

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1981-1982 8672

1902 SRES SB 189 - SB 216

1902

Chatham Area

Juneau RD

Tanic Mica	CA/J	2.1
Italia Lake	CA/J	1.0
Seismic	CA/J	4.0
Dangerous River	CA/J	3.0
Lemon Creek	CA/J	6.5
Carlson Creek	/J	1.2
Trail of the Glacier	/J	0.8
Mountain Lake	/J	2.1
Situk River	/J	8.8
		<hr/>
		105.7

Chatham Area  
Sithka R.D.

Leo Russell -  
747-5821  
maint.  
747-8173  
Mike Trainor

Lake Eva	C/S		2.9
Beaver Lake	/S		2.8
South Katlian	/S		1.0
Warm Spring Bay	/S		.5
Fish Bay	/S		3.0
Noxon Creek	/S		4.0
Harbor Mt. Shelter	/S		.1
Indian River	/S		5.0
Nedrickson	/S		.2
Black River	/S		17.0
Shelhof	/S		1.2
Lisianski River	/S		3.0
Salmon Lake	/S		5.9
Port Banks	/S		6.0
Blue Lake River	/S		4.0
Sithka Lake	/S	(4.1)	5.0
W. Scalion Cove	/S		2.0
Crown Hill	/S		3.0
Suloina Lake	/S	(0.8)	1.1
* Iris Meadows	/S		4.6
* Basket Bay	/S		3.0
* Mount Edgcombe	/S		6.1
Harvest Chichagof	/S		6.0
Davidoff Lake	/S		1.2
White Sulphur Springs	/S		.5
<del>Redoubt Lake</del>	<del>/S</del>		
Green	/S		1.0
Katlian	/S		4.0
			<u>111.2</u>

Chatham Area  
Admiralty Island National Monument

Davidson Lk / Mitchell Bay	CA/AT	4.5
McKinley Lake	CA/AT	0.8
Oliver Inlet Tram	CA/AT	0.7
Distin / Dawson Portage	CA/AT	0.2
Hassellberg / Quinn Portage	CA/AT	2.1
Beaver / Hassellberg Portage	CA/AT	0.2
Hassellberg River	CA/AT	1.4
Pack Creek	CA/AT	1.0
Florence L. / Beach	CA/AT	1.1
Thayer L. / Trail 516	CA/AT	5.5
Distin / Thayer Portage	CA/AT	3.0
Mole Harbor / L. Alexander	CA/AT	0.3
Quinn / Distin Portage	CA/AT	0.4
		<u>23.2</u>

Total 110.1  
~~110.6~~

Ratchikam Area  
Katabikam District

	05	02	
Perseverance <del>Creek</del>	KA/K		<del>2.4</del>
Short Bay	/K		1.9 (1.9)
Orchard Bay	/K		0.5
Ward Creek	/K		1.7
Uie Bay	/K		1.5 (1.5)
Black Mountain	/K		2.5
Trap Lake	/K		1.2
Myerschuck	/K		1.0
Swan Lake	/K		0.8
Long Lake	/K		1.3
Bell Island	/K		3.2
Bailey Bay	/K		2.3
Die Mountain - John Mountain	/K	(2.0)	9.0 (6.0)
Naha River	/K		<del>7.0</del>
Ward Lake Nature Trail	/K		1.0
<del>(Blue Lake?)</del>			<del>(0.9)</del>
<del>(White Lake?)</del> Selected			<del>(4.0)</del>
(Orchard Lake?) OK			(0.5)
<del>(Fountain?)</del>			<del>(0.1)</del>

16 trails

37.1

→ 36.6  
RIM

23  
36.6  
.5  
40.6  
25.5  
6.9  
110.1

05/01  
Kegan Creek KA/Craig 0.5<sup>(0.5)</sup>

1 trail 0.5

Thomas Bay

Karta River System	K.A./T.B		6.6 <sup>(6.6)</sup>
Honker Divide	KA/TB		34.0
	2 trails		40.6
Barkwell Arm	KA/MF	Misty Fjords	1.3
Wintonley Creek	KA/MF	<u>N.M.</u>	2.3
Hooya Lake	KA/MF		1.1
Punchbowl Lake	KA/MF		0.7
Low Lake	KA/MF		2.1 <sup>(2.1)</sup>
Manganita Lake	KA/MF		3.0
Humpback Creek	KA/MF		3.0
Grace Lake	KA/MF		2.3
Mesa Lake	KA/MF		2.9
Hugh Smith Lake	KA/MF		0.2 <sup>(.25)</sup>
Ella Lake	KA/MF		2.5
Chikemin River	KA/MF		3.0
Chicats Cove	KA/MF		1.1
			25.5

North Prince of Wales R.D

Salmon Bay Lake	KA / NPW	4.1
<del>Johnson Pond (W. Half)</del>	<del>KA / H</del>	
Sucker Lake Trail	/ NPW	1.5
Red Bay Lake	/ NPW	<u>1.3</u>
		<u>6.9</u>

Total 284  
 includes 83 mi. Sitarod NHT  
 279.541

Chugach N.F.  
Anchorage R.D.

<u>Trail</u>	<u>Admin Unit</u>	<u>Length</u>
Wimmer Ski	Chug. / Kenai 01	6.5
Malina Lake	CNF / Anch 01	7.0
Crow Pass	CNF / Kenai 01	4.0
Mills Creek	CNF / Kenai 01	2.0
Gull Rock	CNF / Kenai 01	6.0
Mackenzie Bay	CNF / Anch 01	2.0

Willow Nature	CNF / Kenai 01	→ ? 1.0
Johnson Pass	/ 01	13.0
Schrode Lake	/ 01	1.5
Wibel Trail	/ 01	2.5
Resurrection Pass (N. Half)	/ 01	17.6
Q Sitarod NHT (N. 40%)	/ 01	Designated Corridor (39.0)
Center Ridge Nordic Ski	/ 01	<u>3.5</u>

112.1

13 trails

Chugach N.F.

Cordova R.D.

Crater Lake	CNF/C	3.5
Canoe Pass	1C	6.0
Eyak River	1C	2.2
Pipeline Lake	1C	2.0
Lake Elmer	1C	4.4
Power Creek Basin	1C	1.0
McKinley Lake	1C	2.6
Lyndie Slough	1C	3.1
		<u>24.8</u>

8 trails

Chugach N.F.

Seward R.D.

04/03

Resurrection River	CNF/5		6.0
Rainbow Lake	/5		0.5
Editorial National Historic Trail	/5	Designated Corridor	(44.0)
Victor Creek	/5		2.0
Grayling Lake	/5		2.0
Russian Lake	/5		21.0
Resurrection Pass	/5		19.0
Vagt Lake	/5		1.0
Carter Lake	/5		3.5
Devils Creek	/5		10.0
Golden Fin Lake	/5		0.6
Russian River Fishermans	/5		3.5
Crescent Creek	/5		6.0
Johnson Pass (S. half)	/5		10.5
Lost Lake	/5		7.3
Primrose Creek	/5		6.5
Ptarmigan	/5		3.5

147.1

17 trails

284

Total ~~47.0~~ 51.9

Stikine Area  
Petersburg R.D.

Blind River Rapids	SA/P	20.3
Hamilton Creek	SA/P	1.0
Raven	SA/P	3.0
Hill Lake	SA/P	.3
Saw Lake	SA/P	.3
Big John Bay	SA/P	2.0
Harvey Lake	SA/P	7.0
Kah Sheets	SA/P	2.5
Petersburg Mountain	SA/P	2.5
Deer Cove	SA/P	.8
Cathedral Falls	SA/P	.5
Coase Lake	SA/P	1.0
Castle River	SA/P	0.5
Hooter	SA/P	1.0
Colp Lake	SA/P	2.3
Delta Creek	SA/P	2.5
Devils Elbow	SA/P	0.1
Green Rocks	SA/P	1.0
Cascade Cr.	SA/P	4.0
Spirit Lake	SA/P	1.5
Patterson River	SA/P	3.0
Petersburg Lake + 2 extensions	SA, Duncan Salt Creek (6.0), Portage Bay (5.5)	6.5
Cran Lake	SA/P	.3
- Scenery Lake	SA/P	.3
- Ferragut River	SA/P	14.0
- Goldstein	SA/P	1.5
- Duncan Canal Portage	SA/P	2.0
- Muddy River	SA/P	9.0

45.3

RIM  
↑

31.9

total

31.9

Stakeie Area

Wrangell R.D

Stakeie Hot Springs	SA/W	? 0.5
Wrangell Alpine	SA/W	? 2.0
Kunk Lake	SA/W	? 1.0
Amor Lake	SA/W	? 1.5
Baron Creek	SA/W	? 4.5
Amor Creek	SA/W	? 1.0
Mill Creek	SA/W	? 0.9
Thome Lake	SA/W	? 1.6
Rainbow Falls	SA/W	<del>1.0</del> 1.0
		<hr/> 14

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST  
 Bill/Resolution No. S.B. 189  
 Title Trails, Waterways, and Campsites System and Local Assistance Program  
 Requested by Sen. Vic Fischer Date 4/21/81

II. FISCAL DETAIL  
 Agency Affected Natural Resources - Parks  
 Program Category Affected Parks & Recreation  
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Park Operations  
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)  
EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		39.8	43.8	48.2		
200 TRAVEL		3.6	4.0	4.4		
300 CONTRACTUAL		3.1	3.4	3.8		
400 COMMODITIES		0.5	0.6	0.6		
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		6,104.0	6,714.4	7,385.8		
TOTAL		6,151.0	6,766.2	7,442.8		

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
GENERAL FUND		6,151.0	6,766.2	7,442.8		
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
FULL TIME		1.0	1.0	1.0		
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)  
 Line 100 through 400 costs are for a full-time position to work with municipal governments and State agencies in developing the system plan and the agreements necessary to implement the system plan.

The line 700 monies are for the assistance program to local communities. A base figure is \$3,052.0, based upon the mid-level mandatory funding identified in AS41.20.355-375, the past five-year average (adjusted for inflation) of appropriations identified in AS41.22.010-030 (the "Outdoor Recreation, Open Space, and Historic Properties Development Fund"), and FY82 estimated levels of Land and Water Conservation Funds and Historic Preservation Funds available to local governments. The base figure is then doubled to bring a backlog of community funding requests down to a minimum of a seven-year funding program to implement community requests.

IV. DATE 4/29/81 PREPARED BY Chip Dennerlein, Director  
 AGENCY Natural Resources - Parks  
 PHONE 465-2421  
 Original: Legislative Finance  
 cc: Budget and Management  
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. SS-SB 189 Providing for a state historical, recreational and  
Title wilderness trails, waterways, and campsite system.  
Requested by Senate Resources Committee Date 4/24/81

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Transportation and Public Facilities  
Program Category Affected \_\_\_\_\_  
BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected \_\_\_\_\_  
(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)  
EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY'81	FY82	FY83	FY84	FY 85	FY'86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL						

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

There would be no substantial fiscal impact on the Department's budget by the passage of this bill. The intent is to assure that in any future construction, maintenance and repair plans, consideration is given to the construction of access points to identified trails and waterways. These access considerations would be a part of any budget established for a given facility plan.

It is not possible to give a dollar figure for such activities at this time, but they are projected to be only a small percentage of any given project. It is expected that the Department of Natural Resources would be appropriated the funds related to these projects 41.20.080(d) and (f).

IV. DATE 4/24/81 PREPARED BY James E. Wiedeman/Ron B. Lind  
AGENCY Dept. of Transportation & Public Facilities  
PHONE 465-3900  
Original: Legislative Finance  
cc: Budget and Management  
Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

55 189-F1

passed out

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST  
Bill/Resolution No. SSSB 189  
Title Trails, Waterways, and Campsites System  
Requested by Sen. Fischer Date 4/4/82

II. FISCAL DETAIL  
Agency Affected Natural Resources - Parks  
Program Category Affected NRMEC - Parks  
BRU, Program, Or Subprogram(s) Affected Park Operations  
(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		-0-				

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						
		-0-				

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instruction, Section III)

IV. DATE 4/4/82 PREPARED BY Hilton Wolfe  
AGENCY Natural Resources - Parks  
Original: Legislative Finance PHONE 465-2421  
cc: Budget and Management  
Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)  
33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. SSSB 189  
 Title Trails, Waterways, and Campsites System  
 Requested by Senate Resources Date 5/7/81

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Natural Resources - Parks  
 Program Category Affected NRMEC - Parks & Recreation  
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Park Operations - Park Design/Development  
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		39.8	43.8	48.2		
200 TRAVEL		3.6	4.0	4.4		
300 CONTRACTUAL		3.1	3.4	3.8		
400 COMMODITIES		0.5	0.6	0.6		
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES		3,000.0	*	*		
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,047.0</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>57.0</b>		

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

\*Please see discussion below of operational costs.

GENERAL FUND		3,047.0	51.8	57.0		
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME		1.0	1.0	1.0		
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

Costs associated with this bill would fall into two categories: administrative and operational.

Administrative costs are identified in lines 100 through 400 - a total of 47.0 for FY82. Those monies would fund a full-time Park Planner II position to function as "trails system coordinator" by working with municipal governments and State agencies in developing the system plan and the agreements necessary to implement the plan and to fulfill other duties, such as developing the marker system, working with the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities to incorporate trailheads and waterways access in the design and development of all State highway projects which affect the system plan, establishing regulations concerning distribution of operational funds to municipalities, and preparing and maintaining the five-year development plan and the annual report to the

IV. DATE 5/8/81 OVER Hilton Wolfe  
 PREPARED BY Hilton Wolfe  
 AGENCY Natural Resources - Parks  
 PHONE 465-2421

Original: Legislative Finance  
 cc: Budget and Management  
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

Legislature. This position would also insure, for example, that the State would be able to participate in the activities of the Iditarod Trail Committee, along with Federal agencies and private interests, to insure that this world-class trail is legally recorded and managed for public use.

Given our understanding that the intent of the Senate Resources Committee is to have the system plan developed in FY82, to fund selected priority units of the system in FY82, and to consider a full funding beginning in FY83, a figure of \$3 million has been identified on line 600 for FY82 operational costs, although it is fully recognized that the level of funding for operational costs would be determined by the Legislature. At the present time, preliminary nominations for units to be included in the system would carry development costs of about \$55 million. Without knowing what additional nominations will be submitted and in the absence of a completed system plan with a recommended five-year development plan - all of which are required by this legislation - it is difficult to identify a reasonable or reliable figure for operational costs of the system. If the "trail system coordinator" is funded for FY82 (as identified in this note), a recommended five-year development plan for FY83 and subsequent years would be presented to the Legislature next session.

For FY82, \$3 million does seem to be a reliable base figure and represents the total of (a) the mid-level "mandatory" funding identified in AS 41.20.355-375 (the State "Trails and Footpaths" grants program, which has received no funding since 1978), (b) the past five-year average (adjusted for inflation) of appropriations identified in AS 41.22.010-030 (the "Outdoor Recreation, Open Space, and Historic Properties Development Fund," which received its only appropriation in 1976) and (c) the FY82 estimated levels of Federal monies for local recreational projects but which will not be available due to Federal rescissions and cuts.

About 95 per cent of whatever funds might be appropriated in FY82 or later years would go to municipalities, as provided in Sec. 41.20.080(f); the administrative cost for that distribution would depend upon the nature of the regulations established, as provided in Sec. 41.20.100 of this bill, and would be realized as a surcharge (probably in the range of 2 to 4 per cent) on the funds distributed.

5/8/81

SB 109, TRAILS BILL

SUMMARY OF NOMINATIONS  
(Fiscal Requests)

Matanuska-Susitna Borough	6000.0
City and Borough of Sitka	240.0
City of Seward	507.0
City and Borough of Juneau	6060.0
City of Cordova	141.6
Fairbanks North Star Borough	2300.0
Municipality of Anchorage	29145.0
City of Ketchikan	210.0
City of Kodiak	1110.0
- City of Homer	315.0
- City of Valdez	450.0
Kenai Peninsula Borough	5350.0
Dept. of Natural Resources, Div. of Parks	2600.0
 TOTAL	 54428.6



- Man No. 7-1 Susitna Station to Talkeetna
- Man No. 7-2 Talkeetna River Trail
- Man No. 7-3 Pockys Lake, Trappers Lake Trail
- Man No. 7-4 Black Creek
- Man No. 7-5 Collinsville Trail
- Man No. 7-6 Cache Creek Trail
- Man No. 7-7 Peters Creek Trail
- Man No. 7-8 Dutch Creek Trail
- Man No. 7-9 Gonher Gulch
- Man No. 7-10 Talkeetna River Trail

- Man No. TM-1 Crooked Creek (CKN)
- Man No. TM-2 Melchona Town (CKN)
- Man No. TM-3 Alfred Creek (CKN)
- Man No. TM-4 Little Oshetna
- Man No. TM-5 Flat Creek Trail

- Man No. TM-6 Willow Creek Trail
- Man No. TM-7 Monument Trail
- Man No. TM-8 Oshetna River Trail
- Man No. TM-9 Idaho Creek
- Man No. TM-10 Tyone Creek (hunting)
- Man No. TM-11 Joe Creek (hunting, minino)
- Man No. TM-12 Black River
- Man No. TM-13 Chulitna Trail
- Man No. TM-14 Byers Lake Trail
- Man No. TM-15 Montana Falls Trail
- Man No. TM-16 Montana to Talkeetna

- Man No. TY-1 Flat Horn Lake Winter Trail
- Man No. TY-2 Sheep-Goose Creek

- Man No. B-1 Valdez Creek (Sled Trail)
- Man No. B-2 USGS Healy A-5, A-6, B-6

- Man No. B-4 Summit Lake Trail

- Man No. B-7 Susitna-McClaren Trail

- Man No. B-9 Clearwater Creek
- Man No. B-10 Patchet Lake

- Man No. B-11 McClaren River Trail

- Man No. G-1 Old Man Lake Trail

- Man No. V-1 Little Melchona Trail

Total 6,000,000



Mat-Su  
borough

Mat-Su  
Borough

Map No. A-1 Hicks Creek Trail (CMT)  
Map No. A-2 Old Man Creek (Old RL Trail)  
Map No. A-3 Caribou Creek (CMT)  
Map No. A-4 Chickaloon River (CMT)  
Map No. A-5 Snowy Creek/Tanneta Pass  
Map No. A-6 Ballinger Pass (CMT)

No  
individual  
prices  
given

Map No. A-8 Boulder Creek (CMT)  
Map No. A-9 Chickaloon-Neil-Nelchina Trail  
Map No. A-10 14 Mile Cabin Trail (CMT)  
Map No. A-11 Snowy Lake Trail (CMT)  
Map No. A-12 Kings (CMT)  
Map No. A-13 Jim Creek (upper)  
Map No. A-14 Jim Creek Trail (Beach Trail)  
Map No. A-15 Bodenburn Butte  
Map No. A-16 Jackass Canyon  
Map No. A-17 Lazy Mountain  
Map No. A-18 Wolverine Horse Trail  
Map No. A-19 Muddy Creek Trail  
Map No. A-20 Binny Trail  
Map No. A-21 Swan Lake Trail (2 branches)  
Map No. A-22 Oswald Trail  
Map No. A-23 Metal Creek Trail  
Map No. A-24 Grasshopper Trail  
Map No. A-25 Purchase Creek (lower)  
Map No. A-26 Purchase Creek (upper)  
Map No. A-27 98 Mile Trail (CMT)  
Map No. A-28 Bonnie Lake Trail  
Map No. A-29 Tanneta Pass Trail  
Map No. A-30 Willow Creek Sled Road  
Map No. A-31 Hunter Creek (pronose?)  
Map No. A-32 Lake George  
Map No. A-33 Young Creek  
Map No. A-34 East Fork Kings River (AMD)  
Map No. A-35 Perminenti (AMD)  
Map No. A-36 Glacier Creek  
Map No. A-37 Steadman Trail  
Map No. A-38 Baldy Trail  
Map No. A-39 Wet Gulch Trail  
Map No. A-40 Bar Flats (Colonists Used)  
Map No. A-41 Rabbit Slough Trail  
Map No. A-42 Hunter Lake Trail  
Map No. A-43 Long Lake Trail  
Map No. A-44 Nelchina River  
Map No. A-45 Eska Creek Falls  
Map No. A-46 Hoesesnoe Lake Trail  
Map No. A-47 Beach Lake Trail



City and Borough of Sitka  
Trails System Nominations

Sitka Cross Trail	100,000
Gavan Hill Trail	30,000
Mt. Verstovia Trail	30,000
Thimbleberry - Heart Lake Trail	50,000
Indian River Trail Extension	30,000
TOTAL	240,000

City of Seward  
Trails System Nominations

Two Lakes Trail	7,000
Paradise Valley-Ptarmigan Lakes Trail	100,000
Caines Head - Tonsina Creek Trail	400,000
TOTAL	507,000

City and Borough of Juneau  
Trails System Nominations

Mendenhall River Greenbelt	1,500,000
Treadwell Ditch Trail	300,000
Bike Trails	3,900,000
Foot Trails	260,000
Equestrian Trails	100,000
TOTAL	6,060,000

City of Cordova  
Trails System Nominations

Local Bike Trails and Footpaths

141,640

TOTAL

141,640

Fairbanks North Star Borough  
Trails System Nominations

Circle City - Fairbanks Trail	
Phase I. Cleary Summit - Twelve Mile Summit w/spur from Mile Seventy to Chena Hot Springs	500,000
Phase II. Twelve Mile Summit to Circle	
Research and Excavating (Archeological)	300,000
Brushing, Clearing and Upgrading	500,000
Davidson Ditch	500,000
Tanana Valley Railroad	200,000
Jeff Studdard Dogsled Trail	300,000
TOTAL	2,300,000

TRAIL KORRIDOR ACQUISITION & DEVELOPMENT  
MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE: 1981-1985

NAME OF TRAIL/GREENBELT	COST		TOTAL
	ACQUISITION	DEVELOPMENT	
Chester Creek	\$6,625,000	\$100,000	\$6,725,000
Rabbit Creek*	5,725,000		5,725,000
Fish Creek	1,215,000		1,215,000
Russian Jack Springs		180,000	180,000
Kincaid Ski Trail Lighting		200,000	200,000
Hillside Ski Trail Lighting		200,000	200,000
Stubs/Curb Cuts/Striping		845,000	845,000
Various Rights-of-Way	2,770,000		2,770,000
Interpretive Trails		345,000	345,000
"C" Street Bike Trail		125,000	125,000
Kincaid/Hillside		230,000	230,000
Campbell Creek		1,425,000	1,425,000
Jewel Lake/Fish Creek		105,000	105,000
Seward Highway Bike Trail		1,380,000	1,380,000
Glenn Highway Bike/Ski Trail		350,000	350,000
O'Malley Bike/Ski Loop		1,300,000	1,300,000
N. Mt. View Bypass Trail*		830,000	830,000
Interconnecting Bike/Ski Trails		3,425,000	3,425,000
Dog Sled Trail Right-of-Way	25,000		25,000
Total CIP as approved 12/80	\$16,360,000	\$11,040,000	\$27,400,000
Initial State Trail System nominations			\$18,700,000
Grand total less duplication*			<u>\$39,545,000</u>
Grand total less duplication* and Project '80's Trails			<u>\$29,145,000</u>

City of Ketchikan

Nominations for Inclusion in the Trails System

Dudley Field Recreation Area Development	150.0
Harbor View Park Development	60.0
TOTAL	210.0

April 23, 1981

City of Kodiak

Trails System Nominations

Street Walking/Bike Trails	10.0
Bike Trail, Coast Guard Base to Monashka Bay	600.0
Pearson Cove Walking Trail	50.0
Pillar Mountain Hiking Trail	200.0
Island Lake Walking Trail	50.0
Spruce Cape District Park Hiking Trail	100.0
Ft. Abercrombie State Park Historic Trail	100.0
TOTAL	1110.0

City of Homer

Trails System Nominations

Downtown Homer Pocket Park	155.0
(Local Match)	38.5
Beluga Lake Park and Recreational Access Corridor	160.0
(Local Match)	40.0
TOTAL REQUEST	315.0
TOTAL LOCAL MATCH	78.5

City of Valdez

Trails System Nominations

Gold Creek Hiking Trail	100.0
Valdez Area Ski Trail Network	150.0
Glacier Trail to Valdez Glacier Campground	200.0
TOTAL	450.0

Kenai Peninsula Borough

North Kenai Recreation Area Trails System Nominations

Kenai City - N. Kenai Rec Area Bike Trail	15 miles	2966.0
N. Kenai Rec Area - Capt. Cook Park Bike Trail	13.8 miles	2334.0
N. Kenai Rec Area Hiking/Ski Trails	25 miles	50.0
TOTAL		5350.0

Division of Parks, DNR  
Trails System Nominations

<u>TRAIL NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>LENGTH</u>	<u>X1000</u>
Iditarod Trail	Seward - Nome	1200 Mi.	600.0
Candle Trail	Topkok - Candle	140 Mi.	560.0
Cross Kenai Trail	Homer Vicinity	10 Mi.	40.0
Old Tetlin Trail	Tetlin - Tanacross	10 Mi.	40.0
Eagle Trail	Valdez - Tanacross	300 Mi.	1200.0
Dalton Trail	Haines Vicinity	40 Mi.	160.0
TOTAL		1700 Mi.	2600.0

58189

Outline  
of  
Proposed State Outdoor Recreation  
Fund Grant Program

1. PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAM

- To provide State funding assistance to Alaskan Communities for the acquisition and/or development of outdoor recreation facilities.

2. ADMINISTRATION

- The State Division of Parks will administer and provide technical assistance for the State Outdoor Recreation Fund Grant Program.
- The Program will be funded yearly by legislative appropriation.

3. FUNDING

- State will fund up to 75% of total cost of outdoor recreation projects.
- Sponsoring agency provides remainder of total cost through:
  - . Cash appropriations.
  - . Force account labor, material and equipment.
  - . Donations of labor, material, equipment and land.
    - . Land already in public ownership is not an eligible donation.
- The State will pay the applicant 25% of the total project cost as soon as the project has been approved and work is ready to begin. (This varies from current Department of Administration guidelines.)
- The remaining funds due the applicant will not be disbursed until the applicant bills the Division of Parks and provides evidence of eligible expenditures in the execution of the project.
- Fund money will also finance administrative and technical assistance costs incurred in administering program.

4. SPONSOR ELIGIBILITY

- City or Organized Borough of any class having park and recreation powers.

- Unified municipality organized under AS 29.68.240--29.68.440.
- Village or I.R.A. Council not within boundaries of any incorporated city, organized borough or unified municipality.

5. PROJECT ELIGIBILITY

- Project must be in accordance with a State or Local outdoor recreation plan.
- Certain facilities such as basketball courts, ice skating rinks, etc., may be covered but not completely enclosed.

6. ELIGIBLE COSTS

- Planning and administration not to exceed construction or acquisition costs. Construction and acquisition costs are eligible.
- With the exception of planning, all costs must be incurred after project has been approved by Director and prior to termination date of project.

7. APPLICATION PROCEDURES

- Simplified application procedures requiring a minimum of "paperwork" for sponsoring agency.

8. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

- State will provide technical assistance during all phases of the project.

9. PROJECT SELECTION PROCESS

- Projects will be evaluated by Division of Parks, Grants Staff.
- Governor's Recreation Advisory Committee will review and prioritize projects.
- Director of State Division of Parks has ultimate responsibility for project selection.
  - May also allocate unobligated funds for emergencies and special needs.

10. SPONSOR COMMITMENTS

- After completion, project must be dedicated to public outdoor recreation use for specified time periods based upon amount of State funds provided.
  - 5 years for \$20,000 or less in State funds.

- . 10 years for \$20,000-\$50,000 in State funds.
- . 15 years for \$50,000-\$100,000 in State funds.
- . 20 years for \$100,000 or more in State funds.
- Conversion from outdoor recreation use prior to the time periods specified above requires approval of the Director and may require the applicant to replace the land and facilities with other land and facilities of equal monetary and recreational value.
- Sponsor must maintain accurate financial records.
  - . Projects will be audited.
- Projects must be properly operated and maintained.
  - . Facilities must be clean and inviting for public use.
- Facilities must be open to public use at reasonable hours and times of the year.
- Projects will be periodically inspected by the State Division of Parks.
- Facilities must be accessible to the handicapped and be available to all persons, regardless of race, color, sex, creed, national origin, or place of residence.

SSSB 189, TRAILS BILL  
SUMMARY OF NOMINATIONS

Matanuska-Susitna Borough	6000.0
City and Borough of Sitka	240.0
City of Seward	507.0
City and Borough of Juneau	6060.0
City of Cordova	141.6
Fairbanks North Star Borough	2300.0
Municipality of Anchorage	29145.0
City of Ketchikan	210.0
City of Kodiak	1110.0
Alaska Dept of Natural Resources, Div of Parks	2600.0
Kenai Peninsula Borough	5350.0
TOTAL	53,663.6

Map No. T-1 Susitna Station to Talkeetna  
Map No. T-2 Talkeetna River Trail  
Map No. T-3 Rocky's Lake, Tranners Lake Trail  
Map No. T-4 Black Creek  
Map No. T-5 Collinsville Trail  
Map No. T-6 Cache Creek Trail  
Map No. T-7 Peters Creek Trail  
Map No. T-8 Dutch Creek Trail  
Map No. T-9 Gonner Gulch  
Map No. T-10 Talkeetna River Trail

Map No. TM-1 Crooked Creek (CKN)  
Map No. TM-2 Melchina Town (CKN)  
Map No. TM-3 Alfred Creek (CKN)  
Map No. TM-4 Little Oshetna  
Map No. TM-5 Flat Creek Trail

Map No. TM-6 Willow Creek Trail  
Map No. TM-7 Monument Trail  
Map No. TM-8 Oshetna River Trail  
Map No. TM-9 Idaho Creek  
Map No. TM-10 Tyone Creek (hunting)  
Map No. TM-11 Joe Creek (hunting, mining)  
Map No. TM-12 Black River  
Map No. TM-13 Chulitna Trail  
Map No. TM-14 Byers Lake Trail  
Map No. TM-15 Montana Falls Trail  
Map No. TM-16 Montana to Talkeetna

Map No. TY-1 Flat Horn Lake Winter Trail  
Map No. Ty-2 Sheen-Goose Creek

Map No. H-1 Valdez Creek (Sled Trail)  
Map No. H-2 USGS Healy A-5, A-6, B-6

Map No. H-4 Summit Lake Trail

Map No. H-7 Susitna-McClaren Trail

Map No. H-9 Clearwater Creek  
Map No. H-10 Patchet Lake

Map No. M-1 McClaren River Trail

Map No. G-1 Old Man Lake Trail

Map No. V-1 Little Melchina Trail

Total

6,000,000

*Mat. Su  
borough*



Mat-Su  
Borough



- Map No. A-1 Hicks Creek Trail (CKM)
- Map No. A-2 Old Man Creek (Old RLM Trail)
- Map No. A-3 Caribou Creek (CKM)
- Map No. A-4 Chickaloon River (CKM)
- Map No. A-5 Squaw Creek/Tanneta Pass
- Map No. A-6 Ballinger Pass (CKM)

No  
individual  
prices  
given

- Map No. A-9 Boulder Creek (CKM)
- Map No. A-9 Chickaloon-Nik-Nelchina Trail
- Map No. A-10 14 Mile Cabin Trail (CKM)
- Map No. A-11 Snow Lake Trail (CKM)
- Map No. A-12 Kings (CKM)
- Map No. A-13 Jim Creek (upper)
- Map No. A-14 Jim Creek Trail (Beach Trail)
- Map No. A-15 Bodenburn Butte
- Map No. A-16 Jackass Canyon
- Map No. A-17 Lazy Mountain
- Map No. A-18 Wolverine Horse Trail
- Map No. A-19 Muddy Creek Trail
- Map No. A-20 Rippon Trail
- Map No. A-21 Swan Lake Trail (2 branches)
- Map No. A-22 Oswald Trail
- Map No. A-23 Metal Creek Trail
- Map No. A-24 Grasshopper Trail
- Map No. A-25 Purchase Creek (lower)
- Map No. A-26 Purchase Creek (upper)
- Map No. A-27 98 Mile Trail (CKM)
- Map No. A-28 Bonnie Lake Trail
- Map No. A-29 Tanneta Pass Trail
- Map No. A-30 Willow Creek Sled Road
- Map No. A-31 Hunter Creek (proposed?)
- Map No. A-32 Lake George
- Map No. A-33 Young Creek
- Map No. A-34 East Fork Kings River (AMD)
- Map No. A-35 Perminenti (AMD)
- Map No. A-36 Glacier Creek
- Map No. A-37 Steadman Trail
- Map No. A-38 Baldy Trail
- Map No. A-39 Wet Gulch Trail
- Map No. A-40 Bar Flats (Colonists Used)
- Map No. A-41 Rabbit Slough Trail
- Map No. A-42 Hunter Lake Trail
- Map No. A-43 Lorn Lake Trail
- Map No. A-44 Nelchina River
- Map No. A-45 Eska Creek Falls
- Map No. A-46 Horseshoe Lake Trail
- Map No. A-47 Bench Lake Trail



City and Borough of Sitka  
Trails System Nominations

Sitka Cross Trail	100,000
Cavan Hill Trail	30,000
Mt. Verstovia Trail	30,000
Thimbleberry - Heart Lake Trail	50,000
Indian River Trail Extension	30,000
TOTAL	240,000

City of Seward  
Trails System Nominations

Two Lakes Trail	7,000
Paradise Valley-Ptarmigan Lakes Trail	100,000
Caines Head - Tonsina Creek Trail	400,000
TOTAL	507,000

City and Borough of Juneau  
Trails System Nominations

Mendenhall River Greenbelt	1,500,000
Treadwell Ditch Trail	300,000
Bike Trails	3,900,000
Foot Trails	260,000
Equestrian Trails	100,000
TOTAL	6,060,000

City of Cordova  
Trails System Nominations

Local Bike Trails and Footpaths

141,640

TOTAL

141,640

Fairbanks North Star Borough  
Trails System Nominations

Circle City - Fairbanks Trail

Phase I. Cleary Summit - Twelve Mile Summit w/spur from  
Mile Seventy to Chena Hot Springs 500,000

Phase II. Twelve Mile Summit to Circle  
Research and Excavating (Archeological) 300,000  
Brushing, Clearing and Upgrading 500,000

Davidson Ditch 500,000

Tanana Valley Railroad 200,000

Jeff Studdard Dogsled Trail 300,000

TOTAL 2,300,000

TRAIL CORRIDOR ACQUISITION & DEVELOPMENT  
MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE: 1981-1985

NAME OF TRAIL/GREENBELT	COST		TOTAL
	ACQUISITION	DEVELOPMENT	
Chester Creek	\$6,625,000	\$100,000	\$6,725,000
Rabbit Creek*	5,725,000		5,725,000
Fish Creek	1,215,000		1,215,000
Russian Jack Springs		180,000	180,000
Kincaid Ski Trail Lighting		200,000	200,000
Hillside Ski Trail Lighting		200,000	200,000
Stubs/Curb Cuts/Striping		845,000	845,000
Various Rights-of-Way	2,770,000		2,770,000
Interpretive Trails		345,000	345,000
"C" Street Bike Trail		125,000	125,000
Kincaid/Hillside		230,000	230,000
Campbell Creek		1,425,000	1,425,000
Jewel Lake/Fish Creek		105,000	105,000
Seward Highway Bike Trail		1,380,000	1,380,000
Glenn Highway Bike/Ski Trail		350,000	350,000
O'Malley Bike/Ski Loop		1,300,000	1,300,000
N. Mt. View Bypass Trail*		830,000	830,000
Interconnecting Bike/Ski Trails		3,425,000	3,425,000
Dog Sled Trail Right-of-Way	25,000		25,000
<b>Total CIP as approved 12/80</b>	<b>\$16,360,000</b>	<b>\$11,040,000</b>	<b>\$27,400,000</b>
Initial State Trail System nominations			\$18,700,000
Grand total less duplication*			\$39,545,000
Grand total less duplication* and Project '80's Trails			\$29,145,000

City of Ketchikan

Nominations for Inclusion in the Trails System

Dudley Field Recreation Area Development	150.0
Harbor View Park Development	60.0
TOTAL	210.0

April 23, 1981

City of Kodiak

Trails System Nominations

Street Walking/Bike Trails	10.0
Bike Trail, Coast Guard Base to Monashka Bay	600.0
Pearson Cove Walking Trail	50.0
Pillar Mountain Hiking Trail	200.0
Island Lake Walking Trail	50.0
Spruce Cape District Park Hiking Trail	100.0
Ft. Abercrombie State Park Historic Trail	100.0
TOTAL	1110.0

Division of Parks, DNR  
Trails System Nominations

<u>TRAIL NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>LENGTH</u>	<u>X1000</u>
Iditarod Trail	Seward - Nome	1200 Mi.	600.0
Candle Trail	Topkok - Candle	140 Mi.	560.0
Cross Kenai Trail	Homer Vicinity	10 Mi.	40.0
Old Tetlin Trail	Tetlin - Tanacross	10 Mi.	40.0
Eagle Trail	Valdez - Tanacross	300 Mi.	1200.0
Dalton Trail	Haines Vicinity	40 Mi.	160.0
TOTAL		1700 Mi.	2600.0

Kenai Peninsula Borough

North Kenai Recreation Area Trails System Nominations

Kenai City - N. Kenai Rec Area Bike Trail	15 miles	2966.0
N. Kenai Rec Area - Capt. Cook Park Bike Trail	13.8 miles	2334.0
N. Kenai Rec Area Hiking/Ski Trails	25 miles	50.0
TOTAL		5350.0

# Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, CHAIRMAN  
VIC FISCHER, VICE-CHAIRMAN  
BRAD BRADLEY  
DICK ELIASON  
DON GILMAN  
BOB MULCAHY  
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI



POUCH V  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-3834  
(907) 465-3835

## Senate

### Committee on Resources

April 29, 1981  
1:30 p.m.

Beltz Room  
211 - Capitol

#### Subcommittee on Parks and Trails

Senator Fischer  
Senator Mulcahy  
Senator Gilman

-----  
Teleconferenced Hearing:

SSSB 189 An Act relating to outdoor recreational facilities; providing for a state historical, recreational, and wilderness trails, waterways, and campsite system; providing for state assistance for acquisition and development of local recreation sites.

Perry Lovett, City Manager, Cordova, stated that he was a strong supporter of money being allocated for a trails system. The smaller communities do not have the funds to spend on trails.

Christi Moeller, Director of Recreation, City of Seward, stated that small communities have a difficult time funding trails. Unless the legislature earmarks the funds specifically for parks the smaller communities will use the money for projects that deal with economic development.

Jane Williams, Tanana Yukon Historical Society, Fairbanks, stated that SB 189 is a good bill because it plans for a statewide trails system.

Celia Hunter, Fairbanks, stated that SB 189 is a good effort toward the development of a state trail system.

Jim Whisenhart, Park and Recreation Commission Member, Fairbanks, stated that a parks and trails system is needed by the state. He noted that page 5 part (d) references planning money which may not be appropriate for the larger communities.

Gary Thurlow, Mat-Su Borough Manager, stated that the necessary funds should be appropriated to go along with SB 189.

Barney Meyering, Park and Recreation, Valdez, stated that since the President cut the funding for parks and trails it is time for the State to pick up the funding of these projects. In response to the question, what is the difference between a "transportation" trail and a "recreation" trail? He stated that a sidewalk is considered a transportation trail while a recreation trail is used the majority of the time for recreation purposes, like jogging.

Dorothy Jones, Mat-Su Borough Assembly stated that there are 2000 miles of trails in the Mat-Su area. These trails serve a considerable number of people.

Mary Putman Alaska Recreation and Park Association, Anchorage, stated that she was in favor of SB 189 because it will provide a trail system that can be used statewide.

Janet McCabe, President, Alaska Park and Recreation Association, Anchorage, stated that the trail system, proposed in SB 189, is something the State has needed for a long time. She said that she liked the provision whereby the municipalities can nominate trails for inclusion in the state trail system.

Bob Klein, City of Homer, stated that he was generally in favor of SB 189. He suggested that the section referring to state grants for planning be expanded to include both cities and boroughs. He also suggested that instead of creating a new program, the Committee should consider allocating money to the existing Municipal Assistance Program.

Kenton Bloom, Conservation Society, Homer, stated that his group supports SB 189. Homer has no bike or foot trails and SB 189 will rectify this problem.

Phil Holdsworth, stated that historically most of the trails in the State were used as transportation to mining sites and therefore, have historic significance.

The Committee adjourned at 2:50 p.m.

MINUTES

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS & RECREATION  
(Senate Resources)

February 19, 1981

STAFF PRESENT: Senator Vic Fischer, Chairman  
Sumner Putman, Senate Aide  
Nancy Groszek, Senate Aide

WITNESSES:

- (1) Mary Putman, Co-Chairman of Alaska Recreation & Parks Assoc.

She says the trails programs in the state need some source of funding. They had been funded under the Trails and Footpaths Provisions, but that has been dead for four or five years. When it was working the locals liked it; it provided for local determination. She likes Senate Bill 189. She feels that Anchorage will need \$5 million annually and she wants some percentage of any appropriation to be set aside for technical assistance.

- (2) Perry Lovett, Co-Chairman of Alaska Recreation & Parks Assoc.

He says that a community the size of Cordova ordinarily gets \$30,000 a year, but this year gets \$60,000 in the Trails and Footpaths budget, but it's used for roads and drainage and none of it is left over for the trails. He says there is no more money at the local level. He likes Senate Bill 189. He likes the campsite inclusion, and concurs with Mrs. Putman's recommendations for technical assistance so villages can participate in funding.

- (3) Janet McCabe,

She says land and water conservation funds have been cut off by Reagan. That the land and water conservation funds were at a maximum of \$3 million with an equal match. That was their all time high. The money went through the Division of Parks for administration. She thinks the trails bill should have a statewide committee to guarantee equitable distribution of the money for development of trails because quality of life programs suffer when money goes to local governments. She likes categorical funding. She has the following specific suggestions for the trails bill:

- (a) Technical assistance funds a percentage of the total appropriation
- (b) Preparation of a statewide Alaska trails plan is necessary

(c) Municipal trails should be included in the system

(d) She wants to see cabins along the trails like the Forest Service does it

(4) Dick Logan, Chief of Habitat Protection, Dept. of Fish & Game

He says the land in Alaska is being divided among many private owners, but we can identify and retain trails and similar land at no cost if we do it now. California spends \$10 million a year an acquisition of land for trails purposes and Alaska's recreational demand is booming so we have a chance now to acquire these lands at minimal cost and in the future they will only go up. He likes Senate bill 189.

(5) Barney Myring, Member, Alaska Recreational Advisory Commission from Valdez

He says Valdez has had grant applications in to the trails system and thought it would work, but the money in the trails and footpaths thing went to DOT and DOT put it into roads so the Valdez trail system stopped. He likes the bill and likes the idea of including campsites along the way.

(6) Jim Wisenhant, Member, Alaska Recreational Advisory Commission, Chairman, Fairbanks Northstar Borough Parks & Rec. Commission

He wants to see all historic trails funded, and wants to see them funded at 100% since they are outside municipalities mostly and no matching funds would be available. Fairbanks has a lot of historic trails and trails other than historic trails should probably have a matching fund requirement if they are in a municipality. He wants the bill to include parks acquisition inside municipalities and he feels that \$10 to \$20 million will adequately fund the trails system.

(7) Dorothy Jones, Representing the Matanuska-Susitna Borough

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough has 1,000 miles of trails cataloged and another 700 to 1000 miles not yet mapped and cataloged. Many of the trails are access trails that are now in use and the Borough wants partial control over the use and development of trails because they are impacted by recreational demands of people from Anchorage. The Matsu Borough wholeheartedly supports the bill and wants to see mandatory joint management between the Division of Parks and the municipalities.

(8) Roland Shanks, Represents the Alaska Environmental Lobby

They support the bill because it provides untold recreational benefits to urban-based recreational needs. He says tourism would be helped and he thinks the bill for the trails system would preserve the history of trails that held Alaska together in the past and cites recent encroachments on recreational areas by land disposals, native claims, D2 withdrawals and other private interests.

(9) Dorothy Jones, Matsu Borough

She says many trails or portions of trails have been disposed of by the Department of Natural Resources and Agriculture or remote parcel disposals with no right-of-way for the trails and she feels that trails must be identified and rights-of-way reserved for those trails when land is disposed of by Department of Natural Resources.

Senator Fischer broke in and said Senator Ray wanted a referral of this bill, but he didn't get it and Representative Miller will introduce an identical bill on the House side.

Dick Logan says they will work to keep the trails out of disposal programs if they know where the trails are. Which means that the trails system needs to be enacted and the trails need to be identified.

Jim Wisenhant then said that north of Fairbanks, near Olnes, the Department of Natural Resources almost sold a portion of the Davidson Ditch. They have plans currently to sell a portion of the Tanana Valley Railroad. He says the Dept. of Natural Resources was unaware of the existence of the Davidson Ditch or the Tanana Valley Railroad so once again the trails system needs to be enacted and the trails need to be identified so that we can adequately plan for them.

(10) Chip Dennerlein, Director, Division of Parks

He says the Division of Parks strongly endorses the trails bill because it addresses a traditional pattern of Alaskan recreational use which is corridor recreation; in other words, getting there is half the fun. Alaskans traditionally use waterways and trails and trips for recreation in such uses as camping, hiking, hunting and fishing along the trail. The bill begins to place a legal status on these trails which is essential since Alaska is being divided into little squares. Trail easements must be established and protected. He says technical assistance is very important,

MINUTES, SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS & REC.

February 19, 1981

page 4

especially in smaller communities. The Division of Parks has only one planner and the technical assistance funding will enable them to hire more and do a better job. He says it is important to provide funding on a long term basis and the Division of Parks should be required to report annually on a certain date regarding the progress of the trails system and plans for future trails to be included. He wants to see cabins along the trails and he thinks the inclusion of waterways is very important. He says things are changing daily; we wake up every morning and discover another part of our trails system is gone. This is urgent. If we don't protect opportunities for recreation and enjoyment now they will be gone in 10 years. He says close to the big towns is the most important area for immediate attention. Tourism increases near cities and decreases in remote areas. He says Montana Creek is the most popular and important fishery in the upper Cook Inlet and it is 100% private land. He said the famous Anchor River fishing spot is private land. He says that we have to acquire parcels of land that will enable us to have access to the mountain areas that have been reserved in parks and if we have no access to them they are not available for recreation. He says Alaska is dramatically below the average funding for parks. In fact we only were at one half the level of funding for the acreage we have in parks compared to other states. He says Alaska has the habit of constructing capital facilities, letting them deteriorate, and then reconstructing. We need maintenance funds. He says the Div. of Parks has a ten year plan that includes no great new units, but makes what we have useful. He says we need to acquire key parcels in order to provide access to existing parks. We need \$10 million in acquisitions. He says we do not provide the level of facilities normal for state park systems. We need to increase our management ability. \$80 million in capital expenditures will solve problems of access and facilities and make our park system more useful. The state has no cultural or heritage attractions in state parks. He says Independence Mine is to preserve Alaska's mining heritage. The Colony Farm in Palmer is to conserve the farming heritage. The House of Wickersham in Juneau is to preserve our historical heritage. Cramer's Field in Fairbanks will help preserve our interior farming heritage and the trails bill adds the completing touch to the state park system.

S

B

2

1

4

SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE  
LEGISLATION CHECKLIST

BILL NUMBER SB 214

IDENTIFICATION:

BILL NAME: *Sup. Appr. Dist. Commerce & Eco. Dev. / Mining Loan fund*

SPONSOR(S): *Bennett, Fahnberg & Pan*

RELATED BILLS PENDING:

DATE INTRODUCED: *2/25/81*

REFERRALS *Resources, Finance*

INITIAL RESEARCH:

INITIAL BILL SUMMARY COMPLETED

SUMMARY BY LEGAL DIVISION:  
DEPT. OF LAW SUMMARY:

SPONSOR CONTACTED FOR BACKUP  
MATERIALS:

FISCAL NOTE: *10 million*

AGENCY RESPONSE:

OTHER INTERESTED SENATORS OR  
REPS. NOTIFIED:

BACKGROUND RESEARCH:

SIMILAR BILLS INTRODUCED IN PREVIOUS LEGISLATURES:

RESPONSES FROM INTERESTED PERSONS AND/OR GROUPS:

OTHER STATE OR FEDERAL PRECEDENTS, REGULATIONS, LAWS:

HEARING PREPARATION: *Waived Referral 3/15/81*

CHAIRMAN BRIEFED:

DATE AND PLACE SET:

STAFF MEMO TO COMMITTEE:

TELECONFERENCE

BACKGROUND MATERIAL DISTRIBUTED

PSA/PRESS RELEASE

LIST OF WITNESSES:

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS/CS DRAFTED



# Alaska State Legislature

## House of Representatives

### Committee on Resources

Terry Gardiner, Co-Chairman  
Fred F. Zharoff, Co-Chairman  
465-3715

MAY 5 1981

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

#### MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Don Bennett

FROM: Representative Terry Gardiner *T.G.*

DATE: May 4, 1981

RE: SB 214; Supplemental Appropriation/Department of Commerce and Economic Development/Mining Loan Fund

As you probably know, the House Resources Committee did have SB 214 up for consideration last week. Many of us on the Committee were concerned with the fact that out of \$10 million, three people got \$8 million of the total loan amounts available. It certainly was my feeling when the legislation passed that we were trying to help out the small miners. If we are going to continue to give three people 80 percent of the money, we aren't going to be doing much for the small miners in Alaska. The Committee talked about amending the law to limit the amount available to something like \$500,000 - that way insuring that more people would participate in the loans.

There are several applications pending for very large multi-million dollar sums. It seems to me at this point, if we do not change the statute before appropriating the money, we are going to run into some constitutional questions of whether the appropriation is for a valid public purpose or whether the appropriation may constitute a special legislative act which the Constitution of Alaska prohibits.

Also the Committee would like some information on how much money is going to be requested for FY 82. If you have any information on what FY 82 requests are projected, please send them to my office.

I would be interested in your comments as to a proposed change in the statute that would limit the maximum loan amount to a much smaller number such as \$500,000. It seems like that larger loan amounts, especially with some of the applicants who are obviously very large companies, could go to AIDA as our other businessmen in the state. We will be having the bill up again as soon as we can get these questions and problems resolved.

ALASKA

STATE LEGISLATURE

MEMORANDUM

MAY 15 1981

TO: REPRESENTATIVE TERRY GARDINER  
FROM: SENATOR DON BENNETT *DB*  
DATE: MAY 8, 1981  
RE: SB 214; Supplemental Appropriation/Department of Commerce and  
Economic Development/Mining Loan Fund

---

In answer to your memo of May 4th regarding your committee's consideration of Senate Bill 214, I cannot emphasize strongly enough the importance of hearing and passage of this legislation at the earliest possible time.

These supplemental monies are needed now so that miners can start their season.... not dissimilar to the critical season faced by fishermen. Consequently, I scheduled prompt consideration and passage of Senate Bills 140 and 141 in the Senate Finance Committee.

Your concerns with a \$500,000 loan ceiling are somewhat unrealistic since, with spiraling costs, one D-9 Cat, for example, used in most all mining operations, alone can cost in the vicinity of \$350,000. Costs associated with coal, hard rock, and pit mining can run considerably higher. With regards to your inquiry on FY 82 funding, I intend to put 40 million in the Mining Loan Fund.

I frankly have little or no confidence in charging AIDA with handling these loans. Maybe it is an aspect to consider in the future but they certainly don't impress me with having the expertise to pursue this field at this time.

But to re-iterate my earlier comments, the mining season is upon us now and, if monies are not made available soon, the entire question becomes mute. For many of the smaller miners it may already be too late.

I urge you to reconsider your position.

S

B

216

# Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, CHAIRMAN  
VIC FISCHER, VICE-CHAIRMAN  
BRAD BRADLEY  
DICK ELIASON  
DON GILMAN  
BOB MULCAHY  
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI



POUCH V  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801  
(907) 485-3834  
(907) 485-3835

## Senate

### Committee on Resources

March 18, 1981  
1:30 p.m.

Butro Room  
207 - Capitol

---

#### MEMBERS PRESENT

Senator Fahrenkamp  
Senator Fischer  
Senator Gilman  
Senator Mulcahy  
Senator Sturgulewski

---

#### Teleconferenced Hearing

SB 216 An Act repealing the Alaska Coastal Management Program.

Bob Klien, Administrative Assistant for the City of Homer, stated that the Program is helpful in alleviating potential off and on shore development impacts. He suggested to the Committee that if the Program is repealed that some way is needed for communities to be able to prepare for off shore development.

Elsie O'Brien, Mat-Su, stated that she favored repeal of the law.

Ivan Widom, Nome, stated that without the funding they have received from the program they would not have been able to plan to the extent that they have. There is an oil and gas lease sale planned for 1982 in their area and if oil is discovered there will be impacts on their community.

Kate Troll, stated that she is opposed to SB 216 because the program is the only opportunity for the unorganized boroughs to deal with major resource development. She suggested to the Committee that they consider work to improve the program.

Linda Freed, Coastal Management Coordinator for Kodiak, stated that the Kodiak Island Borough supports the coastal management program. The Borough is not completely content with the Office of Coastal Management and the Coastal Policy Council. She suggested to the Committee to consider possible amendments to the law or have the regulations re-worked.

Wayne Marshall, Kodiak Native Association, stated that he supports the Program because it is a tool the city can use in making difficult decisions. Since the resources are located in the rural areas the people in those areas need some voice in how decisions will be made regarding those resources.

Jim Ayres, RuralCap, stated that the Program could be improved by strengthening the Act. The people in rural areas want to see the program work.

Mike Jeffrey, Barrow, stated that the strongest reason for opposing SB 216 is that the Program is a vehicle by which local communities can get involved in resource development. It gives the village people a sense of power to effect things going on around them.

Jeannie Sande, League of Women Voters, Ketchikan, stated that the League is opposed to SB 216 because they had urged passage of the original Act.

Dan Hinkle, Resource Development Council, stated that the Council has passed a resolution favoring the repeal of the Coastal Management Program. The Program provides questionable management techniques, institutionalizes delay and creates over regulation. A good number of the people favoring the Program are either planners, consultants or government people dependant upon the Program.

Bob Blodgett, Bering Strait Coastal RSSA Planning Board, stated that the Program provides the people input on how resources will be developed. Most of the communities are so small, without a viable economic base that they have as much clout as a broken pump.

Bob Pavitt, professional planner, Juneau, stated that the Program is no more than a planning tool for the communities.

Jon Halliwell, Co-Chairman, Coastal Policy Council, stated that he was speaking at the Council's request to express their concern over SB 216. The Council would like to see the Program allowed to remain intact until it has had time to take effect. The Council is working on specific suggested amendments to the Program.

Tim Troll, City Manager, St. Marys, stated that the Program gives the unorganized borough some form of planning control.

Abi Dixon, Aleutians, stated that the Program should not be repealed. The people would like to have a voice in the use of the various resources in their areas.

Patrick Phillip, stated that the Program provides an important planning tool for the unorganized borough as it faces a number of oil and gas lease sales in their area. If the Program is repealed the local people will have no say in the balancing of development with the environment.

Hank Ostrosky, Naknak, stated that there are problems in planning for their area. He suggested that the Committee continue the hearing process until such time as adequate information can be brought forward on the Coastal Management Program and the Law of the Sea.

Senator Frank Ferguson, stated that the reason he co-sponsored SB 216 is because the Coastal Management Program has never given any region of the state any authority. The Program never did anything for the North Slope Borough in its fight against development of the Beaufort Lease sale areas. He suggested that a statutory amendment is necessary to give the rural regions the same authority as the municipal governments. There is a need for increased funding for research in those rural areas. The Coastal Management Program has nothing to do with the protection of the subsistence lifestyle in the rural areas. It has been a misnomer that the Program deals with subsistence.

Cliff Eanes, attorney for the Wildlife Resource Center, stated that he is opposed to SB 216 because the local residents need control over development. Coastal planning identifies areas that need special attention and protection.

The Committee adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

# Alaska State Legislature

DETTYE FAHRENKAMP, CHAIRMAN  
VIC FISCHER, VICE-CHAIRMAN  
BRAD BRADLEY  
DICK ELIASON  
DON GILMAN  
BOB MULCAHY  
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI



POUCH V  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 405-3834  
(907) 405-3835

Senate

## Committee on Resources

March 16, 1981  
1:30 p.m.

Senate Finance Room  
5th Floor - Capitol

---

### MEMBERS PRESENT

Senator Fahrenkamp  
Senator Fischer  
Senator Mulcahy  
Senator Bradley  
Senator Eliason  
Senator Gilman

---

Teleconferenced

Hearing: SB 216

An Act repealing the Alaska Coastal  
Management Program.

Fran Ulmer, Director, Division of Policy Development and Planning and Co-Chair Coastal Policy Council, stated that the Coastal Management Program provides technical assistance to local governments, encourages local areas to conduct planning and develop cooperative management plans between local, state and federal governments.

In response to the question, what improvements to the Alaska Coastal Management Act would the Office of Coastal Management recommend, Murray Walsh, Director, Office of Coastal Management, stated that he would like to see: 1. a clarification and strengthening of the role of local governments; 2. removal of the uncertainty over existing interim management system; 3. clarification of legislative oversight; and, 4. clarification of legislative intent.

Harry Boone, Nome, stated that he thought they needed a coastal policy and control by local communities. The people in his community live off the land and they need coastal planning.

Calep Pungowlyi, Nome, stated that they need the coastal management program but there are a few problems; the act

limits municipal planning to a 2 mile radius of the community; local boards are subject to the Coastal Policy Council's limitations, the local boards do not have zoning authority and many communities do not have the money to put up the 20% match.

Mike Schmitz, Planning Director, Sitka, stated that there has not been enough time to look at the long range effects of Coastal Management. The program should not be written off until it has had a chance to prove or disprove itself.

Dick Smith, Sitka, stated that he supports the program. The Act has enough safeguards that the program will benefit the state in the long run.

Harry Wilde, Bethel, stated that he did not want to see the funding for Coastal Management reduced. They need the program.

Peter Black, Bethel, Coastal Resource Board, stated that the unorganized areas are depending upon coastal zone plans to If they are not completed, it will hurt subsistence hunting. The planning is best done by the native people who know the area.

David O. David, Bethel, stated that he did not want to see the funding for coastal zone management reduced. He was mostly concerned about subsistence and hunting because it is their way of life.

Showalter J. Smith, Director of Regional Planning, Bethel, stated that he supports the Office of Coastal Management. He suggested that the Senate Resources Committee wait for Congressional hearings on President Reagan's budget cuts.

Peter Ehrhardt, Attorney, Bethel, stated that he felt it was a fundamental right of the local people to manage the resources. The people who live on the coast should have some control over development.

Janet Shantz, Bethel, stated that coastal management program is important because it gives area residents the opportunity to participate in the planning of how the resources will be used. The program also provides planning funds and, with several state oil and gas lease sales planned in their area, this is very important.

Dave McClure, Dillingham, stated that he had been a planner in Bristol Bay and they need time to complete their plan.

Laura Schroeder, Dillingham, stated that the coastal zone program needs local and borough support in order to succeed.

The local people want the state and federal government of stay out of local business.

Mike Jacobson, Dillingham, stated that there are 29 Villages on the coast in the Bristol Bay area and they are all dependent upon subsistence. The local people should have some say as to how the coast line should be managed. The optimum use of the coast can be accomplished by planning in advance for the future uses.

Stan Thompson, Kenai, stated that it has been said that coastal zone management gives the local community control over state and federal agencies but, it has turned out to just one more control and another agency telling the people how to run their lives. The program should be repealed at once.

Ruby Coyle, Kenai, stated that she is opposed to the Coastal Management Program. It is just another form of government. She suggested to the Committee that the program be repealed.

Pat Lowry, Kenai, stated that the original act was passed because the state had been told if they did not form a program the federal government would step in. If Alaska pulls out of the Coastal Management Program it will encourage Congress to drop the program. There are presently plenty of state and federal environmental laws to protect the environment. SB 216 needs to be passed into law.

Waldo Coyle, Kenai property owner, stated that the program is another large layer of bureaucracy therefore it should be repealed. The decisions about land management should be made by the people not a few directors of governmental agencies.

David Thompson, Kodiak, stated that he was not in favor of SB 216. Kodiak is a fishing community and any coastal development will impact the community therefore the management of the coast should be in the hands of the local people. Alaska with 33,00 miles coast line needs the Coastal Management Program.

S. Forrest Blau, Kodiak, stated that he was opposed to SB 216 because thousands of people have participated and millions have been spent by the state and federal government on the program. The program has helped the local communities to do a better job of planning.

Henry Mitchell, Executive Director, Bering Sea Fishermen Assoc., Anchorage, stated that the fishermen are very concerned by any attempts to cancel the program. He urged to committee to make more funds available for the program.

Adelheid Herrmann, Bering Sea Fisherman Association, stated that the program is a tool for the unorganized borough to

plan for development. He was opposed to SB 216.

Tom Hawkins, Choggiung Ltd., Dillingham, stated that the program needs improvement. It is in the best interest of the state to improve the program vs. abolishing it.

Bob Fleming, Anchorage, stated that he favors repeal of the program. Regulatory reform is not possible so long as coastal management is in existence. The program has institutionalized delay. It is the most far reaching and restricting program ever passed by the legislature. The program really offers no local control. The very same things can be done by the cities via ordinance.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:20 p.m.

TO: The Honorable Jay S. Hammond  
Governor  
State of Alaska

DATE: January 27, 1981

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Jonathan K. Tillinghast  
Assistant Attorney General  
Department of Law

SUBJECT: Permit Reform Regulations

On January 9, commissioners LeResche, Mueller and Skoog, and the Office of Coastal Management on behalf of the Alaska Coastal Policy Council, issue a joint public notice of proposed adoption of uniform procedural regulations governing permit procedures and coastal management consistency determinations. Public hearings on these regulations are scheduled for February 4-9, with adoption to occur around March 1.

These regulations, in part, are a response to growing legislative concern over state regulatory practices. Last session, the Senate easily passed SB 548 -- a very severe, and unworkable, permit reform bill. The more draconian portions of the bill required all permits to be issued in 30 days (effectively precluding public involvement); reversed the traditional burden of proof in permit proceedings; and essentially abolished administrative appeals. The House Judiciary Committee passed substitution legislation (HCSSB 548) jointly drafted by AOGA and the administration. The bill died in House Rules.

Your June 17 memorandum establishing the permit reform project committed us to implement HCSSB 548 administratively. The commitment was made for three reasons:

1. The bill provided creative solutions to real problems in state regulation (see below);
2. It is the prerogative and responsibility of the executive branch to place its own house in order; and
3. The only realistic alternative was submission to unliveable permit reform legislation this session.

The regulations we have published accomplish the three primary goals of HCSSB 548. They establish one uniform state permitting procedure; set specific deadlines (30 and 65 days) for permit decisions; and identify a lead agency for coastal management purposes so that only one consistency determination will be made on a project.

These regulations are the product of an incredible effort by your cabinet. It has been very difficult to accommodate the divergent needs and missions of four agencies in one uniform procedure. Nonetheless, agreement has been achieved. The agreement represents a compromise of competitive interests and goals, and is to the total satisfaction of no one. It is generally believed within the administration, however, that a better interagency product is not possible.

January 27, 1981

Because of the high visibility of these regulations -- and the general subject matter -- the failure of any agency to adopt them would be a monumental embarrassment, rendering the administration helpless to forestall any number of outrageous "permit reform" bills which have been threatened. These bills include original SB 548 and repeal of the Coastal Management Act.

The reaction of more moderate segments of the oil industry is that they are impressed, but unsatisfied. In a meeting with Sohio representatives on January 23, I explained a series of proposals which would cause that corporation to support the regulations. They are the same proposals which have been recommended by other oil industry representatives. These are:

1. Expand the role of the designated lead agency to include preparation of a state position on related federal permit applications. Industry is correct that the benefits of a lead agency are largely illusory if another agency can still effectively stop a project through a federal permitting agency. Sohio will introduce legislation on this matter -- and they allege that it will be a priority bill of Senator Rodey;

2. Allow the Department of Natural Resources to be the lead agency on state land disposals even when an Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared on a related federal permit. The draft regulations assign that responsibility to the Division of Policy and Development Planning; and

3. Defer resolution of the question of the weight to be given local government comments on coastal management consistency issues. Although this issue must someday be resolved, resolution is not vital in these regulations, and the controversy is an albatross around the regulations' neck.

I recommend adoption of these changes, not simply because they will defuse unpalatable legislative initiatives, but because proposal (1) in particular is simply good government. Unfortunately, agreement on these matters is unlikely absent direction from your office. Adoption of (1) will cause ADF&G particular concern. Adoption of (2) and (3) is contrary to DPDP's position, although the impact on DPDP would be lessened if the final regulations contain more safeguards for DPDP in the discharge of its coastal management monitoring role.

If you agree, we should prepare and release a supplement to the draft reflecting these changes. This will not dissuade more extreme elements in AOGA; however, I am awaiting a commitment from Sohio that the more credible industry segments will inform the legislature that the administration has developed a serious and sufficient product, and that legislation at this time is unnecessary.

JKT:jf

CITY OF WRANGELL, ALASKA

Resolution No. 2-81-123

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WRANGELL, ALASKA, URGING REPEAL OF THE EXISTING ALASKA COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A VOLUNTARY GRANT PROGRAM TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS ON A LOCAL LEVEL.

WHEREAS, the Alaska Legislature voluntarily participated in the Federal Coastal Zone Management Program and enacted the Alaska Coastal Zone Management Act; and

WHEREAS, the Coastal Zone Management Act is a further intrusion by the State by imposing land use restrictions on local governments; and

WHEREAS, the Coastal Zone Management Act has created additional review processes to projects and actions, thereby increasing the cost of State and local government without benefit to the public; and

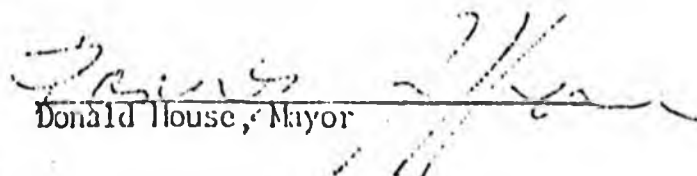
WHEREAS, Local government is capable of implementing land use planning and management of the coastal zone within their boundaries; and

WHEREAS, the only obvious benefits of the Act is to provide financial assistance to local government for development of a coastal zone management program and further control over State projects within their boundaries.

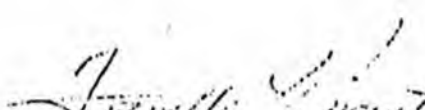
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WRANGELL, ALASKA:

1. That Governor Jay S. Hammond and the Alaska State Legislature be urged to repeal the Alaska Coastal Zone Management Act and to withdraw from the Federal Coastal Zone Management Program.
2. That the State implement a voluntary grant program to local governments to assist in development of coastal zone management programs on a local level.
3. That the State, in implementing a voluntary grant program, provide for local control in development and management of a coastal zone program, thereby removing State Agency controls over local land use planning.

PASSED AND APPROVED February 24, 1981, 1981

  
Donald House, Mayor

ATTEST:

  
Franette Vincent, Acting City Clerk

KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH  
RESOLUTION NO. 81-10-R

A RESOLUTION OF THE KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH ASSEMBLY SUPPORTING  
THE ALASKA COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM, CHAPTER 84, SLA 1977 (AS AMENDED).

WHEREAS, the Kodiak Island Borough is in the midst of preparing  
its coastal management plan, through the Alaska Coastal Management Program,  
Chapter 84, SLA 1977 (as amended); and,

WHEREAS, the completion of the Kodiak Island Borough Coastal  
Management Plan is dependent on the continuation of the Alaska Coastal  
Management Program; and,

WHEREAS, the Kodiak Island Borough will derive the intended  
benefits of state and federal consistency with their coastal management plan  
only through the continued existence of the Alaska Coastal Management Program;  
and,

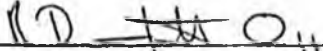
WHEREAS, the Kodiak Island Borough is also anticipating that the  
products of the Borough's Coastal Management Program will provide the basic  
framework for an up-dated comprehensive plan, specifically planning for the six  
villages in the Borough; and,

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 216, "An Act repealing the Alaska  
coastal management program; and providing for an effective date", was introduced  
on February 25, 1981 in the Alaska Senate.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Kodiak Island Borough  
Assembly does hereby reaffirm its support for the Alaska Coastal Management  
Program, Chapter 84, SLA 1977 (as amended).

PASSED AND APPROVED this 5<sup>th</sup> day of March, 1981.

KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH

By   
Borough Mayor

ATTEST:

By   
Borough Clerk

*Resources*

CITY OF UNALASKA  
UNALASKA, ALASKA

RESOLUTION NO. 81-07

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE CONTINUED  
EXISTENCE OF THE ALASKA COASTAL MANAGE-  
MENT PROGRAM.

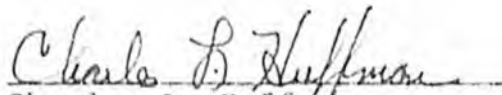
- WHEREAS: The State of Alaska has more coast line than the rest of the United States combined, and
- WHEREAS: The Federal Government has mandated that the coast lines of the United States will be regulated and protected by adequate management plans, and
- WHEREAS: The Federal Government has allowed the individual coastal states of the union to devise their own coastal management plans provided they adhere to certain minimum requirements, and
- WHEREAS: Alaska's coast has national and international significance for its vast and generous source of renewable and non-renewable resources, especially potential energy resources for which there is ever increasing demands, and
- WHEREAS: Three-fourths of Alaska's population live on or near the coast, and
- WHEREAS: The State of Alaska has spent considerable time and effort creating the Alaska Coastal Management Program and has devoted months and years in developing standards and guidelines upon which a master plan can be generated utilizing the maximum input and control of local governments yet addressing and answering the concerns of the State of Alaska and the U. S. government, and
- WHEREAS: Although we realize the program has not gone forth without its share of problems we do believe they can be resolved, and

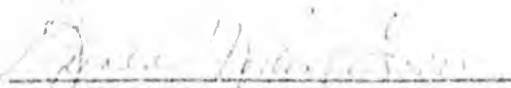
WHEREAS: Senate Bill 216 being considered by the Senate Resources Committee in the Alaska State Legislature would repeal the Coastal Management Program.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF UNALASKA that

1. We urge the Senate Resources Committee to move this bill back to the senate floor with a "No Recommendation".
2. We urge and request the Senators of the Alaska State Legislature to vote "Nay" on this bill and in so doing preserve the Alaska Coastal Management Program and the tremendous strides being made toward the realization of a statewide management plan to protect the coastal waters and shores of our great state.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 12th DAY OF MARCH, 1981.

  
Charles L. Huffman  
Mayor

  
Glenda Martin Currier  
City Clerk

March 10, 1981

The Honorable Bettye Fahrenkamp, Chairperson  
Senate Resources Committee  
Alaska State Senate  
Fouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Fahrenkamp;

The Alaska Coastal Management Act (ACMA) was enacted in 1977 and has been the center of uninformed controversy ever since. As a person who was involved in the development of the Act from the first introduction of a Bill in the Legislature in 1975 to the present, I feel compelled to provide you with information which, to date, has not been presented or has been presented in a less than desirable format. To set the record, I was assigned to follow the Legislative process of the Coastal Management proposals in my capacity of Land and Engineering Officer for Sealaska Corporation due to the fact that any coastal regulation would affect the extensive coastal holdings of the corporation. Subsequently, as an Assemblyman for the City and Borough of Juneau, I continued my involvement due to my concern that local governments be in control of any coastal planning. As first public member Co-chair of the Alaska Coastal Policy Council (ACPC), I continued my efforts to assure local control in the development of the Guidelines and Standards. Finally, as a consulting engineer, I have continued to champion local control in the plans our firm prepares for local governments. So much for background.

Generally speaking, the State has delegated planning and zoning functions to the municipalities with no review process by the State as to how the local governments plan and zone their communities. The Alaska Coastal Management Act however, specifically requires the State agencies to comply with the local coastal planning once that planning has been approved by the ACPC. In order to gain such approval the local plan must be consistent with the ACMA including the Guidelines and Standards. These Guidelines and Standards are very broad and essentially allow the local governments to do virtually any thing they would want to do anyway. By having these local plans approved by the ACPC, a State policy agency within the Office of the Governor, the local plan then becomes the Executive policy for all State agencies. In short, because a State executive agency (the Alaska Coastal Policy Council) has approved the plan it is binding whereas normal planning and zoning is not normally binding, not having been approved by a State agency. (Exceptions are construction planning for University and Public Facility projects, which require local approval whether in the coastal area or not.)

Most local governments have failed to recognize this powerful tool which can be used to assure State agency compliance with local desires. I believe that this failure to recognize the control potential of the ACMA is the reason the Conference of Mayors requested repeal of the Act, not knowing that in so doing they are in effect giving up their only real existing lever insofar as State agencies are concerned. The State agencies have been aware for some time of the local control potentials of the ACMA, and it is not surprising to me that the Commissioner of Natural Resources requested that the ACMA be repealed. That Department is the one most likely to have its discretionary

functions severely curtailed by local coastal planning.

At a recent Senate Resources meeting Senator Sturgulewski asked what specific problems there were with the ACMA. I think the major single problem is that "Coastal Management" is a four letter word to most people who have not taken the time to understand the Alaska Coastal Management Act. In general, unknowledgable people equate the ACMA with "environmentalism", whatever that is, and oppose coastal management. While it is true that the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act is for the preservation and reclamation of the coastal areas, the Alaska Coastal Management Act is a systems analysis planning tool to be used to assure wise DEVELOPMENT of our coastal areas. Essentially, the ACMA requires local governments to inventory their resources; analyze those resources; establish LOCAL goals and objectives for the use of those resources; and develop a plan that sets forth as a policy statement the areas to be reserved for

Industry  
Commerce  
Recreation  
Housing  
Other Uses

No responsible business person would start a business venture without first assessing his assets(resources), ascertaining the value of those assets(analyzing his resources), determining what he wanted to do with his assets(setting goals and objectives), and establishing a plan of action(comprehensive plan). A good part of the conflict that now exists between "developers" and "environmentalists" is due to the fact that neither group can be assured of any future for their pursuits. The "developer" sees all areas preserved for their natural qualities and the "environmentalist" sees no land left for recreational pursuits. A comprehensive or coastal plan assures all of the citizens that specific areas will be set aside for specific uses. Best of all, the ACMA provides that this planning be done exclusively by local governments with mandatory compliance by State agencies

Much has been made of the Federal budget cuts which will "eliminate" the Coastal Zone Management Act. The fact is that although the Federal funds may not be forthcoming, the Federal Act is still law and Federal agencies still have a consistency requirement. It should be noted that in 1977 when the Alaska Coastal Management Act was being debated, most Alaska legislators would not have voted for the Act if Federal money were the primary reason for the Act. There had already been sufficient evidence of Federal strings in other programs. Essentially, the ACMA would not have passed without two important provisions; Federal consistency and Legislative review of local plans. (While the ALIVE Case removed the legislative approval requirement, the Policy Council is requesting the Legislature to reinstate that provision in a Constitutionally acceptable manner.) Consequently, even though the President will undoubtedly exclude coastal management funds from the Federal budget, we can still expect Federal consistency in our Alaska coastal plans.

Exactly what does Federal consistency mean? First, it means that the Federal government cannot do anything on their lands which would cause a violation of the Alaska Coastal Management Act on adjacent lands. More importantly, the Federal permitting activities on non-Federal lands must be consistent with the State plan. As a result of this consistency requirement, the Corp of Engineer has said that if a permit is requested in an area with an approved coastal plan, the review time is substantially reduced allowing for a more timely permit issuance. Additionally, the Corp has indicated that if a local government has an approved plan that logically

classifies wetlands using realistic criteria, the Corp will issue a blanket permit to that local government allowing dredge and fill operations in those wetlands classified as less valuable. All the owner of the wetlands then needs to do is obtain the appropriate local building or other normal permit, if any.

After saying all these good things about the ACMA I must admit that there are some real and perceived problems with the ACMA. The biggest real problem right now is the fact that local governments have yet to develop their plans and the State agencies are using their interpretations of the Guidelines and Standards to the frustration of developers and local governments. When the Alaska Coastal Policy Council formulated and adopted the Guidelines and Standards, we deliberately made them broad to allow for interpretations from Barrow to Ketchikan. I still believe this was a good idea however, we didn't expect it would take so long for local governments to make their interpretations. As a consequence of not having local plans with local interpretations of the Guidelines and Standards, the State agencies, in the name of coastal management, are unilaterally making these interpretations to suit the agencies needs. To eliminate this situation the local governments need to adopt minimal plans as soon as possible, going back later to flesh out and/or amend their plans. The "first cut" minimal plan will then interpret the Guidelines and Standards according to local wishes, thereby eliminating the unilateral State agency interpretation. It should be noted that interpreting the Guidelines and Standards includes adjusting the boundary of the coastal area.

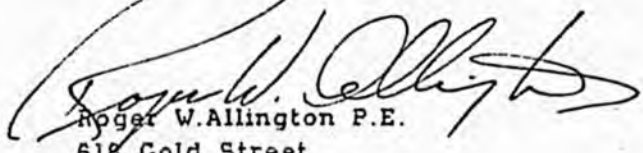
Another change which is needed is to relocate the Office of Coastal Management from the Office of the Governor and make it an independent staff reporting only to the Policy Council. I believe the OCM has done an admirable job of being staff to the Council so far however, recent controversial plans presented to the Council have apparently resulted in substantial pressure on the OCM by State agencies to encourage recommendations to the Council which were not in keeping with the ACMP. It should be noted that although the OCM is a part of the Division of Policy Development and Planning, that agency did not apply pressure to OCM. Pulling OCM out of the Office of the Governor and making it responsible only to the Policy Council would assure independent assessment by OCM and the Council.

One perceived problem with ACMP is the supposed ability of local governments to stop oil and gas development by using the ACMP. The fact is that the Act specifically provides that the local plan cannot be approved if it "arbitrarily or unreasonably restricts a use of State concern." Furthermore, oil and gas development is statutorily defined as a use of State concern. Therefore, if a local plan is submitted which "arbitrarily or unreasonably restricts" oil and/or gas development, that plan is unapprovable and State agencies are not obligated to comply with it. There is a possibility that a local government might enact a local planning or zoning ordinance under their general municipal powers (AS 29) but that has nothing to do with coastal management. To curtail local planning and zoning so that those powers could not be used to stop development would require the Legislature to reassess the whole relationship of State v municipal powers.

In summary, the current Alaska Coastal Management Act, including the Guidelines and Standards, requires no more than good sense would dictate in developing a local coastal or comprehensive plan. The Alaska Coastal Management Program (Act plus Guidelines and Standards) is an optional Federal program which provides Federal consistency regardless of funding source. As such it should be funded at least 80% by the State if, as expected, the Federal funds dry up. Local governments should be encouraged to get minimal plans prepared as soon as possible so as to eliminate unilateral

interpretations by State agencies. And finally, some amendments should be made to the Act to establish CM as an independent staff to the Council; to give the Legislature back its overview function; to give full planning powers back to the cities in the unorganized borough (see SB 562 from last Session); and clarify that local governments make consistency determinations with respect to their plans. (See proposed Uniform Permit Regulations).

Thank you for your time and attention. I expect to be at the Coastal Management hearings and will answer any questions you may have at that time.



Roger W. Allington P.E.  
618 Gold Street  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

cc: Senator Gilman; Senate C&RA  
Representative Grussendorf; House C&RA  
Representative Zharoff; House Resources  
Representative Gardiner; House Resources

COMMENTS ON INQUIRES TO THE ALASKA COASTAL POLICY COUNCIL March 11, 1981

At the present all consistency determinations are being made by the Division of Policy Development and Planning. This is proper inasmuch as until local plans are in effect, the State must decide whether a proposed action is consistent with the Act and Standards. Because the Guidelines and Standards are necessarily broad to allow maximum local option, any interpretation prior to local plan development is difficult due to the wide range of interpretations available. It would be my assumption that if in fact, there have been delays in making consistency determinations, that the root cause is a debate between DPDP and the agency proposing the coastal activity, with neither side having clear-cut authority to make the necessary consistency determination. The Act is silent on consistency determinations however, it doesn't take a genius to see that if the Legislature gave coastal planning power exclusively to the local governments that it follows that determinations as to whether a proposed action is consistent would also be the sole province of the local government, if there is one.

In short, there is a need for the Legislature to statutorily indicate the body charged with consistency determinations. Inasmuch as the coastal plan is to be an element of the local comprehensive plan, it follows that the local governing body should make these determinations. In the unorganized borough, either the coastal resource planning board or a State agency would be the consistency determiner. If a State agency is to make these determinations, then that agency must be the DPDP as all other agencies propose actions in the coastal area and for them to make consistency determinations on their own actions would be akin to the pitcher being the umpire in a baseball game.

As to how consistency would be determined, this is not the big mystery that some would have us believe it is. As stated above, the coastal plan is an element of the local comprehensive plan. As such the local planning and zoning commission makes a first determination as to consistency followed, if necessary, by action of the city council or borough assembly on appeal. In the unorganized borough the first determination could be by the coastal resource planning board with an appeal allowed to either the Coastal Policy Council or DPDP.

The term "feasible and prudent" has been much maligned by those who have only lately become involved in the coastal management process. The ACPC wrestled long trying to develop a way to modify otherwise overly restrictive regulations to make them workable. Again there is no mystery if one just reads the definition in the Guidelines and Standards. "Feasible" means technically possible and "prudent" is associated with the established "prudent man" criteria used by the courts, which includes economics as well as other factors; i.e. would a prudent man take such action? It is also necessary to examine where the term "feasible and prudent" is used in the regulations. For instance, there is a requirement that roads be kept out of the coastal area, that is, in the uplands, "where feasible and prudent"! If it were not for the modifier "feasible and prudent" all roads would have to be built out of the coastal area.

With respect to the Anchorage CMP; that plan is consistent with the ACMP or it would not have been approved by the ACPC nor the Legislature. (The Anchorage CMP was approved by the Legislature before the ALIVE case made approval by concurrent resolution unconstitutional). It must be realized however, that the Anchorage CMP is a first effort that essentially says how they are going to develop their geographically

specific plan with specific policies.

The Legislative intent with respect to consistency is quite clear if one does not try to convolute the Act to arrive at something preconceived which is contrary to that intent. As stated above, it is inconceivable that the Legislature would give the local governments so much authority to develop a plan without also intending that the local government make consistency determinations.

In most cases where a permit or lease is required for a specific proposed action, there is a certain degree of discretionary authority allowed to the permitting or leasing agency. The Alaska Coastal Management Act gives that discretionary function exclusively to the local governments in the development of their coastal plans. If an approved local plan, for instance, indicates a dock in a given area, both the Corp of Engineers with respect to permits, and the Department of Natural Resources, with respect to tideland leases, cannot refuse the respective permits and/or leases unless issuance of such would be contrary to statutes.

The Cordova CMP was adopted by the ACPC after much heated debate and pressure by resource agencies to get the City to enlarge its coastal boundaries even though the proposed boundaries were consistent with the ACMP. The Cordova plan was the first plan which exercised local control to the maximum insofar as the resource agencies were concerned. The approval process before the ACPC was real "hardball", and quite frankly, the ACPC was "on trial" to see if the Council, in fact, believed in local control or whether they would "knuckle under" to the resource agency pressure. Fortunately, the Council upheld the local control concept, taking the attitude that if the local plan met the legal criteria, even though it might be done "better" (whatever that means), the plan must be approved. At the February 3, 1981, meeting of the Council, when the Cordova plan was approved, the Federal representative from NOAA stated that the plan was unapprovable from the Federal level unless the boundaries were expanded. This in spite of the fact that the Federal government had approved the Alaska Coastal Management Program with the local control and boundary criteria which the Cordova plan complied with. The OCM, rather than submitting a program to the Feds cold with an anticipated negative response, elected to try to turn the particular individual around in his thinking so that Federal approval would not be an uphill battle. There is no reason to pick a fight when there is a good chance that the problem can be resolved peacefully.

Also, to put Federal approval in perspective, the Cordova (or any other) plan is in effect insofar as State and local governments are concerned with or without Federal approval. The only thing Federal approval provides now that funding is to be exclusively State and/or local, is Federal consistency. If the Feds do not approve a plan, we are no worse off than we would be without a plan insofar as the Federal agencies are concerned, but we still get State agency compliance with the local plan.

The Feds can "intervene in the activities of the OCM only through suggestions or possibly threatened withholding of Federal approval. As noted above, withholding of Federal approval is serious but not overriding of all other concerns. Also, OCM is not empowered to do anything except act as staff to the ACPC. The ACPC is the determining body and my observation of the ACPC at Cordova leads me to believe that if they are convinced that the local plan is consistent with the ACMP, that the plan will be approved notwithstanding threatened Federal disapproval.

The ACMP requires State agencies to be consistent with approved local plans, even to the extent of requiring that agency regulations be consistent with the ACMP. The only

thing missing so far is the approved local plans and the intestinal fortitude on the part of the local governments to require State compliance. Most local leaders do not know how powerful a tool they have because they have assumed any kind of planning is a necessary evil. Furthermore, many, if not most, community planners look only at the resource planning functions of the Act. To really make the Act work the way it was intended to work requires the mayors and managers to examine the local control features so the local governments can take charge of their own destinies. As long as local leaders look on coastal planning as just another planning function, the State agencies will do as they please. One cannot really expect State agencies to advertise a program that can take away their discretionary functions.

There are a number of beneficial changes which should be made in the Alaska Coastal Management Act. The first class and home rule cities in the unorganized borough should be given back their coastal planning powers which were removed by SB 562 in the Eleventh Legislature. The Office of Coastal Management should be made an independent staff to the ACPC, not affiliated with the Office of the Governor. The statutes should clearly indicate that consistency determinations are the sole responsibility of local governments where such governments exist. If a State agency is to make a consistency determination in the unorganized borough or in the case of no local plan, that agency should be in the Office of the Governor; not an action agency.

Repeal of the ACMA will set local control back substantially and cause a major problem with development in the State. Repeal will not eliminate the multitude of permit and other requirements which exist outside coastal management. The days of uncontrolled development are no longer here whether we like it or not. At least the ACMP provides a method of resolving conflicts and expediting the permitting and/or leasing process. Additionally, the ACMP makes the local people through their elected officials the determiners of policy; not some distant body in Juneau or Washington D.C.

At the present the ACMP receives about \$4.5 million in Federal funds. Over half of this goes to State agencies to do tasks they should be doing anyway, without coastal funds. The remainder goes to local governments to help pay the costs of developing a local plan. There is considerable sentiment that the entire \$4.5 million should be distributed to local governments to speed up the local program development. Probably a \$3.0 million program with 10% local match is all that can be absorbed in the forthcoming fiscal year. OCM and C&RA can probably furnish closer estimates.



Roger W. Allington P.E.

MAR 5 1981

# MEMORANDUM

# State of Alaska

*Resources*

TO: The Honorable Bettye Fahrenkamp  
Chairman, Senate Resources Committee

DATE: March 4, 1981

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

*Bill R. Walsh*  
FROM: Murray R. Walsh  
Coordinator  
Office of Coastal Management

SUBJECT: ACMP Workshop

Please find attached an invitation to the Local Government Workshop on the Alaska Coastal Management Program scheduled for March 17. We encourage Senate Resource Committee members and their staff to attend.

cc: Senate Resource Committee Members

# STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

## OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

DIVISION OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

POUCH AP

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

(907) 465-3541 OR 465-3574

March 3, 1981

To: All district participants in the Alaska Coastal Management Program

You are cordially invited to attend a local government workshop on the Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP). The workshop will be conducted at the Elks Club, 109 S. Franklin, Juneau, Alaska on March 17, 1981 from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm. A tentative agenda is attached for further information.

As you may be aware, there are several important issues which have surfaced since the start of the year which could have serious impact on the ACMP. The two most significant of these issues include the proposed federal budget cuts by President Reagan and Alaska Senate Bill 216, "An act repealing the Alaska Coastal Management Program." The Office of Coastal Management (OCM) would like to bring you up to date on these vital issues.

Another workshop agenda item which is just as important is a major concern which revolves around "what constitutes a significant amendment to an approved district program?" Local government officials have recently expressed their fears that a rigid definition of "significant amendment" could be construed as state oversight of local planning authorities granted under Title 29 resulting in a loss of local autonomy. At its February meeting, the Coastal Policy Council directed OCM to address this issue. OCM has been working on defining "significant amendment" and will have a draft available at the workshop. However, since the outcome of definition will have considerable impact on local government, we feel your involvement is crucial in drafting the definition.

In addition, with your assistance and input we will attempt to resolve other specific concerns you may have with the ACMP. In order to facilitate discussion of any concerns you would like to see addressed, we would appreciate being notified of the concern so we can add it to the agenda. We request that you bring a short written problem statement to the workshop for discussion purposes.



ALASKA  
COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

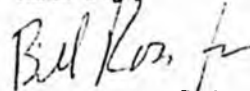
01-A17LH

The Coastal Policy Council has scheduled its next meeting in Juneau on March 18 & 19, also at the Elks Club. The results of the workshop will be presented to the Coastal Policy Council in the form of recommendations. In addition, the Senate Resources Committee has scheduled two hearings on March 16 & 18 on Senate Bill 216. OCM strongly encourages your participation at these hearings.

We have reserved a number of rooms at the Baranof Hotel to insure the availability of lodging for workshop and Council meeting attendees. Please contact Michelle Shook at OCM (465-3540) to reserve one of these rooms (call collect if necessary).

We look forward to seeing you at the workshop and Council meeting.

Sincerely,



Murray R. Walsh  
Coordinator  
Office of Coastal Management

LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKSHOP ON THE ALASKA COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Sponsored by the Office of Coastal Management  
Elks Club  
109 S. Franklin St.  
Juneau, Alaska  
Tuesday, March 17, 1981  
9:00 am to 4:00 pm

Purpose: To discuss the status of the ACMP and pertinent issues and possible solutions relating to the development and implementation of district coastal management programs.

AGENDA

Morning Session - 9:00 am - 12:00 pm

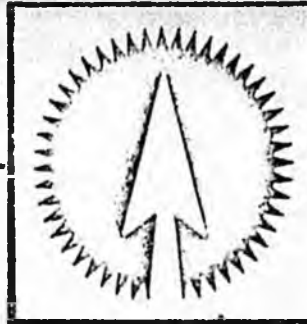
- I. Welcome and introductions
- II. Overview of the ACMP status from a local, state, and federal perspective.
- III. Discussion and agreement on definition of "significant amendment" to be presented to the Council.
- IV. Discussion of other specific issues identified by workshop participants and proposed solutions.

Afternoon Session - 1:30 - 4:00 pm

- V. Discussion of the implementation of district programs.
  - A. Consistency and the Regulatory Reform Regulations
  - B. OCM's role after the Regulatory Reform Regulations
  - C. District's responsibility to insure its role in consistency decisions
  - D. CRSA program implementation

FEB 24 1981

Alaska Loggers Association, Inc.



111 STEDMAN, SUITE 200  
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901  
Phone 907-225-6114

February 19, 1981

The Honorable Bettye Fahrenkamp  
Chairman, Senate Natural Resources Committee  
Pouch V, State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: Report To The Senate Natural Resources Committee

Dear Senator Fahrenkamp:

I. OVERALL STATE OF THE INDUSTRY

A. Introduction:

This letter is a follow-up to the opportunity which you gave the Alaska Loggers Association (ALA) to testify regarding the condition of the forest industry. The ALA represents 105 logging companies throughout the State. As an overall matter, our relationship with the executive branch of government is excellent. We have appreciated the responsiveness and positive attitude toward our industry from the Governor, The Department of Natural Resources (DNR), The Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), and The Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G). We believe that these are well managed agencies which understand their mission of interaction with our industry and have attempted to regulate us in a reasonable way.

The Governor strongly supported the position of the forest industry in the recent D-2 battle in Congress and we appreciate his concern for the jobs and well-being of our industry. We also appreciate the Governor's regulatory reform effort which should substantially reduce the time it takes us to get permits.

SERVING ALASKA'S TIMBER INDUSTRY

# Alaska Loggers Association, Inc.

The Honorable Bettye Fahrenkamp

February 19, 1981

Page Two

DNR has been in the process of constructing a highly sophisticated regulatory program for the forest industry. Throughout this process, DNR has taken the time to learn about our industry and has been both reasonable and fair in setting goals for our operations on the ground.

DEC has been helpful in working with us to achieve a workable regulatory program for the forest industry. DEC has also supported the Alaska pulp mills in their attempt to settle environmental problems with the Environmental Protection Agency. The habitat division of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has likewise been an agency which has taken the stance of showing us how we can perform projects, rather than being obstructionists.

## B. Fish and Game Boards:

Our major problem with government at this point is with the Boards of Fish and Game. The law (AS 16.05.251(a)(7)) authorizes the Boards of Fish and Game to be involved in setting regulations for fish and game habitat. The problem with this is that the Boards have no expertise regarding forest operations. The authority of AS 16.05.251 (a)(7) has been used by an overzealous Fish and Game Board executive director who has sought to inject himself into habitat management -- often in a manner inconsistent with the management philosophy of the habitat section of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

We would recommend that this problem be handled by having regulatory functions left solely to the habitat section of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game by repealing AS 16.05.251(a)(7). Alternatively, we would recommend that a forester be put on each of the boards. We now have environmental and fisheries experts on the Forestry Board. Thus, if they are going to regulate forest operations through their habitat management authority, it seems only reasonable that a forester be on the Fish and Game Boards. Foresters are trained to manage all resources and thus would provide expertise which is now lacking. In any event, we would urge you to consider some approach which would deal with the problems of confusion and duplication presently being created by the Fish and Game Boards.

## C. State of Market:

At this point, domestic markets and foreign markets are feeling the impact of high interest rates in home building and inflation in general. The markets are not good. The industry has mills capable of producing construction timber for use in Alaska. Alaska law (AS 36.15.010) requires that Alaska timber be used in projects upon which public construction monies are spent, if practical. We would urge your assistance in obtaining assurance from the Administration that this policy of purchasing Alaskan forest products will be fully implemented.