreation, and Oil & Gas
 - WH/PR Wildlife Habitat and Public Recreation
 - S Settlement
 - WR/WH Water Resource and Wildlife Habitat
 - /// AREA EXCLUDED FROM SELECTION
 - - - 17b EASEMENT

LAKE CLARK A-71

Mapped by the Army Map Service
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USC&GS and USCE
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1953, 1955, and 1957, field annotated 1954. Map not field checked
 Universal Transverse Mercator projection, 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on Alaska coordinate system, zone 5
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 5, shown in blue
 Land lines represent unsurveyed and unmarked locations predetermined by the Bureau of Land Management
 Folios 5-11 and 5-12, Seward Meridian



CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 FEET
 DASHED LINES REPRESENT 25-FOOT CONTOURS
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL



Lake & Peninsula Borough 1993 Selections

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
 No roads or trails in this area

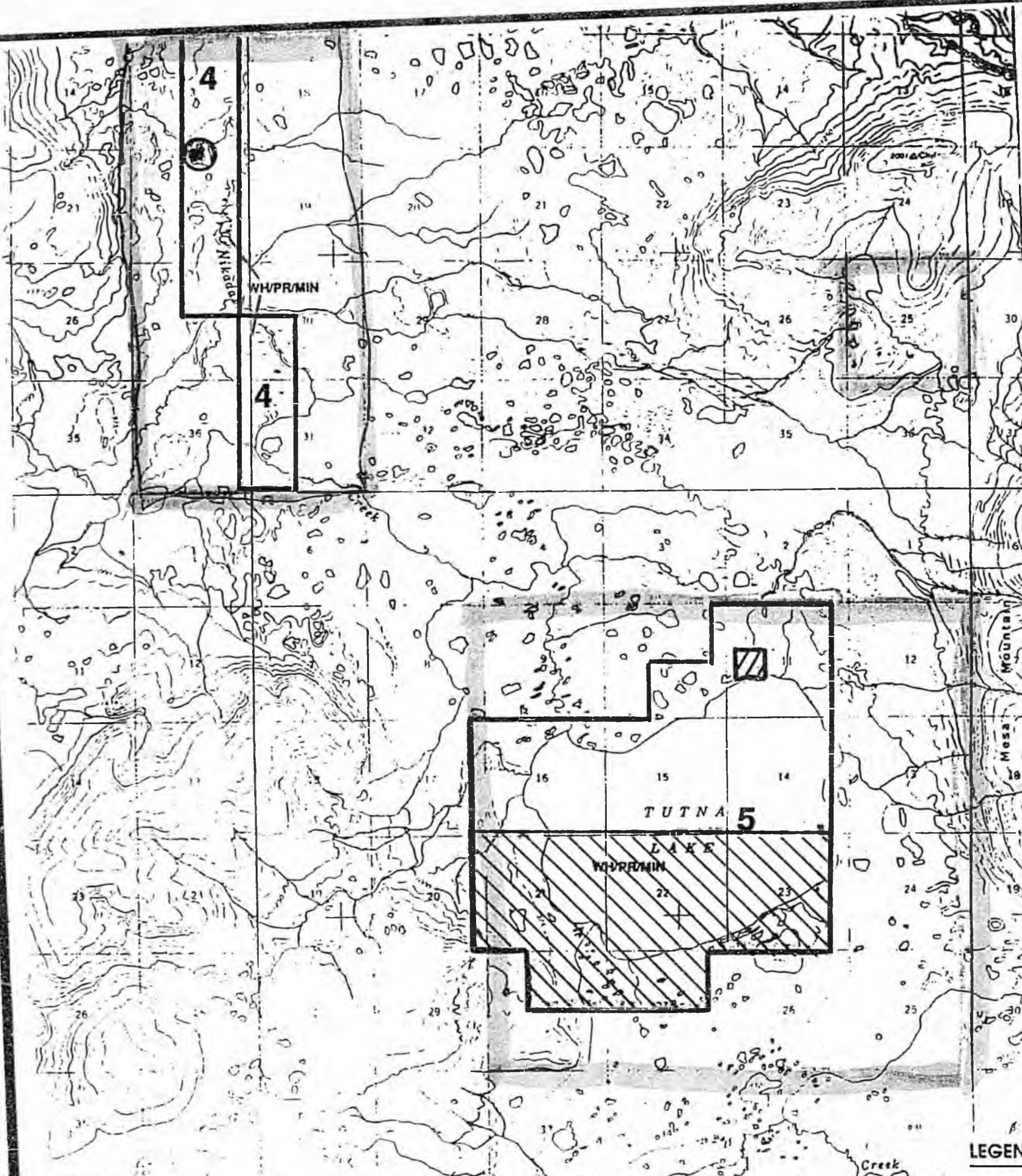
SHEET 2

LAKE CLARK (B-6), ALASKA
 N4019-W13452.5/15422.3



FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, 99701, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

1984




44.80

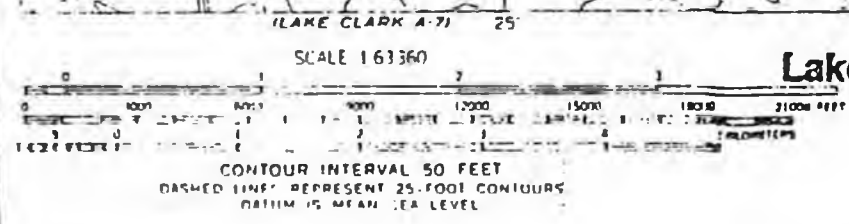


LEGEND

- CLASSIFICATIONS ON STATE LAND:
- WVPR/MIN Wildlife Habitat, Public Recreation, and Minerals
 - WHPR/OG Wildlife Habitat, Public Recreation, and Oil & Gas
 - WHPR Wildlife Habitat and Public Recreation
 - Settlement
 - WR/WH Water Resource and Wildlife Habitat
 -  AREA EXCLUDED FROM SELECTION
 -  17b EASEMENT

Key to AD7&G comments concerning maps of proposed land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough (as of 3/11/94)

Symbol	Comment
	retain in state ownership
	no objection to selection
	provide trail easement or ROW to adjacent state land



Lake & Peninsula Borough 1993 Selections

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
No roads or trails in this area

SHEET 3

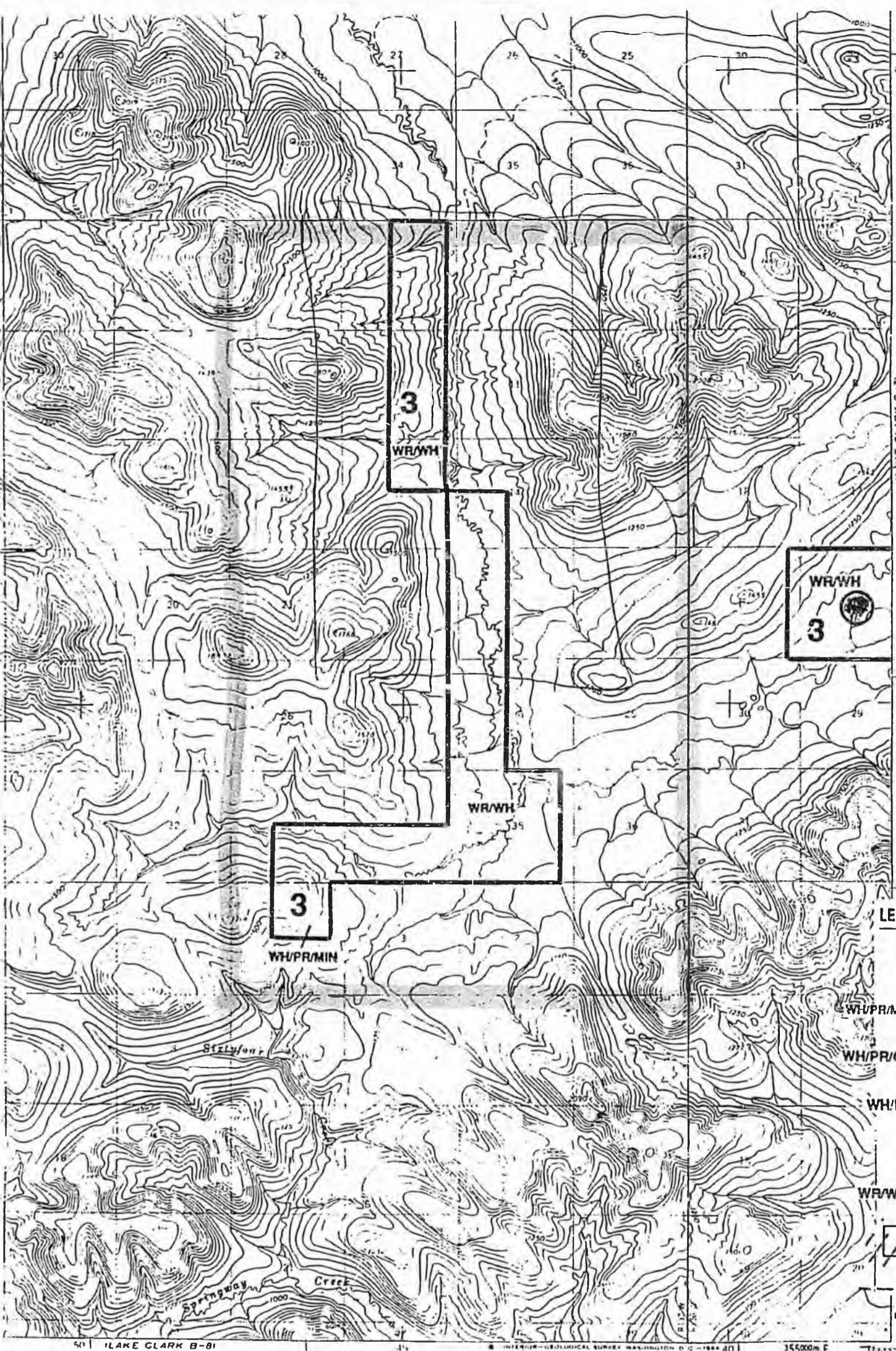
LAKE CLARK (B-7), ALASKA
N6015-W15515/11A225

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
BANKS, ALASKA, 99701, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D.C. 20522
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



Handwritten notes and numbers:

- 37
- 115120 #640
- 11270
- 12,760
- 23040



This portion of Selection 3 is continued on Sheet 5

- LEGEND**
- CLASSIFICATIONS ON STATE LAND:
- WH/PR/MIN Wildlife Habitat, Public Recreation, and Minerals
 - WH/PR/OG Wildlife Habitat, Public Recreation, and Oil & Gas
 - WH/PR Wildlife Habitat and Public Recreation
 - S Settlement
 - WR/WH Water Resource and Wildlife Habitat
 - [Hatched Box] AREA EXCLUDED FROM SELECTION
 - [Dashed Line] 17b EASEMENT

SCALE 1:63,760
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 FEET
 DASHED LINES REPRESENT 25 FEET CONTOUR
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

Lake & Peninsula Borough 1993 Selections
 ROAD CLASSIFICATION

SHEET 6

LAKE CLARK (C-8), ALASKA
 NORTH W15537 5/15x22 5

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA DENVER 25, COLORADO WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
 A BOOK DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

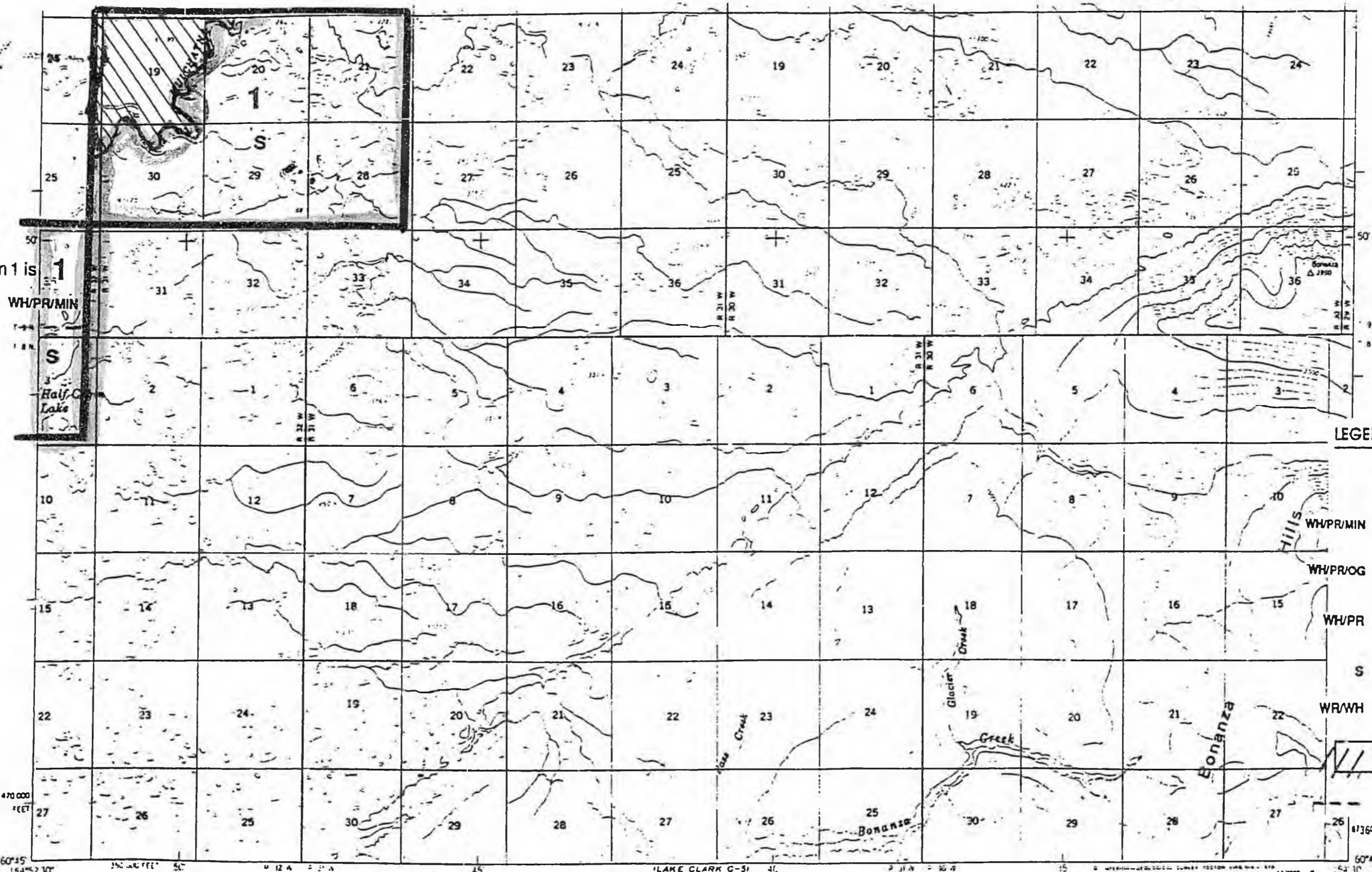
Key to ADF&G comments concerning maps of proposed land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough (as of 3/11/94)

Symbol	Comment
[Hatched Box]	retain in state ownership
[Empty Box]	no objection to selection
[Circle with Arrow]	provides trail easement or ROW to adjacent state land

09/Co

17970

This portion of Selection 1 is continued on Sheet 8



- LEGEND**
- CLASSIFICATIONS C LAND:**
- WWPR/MIN Wildlife Habitat, Put Recreation, and Mi
 - WWPR/OG Wildlife Habitat, Put Recreation, and Oi
 - WWPR Wildlife Habitat and Recreation
 - S Settlement
 - WR/WH Water Resource an Habitat
 - /// AREA EXCLUDED FR SELECTION
 - 17b EASEMENT

Mapped by the Army Map Service
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USC&GS and USCE
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1953 and 1957. Field annotated 1953-1954. Map not field checked.
 Universal Transverse Mercator projection, 1927 North American datum, 10,000 foot grid based on Alaska coordinate system, zone 5. 1000 meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 5, shown in blue.
 Land lines represent unsurveyed and unmarked locations determined by the Bureau of Land Management, Folio S 12, Seward Meridian.

Key to ADF&O comments concerning maps of proposed land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough (as of 3/11/94)

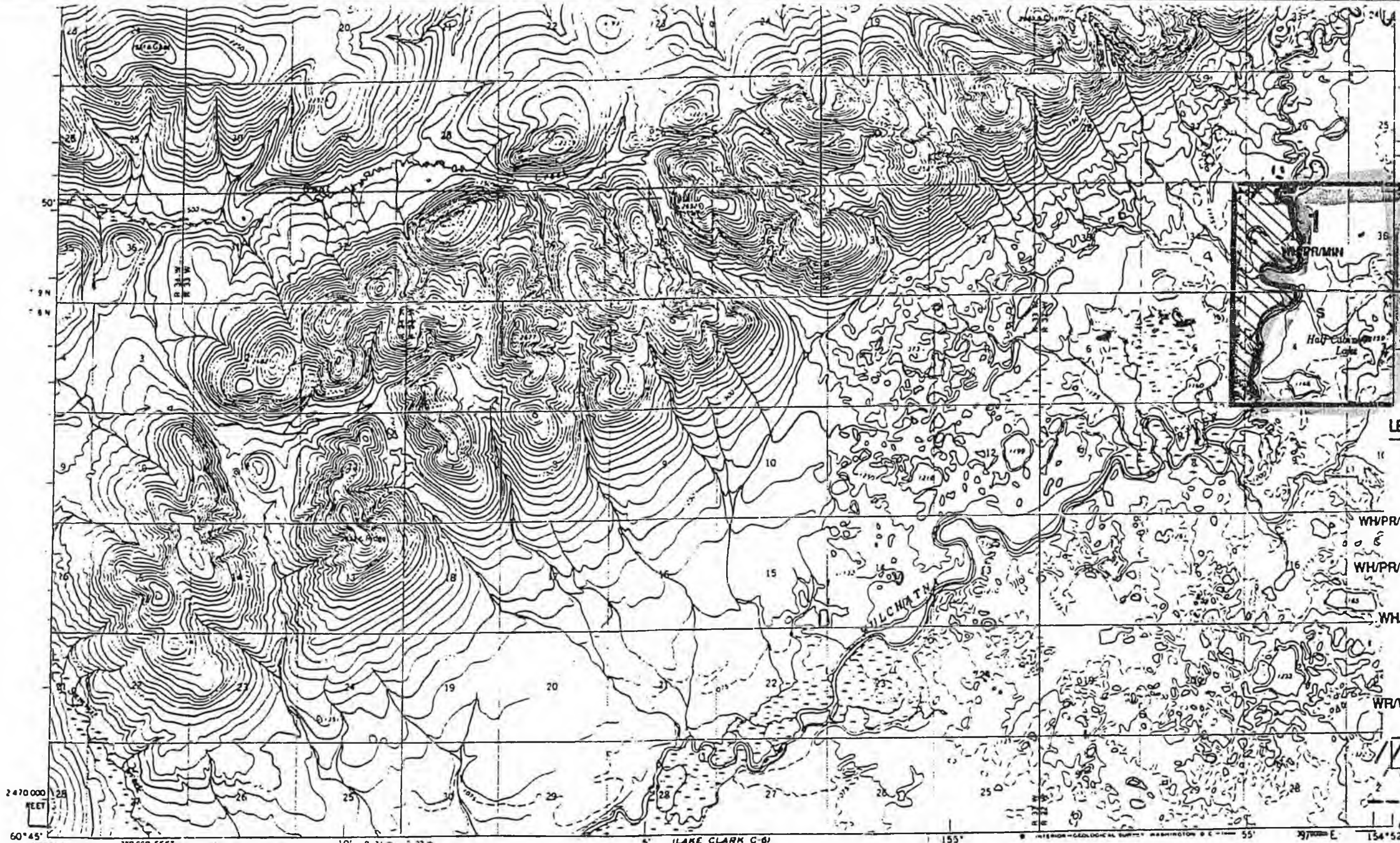
Symbol	Comment
	retain in state ownership
	no objection to selection
	provide trail easement or ROW to adjacent state land

Lake & Peninsula Borough 1993 Selections



SHEET 7
 LAKE CLARK (D-5), ALASKA
 NIGMS - W15410/15422.5
 1954

4436



This portion of Selection 1 is continued on Sheet 7

LEGEND

CLASSIFICATIONS ON STATE LAND:

- WH/PR/MIN Wildlife Habitat, Public Recreation, and Minerals
- WH/PR/OG Wildlife Habitat, Public Recreation, and Oil & Gas
- WH/PR Wildlife Habitat and Public Recreation
- S Settlement
- WR/WH Water Resource and Wildlife Habitat

AREA EXCLUDED FROM SELECTION

17b EASEMENT

2470000 FEET
60°45'
155°15' 280000 FEET 10' R 31 W 4 23 W 5' LAKE CLARK (U-6) 155° 2970000 FEET 154°52'30" 60°45' 1954

Maped by the Army Map Service
Edited and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USC&GS and USCE
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1953, 1955 and 1957, field annotated 1954. Map not field checked
Universal Transverse Mercator projection 1927 North American datum
10 000-foot grid based on Alaska coordinate system, zone 5
1000 meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 5, shown in blue
Land lines represent unsurveyed and unmarked locations predetermined by the Bureau of Land Management
Folios 5-11 and 5-12 Seward Meridian

Key to ADP&G comments concerning maps of proposed land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough (as of 3/11/94)

Symbol	Comment
	retain in state ownership
	no objection to selection
	provide trail easement or ROW to adjacent state land

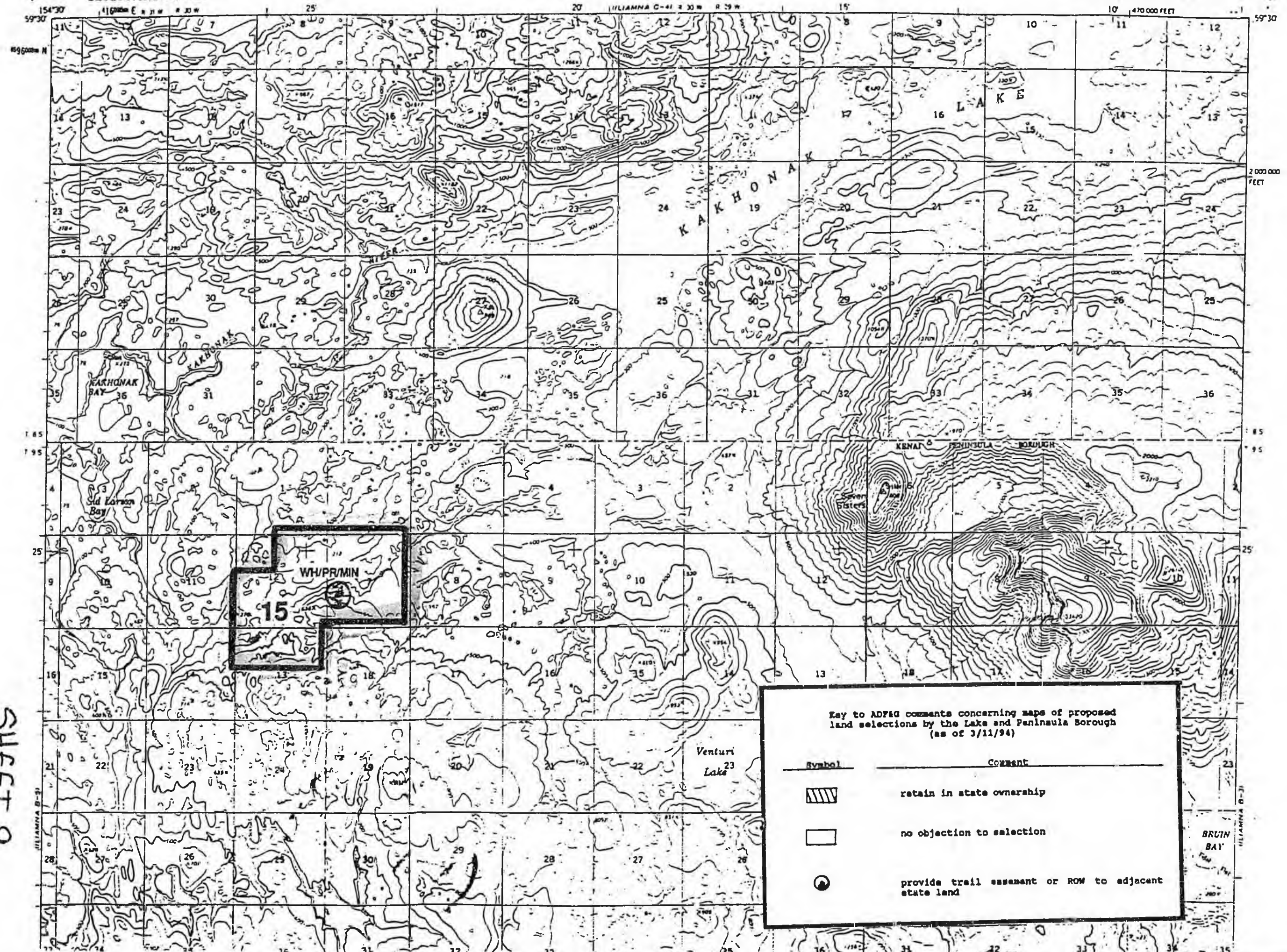
Lake & Peninsula Borough 1993 Selections

SHEET 8

LAKE CLARK (U-6), ALASKA
N6045—W15452 5/15x22 5






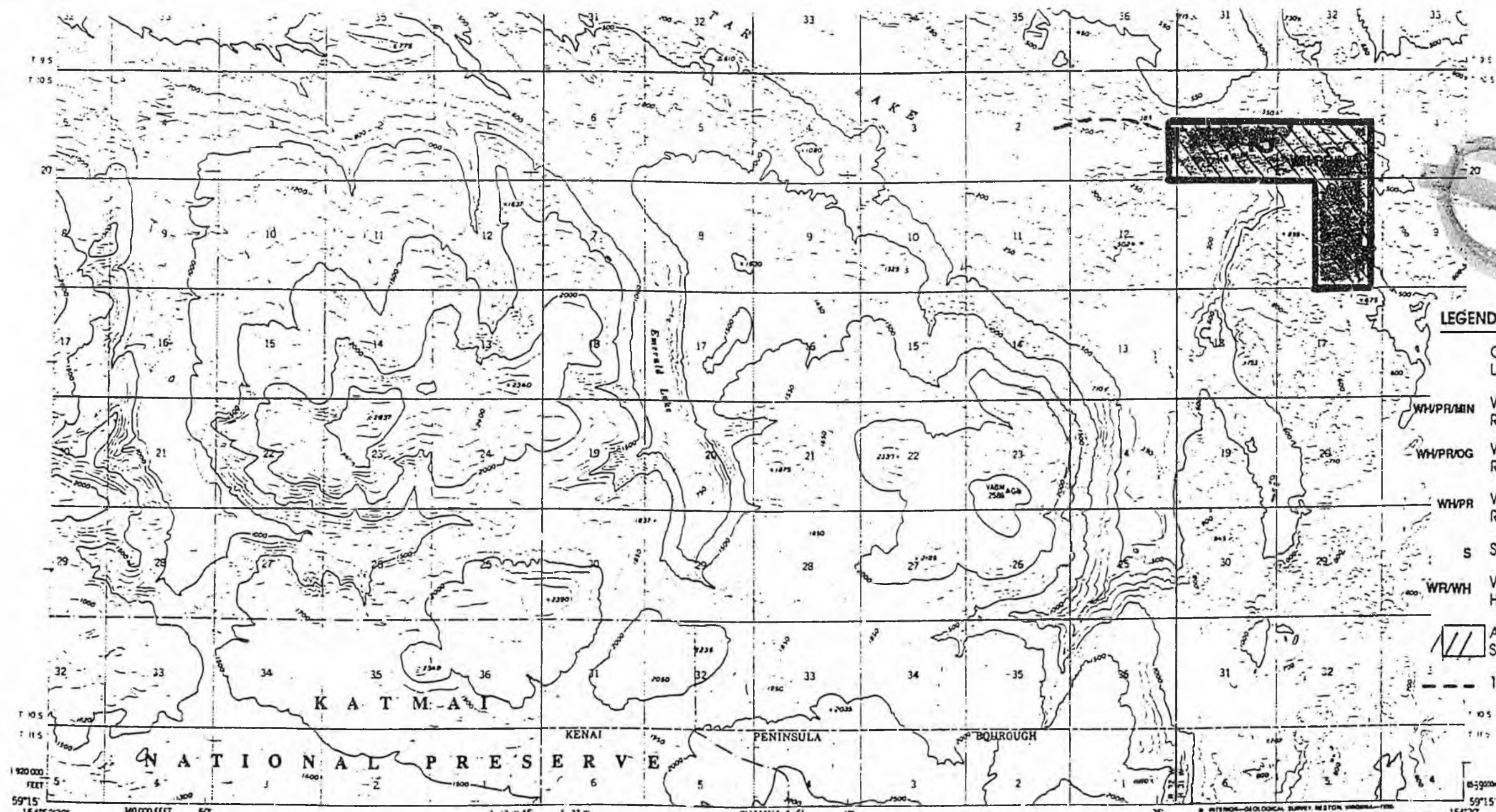
41
0
051



1360
SHEET 9

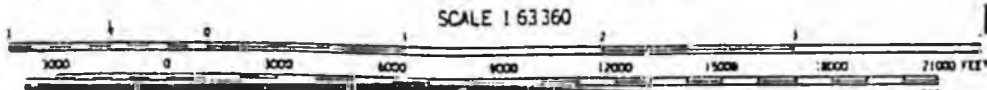
Key to ADP&G comments concerning maps of proposed land selections by the Lake and Peninault Borough (as of 3/11/94)

Symbol	Comment
	retain in state ownership
	no objection to selection
	provide trail easement or ROW to adjacent state land



- LEGEND**
- CLASSIFICATIONS ON STATE LAND:
- WH/PR/MIN Wildlife Habitat, Public Recreation, and Minerals
 - WH/PROG Wildlife Habitat, Public Recreation, and Oil & Gas
 - WH/PR Wildlife Habitat and Public Recreation
 - S Settlement
 - WR/WH Water Resource and Wildlife Habitat
- /// AREA EXCLUDED FROM SELECTION
- - - 17b EASEMENT

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1951, field annotated 1954. (Map not field checked)
 Projection and 1000-meter grid ticks shown in blue:
 Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 5
 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Alaska coordinate system, zone 5, 1927 North American Datum
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 75 meters north and 130 meters east.
 Land lines represent unsurveyed and unmarked locations predetermined by the Bureau of Land Management Folios 5-17 and 5-18, Seward Meridian
 Swamps, as portrayed, indicate only the water areas, usually of low relief, as interpreted from aerial photographs
 Federal reservation boundaries established by The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, PL 96-487, Dec. 2, 1980, are shown as compiled by the administering agencies
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State Reservations shown on this map



Key to AD760 comments concerning maps of proposed land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough (as of 3/11/94)

Symbol	Comment
	retain in state ownership
	no objection to selection
	provide trail easement or ROW to adjacent state land

Lake & Peninsula Borough 1993 Selections



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
 No roads or trails in this area

SHEET 10
 ILIAMNA (B-5), ALASKA
 NS915-W15430/15X22.5
 1954
 MINOR REVISIONS 1985

7/20/1

portion of
on 14 is con-
on Sheet 14.

14

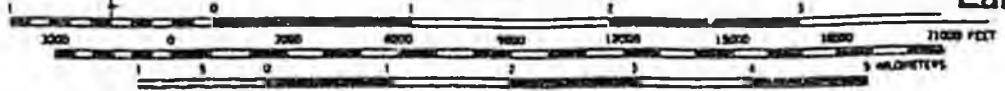
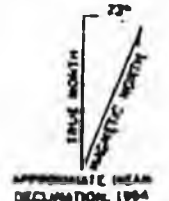
NOT CLASSIFIED

2010 000
FEET
59°30'

Mapped by the Army Map Service
Edited and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USCGS and USCE

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1957, held annotated 1952-54. Map not field checked
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USCGS Chart 8554 (1963)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Universal Transverse Mercator projection, 1927 North American datum
10 000 foot grid based on Alaska coordinate system, zone 5
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 5, shown in blue

Land lines represent surveyed and unmarked locations
predetermined by the Bureau of Land Management
File S17, Seward Meridian
Lake elevations are uncheckd



CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
SOUNDINGS IN FEET DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
SOUNDING SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE DEPTH OF MEAN HIGH TIDE
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 12 FEET

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



Key to AD786 comments concerning maps of proposed land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough (as of 2/11/94)

Symbol	Comment
	retain in state ownership
	no objection to selection
	provide trail easement or ROW to adjacent state land

LEGEND

CLASSIFICATIONS LAND:

Wildlife Habitat, Recreation, and

WH/PR/CG Wildlife Habitat, Recreation, and

WH/PR Wildlife Habitat Recreation

S Settlement

WR/WH Water Resource Wildlife Habitat

AREA EXCLUDED SELECTION

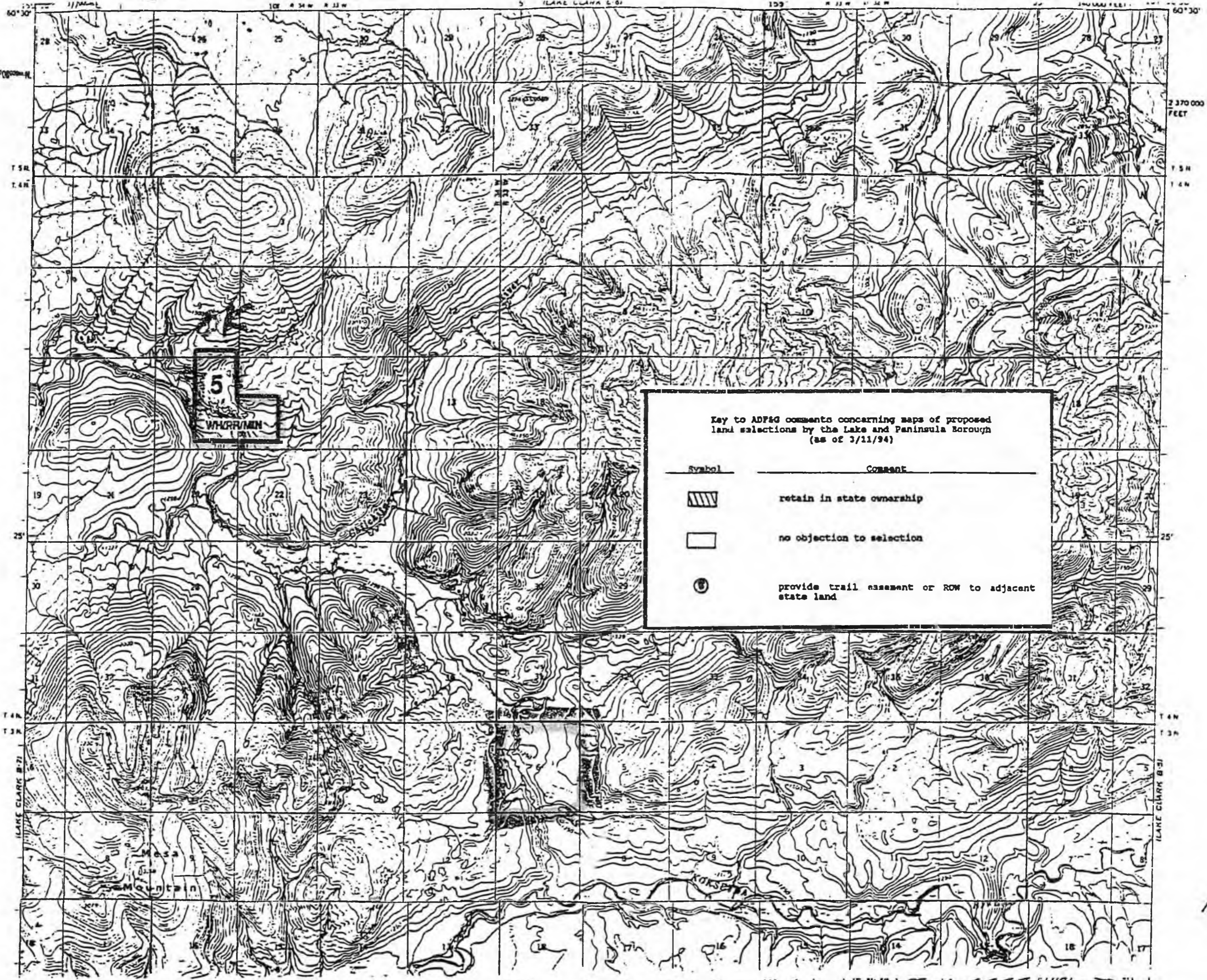
- - - 17b EASEMENT

Lake & Peninsula Borough 1993 Selections




ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Unimproved det.

SHEET 13
ILJAMNA (C-3), ALASKA
N9930-W15345/15327

1994
USGS



Key to ADP&G comments concerning maps of proposed land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough (as of 3/11/94)

Symbol	Comment
	retain in state ownership
	no objection to selection
	provide trail easement or ROW to adjacent state land

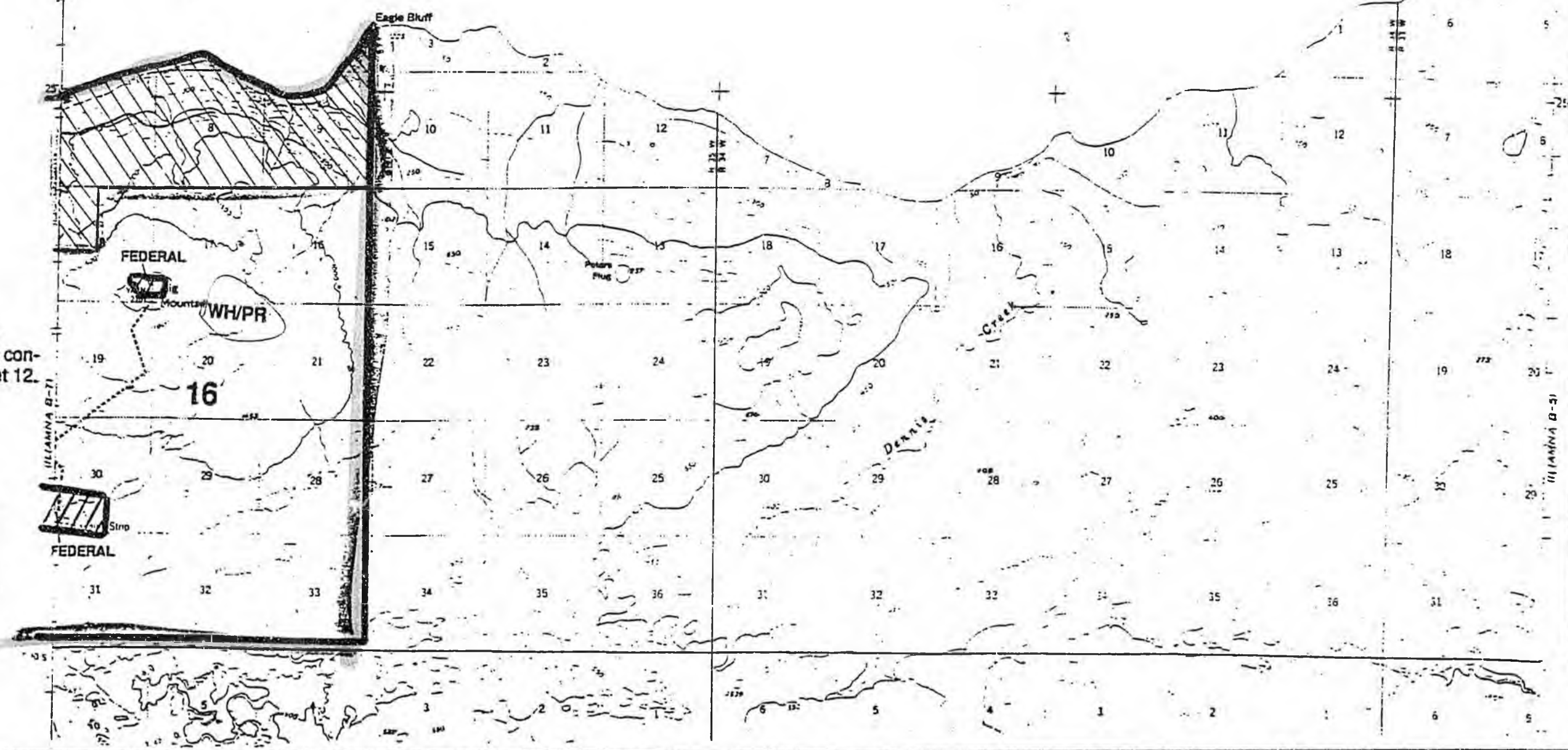
1280

I L I A M N A
L A K E

Adjacent




This portion of
Selection 16 is con-
tinued on Sheet 12.

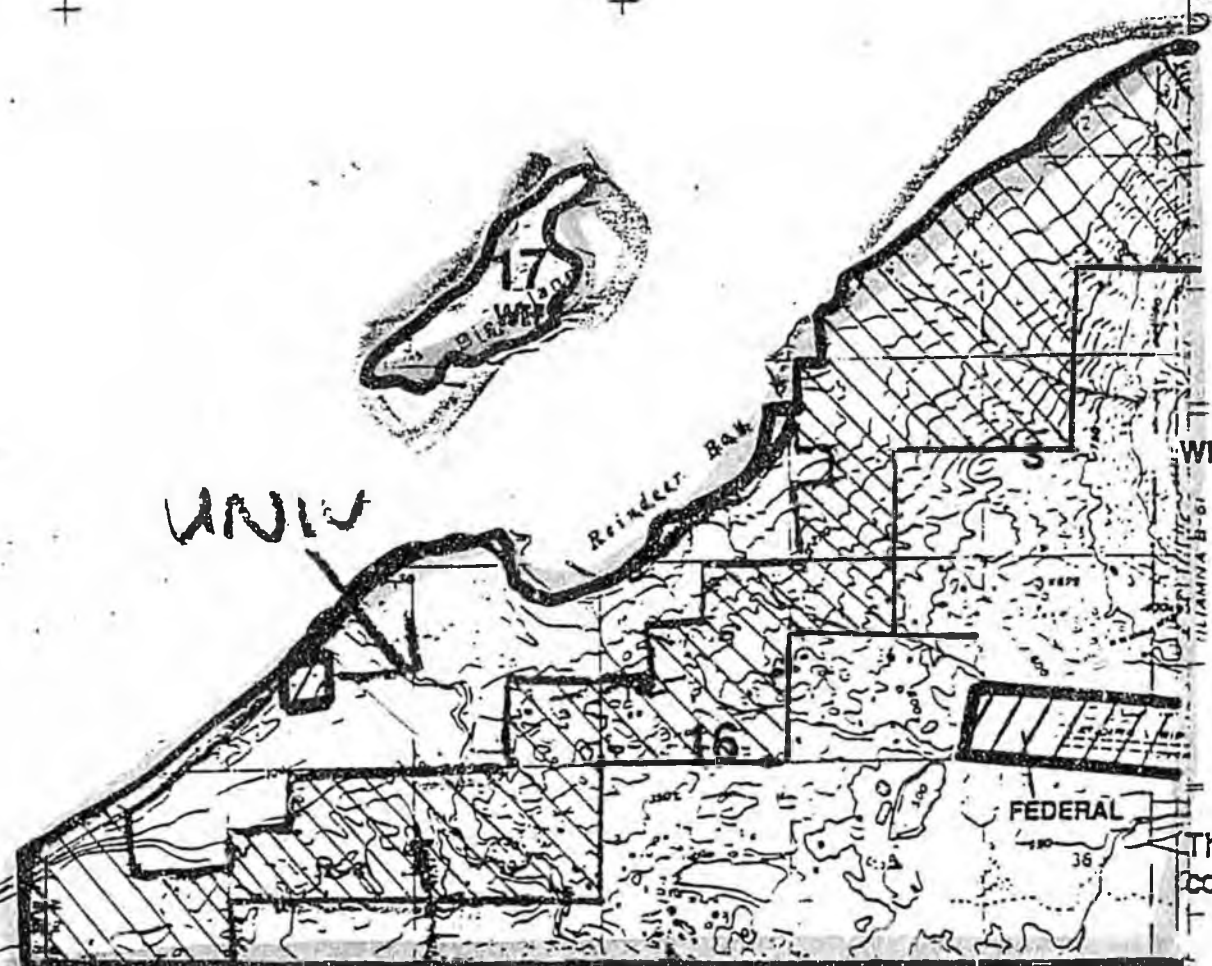
SHEET 11



I L I A M N A

Key to ADF&S comments concerning maps of proposed land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough (as of 3/11/96)

Symbol	Comment
	retain in state ownership
	no objection to selection
	provide trail easement or RCF to adjacent state land



WH/PR




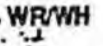

FEDERAL

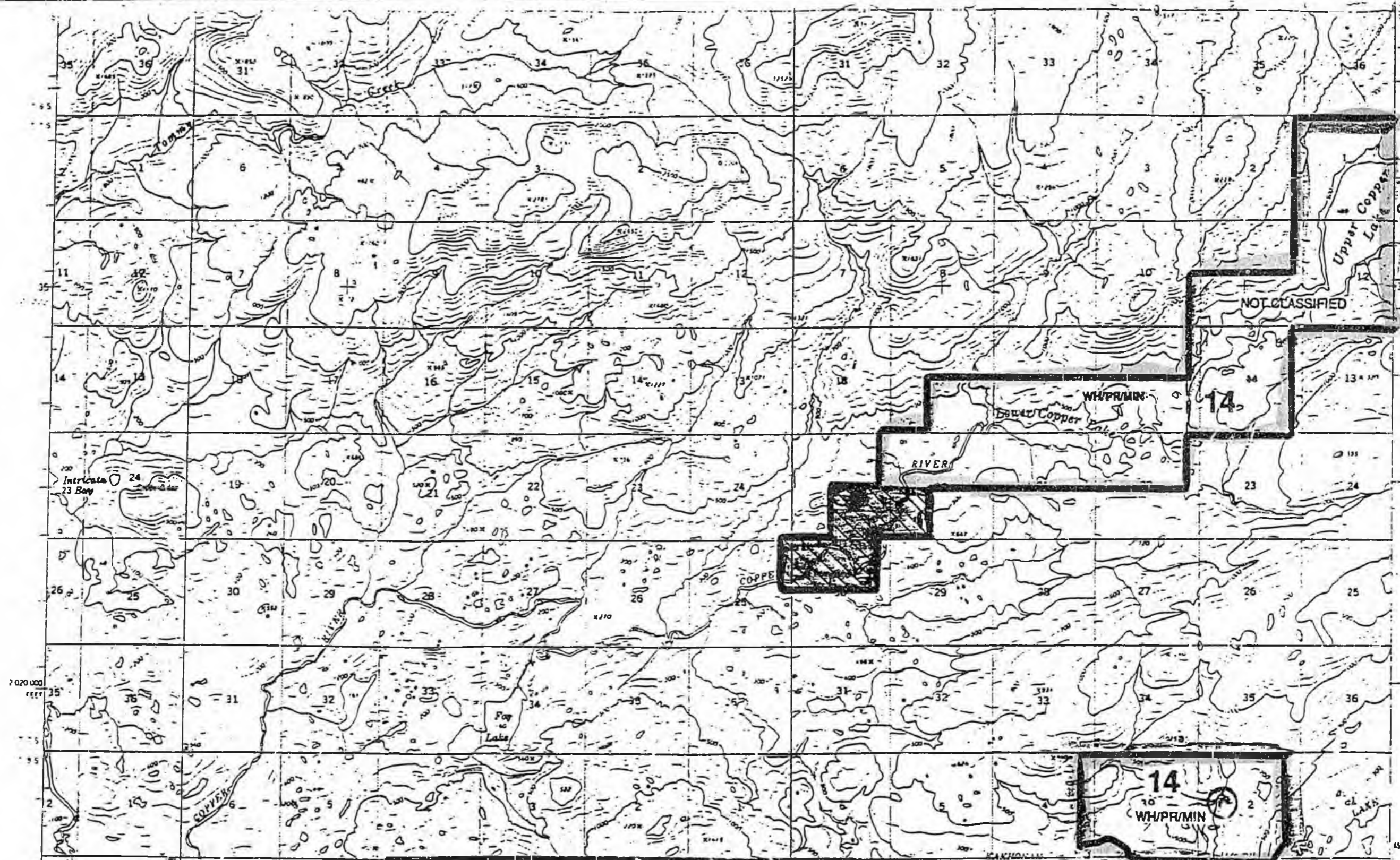
This portion of Sele continued on Sheet

17,500

SHEET 12

LEGEND

- CLASSIFICATIONS OF LAND:
-  WH/PR/OG Wildlife Habitat, Recreation, and Open Space
 -  WH/PR Wildlife Habitat or Recreation
 -  S Settlement
 -  WR/WH Water Resource or Wildlife Habitat
 -  AREA EXCLUDED FROM SELECTION



This portion continued on
13

Maped by the Army Map Service
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USCGS and USCE
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
 taken 1955 and 1957 field annotated 1953-54. Map not field checked
 Universal Transverse Mercator projection 1927 North American datum
 1:250,000 scale grid based on Alaska coordinate system zone 5
 1:250,000 scale Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks
 zone 5 shown in blue
 Land lines, contours and unmarked locations
 predetermined by the Bureau of Land Management
 Folio S 17 Summit Mountains

Key to ADP&S comments concerning maps of proposed
 land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough
 (as of 3/11/94)

Symbol	Comment
	retain in state ownership
	no objection to selection
	provide trail easement or ROW to adjacent state land

Lake & Peninsula Borough 1993 Selections

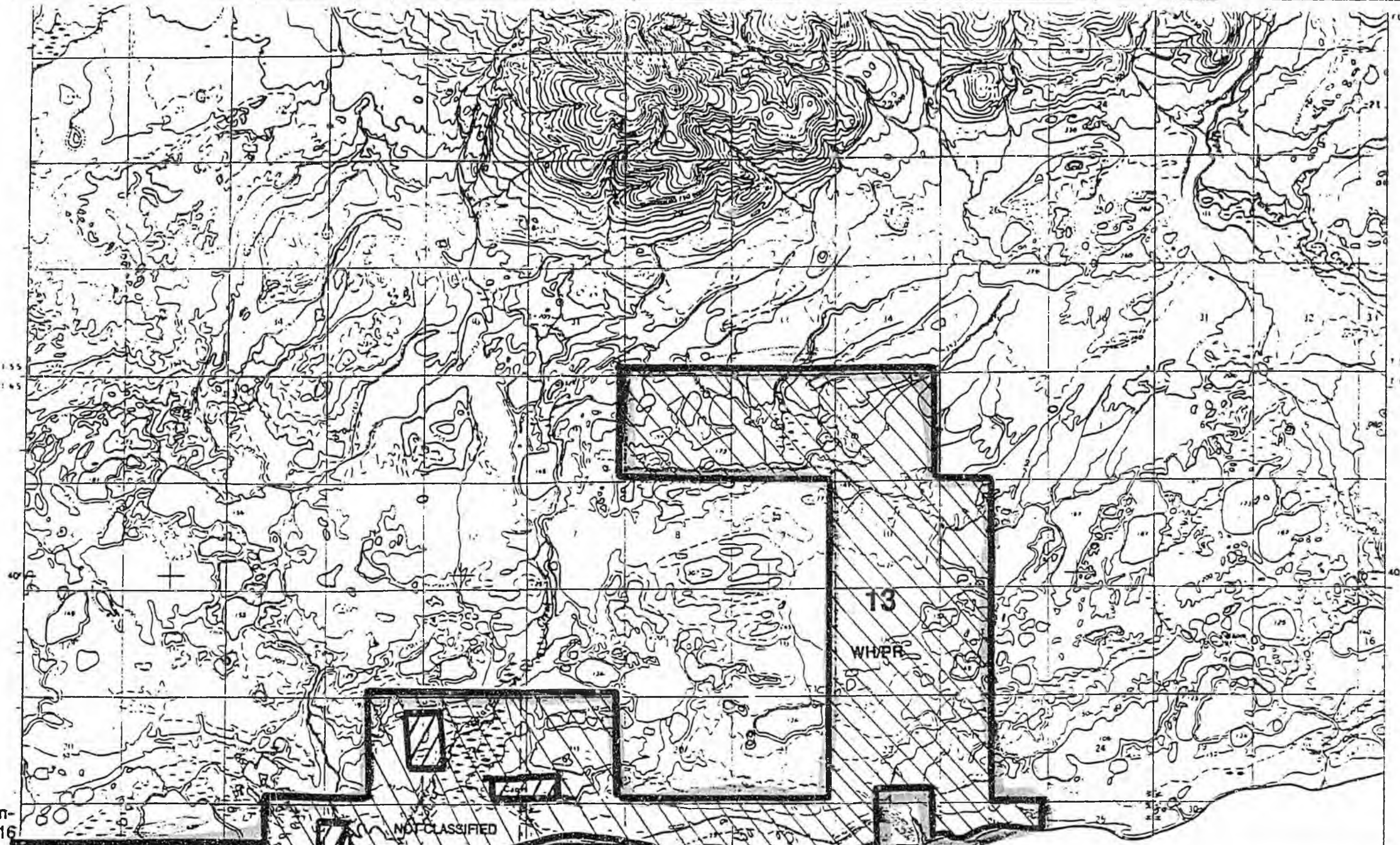
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
 No roads or trails in this area

SHEET 14

ILIAMNA (C-4), ALASKA
 N5932 W15407 5/11, 1954
 1954

22092
 37


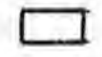

5160



This portion of
election 13 is con-
tinued on Sheet 16

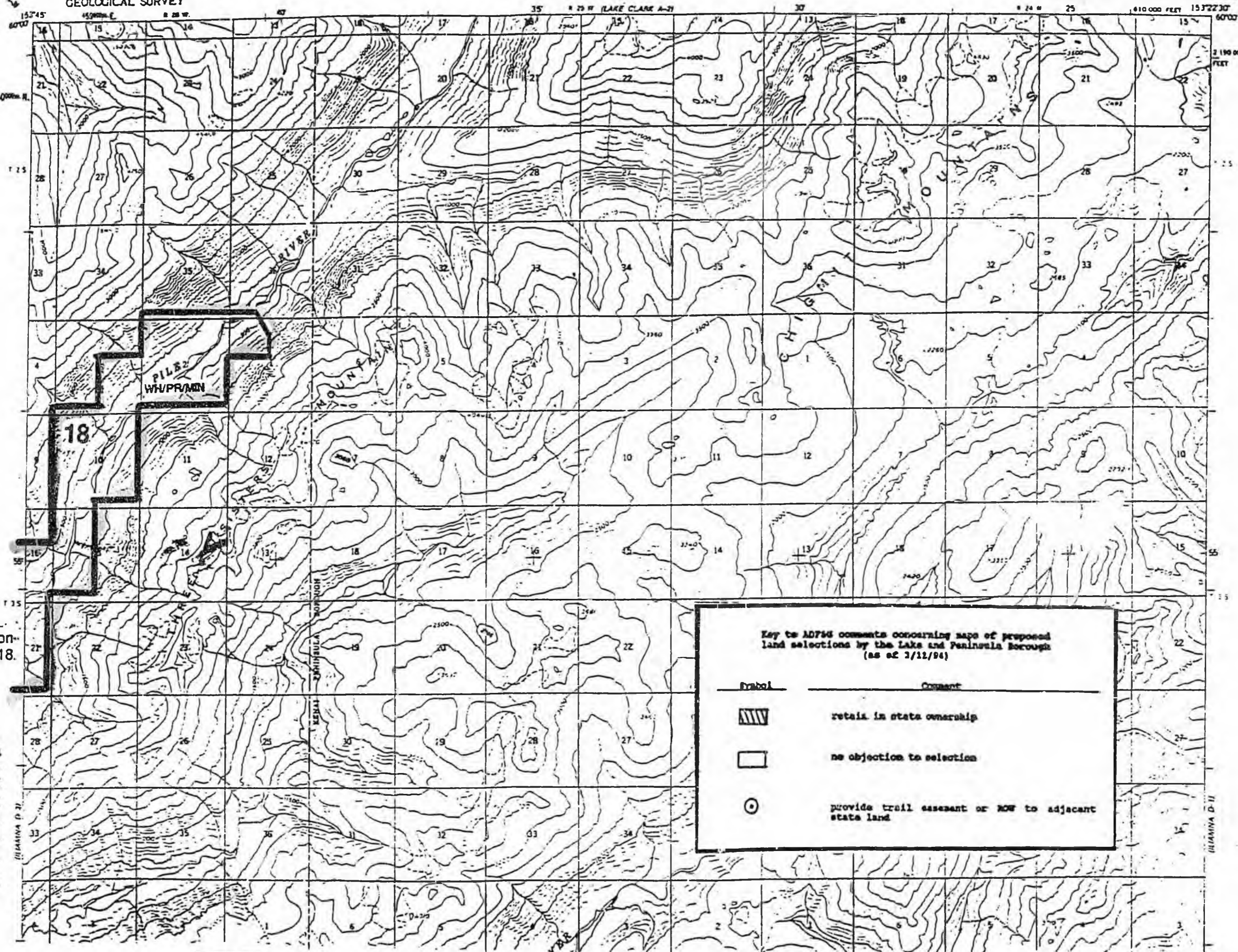
SHEET 15

Key to ADP16 comments concerning aspects of proposed land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough (as of 3/11/94)

Symbol	Comment
	retain in state ownership
	no objection to selection
	provide trail easement or ROW to adjacent state land

23000

LAKE OLA






This portion of
selection 18 is con-
tinued on Sheet 18.




SHEET 17

2240

Key to AD750 comments concerning maps of proposed
land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough
(as of 3/12/94)

Symbol	Comment
	retain in state ownership
	no objection to selection
	provide trail easement or ROW to adjacent state land

Key to AD756 comments concerning maps of proposed land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough (as of 2/11/84)

Symbol	Comment
	retain in state ownership
	no objection to selection
	provide trail easement or ROW to adjacent state land

This portion of Selection 18 is continued on Sheet 17.

LEGEND

CLASSIFICATIONS ON STATE LAND:

- WH/PR/MIN Wildlife Habitat, Public Recreation, and Minerals
- WH/PR/OG Wildlife Habitat, Public Recreation, and Oil & Gas
- WH/PR Wildlife Habitat and Public Recreation
- S Settlement
- WR/WH Water Resource and Wildlife Habitat

 AREA EXCLUDED FROM SELECTION

--- 17b EASEMENT

18
WH/PR/MIN

19
WH/PR/MIN

This portion of Selection 19 is continued on Sheet 13.

Lake & Peninsula Borough 1993 Selections

SHEET 18

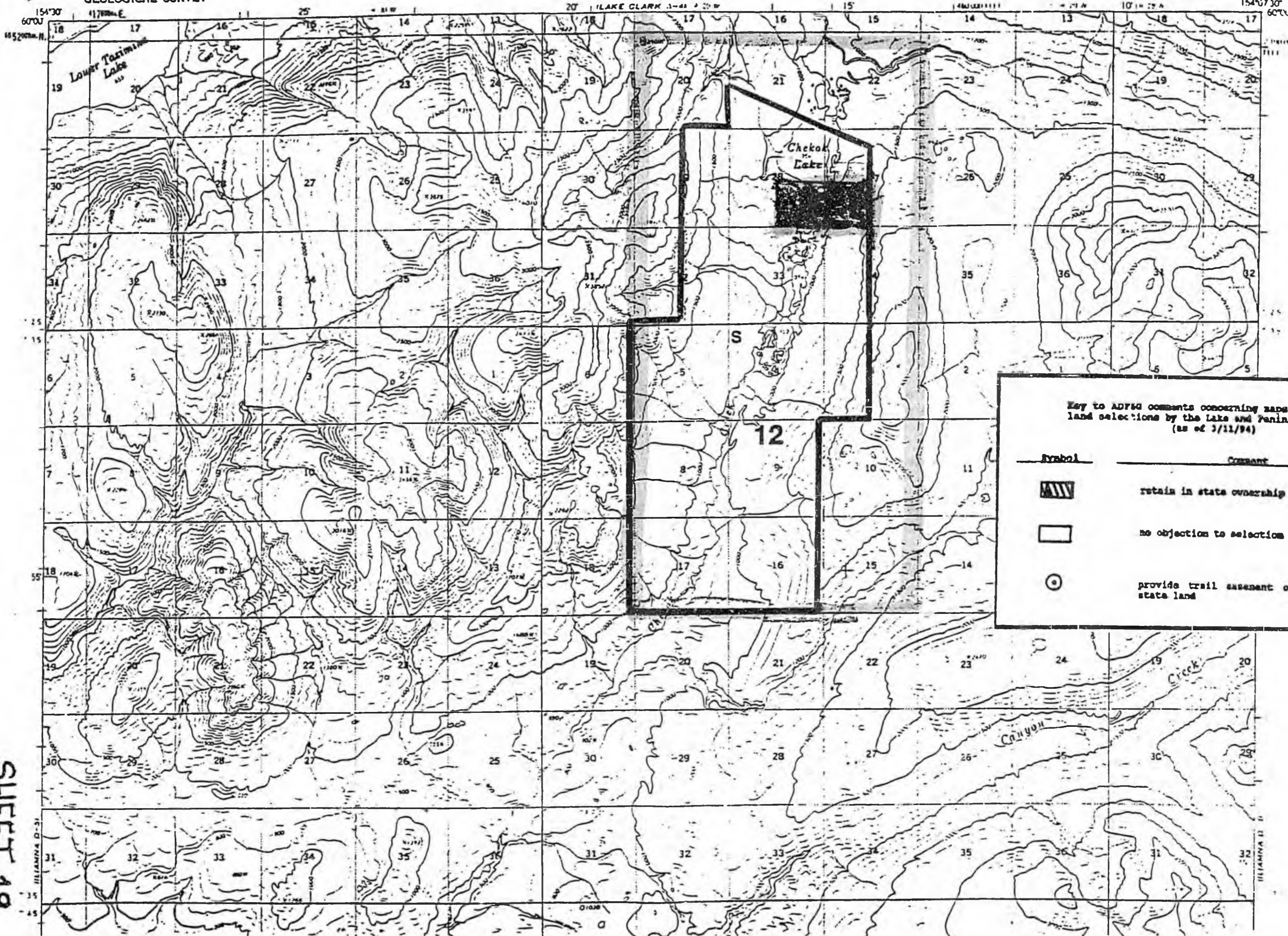
ILIAMNA (D-3), ALASKA

1954




2560

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ILIAMNA (1) 4, QUADRANGLE
A.A.P.A.
1:63,360 SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



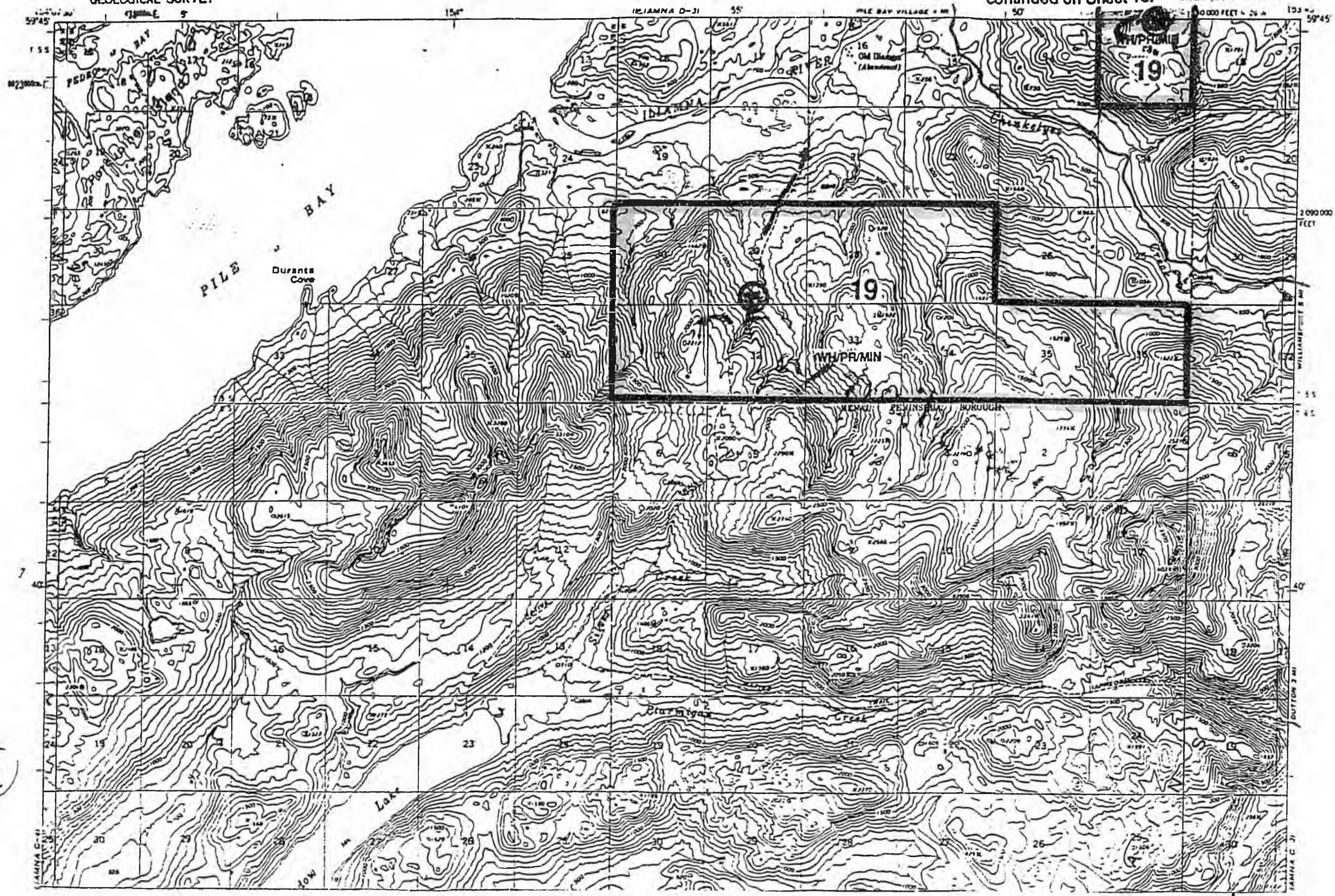
Key to ADP&D comments concerning maps of proposed land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough (as of 3/11/94)

Symbol	Comment
	retain in state ownership
	no objection to selection
	provide trail easement or ROW to adjacent state land

403

SHEET 19

11520

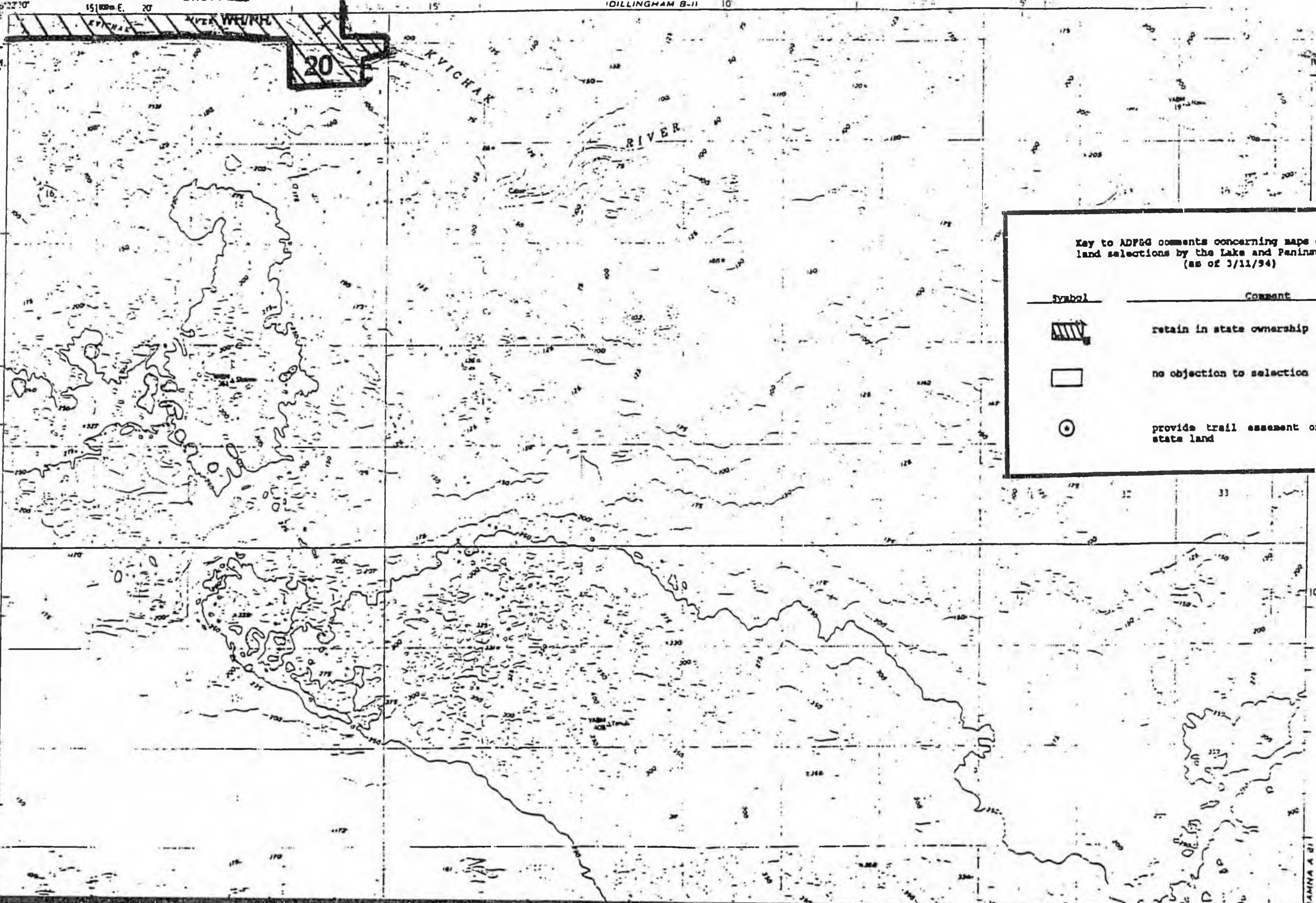


704




UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 This portion of Selection 20 is continued on Sheet 22

DILLINGHAM (A-1) QUADRANGLE
 ALASKA
 1:50,000 SERIES

This portion of Selection 20 is continued on Sheet 21



Key to ADF&G comments concerning maps of proposed land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough (as of 3/11/94)

Symbol	Comment
	retain in state ownership
	no objection to selection
	provide trail easement or ROW to adjacent state land

(700)

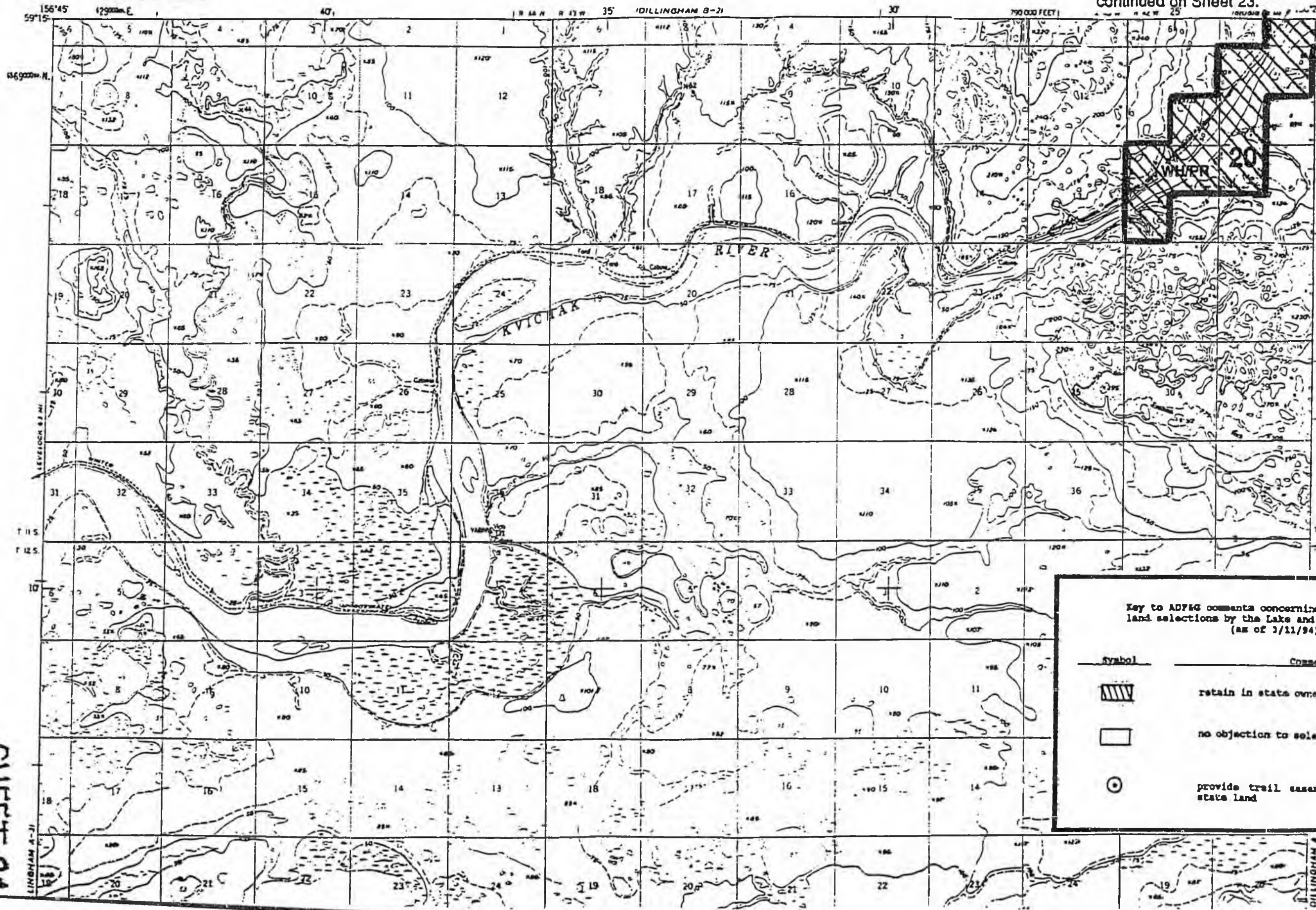
SHEET 20

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY




UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

DILLINGHAM (A-2) QUADRANGLE
This portion of Selection 20 is
continued on Sheet 23.

This portion of Selection 20 is
continued on Sheet 20.



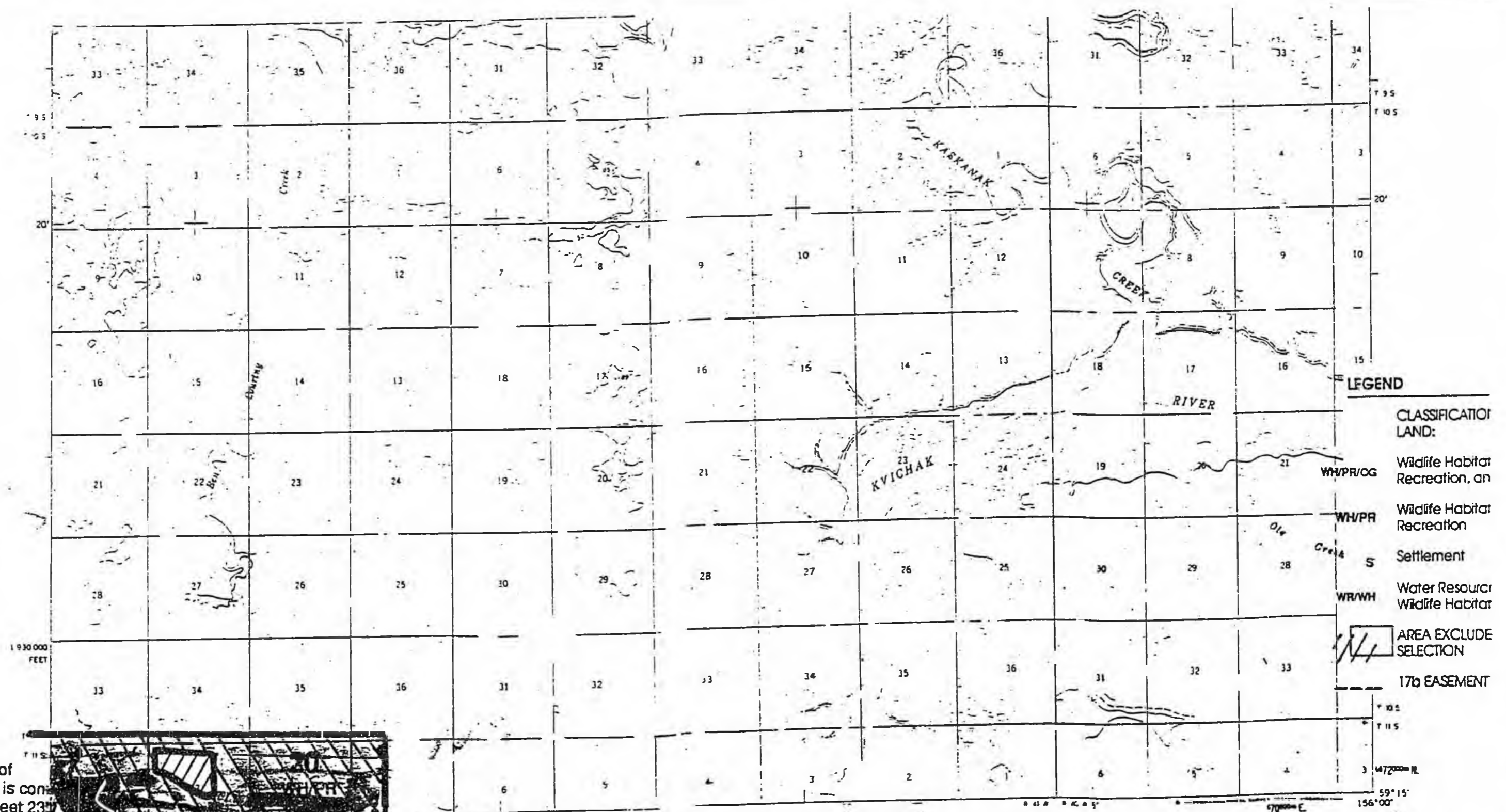
Key to ADP&G comments concerning maps of proposed land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough (as of 3/11/94)

Symbol	Comment
	retain in state ownership
	no objection to selection
	provide trail easement or ROW to adjacent state land

SHEET 21

DILLINGHAM A-2

DILLINGHAM B-11



- LEGEND**
- CLASSIFICATION LAND:**
- WM/PR/OG Wildlife Habitat Recreation, an
 - WM/PR Wildlife Habitat Recreation
 - S Settlement
 - WR/WH Water Resource Wildlife Habitat
- AREA EXCLUDE SELECTION
- 17b EASEMENT

This portion of Selection 20 is continued on Sheet 23

This portion of Selection 20 is continued on Sheet 20.

Mapped by the Army
 Edited and published by the USGS
 Control by USCGS and USCE
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1955. Field annotated 1954. Map not field checked.
 Universal Transverse Mercator projection - 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on Alaska coordinate system, zone 6
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid lines, zone 6, shown in blue
 Land lines represent surveyed and unmarked locations determined by the Bureau of Land Management
 Form 5-18, Second Edition
 Shaded, as portrayed, indicates only the water areas, usually of low relief, as interpreted from aerial photographs
 To place on the projected North American Datum 1983 map, the projection lines 70 meters north and 123 meters east

Key to ADP&G comments concerning maps of proposed land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough (as of 3/11/94)

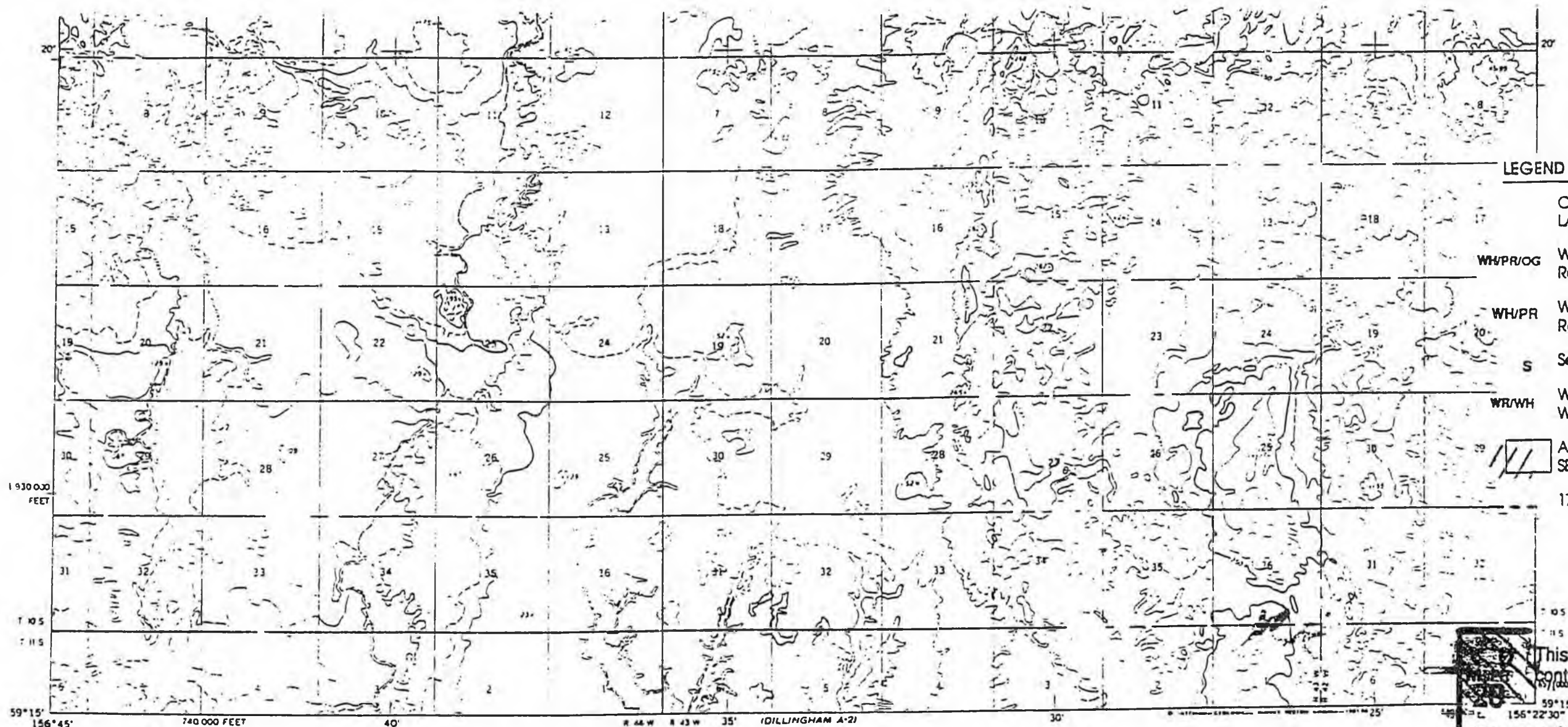
Symbol	Comment
	retain in state ownership
	no objection to selection
	provide trail easement or ROW to adjacent state land

Lake & Peninsula Borough 1993 Selections



SHEET 22
 DILLINGHAM (B-1), ALASKA
 N9115-W15600 1"x2.5"

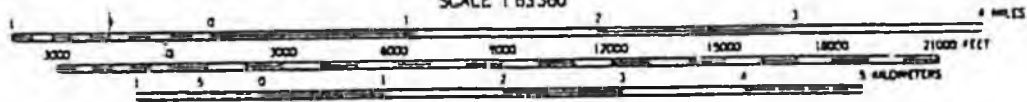
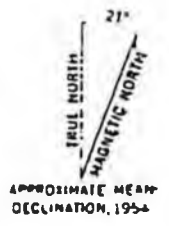
1954
 MINOR REVISIONS 1989



LEGEND

	CLASSIFICATION LAND:
WHPR/OG	Wildlife Habitat Recreation, an
WH/PR	Wildlife Habitat Recreation
S	Settlement
WR/WH	Water Resource Wildlife Habitat
	AREA EXCLUDE SELECTION
	17b EASEMENT

Mapped by the Army Map Service
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USC&GS and USCE
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1953-1955, field annotated 1954. Map not field checked
 Universal Transverse Mercator projection, 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on Alaska coordinate system, zone 6
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 4, shown in blue
 Land lines represent unsurveyed and unmarked locations predetermined by the Bureau of Land Management
 Folio S-18, Seward Meridian
 Swamps, as portrayed, indicate only the wetter areas, usually of low relief, as interpreted from aerial photographs
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 80 meters north and 133 meters east



CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 FEET
 DASHED LINES REPRESENT 25-FOOT CONTOURS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



SHEET 23
 DILLINGHAM (B-2), ALASKA
 N5915-W15622.5 15x22.5
 1954
 REVISIONS 1961

This portion of S continued on Sh
 This portion of Selection continued on Sheet 21.
 ROAD CLASS
 NO RIGHTS OR TRAILS IN THIS AREA

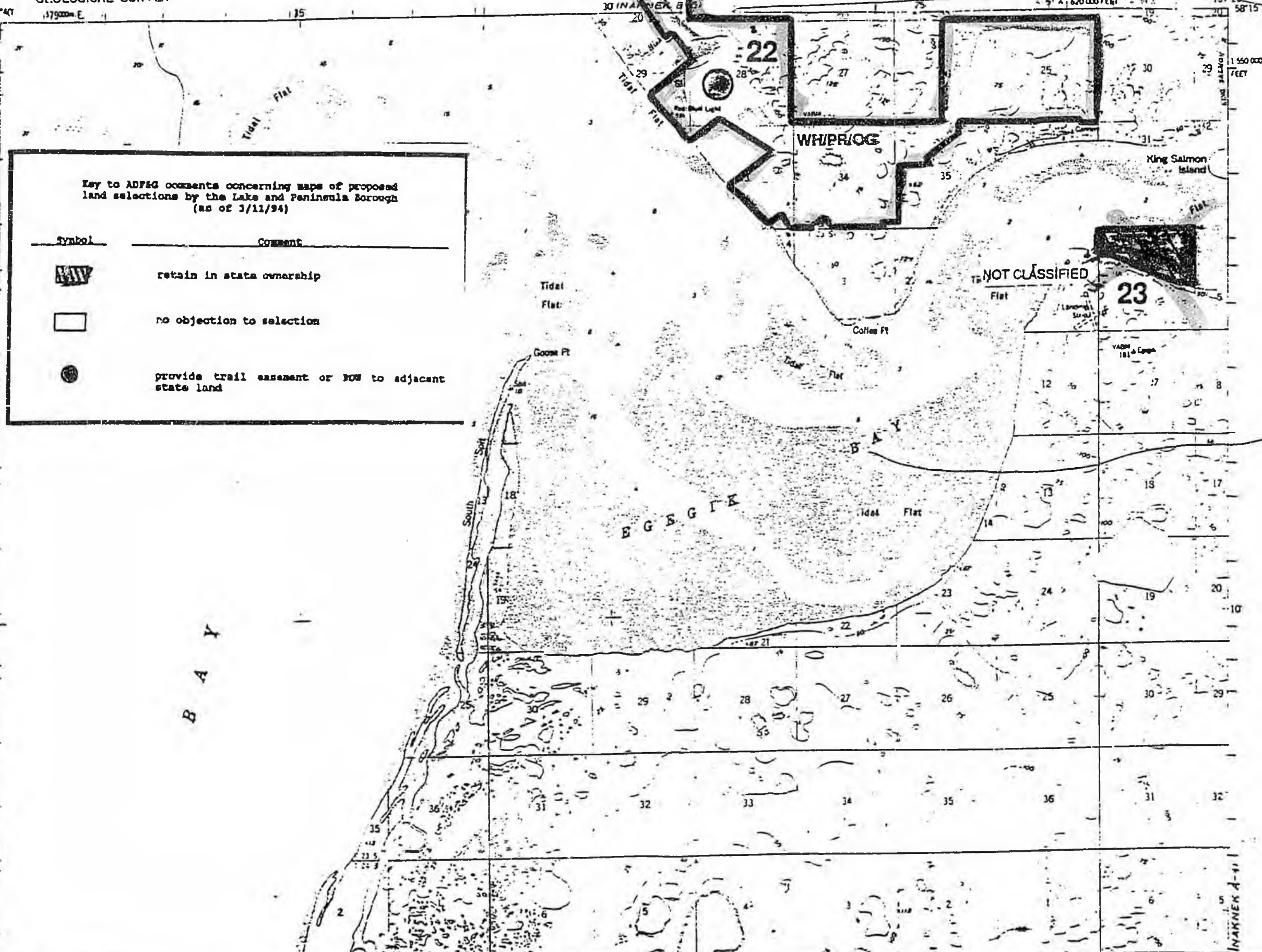
Key to ADP&O comments concerning maps of proposed land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough (as of 3/11/94)

Symbol	Comment
	retain in state ownership
	no objection to selection
	provide trail easement or ROW to adjacent state land




Lake & Peninsula Borough 1993 Selections

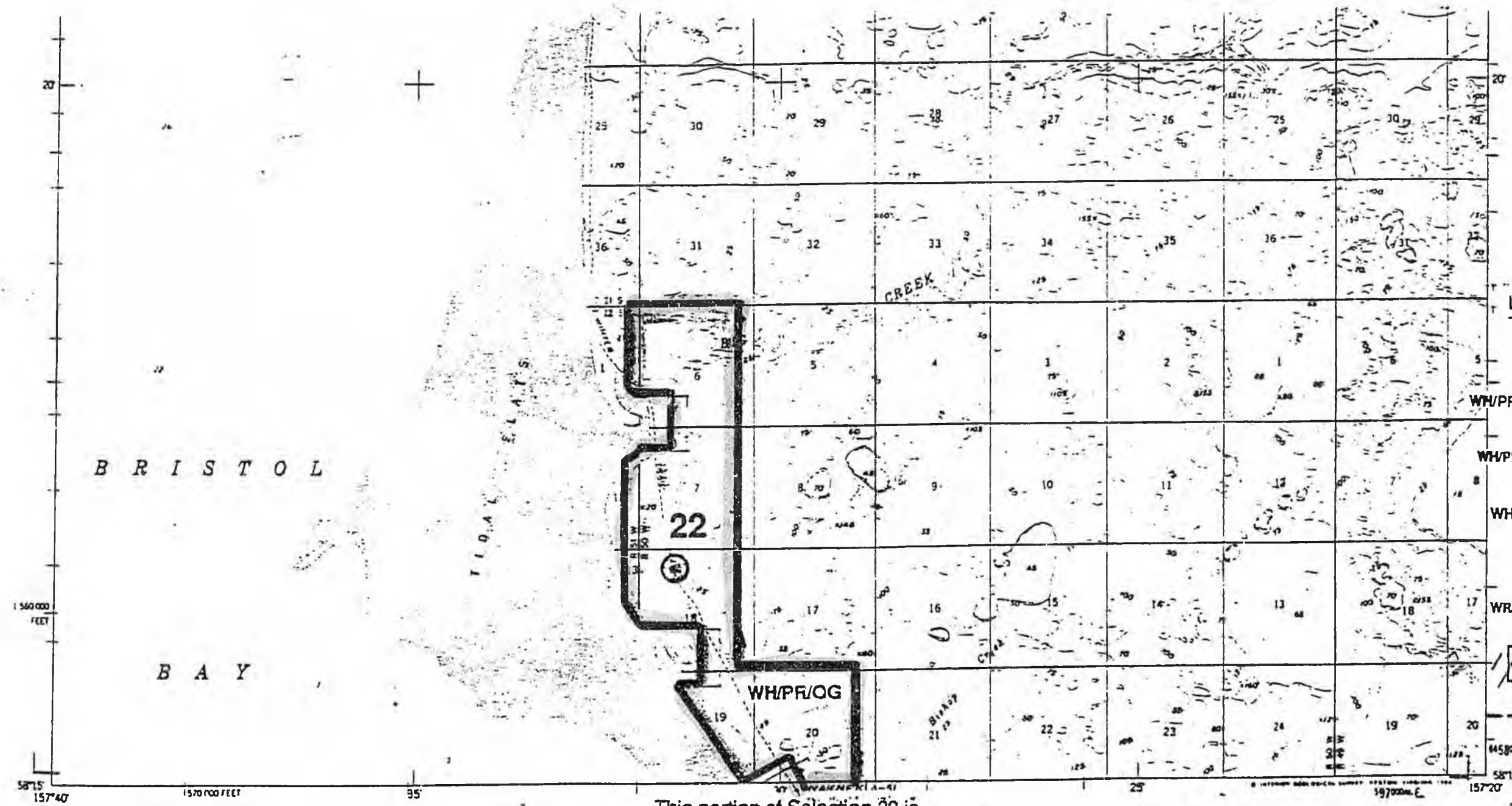
8
160

This portion of Selection 22 is
continued on Sheet 25.



Key to ADP&G comments concerning maps of proposed land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough (as of 3/11/94)

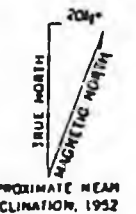
Symbol	Comment
	retain in state ownership
	no objection to selection
	provide trail easement or ROW to adjacent state land



LEGEND

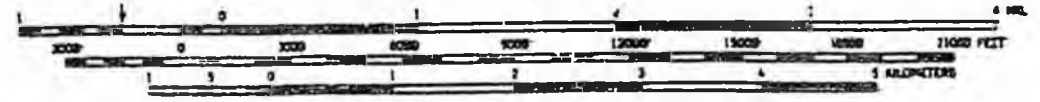
CLASSIFICATION	
LAND:	
WH/PR/MIN	Wildlife Habit Recreation, c
WH/PR/OG	Wildlife Habit Recreation, c
WH/PR	Wildlife Habit Recreation
S	Settlement
WR/WH	Water Resour Habitat
	AREA EXCLUDE SELECTION
	17b EASEMENT

Mapped by the Defense Mapping Agency
 Published for civil use by the Geological Survey
 Control by NOS/NOAA and USCE
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1951. Field checked 1952
 Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS/NOAA chart 16323 (1950)
 This information is not intended for navigational purposes
 Projection and 1000-meter grid ticks shown in blue:
 Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 4
 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Alaska coordinate system, zone 6. 1927 North American Datum
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 82 meters north and 136 meters east
 Land lines represent unsurveyed and unmarked locations predetermined by the Bureau of Land Management Folio S-21, Seward Meridian
 SWR/OG, as portrayed, indicate only the wetter areas, usually of low relief, as interpreted from aerial photographs
 Lake elevations are uncheckered
 The Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge consists of all the public land on the coastal waters and adjacent lands of Alaska consisting of islands, rocks, reefs, cays and spurs



This portion of Selection 22 is continued on Sheet 24.

Lake & Peninsula Borough 1993 Selections



SHEET 25
 NAKNEK (B-5), ALASKA
 NS815-W15720/15X20
 1952
 BROR REVISIONS 1981

Key to ADF&G comments concerning maps of proposed land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough (as of 3/11/94)

Symbol	Comment
	retain in state ownership
	no objection to selection
	provide trail easement or ROW to adjacent state land

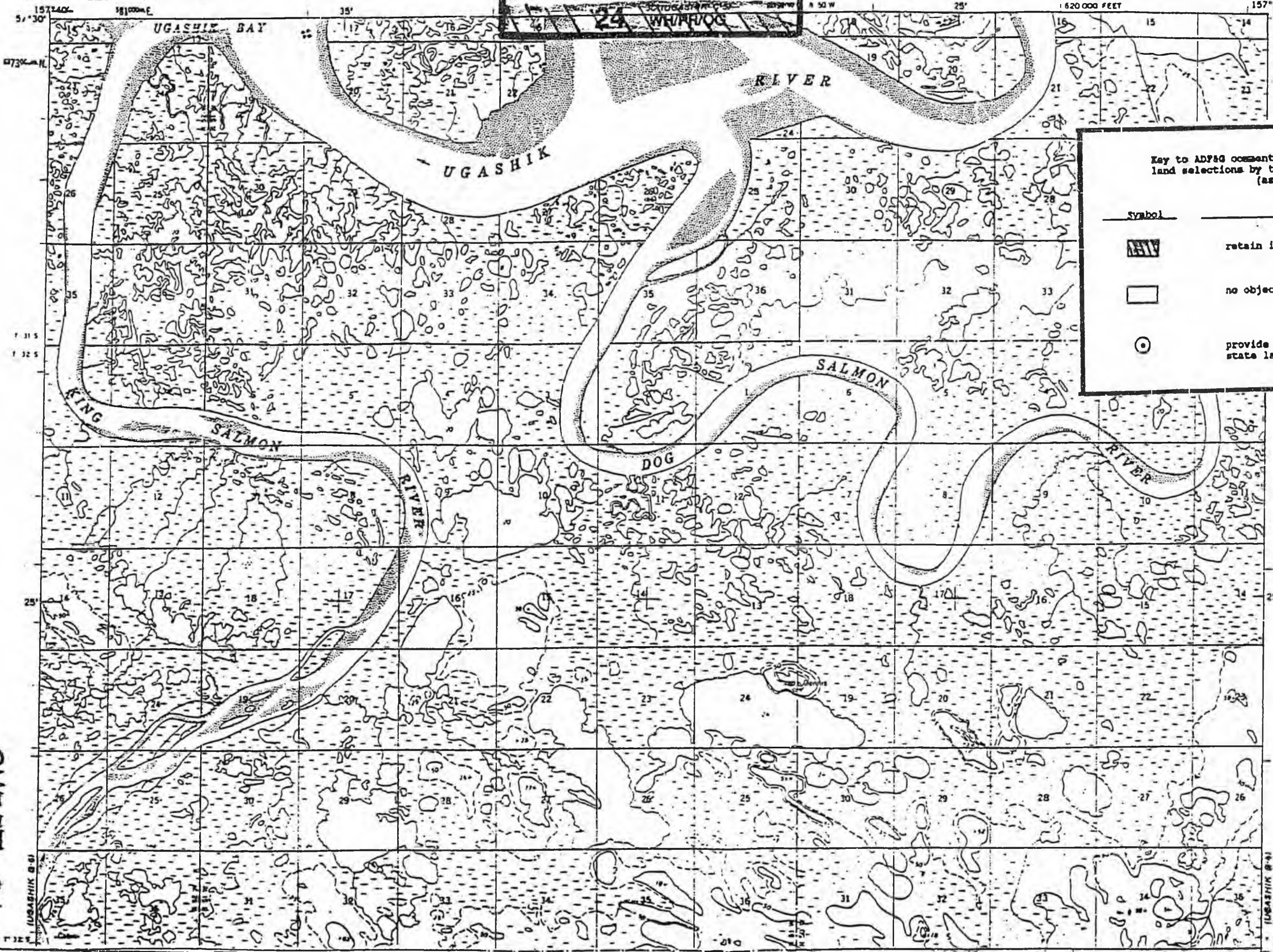
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

51.37




UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

This portion of Selection 24 is
continued on Sheet 27.

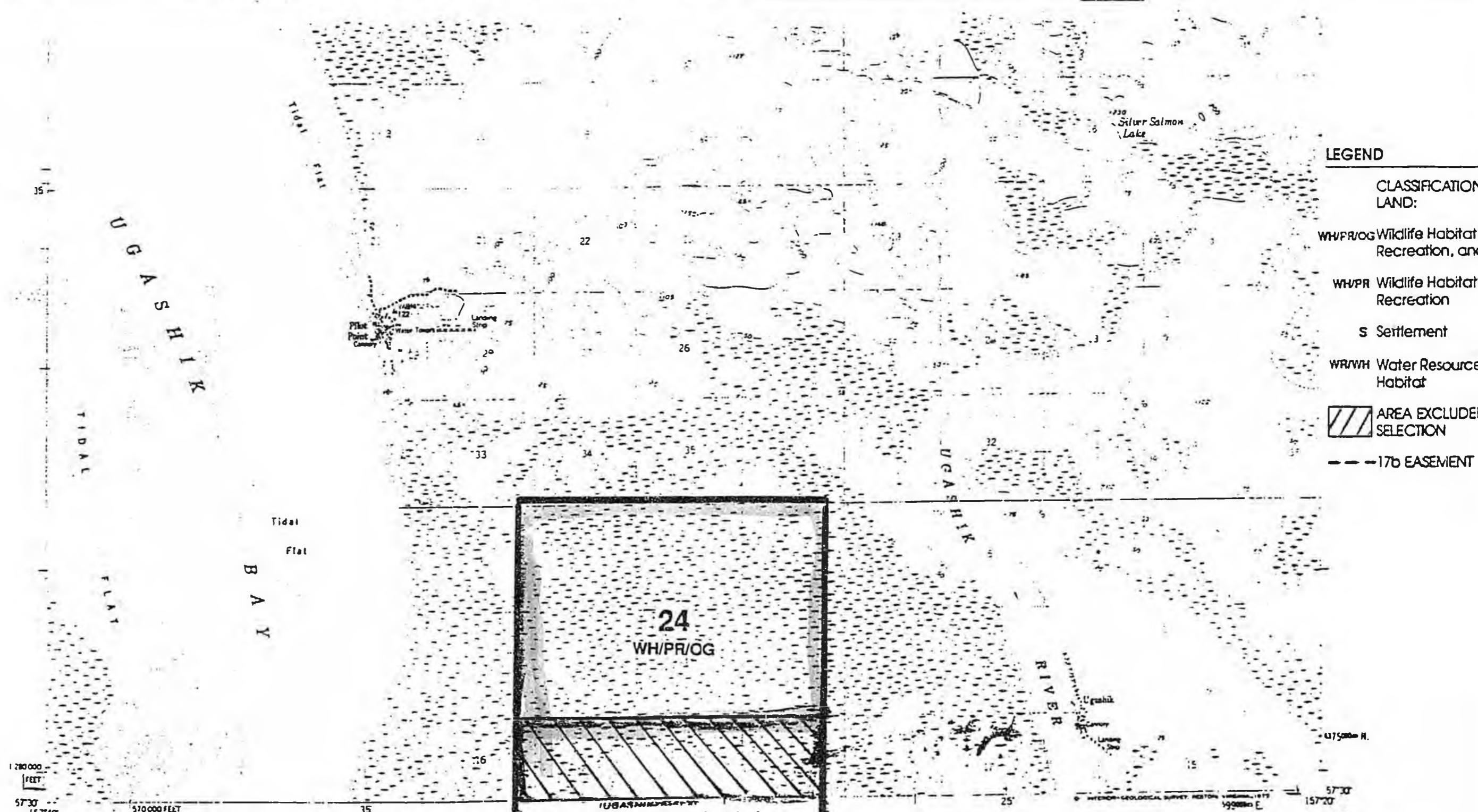
UGASHIK (B-5) QUADRANGLE
ALASKA
1:63 360 SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
1:620 000 FEET





Key to ADP&G comments concerning maps of proposed land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough (as of 3/11/94)

Symbol	COMMENT
	retain in state ownership
	no objection to selection
	provide trail easement or ROW to adjacent state land

SHEET 26



- LEGEND**
- CLASSIFICATIONS LAND:**
- WH/PR/OG Wildlife Habitat, Recreation, and
 - WH/PR Wildlife Habitat c Recreation
 - S Settlement
 - WR/WH Water Resource Habitat
 -  AREA EXCLUDED SELECTION
 -  17b EASEMENT

1 280 000 FEET
57°30' 157°40'

UGASHIK B 6




Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by NOS/NOAA and USCE
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1951. Map not field checked.
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 8502 (1:1023, 188 scale) and from aerial photographs. This information is not intended for navigational purposes.
Universal Transverse Mercator projection, 1927 North American datum 10' 000-foot grid based on Alaska coordinate system, zone 6 1000 metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 4, shown in blue.
Land lines represent unsurveyed and unmarked locations predetermined by the Bureau of Land Management Foto S-21, Seward Meridian.
Seams, as portrayed, indicate only the wetter areas, usually of low relief as interpreted from aerial photographs.

This portion of Selection 24 is continued on Sheet 26.

Lake & Peninsula Borough 1993 Selections

1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 FEET

Key to ADP&G comments concerning maps of proposed land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough (as of 3/11/94)

Symbol	Comment
	retain in state ownership
	no objection to selection
	provide trail assessment or ROW to adjacent state land



SHEET 27
UGASHIK (C-5), ALASKA
N5730 - W15720/15X20

1951
MINOR REVISIONS 1971

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