

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1983-1984 86/2

2758 HRES HB 458 - HB 479 2758

1403 1/2 Alaska Highway
Delta Junction, Alaska
99737

Dear Sir:

I have been in and out of Alaska since 1960. In 1982 I took over Tract Q, of The Delta I Project with the intent to develop and produce in Alaska. I have developed many farms in Nebraska and have land in four States today.

I invested about \$200,000.00 in Tractors, machinery, equipment, Grain bin, Mobil Home, well, etc & etc. (My own personal money - I have not been able to get any Alaska money)

When I found out that we wouldn't get "fee simple title" after clearing I have put the project on hold waiting further developments.

Alaska has great potential and a bright future if it will develop free enterprise and let the best system in the world work. Everyone will benefit. The sooner the land gets into personal hands the better off we will all be. It is a very unique situation with great responsibilities and opportunities for all who want to work.

Sincerely yours,

P.S. Please find enclosed the letters from my Attorney - Abstractor & Banker.

K. D. Strong D.M.

PHILIP H. NYBERG

ATTORNEY AT LAW

March 20, 1984

**RONALD E. COLLING
ASSOCIATE**

**OSCEOLA, NEBRASKA 68651
PHONE 747-2401**

Kenneth D. Strong, DVM
Box 426
Stromsburg, Nebr 68666

Dear Dr. Strong:

I have considered your request for an opinion as to the quality of title granted by Patent issued by the State of Alaska covering Agricultural Interests only.

From my experience as an Abstracter of titles and examiner of titles in the State of Nebraska for more than 40 years, it is my opinion that title is limited by any future decision of the Director of land management of the Department of Natural Resources to declare a forfeiture of the conveyance and a reversion to the State of Alaska. It would not be wise to make any improvements of a long term nature as any decision to terminate and forfeit would at the least result in possible extensive litigation.

Your decision as to future payments might well be limited by the limitations on the title you are granted.

Very truly yours,

P

Philip H. Nyberg

MARCH 9, 1984

TO THE EDITOR,

HOUSE BILL 458, INTRODUCED BY BOB BETTISWORTH IS THE BIGGEST SCANDAL TO COME OUT OF THE BARLEY PROJECT SO FAR. IT WOULD TURN LAND VALUES IN THE DELTA AREA COMPLETELY UPSIDE-DOWN. IT WOULD CHANGE ALL ~~AG~~ AGRICULTURAL-
-RIGHT LAND TO FEE-SIMPLE LAND WITH NO HOMESITE OR SUBDIVISION RESTRICTIONS. AG RIGHT LAND WOULD GO UP IN VALUE AND ALL FEE-SIMPLE LAND VALUES WOULD GO DOWN DRASTICLY, DEPENDING ON LOCATION.

THE STATE PROMISED THE COMMUNITY, AT THE FIRST BARLEY PROJECT HEARINGS, THAT THE LOCAL LAND VALUES WOULD NOT BE RUINED BECAUSE THE BARLEY PROJECT TRACTS COULD NEVER BE DIVIDED AND IT WAS JUST AG RIGHT LAND.

①

NOW, A FEW YEARS LATER, MOST OF THE BIG-SCALE BARLEY FARMERS ARE IN TROUBLE AND CAN'T MAKE THEIR LOAN PAYMENTS. THE STATE IS IN AS DEEP AS THE FARMERS WITH ALL THE MONEY SPENT FOR ROADS, ELECTRICITY AND LOANS THAT AREN'T BEING PAID BACK.

THE NON-AGRICULTURAL RIGHTS TO THE BARLEY PROJECT AREN'T WORTH MUCH TO THE STATE. BETTIS WORTH HAS PROPOSED A BAILOUT THAT WOON'T COST THE STATE ANYTHING.

THE STATE GIVES THE FARMERS FEE-SIMPLE TITLE TO THE LAND AND THEN ^{THE FARMERS} ~~THEY~~ CAN SUB-DIVIDE IT AND PAY OFF THE STATE LOANS.

WHAT THEY ARE REALLY DOING IS TAKING THE FEE-SIMPLE LAND VALUES AWAY FROM THE ORIGINAL RESIDENTS OF THE COMMUNITY AND SPREADING THEM OUT OVER

THE BARLEY PROJECT TO PAY FOR THEIR MISTAKES.

I MISSED OUT ON THE BARLEY PROJECT BECAUSE IT WAS TOO LARGE. I MISSED OUT ON THE SMALLER AG RIGHT LOTTERIES BECAUSE I WAS NOT LUCKY ENOUGH TO WIN. I MISSED OUT ON THE AUCTIONS BECAUSE I THOUGHT IT WAS TOO EXPENSIVE, CONSIDERING WHAT YOU ARE BUYING AND WHAT IT COSTS TO MEET THE PRODUCTION SCHEDULES.

INSTEAD I HAVE WAITED AND DEVELOPED MY FEE-SIMPLE LAND WHILE WORKING AT JOBS ON THE SIDE. I FEEL I MADE THE RIGHT BUSINESS DECISION. MOST OF THE PEOPLE THAT PAID TOO MUCH FOR LAND AND EQUIPMENT CAN'T MAKE THEIR LOAN PAYMENTS.

IF HB 458 PASSES THEY WILL MAKE FORTUNES ON THEIR MISTAKES

(3)

AND I WILL SEE MY LAND VALUE CUT IN HALF OR WORSE. THE BASIC RULES OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS SURE DON'T SEEM TO APPLY TO FARMING AT DELTA.

MY LOSS WOULD BE SMALL COMPARED TO MANY OF THE OLDER PEOPLE WHO ORIGINALLY HOMESTEADED HERE AND PIONEERED THE FARMING INDUSTRY. IN MANY CASES THEIR LIFE SAVINGS ARE THEIR FEE-SIMPLE FARM LAND VALUES. HB 458 WOULD CUT THEIR LAND VALUES IN HALF, OR WORSE.

WHEN I TALK ABOUT LAND VALUES LOST, I MEAN REAL, 1984, PAID FOR, LAND VALUES. MOST OF THE AG-RIGHT LAND IS ONLY 10-20% PAID FOR.

IN MY NEIGHBORHOOD ON NISTLER ROAD THERE IS OVER 1,000 ACRES OF AG-LAND THAT WAS SOLD BY LOTTERY FOR ABOUT ~~\$100~~ AN ACRE.
④ 100

IT'S PROBABLY 10-20% PAID FOR AND NONE OF IT HAS EVER GROWN A CROP. FEE SIMPLE LAND VALUES HERE WERE ABOUT \$800 AN ACRE (BEFORE HB 458). YOU CAN SEE WHAT AN ECONOMIC SHAKE-UP WILL OCCUR IF THAT LAND TURNS FEE-SIMPLE AND IS SUBDIVIDED.

HB 458 WILL EVEN TURN GRAZING LEASES INTO FEE-SIMPLE LAND (IF I READ IT RIGHT). ~~MAYBE~~

~~THAT'S WHY THERE WAS A LOT OF INTEREST IN GRAZING LEASES ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE DELTA RIVER A COUPLE MONTHS AGO. I DON'T KNOW WHY THEY WOULD ISOTHER WITH THAT REMOTE LAND. THEY SHOULD GO TO HOMER WITH THEIR INSIDE INVESTIGATION AND TRY UP SOME OF THE STATE GRAZING LEASES THERE. NORTH OF HOMER~~

STATE GRAZING LEASES BORDER

① FEE-SIMPLE LAND THAT SELLS FOR \$7,000 AN ACRE AND UP. THE LEASES SELL PRETTY CHEAP.

THE BIG FORTUNES WILL BE MADE ~~TO~~ THERE IF HB 458 GOES THROUGH.

I WONDER IF BETSWORTH HAS HAS CONSIDERED THE IMPACT OF HB 458 ON THAT COMMUNITY? HOW ABOUT THE IMPACT ON WASILLA IF THE MCKENSIE DAIRY PROJECT IS SUBDIVIDED?

ONE MISLEADING EXCUSE FOR HB 458 IS THAT BANKS WON'T LOAN ANY MONEY FOR HOUSES ON AG-RIGHT LAND. A FARMER CAN GET LOANS FOR EVERYTHING BUT A HOUSE FROM THE AG-REVOLVING LOAN FUND, SO I SUPPOSE THEY EXPECT A LOAN FOR THEIR HOUSE TOO. MOST HOUSE LOANS IN ALASKA AREN'T FINANCED BY BANKS ANYWAY, BUT BY STATE HOUSING LOANS.

②

IT SEEMS IT WOULD BE EASIER TO CHANGE THE STATE HOUSING LOAN PROGRAM TO INCLUDE AG-RIGHT LAND RATHER THAN GOING TO AN EXTREME MEASURE LIKE HB 458 THAT WOULD UPSET LAND VALUES ALL OVER THE STATE.

I DON'T WANT TO SEE MY LAND VALUE RUINED TO BUY A HOUSE FOR A BARLEY FARMER, ESPECIALLY AFTER SEEING ALL THE HOUSE LOGS THAT WERE CHAINED DOWN AND BURNED ON THE PROJECT.

THE SECOND PART OF HB 458 DEALS WITH PREFERENCE RIGHTS ON LAND SALES AND I DON'T REALLY UNDERSTAND IT. THE ~~2ND~~ FIRST PART OF THE BILL TURNS AG-RIGHT LAND INTO FEE-SIMPLE LAND. THE SECOND PART IS A WAY TO GET MORE AG-RIGHT LAND USING PREFERENCE RIGHTS. I SUPPOSE THIS MEANS

⑦

A FARMER CAN BUY IT CHEAP, WITH A BIDDING ADVANTAGE AT THE AUCTION AND THEN TURN IT INTO FEE-SIMPLE LAND LATER.

PREFERENCE RIGHTS SOUND LIKE A GOOD DEAL IN SOME WAYS. HOW THEY WORK OUT IS A DIFFERENT STORY. A GOOD EXAMPLE IS THE NOV. 19, 1983 CLEARWATER AG. LAND SALE. ALL BUT TWO OF THE PARCELS WERE TIED UP BY PREFERENCE RIGHTS. THOSE TWO PARCELS WERE MOSTLY GRAVEL, ROCK AND SAND DUNES AND SHOULD NEVER ~~BE~~ HAVE BEEN SOLD AS AG-LAND ANYWAY. THE SALE WAS NEVER ADVERTIZED STATE-WIDE LIKE OTHER SALES. WHEN IT WAS ADVERTIZED THE PREFERENCE RIGHTS HAD ALREADY BEEN GIVEN OUT. THEN IT WAS CANCELED TO CONFUSE THINGS ~~LESSER~~ MORE. THE CANCELLATION

⑥

POSTERS WERE STILL UP AROUND
TOWN AT THE SALE WAS OVER.
ONE 146 ACRE PARCEL WAS SOLD
TO THE FAMILY HOLDING THE
PREFERENCE RIGHTS - SUPPOSEDLY
TO MAKE THEIR ~~FARM~~ FARM A MORE
"ECONOMICAL UNIT". TWO MONTHS
LATER IT WAS LISTED IN THE
DELTA PAPER FOR SALE AT \$75
AN ACRE OVER THE PURCHASE
PRICE. ANOTHER 324.8 ACRE
PARCEL WAS SOLD AND THE STATE
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
HAS BEEN INVESTIGATING BID-
RIGGING BY THE PREFERENCE
RIGHT HOLDER. THAT SCANDAL
MADE HEADLINES IN THE
ANCHORAGE TIMES. ~~IT HAS BEEN~~

~~READ PRETTY QUOTED HERE~~

PREFERENCE RIGHTS ARE
ABUSED TOO MUCH BY
SPECULATORS AND I HOPE THEY

ARE NEVER USED AGAIN.

I'M NOT OPPOSED TO THE STATE
SELLING FEE-SIMPLE FARMLAND.
JUST CALL IT THAT WHEN IT'S
SOLD AND GIVE ALL THE PEOPLE
A CHANCE AT IT IN USEFUL SIZE
PARCELS.

FARMING IS AN HONEST WAY
TO MAKE A LIVING IN MOST OF
THE COUNTRY. I'M REAL DISAPPOINTED
IN HOW IT'S TURNING OUT AT DELTA.
SOME CHANGES ARE CERTAINLY
DUE BUT HB458 IS NOT THE
ANSWER.

Sid Nelson

Box 553

DELTA JUNCTION

895-4962

My name is Joe Hittler
My mailing address is 6369 Hittler Rd.
Delta, Jct, ab 99737

My wife and I have a 240 acre farm and also own about 60 acres which we bought for investment.

I am opposed to HB 458, because I think it is bad for agriculture, it is bad for our area and it is wrong.

First: It is bad for agriculture.

When the "Delta Barley Project" was started we were told it had to be large to support the necessary infrastructure, "economy of scale" The tracts had to be large. 2 to 3,000 acres, an "economic unit." Smaller ag right units were set up for the Tonawanda Loop and Clearwater Areas, "more intensive agriculture."

We were told that ag rights only would be granted and this was good. It would insure that this best farm land would remain in agriculture. Because farming brings a low return per acre it was essential to keep land costs down, 50 to 200 dollars per acre.

"You cannot afford to farm \$2,000 per acre land," they said. The land couldn't be subdivided so it would remain in economic units. We were told that in many places the development rights to ag land were being bought up or farmers were entering into Top agreements to keep their land in agriculture. This was good for agriculture and was good for the country. Here we had the chance to do it right from the start.

If any of what we were told was true this is a bad bill for agriculture and for Alaska.

It changes the rules in mid game. If all the land no longer has to remain in agriculture, gone is your economy of scale. Gone are your grain elevators, dryers, storage and terminal facilities and much of the money already invested in them.

If they can be broken into smaller chunks or subdivided, gone is your economic unit. You no longer have to follow the rules for soil conservation,

wind breaks, etc.

Increase the price or value of land and you can no longer afford to farm it or the one who buys it cannot. Even those who wish to continue farming may be forced out. It will end all hope that the Delta Ag Project can succeed.

It ~~will~~ ^{would} help the few who own the large tracts now. It would make them millionaires, quite a few, about 36. That's good for them. It may ~~be~~ also be good for the 100 or so who have ag rights on smaller parcels.

What about the rest of us?

We were told this project wouldn't hurt land values, and it hasn't. We were told it would be good for the community and it has been, so far. But add 80 to 100,000 more acres of fee simple land and what happens to your land values. What about you who have land that you bought and paid for, you who have put in subdivisions

and are selling or plan to sell lots, you who made the down payment on land and are still paying and it suddenly becomes worth $\frac{1}{3}$ as much. What about the people who bought subdivision land from the state and paid 5 to 10 times as much for it as a right land in the same area. Is this fair?

I think the state made a commitment to all of us when it sold a right land, to those who bought, and to those who chose not to buy, and to everyone who owns property. To fail to honor that commitment is wrong!

I don't know the purpose behind this bill but suspect it was to help farmers in financial difficulty. What could the state do? What any good banker would, review the loan, if justified extend the terms or loan more. What about owners of small tracts who cannot build because they can't get loans. The state could loan to them if the banks won't. The state likes its 12% and if the loans are sound

in the first place the lender cannot lose. Ag rights have value too and there are hundreds of people who would love to own 20 to 100 ~~acres~~ inexpensive acres to farm, or raise horses or chickens and kids. This is what I thought ag rights were for.

Let's keep it that way!

Barbara Truitt in Fairbanks
would ~~would~~ like to testify



MSG 84-00023143 PRTY 1 03/10/84 15:28:19 ORIG: LD00 IN= 0007 OUT= 0019
FROM: LIZ IN DELTA TO: PAULA IN FBX
TARGET: LFH1 SUBJ: AG TC

OMNI #3

I NOW HAVE AN ADDITIONAL PERSON WHO WISHES TO TESTIFY IF THERE IS TIME:

5. JIM GOODMAN

EOM



MSG 84-00023142 PRTY 1 03/10/84 15:09:02 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0006 OUT= 0018
FROM: MARTIE/MATSU TO: PAULA
TARGET: LFH1 SUBJ: H RESOURCES

OMNI NO 3, MATSU

TOM WILLIAMS WISHES TO SPEAK AGAIN, IF THERE IS TIME.



MSG 84-00023128 PRTY 1 03/10/84 13:24:45 ORIG: LD00 IN= 0005 OUT= 0007
FROM: LIZ IN DELTA TO: PAULA & ALL
TARGET: LFH1 SUBJ: HSE RES. HB 458

OMNI #1

TO TESTIFY:

1. MIKE CARLSON
2. HENRY MUTH
3. DWIGHT NISSEN

TO OBSERVE:

1. MARGARET CARLS
2. RANDY DAVENPORT
3. PAUL NISTLER
4. GLEN FRANKLIN

MSG 84-00023140 PRTY 1 03/10/84 14:50:39 ORIG: LD00 IN= 0006 OUT= 001
FROM: LIZ IN DELTA TO: PAULA
TARGET: LFH1 SUBJ: AG TC

OMNI #2

I NOW HAVE ONE ADDITIONAL PERSON WHO WISHES TO TESTIFY:

4. STEVE HOLCOMB

EOM

To TESTIFY

FBI

11. William W. Tippard

12. ~~James [unclear]~~

13. ~~Robert [unclear]~~

14. Pauline K. [unclear]

15. Glenn Burton

16. Bob Humiller

17. Larry Petty

18. Al Woodward

19. Paul Quist

1. Mike Carlson

2. Henry Math

3. Dwight [unclear]

DELTA

TO TESTIFY

Fairbanks

Homer
~~Delta~~

m-5

20. John W. Peoples

1. Pete Roberts
2. Chris Rainwater
3. Chuck Jones

To Testify

Mat-su

Fairbanks

To testify:
① Wayne Burton

② Gene Carlson

Matsu

Fairbanks

② Tom Williams

② Roger C. Burggraf

MAT-SU / Martie

DEITA / Linda & Liz

HOMER

FATRANKS / Paula

1.

1. Henry Warner

2. Jack Coghill

3. Sid Nelson

4. Joe Nistler

5. Dean Waldo

6. Joe Vogler

7. Rudy Vetter

8. Don Kratzer

9. Robert Koon

10. Lavonne Koon

ANALYSIS - HB 458

The Division of Land and Water Management has analyzed HB 458. The fiscal impact is detailed as follows:

I.	Personal Services:	
	1 Clerk Typist III (Contract Administration) to amend contracts and miscellaneous case file related work - 3 months	\$ 6,150
	1 Attorney III to write regulations and covenants - 3 months	18,700
II.	Travel - regulations hearings and consultation with Commissioner's Office and other agencies	800
III.	Contractual - advertising, printing of forms, mailing, etc.	1,000
IV.	Supplies - paper, correspondence, supplies, etc.	<u>500</u>
	TOTAL	\$27,150

This analysis assumes converting contracts and patents and filing covenants for all agricultural parcels disposed since 1978: 314 non-project and 68 project agricultural parcels for a total of 382 parcels.

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: 3/28/84

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: HB 458
Title: re: agricultural rights
to land
Sponsor: Bettisworth
Requestor:
Date of Request:

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Natural Resources
Program Category Affected:
BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected:
NRMEC, Management of Land & Water Resources,
Contract Administration

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		24.9				
200 TRAVEL		.8				
300 CONTRACTUAL		1.0				
400 SUPPLIES		.5				
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		27.2				
CAPITAL		N/A				
REVENUE		*				

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		27.2				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY		2				

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

- * If 382 parcels are processed @ \$75.00 fee, revenue would be \$28,650. Revenue lost to the State by conveying all rights with no further cost is estimated conservatively in excess of \$60 million.

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for analysis

Prepared By: Frank Mielke Phone: 263-4347
Division: Land and Water Management Date: 3/28/84

Approved by Commissioner: *[Signature]* Date: 3/28/84
Agency: Natural Resources

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

12/1/83



POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

REPRESENTATIVE
ROBERT H. "BOB" BETTISWORTH

211 CUSHMAN STREET
FARBANKS, ALASKA 99701

March 26, 1984

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Representatives Ringstad and Shultz, Co-chairmen, House
Resources Committee

From: Representative Bob Bettisworth *RHB*

Subject: HB458, "An Act relating to agricultural rights to land."

You will find attached a copy of a letter from Tom Williams, a farmer and attorney from the Mat-Su area that fairly describes the problem with "AGRICULTURAL INTEREST ONLY" patents. I have also provided copies of a current agricultural only state patent, a current state land patent, and an old federal homestead patent for the committee's perusal.

I think you will find the contrasting language in these documents interesting especially when considered from Mr. William's expressed point of view which I share. The attached materials are tabbed for your convenience in the following order by number:

- 1.) Tom Williams letter
- 2.) Agricultural Interest Only patent
- 3.) regular state land patent
- 4.) federal homestead patent

rob

Thomas E. Williams, Attorney

PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

Centerfield Center
P.O. Box 1145 • Eagle River, Alaska 99577

Eagle River: (907) 694-4000
Palmer: (907) 745-4000

March 5, 1984

Ronald Schultz and Sons, Inc.
P.O. Box 1284
Delta Junction, AK 99737

Re: Point MacKenzie farms

Dear Mr. Schultz:

Enclosed is a copy of a State Agricultural Land Patent issued to Mr. John A. Baker, a farmer, who has paid the State.

Please review the last two paragraphs and determine for yourself the quality of title offered to Mr. Baker. Most people agree that the land use should be restricted for agricultural purposes, but most people also agree that the title should offer some security and ownership to the farmer. I believe this title offers no security and very little ownership to Mr. Baker. I believe this title is no better than a temporary license to be on the land only so long as it pleases the state, and if the state orders the patentee off the farm, he will receive nothing for his improvements, including his home, barns, clearing, crops in the field, or refund moneys paid to purchase the farm. I believe that no responsible title insurance company will issue fee simple title policy on a patent of this quality. I believe that no bank will knowingly make a homeowner loan to a farmer to build a home on land titled in this manner.

I urge you to take this patent and letter to:

1. Your attorney for a written legal opinion as to the quality of this title;
2. Your title insurance company for a written opinion as to the quality of this title, and a commitment that they will issue fee simple title insurance policy on land titled in this manner;
3. Your banker for a written opinion as to the quality of this title, and a commitment that the quality of this title would not be an obstruction to obtaining a loan to build a home on the farm.

Ronald Schultz and Sons, Inc.
March 5, 1984
Page 2.

SEND THE STATEMENTS TO ME AND YOUR REPRESENTATIVES. Please do so immediatly because there is now a bill before our state Senate that would make this kind of title a constitutional requirement. That means it would be very difficult to change.

Time is critical, please hurry.

TYPICAL POINT MACKENZIE 600 ACRE DAIRY FARM LOAN PROGRAM

	<u>Purchase Price</u>	<u>State Loan</u>	<u>out of farmer's pocket</u>	
Land Purchase	\$ 70,000	\$ 66,500	\$ 3,500	+ interest
Chattle loans	200,000	150,000	50,000	+ interest
Long term loans	800,000	720,000	80,000	+ interest
Clearing loan	260,000	160,000	100,000	+ interest
Operating funds	120,000	60,000	60,000	+ interest
Home construction	100,000	-0-	<u>100,000</u>	+ interest
			\$393.500	Cash & int.

The 600 acre Point MacKenzie Dairy Farms can be proved up only by wealthy people who are able and willing to spend \$400,000 cash on real estate titled in this manner.

Please note that the retaking of your farm by the state does not require (1) notice to you; (2) any judicial proceeding what-so-ever; (3) any provision for you to remove your property or crops; (4) any time for redemption.

THIS IS NOT A FORECLOSURE: BUT SIMPLY A REPOSSESSION

All that is required is that the Director determine that you have failed to observe any condition in your soil conservation plan. He may then declare an immediate forfeiture and thereby take the above described improvements without even telling you.

Very truly yours,

Thomas E. Williams

TEW/nm

Enclosure



Patent

No. 5151

Know All Men By These Presents that the State of Alaska, in consideration of the sum of NINE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED EIGHTY-ONE AND 00/100----- DOLLARS lawful money of the United States, and other good and valuable considerations, now paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby grant to _____

JOHN A. BAKER, a single man

Box 57, Talkeetna, Alaska 99676

and to

his heirs and assigns, all that real property situated in the Borough of Matanuska-Susitna

State of Alaska, and described as follows:

AGRICULTURAL INTEREST ONLY

TRACT 9 OF ALASKA STATE LAND SURVEY NO. 79-109, LOCATED WITHIN THE BARTLETT HILLS ALASKA SUBDIVISION, TOWNSHIPS 25 AND 26 NORTH, RANGE 4 WEST, SEWARD MERIDIAN, CONTAINING 196.81 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, ACCORDING TO THE SURVEY PLAT FILED IN THE TALKEETNA RECORDING DISTRICT ON MARCH 13, 1980 AS PLAT NO. 80-25.

SUBJECT TO:

PLATTED EASEMENTS.

CONDITIONS AND COVENANTS OF THE FARM CONSERVATION PLAN APPROVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

IF AT ANY TIME THE DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF FOREST, LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DETERMINES THAT THE GRANTEE OR HIS SUCCESSORS IN INTEREST HAS FAILED TO OBSERVE ANY PROVISION OR CONDITION OF THIS PATENT, THE DIRECTOR MAY DECLARE A FORFEITURE OF THIS CONVEYANCE AND TITLE HEREBY CONVEYED SHALL THEREUPON REVERT TO THE STATE OF ALASKA.

80 - 001522
11 -

INDEXED
RECORDED

JUN 10 9 40 AM '80

RECORDED

ADDRESS

John A. Baker
Box 57
Talkeetna
AK 99676

93101

Township 25 & 26 NORTH, Range 4 WEST, SEWARD Meridian
Alaska, according to the official survey thereof numbered 79-109;

Save And Except those restrictions appearing in the Federal Patent or other conveyance by which the Grantor acquired title;

And Further, Alaska, as Grantor, expressly reserves out of the grant hereby made, unto itself, its lessees, successors and assigns forever, all oils, gases, coal, ores, minerals, fissionable materials, and fossils of every name, kind or description, and which may be in or upon said lands above described, or any part thereof, and the right to explore the same for such oils, gases, coal, ores, minerals, fissionable materials and fossils; and it also hereby expressly saves and reserves out of the grant hereby made, unto itself, its lessees, successors and assigns forever, the right to enter by itself, its or their agents, attorneys, and servants upon said lands, or any part or parts thereof, at any and all times, for the purpose of opening, developing, drilling and working mines or wells on these or other lands, and taking out and removing therefrom all such oils, gases, coal, ores, minerals, fissionable materials and fossils; and to that end it further expressly reserves out of the grant hereby made, unto itself, its lessees, successors and assigns forever, the right by its or their agents, servants and attorneys at any and all times to erect, construct, maintain, and use all such buildings, machinery, roads, pipelines, powerlines, and railroads, sink such shafts, drill such wells, remove such soil, and to remain on said lands or any part thereof for the foregoing purposes, and to occupy as much of said lands as may be necessary or convenient for such purposes, hereby expressly reserving to itself, its lessees, successors and assigns, as aforesaid, generally all rights and power in, to and over said land, whether herein expressed or not, reasonably necessary or convenient to render beneficial and efficient the complete enjoyment of the property and rights hereby expressly reserved.

To Have And To Hold the said land, together with the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto appertaining, unto the said Grantee and his heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof the State of Alaska has caused these presents to be executed by the Director of the Division of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, State of Alaska, this 29th day of May, 1980

George S. Hollett
for Director, Division of Forest,
Land and Water Management

State of Alaska)
) ss.
THIRD Judicial District)

This Is To Certify that on the 29th day of May, 1980, appeared before me

GEORGE K. HOLLETT, who is known to me to be the Director of the Division of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, State of Alaska, or the person who has been lawfully delegated the authority of said Director to execute the foregoing document; that he executed said document under such legal authority and with knowledge of its contents; and that such act was performed freely and voluntarily upon the premises and for the purposes stated therein.



Phyllis A. K...
Notary Public in and for Alaska
My Commission Expires May 11, 1983

State Record of Patents

Vol. LII
Page 51
ADL No. 203274

State of Alaska



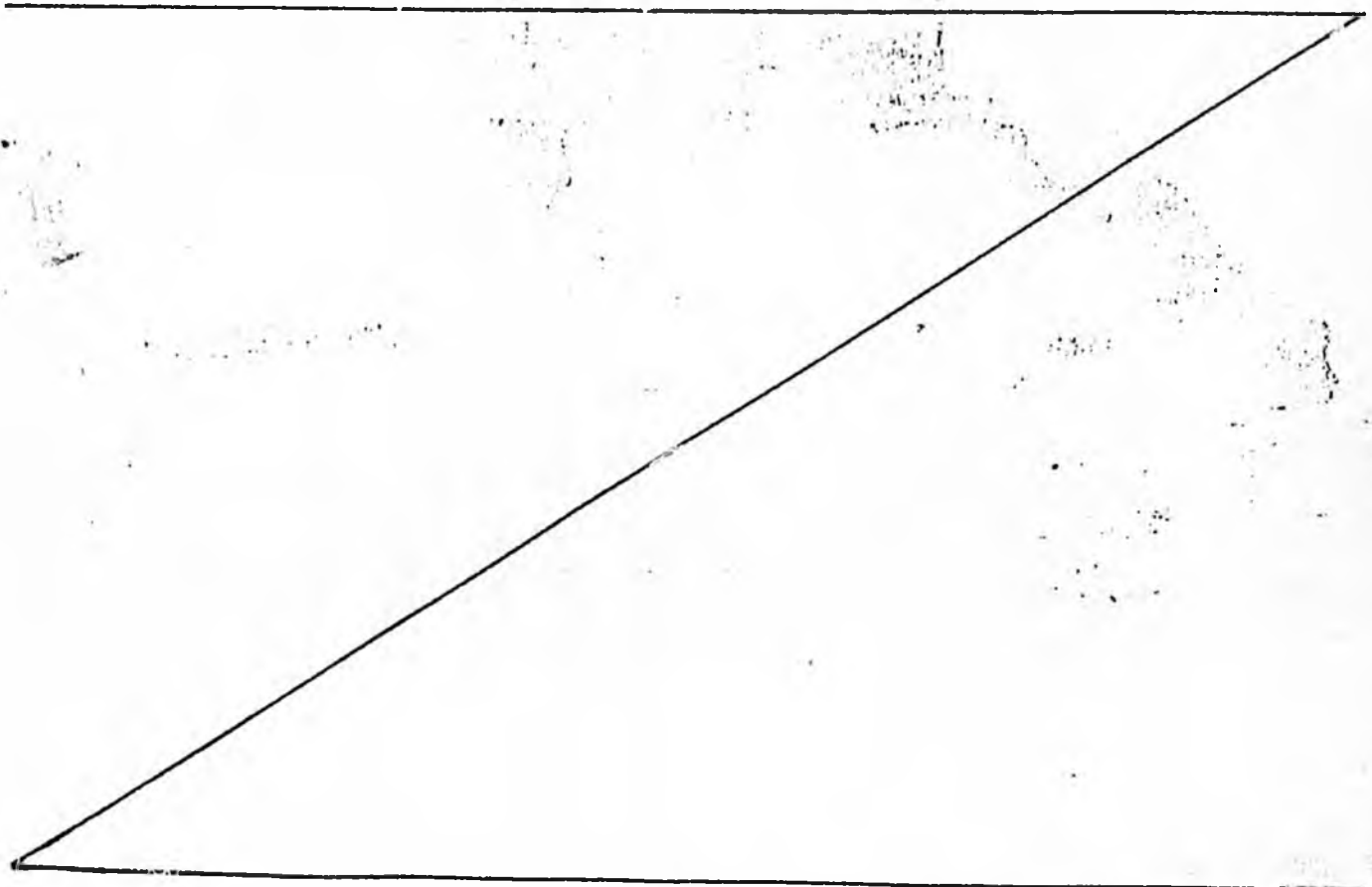
Patent

No. 7516

Know All Men By These Presents that the State of Alaska, pursuant to A.S. 38.05.068 and the regulations promulgated thereunder, in consideration of the sum of EIGHT HUNDRED AND NO/100 DOLLARS lawful money of the United States, and other good and valuable considerations, now paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby grant to FRANK C. LANDERGEN, a single man, 6731 Wilderridge Road, Garberville, California 95440, his heirs and assigns, all that real property situated in the Petersburg Recording District, State of Alaska, and described as follows:

ALASKA STATE LAND SURVEY NO. 81-141, TRACT A, WITHIN UNSURVEYED SECTION 18, TOWNSHIP 64 SOUTH, RANGE 76 EAST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN, CONTAINING 1.85 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, ACCORDING TO THE SURVEY PLAT FILED IN THE PETERSBURG RECORDING DISTRICT ON SEPTEMBER 19, 1983 AS PLAT NO. 83-23.

Subject to platted easements and reservations; and further subject to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.



Save And Except those restrictions appearing in the Federal Patent or other conveyance by which the Grantor acquired title;

And Further, Alaska, as Grantor, hereby expressly saves, excepts and reserves out of the grant hereby made, unto itself, its lessees, successors, and assigns forever, all oils, gases, coal, ores, minerals, fissionable materials, geothermal resources, and fossils of every name, kind or description, and which may be in or upon said lands above described, or any part thereof, and the right to explore the same for such oils, gases, coal, ores, minerals, fissionable materials, geothermal resources, and fossils, and it also hereby expressly saves and reserves out of the grant hereby made, unto itself, its lessees, successors, and assigns forever, the right to enter by itself, its or their agents, attorneys, and servants upon said lands, or any part or parts thereof, at any and all times for the purpose of opening, developing, drilling, and working mines or wells on these or other lands and taking out and removing therefrom all such oils, gases, coal, ores, minerals, fissionable materials, geothermal resources, and fossils, and to that end it further expressly reserves out of the grant hereby made, unto itself, its lessees, successors, and assigns forever, the right by its or their agents, servants and attorneys at any and all times to erect, construct, maintain, and use all such buildings, machinery, roads, pipelines, powerlines, and railroads, sink such shafts, drill such wells, remove such soil, and to remain on said lands or any part thereof for the foregoing purposes and to occupy as much of said lands as may be necessary or convenient for such purposes hereby expressly reserving to itself, its lessees, successors, and assigns, as aforesaid, generally all rights and power in, to, and over said land, whether herein expressed or not, reasonably necessary or convenient to render beneficial and efficient the complete enjoyment of the property and rights hereby expressly reserved.

To Have And To Hold the said land, together with the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto appertaining, unto the said Grantee and his heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof the State of Alaska has caused these presents to be executed by the Director of the Division of Technical Services, Department of Natural Resources, State of Alaska, pursuant to delegated authority, this 1st day of March A.D., 1984

Warner T. May
For Director, Division of Technical Services

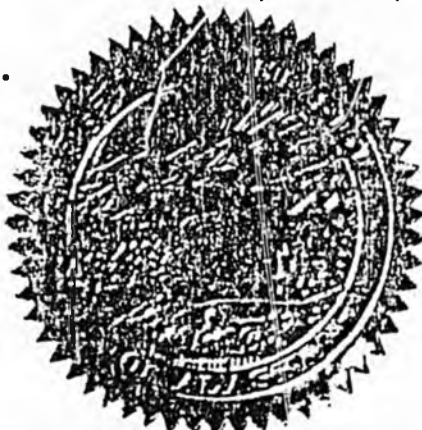
State of Alaska }
THIRD Judicial District } ss.

This I do Certify that on the 1st day of March, 1984, appeared before me Warner T. May

who is known to me to be the Director of the Division of Technical Services, Department of Natural Resources, State of Alaska, or the person who has been lawfully delegated the authority of said Director to execute the foregoing document; that he executed said document under such legal authority and with knowledge of its contents; and that such act was performed freely and voluntarily upon the premises and for the purposes stated therein.

ADL No. 101756
Patent No. 7516
Location Index:
T. 64 S., R. 76 E., C.R.M.
Sec. 18

Leina J. Bilal
Notary Public in and for Alaska
My Commission expires February 8, 1987



THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.

The United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Anchorage, Alaska,

has been deposited in the General Land Office; whereby it appears that, pursuant to the Act of Congress of May 20, 1852, "To Secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain," and the acts supplemental thereto, the claim of Frank A. Cloudy

has been established and duly consummated, in conformity to law, for the land embraced in H. E. Survey No. 98, New Series No. 1911, situate on the east shore of Hetta Inlet Prince of Wales Island, opposite Jumbo Island, Alaska, containing forty-five acres and fifty-four hundredths of an acre,

according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Land, on file in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE:

NOW KNOW YE, That there is, therefore, granted by the UNITED STATES unto the said claimant the tract of Land above described; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract of Land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said claimant and to the heirs and assigns of the said claimant forever; subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights, as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts; and there is reserved from the lands hereby granted a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States. And there is also reserved to the United States a right of way for the construction of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, in accordance with the Act of March 12, 1914 (38 Stat. 305).

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, Herbert Hoover,

President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the City of Washington, the SIXTH day of JANUARY in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and THIRTY-TWO and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and FIFTY-SIXTH

By the President:

Herbert Hoover
Leafie E. Dietz, Secretary.
Emmanuel D. Peterson
Recorder of the General Land Office.

(SEAL)

THE PRECEDING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.

The United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, a certificate of the Land Office at Fairbanks, Alaska, is now deposited in the Bureau of Land Management, whereby it appears that pursuant to the act of Congress of May 20, 1862 (12 Stat. 392), and the acts supplemental thereto, the claim of [REDACTED] has been established and that the requirements of law pertaining to the claim have been met, for the following-described land:

Fairbanks Meridian, Alaska.
T. 1 S., R. 1 W.,
Sec. 19, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 20, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

The area described contains 160 acres, according to the official plat of the survey of the said land, on file in the Bureau of Land Management:

NOW KNOW YE, That the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in consideration of the premises, DOES HEREBY GRANT unto the said claimant and to the heirs of the said claimant the tract above described; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said claimant and to the heirs and assigns of the said claimant forever; subject to (1) any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights, as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts; (2) the reservation of a right-of-way for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States, in accordance with the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 391, 43 U. S. C. sec. 945), and (3) the reservation of a right-of-way for roads, roadways, highways, tramways, trails, bridges, and appurtenant structures constructed or to be constructed by or under authority of the United States or by any State created out of the Territory of Alaska, in accordance with the act of July 24, 1947 (61 Stat., 418, 48 U. S. C. sec. 321d). There is also reserved to the United States a right-of-way for the construction of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, in accordance with section 1 of the act of March 12, 1914 (38 Stat., 305, 48 U. S. C. sec. 305).

INDEXED

Instrument No. 164,846
Filed for [REDACTED]
By [REDACTED]
on NOV 30 1956 at 10:44 a. M.
and recorded in Vol. 84 of 1 July
Page 179 Fairbanks Recording Precinct, Alaska
La Deana Nordell

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the undersigned authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 17, 1948 (62 Stat., 476), has, in the name of the United States, caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the Bureau to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, in the District of Columbia, the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of JUNE in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and FIFTY-SIX and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and EIGHTIETH.

For the Director, Bureau of Land Management.

By Rose M. Beall
Chief, Patents & M. Section



Patent Number 1161073

Thomas E. Williams, Attorney

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

Centerfield Center
P.O. Box 1145 • Eagle River, Alaska 99577

Eagle River: (907) 694-4000
Palmer: (907) 745-4000

March 23, 1984

Dear Representative:

Enclosed you will find:

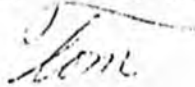
1. A copy of page 7 Point MacKenzie Sales Brochure which said that the state was offering the surface estate in fee simple subject to conditions subsequent and covenants;
2. A copy of the page from Black's Law Dictionary which defines estate in fee simple subject to conditions subsequent and covenants;
3. A copy of the patent the state is issuing to all purchasers in Bartlett Hills, Point MacKenzie, Delta I, Delta II, and all other agricultural sales.

Is the farmer getting what the state promised?

If not, use your office and influence to give the farmer what the state offered in the sales brochure -- fee simple --.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,



Thomas E. Williams

LATE PAYMENT PENALTY: A service charge plus annual interest (twice the interest rate charged on installment payments at the prevailing rate for real estate mortgage loans made by the Federal Land Bank for the farm credit district for Alaska) on the amount due will be charged on a past due account until payment is received by the State or until the contract termination date is reached.

SALE OF AGRICULTURAL INTEREST ONLY

The sale of State land classified as agricultural land transfers only rights for agricultural purposes, and all other interests in the land remain with the State and may not be trespassed upon by the purchaser. The State's sale of the agricultural interest is the conveyance of the surface estate in fee simple subject to the conditions subsequent and covenants relating to agricultural use and development. The development schedule will be incorporated into the sales contract and the conveyance documents as a covenant and condition and will be recorded in that form.

FARM CONSERVATION PLAN

Successful applicants are required to submit a Farm Conservation Plan for the parcel they are purchasing to the Division of Agriculture, Pouch A, Wasilla, AK 99687, within 30 days of being awarded the parcel. If the Division of Agriculture does not approve the initial plan, the applicant has 30 days from the rejection of the first Conservation Plan to file an acceptable plan with the Division of Agriculture. Failure to file a plan within the allotted time, or an extension thereof, will result in the automatic termination of the applicant's interest.

The Farm Conservation Plan must include:

A map of the farm showing:

1. the planned location of clearing and breaking of ground;
2. planned location and size of the farm's real property improvements, if authorized;
3. planned location of windbreaks, farm ponds, and similar conservation measures and improvements;
4. planned soil conservation measures.

This plan will be accepted or rejected by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Agriculture, in conjunction with the local soil conservation subdistrict. The Farm Conservation Plan is a part of the sale contract and will be a permanent condition of the sale contract and title.

fees, conditional fees, and fees-tail. The term is opposed to "fee-simple."

Plowman's fee. In old English law, was a species of tenure peculiar to peasants or small farmers, somewhat like gavelkind, by which the lands descended in equal shares to all the sons of the tenant.

Qualified fee. In English law, a fee having a qualification subjoined thereto, and which must be determined whenever the qualification annexed to it is at an end; otherwise termed a "base fee." An interest which may continue forever, but is liable to be determined, without the aid of a conveyance, by some act or event, circumscribing its continuance or extent. An interest given to a man *and certain of his heirs* at the time of its limitation.

Quasi fee. An estate gained by wrong.

Feed. To lend additional support; to strengthen *ex post facto*. Similarly, a subsequent title acquired by the mortgagor is said "to feed the mortgage."

Fee-farm. A species of tenure, where land is held of another in perpetuity at a yearly rent, without fealty, homage, or other services than such as are specially comprised in the feoffment. It corresponds very nearly to the "emphyteusis" of the Roman law. Fealty, however, was incident to a holding in fee-farm, according to some authors.

Fee-farm is where an estate in fee is granted subject to a rent in fee of at least one-fourth of the value of the lands at the time of its reservation. Such rent appears to be called "fee-farm" because a grant of lands reserving so considerable a rent is indeed only letting lands to farm in fee-simple, instead of the usual method of life or years. Fee-farms are lands held in fee to render for them annually the true value, or more or less; so called because a farm rent is reserved upon a grant in fee. Such estates are estates of inheritance. They are classed among estates in fee-simple. No reversionary interest remains in the lessor, and they are therefore subject to the operation of the legal principles which forbid restraints upon alienation in all cases where no feudal relation exists between grantor and grantee.

Fee-farm rent. The rent reserved on granting a fee-farm. It might be one-fourth or one-third the value of the land. Fee-farm rent is a rent-charge issuing out of an estate in fee; a perpetual rent reserved on a conveyance in fee simple.

Fee simple.

Absolute. A fee simple absolute is an estate limited absolutely to a man and his heirs and assigns forever without limitation or condition. An absolute or fee-simple estate is one in which the owner is entitled to the entire property, with unconditional power of disposition during his life, and descending to his heirs and legal representatives upon his death intestate. Such estate is unlimited as to duration, disposition, and descendibility. *Slayden v. Hardin*, 257 Ky. 685, 79 S.W.2d 11, 12.

The estate which a man has where lands are given to him and to his heirs absolutely without any end or limit put to his estate. 2 Bl.Comm. 106. The word "fee," used alone, is a sufficient designation of this species of estate, and hence "simple" is not a neces-

sary part of the title, but it is added as a means of clearly distinguishing this estate from a fee-tail or from any variety of conditional estates. Fee-simple signifies a pure fee; an absolute estate of inheritance clear of any condition or restriction to particular heirs, being descendible to the heirs general, whether male or female, lineal or collateral. It is the largest estate and most extensive interest that can be enjoyed in land.

Conditional. Type of transfer in which grantor conveys fee simply on condition that something be done or not done. A defeasible fee which leaves grantor with right of entry for condition broken, which right may be exercised by some action on part of grantor when condition is breached.

At common law an estate in fee simple conditional was a fee limited or restrained to some particular heirs, exclusive of others. But the statute "De donis" converted all such estates into estates tail. 2 Bl. Comm. 110.

Defeasible. Type of fee grant which may be defeated on the happening of an event. An estate which may last forever, but which may end upon the happening of a specified event, is a "fee simple defeasible". *Newbern v. Barnes*, 3 N.C.App. 521, 165 S.E.2d 526, 530.

Determinable. A "fee simple determinable" is created by conveyance which contains words effective to create a fee simple and, in addition, a provision for automatic expiration of estate on occurrence of stated event. *Selectmen of Town of Nahant v. U. S.*, D.C.Mass., 293 F.Supp. 1076, 1978.

Fee simple title. See Fee simple.

Fee tail. A freehold estate in which there is a fixed line of inheritable succession limited to the issue of the body of the grantee or devisee, and in which the regular and general succession of heirs at law is cut off. *Coleman v. Shoemaker*, 147 Kan. 689, 78 P.2d 905, 907.

An estate tail; an estate of inheritance given to a man and the heirs of his body, or limited to certain classes of particular heirs. It corresponds to the *feudum talliatum* of the feudal law, and the idea is believed to have been borrowed from the Roman law, where, by way of *fidei commissa*, lands might be entailed upon children and freedmen and their descendants, with restrictions as to alienation. For the varieties and special characteristics of this kind of estate, see Tail, Estate in.

Fegangi /fægənjaj/. In old English law, a thief caught while escaping with the stolen goods in his possession.

Fehmgerichte /fəymgərikhtə/. The name given to certain secret tribunals which flourished in Germany from the end of the twelfth century to the middle of the sixteenth, usurping many of the functions of the governments which were too weak to maintain law and order, and inspiring dread in all who came within their jurisdiction. Such a court existed in Westphalia (though with greatly diminished powers) until finally suppressed by Jerome Bonaparte in 1811.

Felgnd /fəlynd/. Fictitious; pretended; supposititious; simulated.

Felgnd accomplice. One who acts with others in the crime, but only for the plans and confederates of them.

Felgnd action. An act pretended right, whereof action, for some action the words of the false action, in which false. See also Felgnd.

Felgnd diseases. Similar cases are generally false—fear, shame, or the

Felgnd issue. A proceeding by consent of parties, by consent of jury without actual Felgnd action.

FELA. Federal Employ

Felagus /fəlygəs/. In old English law, a sworn decennary for the grantor who took the place of was murdered, the referent went to the *fela*, parents or lord.

Feld. A field; in comp

Fele, feal. L. Fr. Faith

Fellow. A co-worker; companion; one with whom another in some legal a college or corporat

Fellow-heir. A co-heir in succession.

Fellow servant. One who is employed by the same master. *W. S.W.2d 762, 764.* Term used in common law upon pursuit, under the doctrine of *respondeat superior*, where one who derive authority from the same common source in the general business, the or departments of it. *App.D.C. 21, 16 F.2d 211, 212.* One who is employed and paid for the same duties are such as that negligence of one or other in performance of the same common business. See also *Employer's Liability Act*.

Fellow servant rule. A rule of law, generally abrogated, which held that an employer was not liable for damages because of the negligence of another fellow servant, unless the negligence of another was the proximate cause of the injury, and thus reducing o

Felo de se /fəlow də sē/.

Felon /fəlon/. Person who has committed a felony (q.v.).

Patent

No. 5151

Know All Men By These Presents that the State of Alaska, in consideration of the sum of NINE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED EIGHTY-ONE AND 00/100----- DOLLARS lawful money of the United States, and other good and valuable considerations, now paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby grant to _____

JOHN A. BAKER, a single man

Box 57, Talkeetna, Alaska 99676

and to

his heirs and assigns, all that real property situated in the Borough of Matanuska-Susitna,

State of Alaska, and described as follows:

AGRICULTURAL INTEREST ONLY

TRACT 9 OF ALASKA STATE LAND SURVEY NO. 79-109, LOCATED WITHIN THE BARTLETT HILLS ALASKA SUBDIVISION, TOWNSHIPS 25 AND 26 NORTH, RANGE 4 WEST, SEWARD MERIDIAN, CONTAINING 196.81 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, ACCORDING TO THE SURVEY PLAT FILED IN THE TALKEETNA RECORDING DISTRICT ON MARCH 13, 1980 AS PLAT NO. 80-25.

SUBJECT TO:

PLATTED EASEMENTS.

CONDITIONS AND COVENANTS OF THE FARM CONSERVATION PLAN APPROVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

IF AT ANY TIME THE DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF FOREST, LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DETERMINES THAT THE GRANTEE OR HIS SUCCESSORS IN INTEREST HAS FAILED TO OBSERVE ANY PROVISION OR CONDITION OF THIS PATENT, THE DIRECTOR MAY DECLARE A FORFEITURE OF THIS CONVEYANCE AND TITLE HEREBY CONVEYED SHALL THEREUPON REVERT TO THE STATE OF ALASKA.

League of Women Voters of Alaska

HB 458: LAND GIVEAWAY TO AGRICULTURAL LESSEES/GRANTEES

The League of Women Voters of Alaska strongly opposes House Bill 458, which would require the DNR Commissioner (upon request by a grantee or lessee of agricultural land obtained from the State) to convey to that grantee or lessee without compensation to the State all remaining interests in the land.

This bill violates one of the most basic elements of our position on disposal of state owned land: that lands should be disposed of only "for value"; i.e., for fair market value, or for some lesser amount with "sweat equity" added, as was the case with the homestead legislation enacted last session (HB 130, Chapter 103 SLA 1983). We greatly prefer the present text of AS 38.05.069, or the amended version that appears in Section 48 of CS SB 222 (2d Resources).

The League of Women Voters of Alaska adopted a land use position in 1975 and a land disposal position in 1980, and has been active in legislative matters on these issues ever since. Land is one of the most valuable resources our State has, and we should dispose of it neither unwisely nor inequitably.

Elizabeth Cuadra
Natural Resources Portfolio
9151 Skywood Lane
Juneau, Alaska 99801

3/22/84

1403 1/2 Alaska Highway
Delta Junction, Alaska
99737

Dear Sir:

I have been in and out of Alaska since 1960. In 1982 I took over Tract Q, of The Debt I Project with the intent to develop and produce in Alaska. I have developed many farms in Nebraska and have land in four States today.

I invested about \$200,000.00 in Tractors, machinery, equipment, Grain bin, Mobil Home, well, etc etc. (My own personal money - I have not been able to get any Alaska money)

When I found out that we wouldn't get "free simple title" after clearing I have put the project on hold waiting further developments.

Alaska has great potential and a bright future if it will develop free enterprise and let the best system in the world work. Everyone will benefit. The sooner the land gets into personal hands the better off we will all be. It is a very unique situation with great responsibilities and opportunities for all who want to work.

P.S. Please find enclosed
the letters from my Attorney -
Abstractor and Banker.

Sincerely yours,

R. D. Strong, D.M.

THE **1st** NATIONAL BANK of YORK

529 LINCOLN AVENUE
YORK, NEBRASKA 68467-0069
402/352-7411

March 21, 1984

Kenneth D. Strong, DVM
Box 426
Stromsburg, NE 68666

Dear K. D.:

In line with your request I have reviewed the information you furnished concerning the rights of ownership on land granted by the State of Alaska Patents.

In my opinion, your rights of ownership would be so fragile that a prudent lender would not be comfortable in lending money to you based upon collateral offered in the form of this Patent.

You will probably find that until you are able to obtain fee simple title, the rights of ownership will be questionable. Among the unacceptable limitations is the failure to compensate you for any expenditures you have made or improvements you have added in the event the Director declares a forfeiture. This title offers little protection to the purchaser or lender.

Sincerely,

G. Roger Burgess

G. Roger Burgess
Vice President

GRB/jlp

PHILIP H. NYBERG

ATTORNEY AT LAW

March 20, 1984

RONALD E. COLLING
ASSOCIATE

OSCEOLA, NEBRASKA 68601
PHONE 747-2401

Kenneth D. Strong, DVM
Box 426
Stromsburg, Nebr 68666

Dear Dr. Strong:

I have considered your request for an opinion as to the quality of title granted by Patent issued by the State of Alaska covering Agricultural Interests only.

From my experience as an Abstracter of titles and examiner of titles in the State of Nebraska for more than 40 years, it is my opinion that title is limited by any future decision of the Director of land management of the Department of Natural Resources to declare a forfeiture of the conveyance and a reversion to the State of Alaska. It would not be wise to make any improvements of a long term nature as any decision to terminate and forfeit would at the least result in possible extensive litigation.

Your decision as to future payments might well be limited by the limitations on the title you are granted.

Very truly yours,

P

Philip H. Nyberg

Alaska State Legislature

RONALD L. LARSON
DISTRICT 16B

POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3727



BOX 53
PALMER, ALASKA 99645
(907) 745-3826

House of Representatives

March 21, 1984

TO: Members of the House Resources Committee
FROM: Representative Ron Larson *R.L.*
SUBJECT: HB 458

The enclosed document is from the testimony of Wayne E. Burton, PhD, Agricultural Development Economist, which was given during the teleconference hearing on March 10th. Dr. Burton has also provided some additional comments which we forwarded to me in relation to his testimony and I would like to offer this information for your information in relation to HB 458 and agricultural preference lands.

P.O. Box 871750
Wasilla, AK 99687
March 12, 1984

Honorable Ronald L. Larson
Alaska Legislature
Pouch V (mail stop 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Ron:

I am sending along my prepared statement regarding HB 458 (03/10/84) as per your request. The brief delay has resulted from hunting up some additional materials you might find of interest.

I would note that my critical assessment of the testimony given during the teleconference would indicate those testifying in favor of HB 458 were addressing that which I identified (page 2, lines 2 & 3) as "asset viability of state conveyed agricultural-rights lands". The "patent" (exhibit 1) given is, in fact, not a 'fee simple' title, but is a unique 'agricultural profit a prendre' (similar in nature to an "oil" lease). The unique features of the so-called "patent" are: (1) the "conditions and covenants of the farm conservation plan ..." (exhibit 1) and (2) the "reverter clause" also found on the so-called "patent": "If at any time the Director of the Division of (Forest) Land and Water Management of the Department of Natural Resources determines that the grantee or his successors in interest has failed to observe any provisions or conditions of this patent, the Director may declare a forfeiture of this conveyance and title hereby conveyed shall thereupon revert to the State of Alaska" (exhibit 1). [underline added] A perceptive reading of the relevant statutes (exhibit 2) should illustrate quite well why lenders and title insurers do not recognize any asset viability what-so-ever for said "agricultural-rights patents".

Tom Williams did a very effective job of focusing on the absolute jeopardy incurred by each and every "agricultural interest only" purchaser, and on the resulting void of asset viability. As the present statutes stand, each and every recipient of state "agricultural interests only" holds said land from day-to-day at the absolute sufference of the Director (11 AAC 67.162) and (11 AAC 67.165). The "forfeiture" (reverter) clause (11 AAC 67.165 (d)) includes all permanent structures and growing crops. The only things which could be removed by the "prior owner" (farmer) would be household goods, rolling stock (vehicles, machinery, equipment & tools), livestock & stored crops - if they were removed within the allowable 60 days! Now, to back up just a bit, the title and interest conveyed (11 AAC 67.162 a.) is the conveyance of the surface estate in fee simple subject to the conditions subsequent and covenants relating to agricultural use and development. It is my very considered professional judgement that there isn't a single attorney in the state of Alaska, except perhaps my son Dan, that can perceptively define "the conditions subsequent and covenants relating to agricultural use and development" as stated! I can assure you, however, that they include the Director's interpretation of each and every statement in both the "Farm Conservation Plan" and the "Farm Development Plan", both of which must be prepared within a 30 day period subsequent to the relevant lottery or sale by the state.

Tom Williams noted in his testimony that the "Farm Conservation Plan", as prepared by the District (Federal) Soil Conservation Service personnel, was overly detailed, to the extent of detailed "practices", and was seven (7) pages long. I do not believe this was the type of "Farm Conservation Plan" intended by the legislature to begin with, but they are "title covenants" as a intergal part of the title conveyed! I would seriously welcome the opportunity to challenge the Soil Conservation Service district personnel on their technical competency and validity of each and every inclusion in the "Farm Conservation Plans" prepared for "agricultural interests only" purchasers. While I have a great admiration for the Soil Conservation Service, and have had a long and productive working relationship with them, I have found on various occasions that district conservationists can take off on tangents, being quite authoritative, where they have no substantiative Alaska research data to back up their positions, i.e., Burt Clifford, 1970, went to great lengths to criticize the use of a breaking disc in the Delta Junction area. His expressed position was that no "real" would attempt to break agricultural land with other than a mole-board plow. There is a long technical explanation of why this would have been the worst possible tillage method for that soil and location. Burt later changed his mind and recommendations. There are other illustrations of the same type of instances. Any way, this situation regarding the "Farm Conservation Plan" must be changed! Since the present situation has been institutionalized, it will be necessary to amment the statutes to alleviate this unnecessary constraint on farm development.

The "Farm Development Plan", with its statutory requirements of 40% or class II and III lands being developed within 3 years & 75% being developed within 6 years, poses an undue hardship on all farm operators, and in some instances is certainly not in the best interests of either individual or state interests in said farm development. It is my considered judgement that the initial period should be increased to five years, and the second period should be increased to either nine (9) or ten (10) years. Reasons: it will take one or more years to develop a viable farm organization and development plan, and develop and arrange for a viable financial package; it would allow time for considered utilization of timber found on the prospective farm lands in the construction of needed housing and farm buildings; it would allow for the continued part or full time employment of the prospective farmer, or spouse, thus reducing materially the initial needed capitalization (in the form of hard cash or loan money which could not be repaid during the several year development period due to no farm product sales). While I certainly do not disagree with the need for a farm organizational and development plan, I heartilly disagree with such being included as a covenant on the title. Further, the "conditions subsequent" inclusion provides a "sword of Damocles" for the prospective farmer; it allows the state, via the vagaries of inclination of a Division Director, to add any requirement or 'regulation' to the covenants - after the fact - at any time!

Ron, much of the disappointment, born from "agricultural interests only" farmers and from state and other public interests, in the rate and nature of agricultural production development has resulted from the lack of recognition of the fore-mentioned statutory and regulatory or administrative constraints. It will get no better until the above mentioned statutes have been changed to a more realistic fit. It is inconceivable to me that no-one has previously recognized and addressed the "forfeiture" clause! Some of the other statutes are equally bad. While I am the first to recognize that the legislature which enacted such legislation had the best of intentions, it is time to readdress the whole topic from the farmer's viewpoint! It is my considered judgement that the initial statutes

were overly influenced by agency bureaucrats - to protect "the land" at all costs, and that the "people" factor was completely forgotten. I would respectfully suggest that the Alaskan "agricultural interests only" farmer, particularly the project farmer, will in time find that he or she has less "rights" than did the traditional "plantation" share-cropper! This situation will never be conducive to building a viable agricultural industry!

I was very serious in my testimony suggestion that someone "hold the feet of agency and institutional professionals to the fire" until they provide perceptive and knowledgeable answers to current and prospective problems of modern agricultural development being expressed today. I am grossly disappointed in recent agency and institutional reports regarding Alaskan agricultural development. Not one has addressed the problems of the "real world", or the technical production system and data needs on developing commercial farmers. No comprehensive assessment has been made, that I have heard of, of the Delta I farming project. One Ag. Action Council report on agri. finance, didnt even mention the critical problems caused by the "forfeiture clause" in the statutes and so-called patents for "agricultural interests only". I have yet to see any recent Alaska study of farm organization and development of "new lands" farming efforts. Research and service efforts, that are conspicuous by their absence, are legion. I have often heard the statement: "There isn't a single research effort being carried out that is of any use what ever to Alaska's commercial farmers!" That's not to say there isn't some good work being done, but it just isn't perceived as relevant, and in most instances for very good reasons. One could probably identify several millions of dollars of state money being spent each year, on things considered agriculture, with out one iota of beneficial effect to the developing farmers. What a waste!!

I am enclosing a few things for your perusal: (1) Exhibit 1. a blanked copy of an "agricultural interests only" patent (note the marked sections); (2) Exhibit 2 relevant parts of the Alaska Statutes (note the marked sections); (3) exhibit 3. a copy of my 1976 critique of the first plan draft for the Delta barley project; and Exhibit 4. a copy of my 1977 critique of the second planning draft for the Delta barley project. While several changes were made in plans for that project before it was actually started, I would suggest much of the basic philosophy remains to-day through out the agricultural interests only development efforts by the state.

Ron, I hope I have sufficiently identified the fact that even with the passage of the existing HB 458 nothing would change regarding asset viability of agricultural interests only farms. As long as the "forfeiture" (reverter) terminology and concept remains part of the statutes, there is no real asset value to the agricultural interests! Regarding the second emphasis of HB 458, all of those "purchase preference" clauses are found within current Alaska statutes! Some one's legislative assistant just didn't do a very comprehensive job!

I suppose I tend to be a wee bit sadistic on rare occassions, but, from time to time, I get a real chuckle thinking what fun it would be to select, by lottery, one or more of our agricultural agency and/or institutional professionals that prospective farmers must deal with, and assign them to a state "agricultural interests only tract, for a period of three years, giving them the full time assignment to plan, organize, and develop/operate an demonstration farm (only one staff member to a semi-remote tract location) - without state budget other than salary and a small office budget. Require that they go through the same activities, on the same terms, as a prospective farmer acquiring such agricul-

tural interests only tract(s). A comprehensive report on such an effort(s) should provide most interesting and very enlightening!

Sincerely,

Wayne E. Burton

Wayne E. Burton, PhD
Agricultural Development Economist

enc: (5)

Sorry for being so slow but ran into a few additional interruptions

Wayne

House sub-committee on agriculture
Teleconference hearing
March 10, 1984, 1:30-4:30 pm

A STATEMENT OFFERED AS TESTIMONY FOR THE PUBLIC RECORD ON HOUSE
BILL NO. 458 "An Act relating to agricultural rights in land."

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Sub-Committee: My name is Wayne E. Burton. My address is P.O. Box 871750, Wasilla, and I reside at Lot 9, Block 1, Woodside Estates near Wasilla. I am an agricultural development economist by training and experience. I am testifying in my own behalf. I would further note that I have practiced my profession of agricultural economist in Alaska for the past twenty (20) years.

I would first express my unalterable opposition to HOUSE BILL 458, and strongly recommend rejection of the Bill for further consideration since it provides for the "give-away" of hundreds of millions in State assets and provides for preferential treatment in acquiring State agricultural lands to those who have already benefitted greatly by State lands disposals. I am certain that I am not alone in my frustrations regarding the unequal distribution of State gratuities, and my inability to acquire agricultural lands.

Section (a) of the proposed HB 458 disturbs me greatly. This section states: "... the remaining interests retained by the state shall be conveyed or leased by the commissioner on the request of the grantee or lessee ...", and "The commissioner shall convey or lease the remaining interests without compensation to the state except for administrative costs ...". A cursory perusal of probable asset value transfer from the state to purchasers of "agricultural-rights" lands (1978-1984 period), without compensation to the state, would probably exceed \$129,000,000 and could run as high as \$250,000,000. Recognizing that state agricultural-rights lands lottery recipients have already received very substantial gratuities from the state through severely discounted prices, residency and veterans discounts, and heavily subsidized clearing loans on project lands (also development credits against purchase price on Delta I project lands), I find the inclusions of section (a) totally unacceptable. The very thought of the state conveying assets, without cost, at an average rate of \$338,000 to each of the 382 state agricultural-rights land purchasers leaves me cold!!!

Section (c) of the proposed HB 458 makes me exceedingly angry!! I have been trying to acquire state agricultural lands through sale and/or lottery since 1964, and have as yet been unable to do so. My interest in doing so has not diminished one whit!! The "preference right" inclusion of this section is an insidious discrimination against each and every Alaskan who desires to acquire agricultural lands to farm or ranch, but has as yet been unable to do so. It is a classic example of "those who has gets, and those who ain't dont!!". One personal example: I sat in the Delta Junction sale of 1970 where some very excellent and accessible state agricultural land was being sold, with an acute desire to buy; every tract in the sale but one fell under a "preference right" filing. In recent years, every agricultural-rights land lottery tract that I have applied for has been applied for by from 200 to 800 other people. More than 3,000 people went away from the Point MacKenzie agricultural-right; land lottery without agricultural land. I cannot conceive of the committee continuing with this preferential treatment of so few at the expense of so many!!

The proposed Bill, H.B. 458, would appear to tacitly address two critical problems of present day Alaskan farm development: (1) asset viability of state conveyed agricultural-rights land, and (2) economic viability of present and prospective farm development in Alaska. H.B. 458 will not contribute to the resolution of structural deficiencies associated with either problem. Moreover, each and every individual purchaser of state agricultural-rights land entered into the present situation with full knowledge of state imposed deficiencies and constraints; each recipient's signature is on documents noting their awareness and understanding. I would respectfully suggest a more viable and productive approach, to the resolution of noted problems, would be to "hold the feet of agency and institutional professionals to the fire" until the committee received viable and constructive answers, data, and recommendations regarding the above noted problems. It is my professional judgement that recent reports by state agencies, regarding agricultural development topics, display voids in understanding, incomplete and inaccurate data, ineptness in the treatment of data, and, on occasions, impotence in the reporting effort.

In closing, I would again urge the committee to terminate further consideration of H.B. 458. The proposed Bill would provide for a "give-away" of untold millions of dollars worth of state assets to not more than 382 individual state agricultural-rights land purchasers - with absolutely no benefit to the state's agricultural development efforts. Moreover, the proposed Bill, H.B. 458, would provide for the totally unwarranted "purchase preference" of state agricultural-rights land by existing agricultural land holders at the expense of those thousands of landless Alaskans who are now prospective farmers and agriculturalists. I would further suggest that prospective development of viable agricultural lands has now fallen to less than 800,000 acres, from the some 20 million acres identified some 10 years ago. I would again reiterate the conclusion that I reached in 1977; "Alaska will be unable to respond in any manner to any national food emergency within any foreseeable future (50 years)". I would ask this committee: "What are you going to do about this unfortunate situation?"

Thank you for your kind attention.

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: 3/28/84

REQUEST
Bill/Resolution No.: HB 458
Title: re: agricultural rights
to land
Sponsor: Bettisworth
Requestor:
Date of Request:

FISCAL DETAIL
Agency Affected: Natural Resources
Program Category Affected:
BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected:
NRMEC, Management of Land & Water Resources,
Contract Administration

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		24.9				
200 TRAVEL		.8				
300 CONTRACTUAL		1.0				
400 SUPPLIES		.5				
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		27.2				
CAPITAL		N/A				
REVENUE		*				

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		27.2				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY		2				

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

- * If 382 parcels are processed @ \$75.00 fee, revenue would be \$28,650.
Revenue lost to the State by conveying all rights with no further
cost is estimated conservatively in excess of \$60 million.

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for analysis

Prepared By: Frank Mielke Phone: 263-4347
Division: Land and Water Management Date: 3/28/84

MH Approved by Commissioner: *William D. Arnold* Date: 3/28/84
Agency: Natural Resources

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

12/1/83

ANALYSIS - HB 458

The Division of Land and Water Management has analyzed HB 458. The fiscal impact is detailed as follows:

I.	Personal Services:	
	1 Clerk Typist III (Contract Administration) to amend contracts and miscellaneous case file related work - 3 months	\$ 6,150
	1 Attorney III to write regulations and covenants - 3 months	18,700
II.	Travel - regulations hearings and consultation with Commissioner's Office and other agencies	800
III.	Contractual - advertising, printing of forms, mailing, etc.	1,000
IV.	Supplies - paper, correspondence, supplies, etc.	<u>500</u>
	TOTAL	\$27,150

This analysis assumes converting contracts and patents and filing covenants for all agricultural parcels disposed since 1978: 314 non-project and 68 project agricultural parcels for a total of 382 parcels.

Alaska State Legislature

RONALD L. LARSON
DISTRICT 16B

POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3727



BOX 53
PALMER, ALASKA 99645
(907) 745-3826

House of Representatives

April 4, 1984

TO: REP. JOHN RINGSTAD & REP. DICK SCHULTZ, CO-CHAIRMEN, HOUSE
RESOURCE COMMITTEE

FROM: REP. RON LARSON *R.L.*

RE: LETTER OF INFORMATION REGARDING HB 458 FROM WAYNE BURTON, PH.D.,
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ECONOMIST

Attached please find a letter from Dr. Wayne Burton in which he addresses many of the concerns that have been expressed by many individuals in relation to HB 458. I think his suggestion merit consideration and just may offer a solution to the concerns expressed over state disposal of agricultural interest only lands.

P.O. Box 871750
Wasilla, Alaska 99687
March 28, 1984

Honorable Ronald L. Larson
Alaska Legislature
Pouch V (mail stop 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Ron:

As usual, I am a bit slow in getting around, but am sending this letter to confirm my permission to copy and use the March 12, 1984 letter and enclosed materials as you see fit. Sure did appreciate your call.

After considerable thought, I have decided to offer a few suggestions regarding what might be done to resolve some of the immediate problems faced by "agriculture interest only" buyers, and some needed efforts directed to longer-term farm and/or ranch production development within Alaska. The immediate problems of "title" could be addressed by developing a committee substitute for HB 458, deleting all but the title, and then addressing the following:

- ° Amend present statutes to redefine 'agricultural interests only' to "agricultural lands" with title and interest conveyed being surface agricultural estate in fee simple, with exclusive possession; with alienation of 'non-agricultural development rights' in the same manner as has been the case with 'mineral rights', 'oil rights', 'subsurface water rights', etc.
- ° Amend present statutes to delete both concept and terminology of 'forfeiture' and 'revert' regarding "agricultural lands". [There are sufficient other legal avenues to protect degradation of agricultural lands to make the 'forfeiture' and 'reverter' concepts a redundancy anyway]
- 501 ° Amend present statutes to remove 'Farm Conservation Plan' from inclusion as a covenant to "agricultural lands" title; substitute a "Soil Conservation Service Cooperator Agreement" as a condition for the "agricultural lands" purchase contract only. [A meaningful farm conservation plan can only be developed as a working agreement between S.C.S. and the farm operator over a several year period of time, and must be quite flexible to allow for unforeseen events and circumstances.] Also, remove all references and inclusions regarding 'under Farm Conservation Plan' from present statutes.
- ° Amend present statutes (and regulations) to increase initial 'farm development' period from 3 years to 5 years (40% of Class II & III soils), and final 'farm development' period from 6 to 9 years (75% of Class II & III soils). Also, delete verbage regarding 'leaving other land in its undisturbed natural state'. [Much of the "other land" may have critical farm uses such as hay lands, improved pastures, woodlots, etc.]
- ° Amend present statutes to delete verbage and acreage constraints regarding 'the construction of fixed, permanent, or immovable structures' reasonably required for or relating to agricultural production; replace this with language which prohibits only non-agricultural (commercial and non-commercial) temporary or fixed, permanent, or immovable structures.

- Amend present statutes and regulations to remove 'Farm Development Plan' from inclusion as a covenant to "agricultural lands" title, allowing only the requirement of a "preliminary farm development and operational plan" as a condition of purchase contract; delete '30 days' requirement and substitute "90 days" for "preliminary farm development plan". [It would probably take up to 2 years to develop a meaningful farm development and operational plan in the first place, and such a plan should be revised annually; a five or more years plan revised annually dropping the first year and adding a new end year.]
- Amend present statutes to clearly define timber, control of public access, and "recreation" rights (including hunting and trapping) as part of the surface estate of "agricultural land" being sold and transferred by the state. Also, amend present statutes to allow the mining of gravel for farm development use and use in constructing access roads to the farm from which the gravel is taken. I would further suggest that provision be made for the commercial mining of gravel under permit from the state where said mining will contribute to land leveling, drainage enhancement, road site enhancement, or structures site enhancement which will improve agricultural characteristics of the farm unit.

It is my considered judgement that the above mentioned suggestions would restore asset viability to state agricultural lands disposals since 1978 - if these factors were made retroactive to those tracts sold as 'agricultural interests only'. I am quite sure the group of suggestions would accomplish the intent of HB 458 as it was initially introduced. A quick check with lenders and title insurance people should confirm my assessment.

Ron, there are a number of comprehensive assessments, studies, or what ever you might want to call them, which are badly needed to document and evaluate recent (since 1977) agricultural development programs, projects, and activities. Particular emphasis should be directed to impacts of said programs, projects, and activities on individual farm development during the 1977-84 period. I would respectfully suggest the following:

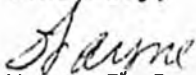
- 1) A detailed, perceptive, and comprehensive treatment of experiences, problems, and impacts of present statutes, regulations, and public programs on individual farm development for 'project farms', small tract farms, and non-project farms, primarily dependent on "agricultural interests only" tracts. This assessment should include scenarios of "best case", "typical case", and "worst case" situations. [this is long overdue -should have been done at least 3 years ago - would have identified title and other problems as structural problems of state approach to agricultural development]
- 2) A comprehensive assessment to document and analyze a broad range of aspects regarding the development of individual farm units in the Delta I (barley) project, along with a concurrent assessment of the agency/institutional - farm development interrelationship experiences in that project. A second thrust in such an assessment should be directed to 'small tract farm' disposals of 'agricultural interests only' tracts. in several areas of the state. Particular attention should be directed to farm organizational (planning and managerial), developmental (technical and financial), and operational (technology, production systems, informational flows, and services) activities. [successes and failures of both public and private inputs into this

agricultural development equation must be identified and evaluated if meaningful actions are to be taken by the Legislature, the Administration, agencies/institutions, and farm operators to alleviate present constraints and enhance the prospective success and productivity of farm food and services efforts in Alaska]

- 3) A comprehensive assessment to document and evaluate a broad range of aspects regarding research, technology, and 'public' services now available, and needed, to address commercial and 'non-commercial' farm development, by farmers and prospective farmers, in Alaska's new lands settlement/development situation - by geographic regions. [this would be a particularly difficult assignment, and there are very few who have the perspective and fortitude to successfully carry out such an assignment.]

It is my critical judgement that the forementioned studies cannot be objectively carried out by existing agencies and institutions. For them to attempt to do so would be analogous to the fox studying and evaluating the hen house! Moreover, none of the existing agencies and institutions have demonstrated either perspective or competencies to carry out such efforts and provide comprehensive and objective reporting of same.

Sincerely,



Wayne E. Burton, Pd.D.
Agricultural Development Economist

MEMORANDUM

TO: State of Alaska
House of Representatives
Resources Committee

FROM: Glen Prince *Glen Prince*
Title Insurance Agency, Inc.
Juneau, Alaska

DATE: April 4, 1984

RE: Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 458 (Resources)

The above Committee Substitute appears to be a positive approach to resolving the private mortgage problem currently troubling AS 38.05.321.

It is my opinion the title insurance industry would be willing to insure a lender as to the security of Mortgages or Deeds of Trust if the substitute were enacted.

BANK OF THE NORTH

April 25, 1984

TO: State of Alaska
House of Finance Committee

Subject: CSHB 458 (Resources)

Following are observations of a banker as they pertain to CSHB 458. I have had 27 years experience in banking including agricultural lending in California with Wells Fargo Bank.

In response to your questions regarding particulars of the proposed bill, I would like to offer:

1. Banks traditionally lend to borrowers for agriculture purposes taking a secured position involving land, equipment and crops as collateral. The only collateral with sustaining real value is land. If it is owned, title is transferred and held by the lending institution. If it is leased, the lease is assigned to the Bank. Depending on the circumstances of the particular borrowing, other collateral - equipment and crops (including proceeds of the sale of the harvest) is pledged to the bank.

Under the conditions imposed by the present statute the title of the property (land) is conveyed and reverts to the State of Alaska if the grantee has failed to observe certain provisions or conditions of the Patent. Any financial institution, using prudent banking policies and practices, would not accept title to property as collateral with this condition for a loan.

2. The proposed change to the Act is worded sufficiently in my opinion, to protect and support a lien placed by a financial institution to perfect a security interest in land being used by the borrower as collateral for a loan for agricultural purposes. If leased by the State of Alaska to a lessor for agricultural purposes, the financial institution would insist that the lease of the land be assigned to the lender. It is presumed that the State would not oppose such assignment.
3. Your question addresses a situation that occurs frequently by lenders - financial institutions or individuals. In this case the financial institution would be faced with the problem of assuming the responsibility of the grantee of the land - to maintain the land for agricultural purposes.

First, the lender would have to foreclose on the loan, and to the extent possible:

1. Harvest and sell the crops, applying the net proceeds of the sale to the loan balance.
2. Secure all equipment pledged by the borrower for the loan and sell it to obtain cash to apply to any balance remaining.

April 25, 1984

If a balance were to remain after the above actions, this amount would probably be charged off as a loss.

Your question #3 presumes the State reentered the land because the land was not being used for agricultural purposes. This situation raises other questions - for the financial institution:


1. Who is responsible for clearing away any and all improvements that are not agriculturally related?
2. Who is responsible to find and qualify another grantee for the land?
Who has approval authority - the State or the financial institution?

Note: In both questions above, I have assumed that the financial institution still holds title to the land as collateral for a loan not paid in full.

If the loan were to be paid in full from the sale of crops and equipment the land would presumably revert to the State of Alaska and title released to the State, providing the grantee has no legal claim to the land.

I hope these observations and comments have been helpful.

ALASKA NATIONAL BANK OF THE NORTH


Robert M. O'Neill
Vice President
Branch Manager

RMO/dk

H B

479



Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

JOHN RINGSTAD, CO-CHAIRMAN
RICHARD SHULTZ, CO-CHAIRMAN
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3715

To: Co-Chairman Ringstad
From: Committee Staff
Date: January 31, 1984
Re: HB 479

This afternoon's meeting will consider HB 479, by Representatives Hayes and Liska, which would allow a Department of Natural Resources arresting or citing officer to issue a citation when a person is arrested or cited for the commission of an offense that is a misdemeanor within a state Park.

Section 1 (a) provides arresting and citing power to an officer, if a person commits an offense that is a misdemeanor within a park.

Section 1 (b) requires the state Supreme Court to determine by rule or order what offenses that may be disposed of without a court appearance. Also the Court is to establish a schedule of bail amounts, which are not to exceed fines prescribed by law.

Section 1 (c) allows the person cited to mail or personally deliver to the clerk of the court, within 15 days of being cited, the bail amount, which the officer has written on the citation.

Section 1 (d) provides that when a cited person forfeits his/her bail, a judgement of conviction shall be entered. In other words, when you pay your bail, you are then formally convicted of the misdemeanor which you committed. This section also states that bail forfeited and forfeit of items seized from the offender is a complete satisfaction for the offense.

Section 1 (e) provides for the situation where an offender fails to pay the bail amount. If this happens, the citation issued shall be considered a summons as for a charge of a misdemeanor and the offender shall be proceeded against in the manner prescribed by law. Note however, the maximum penalty may not exceed the bail amount for that offense set out in the bail schedule, as determined by the Supreme Court.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF PARKS

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

619 WAREHOUSE AVE., SUITE 210
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
PHONE: (907) 276-2653

November 8, 1983

The Honorable Joe L. Hayes, Speaker
Alaska House of Representatives
P. O. Box 1821
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

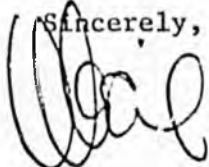
Dear Representative ~~Hayes~~ *Joe*:

I appreciated the opportunity to meet with you recently. I'm specifically excited over the possibility of your introducing legislation to authorize the State Supreme Court to establish a bail fee schedule for park violations.

Our rangers occasionally apprehend persons vandalizing recreation facilities, operating vehicles in closed areas, building fires in closed areas under dangerous circumstances--to name a few violations. Without a bail schedule, both the violator and usually the ranger must appear before a judge or magistrate. This simply uses up valuable staff time, inconveniences the minor violator, clogs our courts.

I've enclosed a question and answer sheet and draft legislation. I would sincerely appreciate your efforts to see this draft bill become law. If there is anything I can do for you, let me know.

Sincerely,



Neil C. Johannsen
Director

Attachments

Fact Sheet on Bail Legislation

The State Division of Parks is proposing legislation which would allow the Supreme Court to set a bail forfeiture schedule for violations of State Statutes and Alaska Administrative Codes which apply to State Parks.

1. Why is a bail schedule for violation of park regulations necessary?

At the present time any citation issued for violation of State Park Regulations means a mandatory court appearance -- usually in the court nearest where the violation occurs. This means that a person -- perhaps an Anchorage resident -- who receives a citation for exploding fireworks in a Kenai Peninsula park, must return to Kenai to make the mandatory appearance.

2. What does the court system think about the problem?

The courts are very crowded. Presently they must schedule time to see each individual regardless of how he/she intends to plead. On small violations this is an obvious waste of time to all parties.

3. Why is this legislation needed?

Under present law a bail schedule for violations is only allowed for traffic regulations. This new legislation would allow and instruct the Supreme Court to set a bail schedule for violation of park regulations.

4. Would a bail schedule eliminate court appearances in all cases?

No, the park ranger/peace officer issuing the citation could still summon an individual to a mandatory court appearance if the violation were of unusual significance. Any individual could still plead not guilty and request a court appearance.

5. Is this new for Alaska?

No, the most notable example is the bail schedule for traffic violations. Traffic court would be literally overwhelmed without this help. The Fish & Wildlife Protection Division is also requesting legislation for a bail schedule on fish and game violations.

6. Does the Federal Government have a bail schedule?

Yes, the National Park Service has a bail schedule which they revised in 1982 and will revise again in the fall of 1983. The attached schedule includes such items as: camping over the time limit - \$100.00; pets not on leash - \$50.00; fireworks - \$50.00, etc. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service has a very similar schedule and they say it saves the public a great deal of money in travel costs (to and from court) alone.

7. Would a bail schedule be favored by the Department of Natural Resources/Division of Parks?

Yes, park enforcement people need to retain discretionary authority to use the bail schedule or cite into court, but they, too, would be able to spend a great deal more time in the field if they were not tied up in court appearances. Additionally, fewer court appearances would result, thus helping to alleviate the glut of work facing the Alaska Court System and unnecessary demands upon state park rangers.

DENALI NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE
SAIL SCHEDULE Revised 11/82

PART 2 - PUBLIC USE AND RECREATION

- 2.1 ABANDONED PROPERTY
Superseded by 36CFR 13.22
and 36CFR 13.63(c)
- 2.2 AIRCRAFT
(a) Superseded by 36CFR 13.13
(b) Air Drop \$100.00
(c) Operate in accordance with
current FAA regulations Court
- 2.3 AUDIO DEVICES
(a) Operation of any noisy device \$ 50.00
(b) Public address system \$ 50.00
(c) Aerials \$ 25.00
- 2.4 BEGGING AND SOLICITING
(a) Pegging \$ 50.00
(b) Hitchhiking \$ 50.00
(c) Commercial soliciting \$ 50.00
- 2.5 CAMPING
(a) Superseded by 36CFR 13.18(a)
and 36CFR 13.63(b)
(b) Superseded by 36CFR 13.18(a)
and 36CFR 13.63(b)
(c) Camping over designated time
limit \$100.00
(d) Permanent camping facilities \$100.00
(e) Digging or leveling campsite \$100.00
(f) Failure to clean and clear site
before departure
--Failure to remove camping equipment \$ 50.00
--Leaving camp refuse in exposed or
unsanitary condition \$100.00
(g) Camping within 25 ft. of water,
main road, hydrant \$ 25.00
(h) Base camp for hunting \$250.00
(i) Quiet hours (10 PM to 6 AM) \$ 25.00
(j) Former Mt. McKinley National Park:
Wood gathering (not dead and down) \$100.00
(j) Lands in 12/2/80 Additions:
Superseded by 36CFR 13.20(b)(4)
- 2.6 CLOSURES/PUBLIC USE LIMITS
(a)(2) Failure to observe closed
areas/visiting hours \$ 50.00
(b)(4) Entry into area without permit,
registration, or reservation \$ 50.00
(b)(5) Entry into area in violation of
posted restrictions \$ 50.00

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (d) Throwing or dropping a lighted cigarette, match, or other burning material, etc. | \$150.00 |
| (e) Smoking in areas closed to smoking | \$ 50.00 |
| (f) Starting a fire in areas closed to fires | \$ 50.00 |

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS (House)

HB 477, (cont'd)

Introduced January 9 and referred to Health, Education & Social Services, Finance.

1983 Permanent Fund Dividends
(extending application period)

HOUSE BILL NO. 478, by Reps. Adams, M. M. Miller, Duncan, Grussendorf & Uehling. Would extend up to May 15, 1984 the time period for which an Alaska resident may apply for the 1983 Permanent Fund dividend. Applicants must have met the six month residency requirement on March 31, 1983. The dividend may not be paid from money appropriated or otherwise allocated for years other than 1983. The Department of Revenue could not pay 1983 dividends to late applicants until after March 1, 1984. The Department would be responsible for adoption of regulations to implement the extended deadline. Provides Act takes effect immediately.

Introduced January 9 and referred to State Affairs, Finance.

State Parks
(citations for violations)

HOUSE BILL NO. 479, by Reps. Hayes and Liska. Would require a Dept. of Natural Resources arresting or citing officer to issue a citation when a person is arrested or cited for the commission of an offense that is a misdemeanor committed within a state park or recreational facility subject to the Department's supervision.

Require the state Supreme Court to determine by rule or order those offenses that are amenable to disposition without court appearance and to establish a schedule of bail amounts, not to exceed fines prescribed by law, for each offense.

If the offense for which the citation is issued is one that may be disposed of without court appearance, the citing officer shall write on the citation the amount of bail applicable to the cited offense. Would allow the person cited to mail or personally deliver to the clerk of the court the bail amount. Provides that when bail has been forfeited, a judgment of conviction shall be entered. Bail forfeited and the forfeit of items seized is a complete satisfaction for the offense, and the offender is to be given a receipt stating that fact. If the cited person fails to pay the bail amount or appear in court as required, the citation shall be considered a summons as for a charge of a misdemeanor and the offender shall be proceeded against in the manner prescribed by law. The maximum penalty may not exceed the bail amount for that offense set out in the bail schedule, as determined by the Supreme Court.

Does not provide for an effective date (becomes law 90 days following Governor's signature).

Introduced January 9 and referred to Resources, Judiciary, Finance.

Regulations
(reasons for/expiration)

HOUSE BILL NO. 480, by Reps. Bettisworth and Liska. Would require that the notice for the proposed adoption, amendment or repeal of a regulation include ". . . the reason for the proposed regulation; (7) a general statement of anticipated impacts

TELEGRAM

ALASCOM, INC.

PHONE: 586-5006

JUNEAU, AK 99802

02034 ANCHORAGE AK 117 02-22 935A AST

PMS REP JOHN RINGSTAD

POUCH V 1423

JUNEAU AK

STRONGLY URGE YOUR FAVORABLE PASSAGE OF CSHB479 (HAYES LISKA,
ORIGINAL SPONSORS) AND HB486 (BETTINSORTH). THE FIRST BILL
ALLOWS A FINE SCHEDULE FOR MINOR PARK REGULATION VIOLATIONS
AND THUS SAVES PARK RANGER TIME AND HELPS UNCLOG COURTS.
THE SECOND SIMPLY ALLOWS THE DIVISION OF PARKS AND OUTDOOR
RECREATION TO CHARGE FEES. AN AMENDMENT RESTRICTING THE
PROGRAM TO DEVELOP CAMPGROUNDS, TOURS OF HISTORIC SITES AND
FOR PUBLIC USE CABINS IS ACCEPTABLE. THIS BILL WILL ALLOW
OPENING OF WICKERSHAM HOUSE, PRIVATE CONCESSION OPERATION OF
CERTAIN FACILITIES AND THE GENERATION OF REVENUE INTO THE
GENERAL FUND, THUS REDUCING GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY OF CERTAIN
EXPENSE RECREATION FACILITIES. NO CHARGES WOULD BE ESTABLISHED
FOR THE MORE COMMON ACTIVITIES IN STATE PARKS.

THANK YOU.

NEIL C JOHANNSEN, DIRECTOR

DIVISION OF PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION

DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

1984 FEB 22 AM 10 08



Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

JOHN RINGSTAD, CO-CHAIRMAN
RICHARD SHULTZ, CO-CHAIRMAN
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3715

To: Committee Members

From: Committee Staff

Date: February 10, 1984

Re: CS HB 479

Committee staff, after reviewing HB 479, has discovered several statutory problems with the bill, thus felt it necessary to draft a committee substitute that has the very same intent, but with much cleaner language.

Section 1 of CS HB 479 writes language into the criminal code (AS 12.25) which allows an acceptance for people who have received a citation to not have to appear in court. This gives clear acceptance, where the original bill did not do this.

Section 2 clearly gives the park ranger enforcement authority to issue citations. This was not present in the original bill.

Section 3, -subsection (a) allows a peace officer arresting and citing authority in a state park or recreational facility.

-subsection (b) requires the State Supreme Court to establish a bail schedule for those offences committed inside a state park. This is the same as in the original bill, but new language allows for the DNR to aid in establishing the bail schedule (citation amount).

-subsection (c) is the same as in the original bill, but clarify the problem of people who forget to sign the citation. In the original bill, if a person forgot to sign the citation, but sent in the penalty money, the court could not deposit the money.

-subsection (d) is the same as in the original bill. This says that when you pay your bail, you are then formally convicted of the misdemeanor which you committed.

-subsection (e) is the same, less the last sentence, which is addressed in new subsection (f). Subsection (e) says that if a person fails to pay the bail amount, the citation then is considered a summons.

-subsection (f) is new language that just makes sure that the penalty imposed will not exceed the bail amount. With the original bill language, there was a question as to whether a judge could impose a higher penalty if the person lost his/her case.

Analysis of Fiscal Note for Bail Schedule legislation

Present System - Each person cited for a violation of a park regulation must go to court. If a Park Ranger cites an Anchorage person for a minor violation in Ninilchik, approximately ten days later the Ranger and the individual must attend the court session in Kenai. Both individuals spend at least one day in the Kenai court plus the cost of meals, lodging and transportation. These expenditures and inconveniences do not include the costs of a judge, court clerks, District Attorney and the correspondence necessary to document the case, which generally run \$300-400 for each arraignment.

Proposed System - A bail schedule would establish a predetermined fee for violation of regulations or statues and the person would have the option of not contesting the citation and sending in the fee or challenge the violation and ask for a court appearance. It is anticipated that most people will elect not to challenge the citation and simply send in the fee. This would save money for the individual, the District Attorney's office, the courts and parks staff. The only cost we anticipate on this matter is for the printing of citation forms at an annual cost of \$1000.00 to \$2000.00. This is approximately what is spent on the existing citation program, so no real new costs should occur. Because of the savings in costs for the state, the individual, and more efficient management of our Park Rangers, the Bail Schedule will be a cost-effective program.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

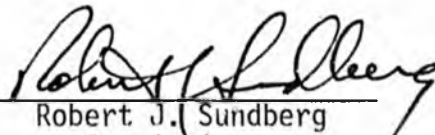
POSITION PAPER - HB 479

Support

January 25, 1984

HB 479 - "An Act relating to issuance of citations ... within state parks and recreational facilities."

By allowing officers in the Department of Natural Resources to issue citations, the Alaska State Troopers and other law enforcement agencies are relieved of a responsibility that they have never been staffed to do properly.



Robert J. Sundberg
Commissioner



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature House Resources Committee

SIGN-IN FEB 10, 1984

HB 479
CITATIONS

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	REPRESENTING
GAYLE HORETSKI	POUCH KC, JUNEAU	X 3428	DEPT. OF LAW
SAM McDowell	Anch. Ak 336 E 23rd 99503	272-6605	ISSACH WALTON LEAGUE
BOB Americk	Juneau	9-2399	AK. Outdoor Council
NEIL PHELPS-MONSON	Pouch V	X 3720	SPEAKER
NEIL Johannsen	225A Cordova Anch 99501	276-2653	State Park Director

The Resources 2/10/84
329 Goll, Lars, Crowl, Uehling, Ring

00 Neil Johansen - HB 479

0054 Uehling - how much save - income source
trickle - savings in time

0068 Cowdery - major part of time?
Ranger - small part of time in enforcement

0087 Larson - In 15, Pg 1 - Shall, except immediate
circumstances -

0111 Larson - Penalty greater than bail w/o appearance
deferred to Gail Hovetski

0122 Gail Hovetski -
Described CS & why.

0146 - addressed Larson's concern - "may" issue citation

0185 Larson - Penalty the same -
"Ceiling" is constitutional requirement - greater ~~pen~~ can't
assess court fees in addition to uniform bail amt.

0223 Goll - HB 404 - Language recommended was "shall,
except..."
Discussion ensued regarding "arrest" and the
officers discretion

0326 Larson moved adoption of CS, v.c.

0335 Goll - asked about endorsement
- promise to appear

Dot's Goll put every Committee
on which he sits to sleep.

- 0360 Goll - requirement to ascertain identity.
AS 12.21.130 - general provisions of issuance of citation.
- 0380 McDowell - as long as it doesn't compound problem
- 0440 Goll - what mean about compound
- citation will stick if written right.
- 0457 Somerville - AR Outdoor Council - still supports
marketable bonds -
HB 486 - User fees
- 0487 Bettisworth - intro -
- 902 Tape turnover -
- 0515 Larson - Rec & Ed. facilities -
One fee to cover use of all facilities w/in park
- 0524 Oll - repeal of AS 24....
Yes only change
- 0536 Cowdery - would you turn em out? if they couldn't pay?
- Would deny access - plenty of other places to go
- Some people like parks, security, facilities
- 0568 Goll - Help me understand... more densely populated
areas - but in sparsely-pop. areas like S.E.
Political Ramifications - wouldn't this make it more
restrictive, more difficult to get land set aside as parks
- No - legis. won't fund 12 million system -
- 0611 - Goll - \$\$
- m&D

0625 Larson - tea tax - More personnel to administer?
- F.N. 200,000 in, 97,000 out - Summer Youth
programs -
Est. fee? - not set yet

0655 - DNR expenses - Losing \$ on many of their programs
Shouldn't we look at other programs
- Generally, yes.

0673 Neil Johannsen - Supports
- California experience after prop. 13
- Alaska only state w/no fee system ^{House of Wickersham} 12 of 50 campgr.
- No program receipts - fee keeps vandalism down
- Most capture 25% through fee programs
USFS, NPS, BLM, private all charge -

0775 Larson - determined fees yet?
- Document proposal -
77 - 92% Compliance on self-registration

0843 Cowdery - list parks & fees in bill?
Would rather not - prefer flexibility to expand
Run ads in newsp.
Whatever may be necessary to inform public

0874 Goll - Political reaction to expand ~~some~~ parks
Only reasonable fees on parks worth the cost
Wouldn't expect backlash, would walk, not run

0939 Goll - no problem with people finding other places to
camp to avoid fee - People prefer organized campground.

0969 Goll - rec & ed facilities - limit language?
- personally no problem w/ "historical sites & campgrounds"

Tape
Change
0003

Vehling - Iron rangers? 1/2 time person?
- Sales. Bookkeeping, accounting.

0014 House of Wickersham - prohibited from other org. run.
- no fees

0026 What charge - Hse of Wickersham - Flaming Sourdough
Probably less than currently.

0038 Larson - "state parks, park facilities, and historical sites"
Prohibit granting waivers.
- intent - may be waived for school outings.

0062 Larson - what percent is 200,000 on m & o
D \$4 million -
Resident/non-resident variant
Some states do, some don't, some reprisal
9% federal grants.
18% non-resident users

0115 Goll - fishing licenses - really any impact?
Probably not - B.C./Yukon campgrounds

0162 Larson - Length of stay limited -
A depends on demand pressure for park
What percent are residential users?
is used to be much higher during pipeline days
less than 250 sites out of 3000 would be charged on

0210 Goll - language - parks & museums?
A prefer broad enough to allow latitude - ^{campsites} Conducted
tours at historical sites

0258 Ring - Subcom - HB600 ^{Royalty Oil} ~~at 46~~
Cordery, Uehling, Kings, Vaska

0263 adjourned at 4:50

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: HB 479
 Title: "An act ... issuance of citations... within state parks."
 Sponsor: Representative Hayes
 Requestor: _____
 Date of Request: _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Public Safety
 Program Category Affected: Administration of Justice
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: Alaska State Troopers

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for analysis

Prepared By: Francis C. Allan *F.C.A. MCK* Phone: 269-5691
 Division: Alaska State Troopers Date: 01/25/84

Approved by Commissioner: *RS* Robert J. Sundberg Date: 1-31-84
 Agency: Public Safety

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

12/1/83