

ATLAS FOR THE COMMUNITIES - 49-50-51-52-53-54

2801 - SB 5 - SB 9

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE PROPOSED BILL

Alaska Constitution

Article VIII, section 2 authorizes the legislature to provide for the utilization, development, and conservation of all of the state's resources including fish and game. Article VIII, section 4 authorizes the legislature to establish preferences among beneficial uses. Article I, section 1 and Article VIII, section 17 both require that in establishing preferences among beneficial uses the legislature must conform its allocation classifications to the normal constitutional requirements of equal protection.

The Alaska Supreme Court has held that there is no "fundamental right" to fish in Alaska (commercial, sport, or subsistence), Isakson v. Rickey, 550 P.2d 359 (Alaska 1976). The court has never addressed the right to hunt, but it unquestionably would arrive at a similar result.

Because no "fundamental rights" are at risk, legislatively established allocations among beneficial uses will conform to the constitutional requirements of equal protection as long as each allocation classification is "reasonable, not arbitrary," and rests "upon some ground of difference having a fair and substantial relation to the object of the legislation so that all persons similarly circumstanced are treated alike," State v. Wylie, 516 P.2d 142 (Alaska 1973). However, such classifications need not result in perfect equality or uniformity, Suber v. Alaska Bond Comm., 414 P.2d 546 (Alaska 1966); Commercial Fisheries Entry Comm'n v. Apokedak, 606 P.2d 1255 (Alaska 1980).

The proposed bill establishes two new allocation classifications. For game the bill for the first time differentiates between nonresident hunting and resident hunting. Treating these two groups dissimilarly bears a "fair and substantial relation" to the object of the legislation which is to protect game populations from overhunting and to protect the ability of all Alaska residents to provide for the nutritional needs of their families by having an opportunity to put meat on the table. The legislative findings in section 1 specifically note that nonresident hunting is not concerned with meat while that is the object of most resident hunting.

For fish the bill establishes a new classification called "personal use fishing" which is defined as fishing for personal or family consumption on a fish stock for which the fisherman has not established a customary and traditional use and, consequently, has no subsistence fishing priority). This classification is based upon legislative concerns similar to those for the hunting classification, i.e. nutritional needs of Alaska residents.

Both the fish and the game allocation classifications conform to the equal protection standards set forth in Alaska case law.

United States Constitution

The leading case of the United States Supreme Court on the issue of the constitutionality (under the U.S. Constitution)

of a state discriminating against nonresidents in allocating access to game resources is Baldwin v. Fish and Game Commission of Montana, 436 U.S. 371, 98 S.Ct. 1852, 56 L.Ed.2d 354 (1978). In Baldwin several nonresidents plus a resident guide whose business depended almost exclusively on nonresidents sued Montana over the licensing requirements for elk hunting. The fees for nonresidents were seven and a half times as great as those for residents. The suit alleged that this disparity of treatment violated both the Privileges and Immunities Clause and the Equal Protection Clause of the U.S. Constitution. The court upheld Montana on both arguments.

First it held that nonresident hunting is "purely recreational, noncommercial, nonlivelihood" in nature, and, consequently, nonresident hunting is not the kind of "fundamental" right or activity protected by the Privileges and Immunities Clause. Secondly, it held that since no fundamental rights were involved the different treatment of residents and nonresidents would satisfy federal equal protection standards so long as there was some "rational basis" for the discrimination. The court found a rational basis in that the discrimination was reasonably related to the preservation of a finite resource. The court also took specific note of the fact that resident hunters usually hunted for meat and nonresidents for horns, a difference which probably contributed to the rationality of the classification disparity.

The court also noted with approval its dismissal of the appeal in State v. Kemp, 44 N.W.2d 214 (S. Dakota 1950) appeal dismissed 340 U.S. 923, 71 S.Ct. 498, 95 L.Ed. 667 (1951).

In Kemp the South Dakota Supreme Court upheld a state statute which flatly prohibited any nonresident hunting of pheasants.

Applying Baldwin to the game classifications proposed in the bill, it is clear that the specific legislative findings on conservation, and on the difference between resident meat hunters and nonresident trophy hunters, satisfies the Baldwin test.

The fish classifications are similar, but on even firmer constitutional ground since no nonresident discrimination is intended. If the Board of Fisheries' use of the new "personal use fishing" classification results in any restriction on the sport or commercial fisheries, those restrictions will apply equally to resident and nonresident sport and commercial fishermen. It should be noted, however, that any discrimination in favor of resident commercial fishermen over nonresident commercial fishermen probably is violative of the Commerce Clause, Douglas v. Seacoast Products, Inc., 431 U.S. 265, 97 S.Ct. 1740, 52 L.Ed.2d 304 (1977), but that concern is not relevant to the allocation classifications established in the proposed bill.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

DIVISION OF FISH & WILDLIFE PROTECTION

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

Robert J. Sundberg
Commissioner

P. O. BOX 6188, ANNEX
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502

January 27, 1983

FEB 1 1983

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
Chairman, Senate Resources Committee
State Capitol
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Fahrenkamp:

I would like to present the following positions which the Division of Fish & Wildlife Protection, Department of Public Safety hold with regard to the subsequent Senate Bills under proposal:

S.B. 2 - Opposed

- (1) Would be nearly impossible to enforce as it would require vessels be measured while fishing, generally hard to do under most water conditions.
- (2) Would also negate 16.05.520 which establishes a vessel identification number which is required to be displayed, thus making all effected vessels unidentifiable from any distance.
 - (a) Would negate 5 AAC 06.342, 09.342, 15.342, 21.342, 39.120(3)(c),(3), 39.120(4)(c); 39.120(5), 39.270(c), 39.381(b) and 39.374.
 - (b) Would make those sections in (a) above unenforceable as these sections all require a number emanating from a vessel license.

S.B. 5 - Neutral (with amendment)

Proposed Amendment:

Require all nonresidents to be guided or in the company of 2nd degree kindred.

As written the bill will invite an increase in residency falsification on hunting licenses. These are not usually identified until after the season is over and consequently the people are already out of state.

January 27, 1983

Assigning nonresidents to guides will increase control of the nonresidents. We would propose that permits be issued to the guides in the areas where the Board determines a population of animals warrants allowing nonresidents to hunt.

Nonresident aliens are already required to use a guide and since that requirement became effective enforcement problems with nonresident aliens has declined sharply.

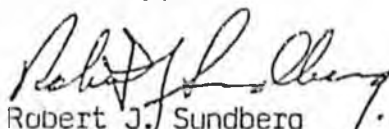
S.B. 12 - Neutral

This bill may prove to be detrimental in the future to some of the smaller fishermen.

S.B. 51 - Neutral

No Comment.

Sincerely,


Robert J. Sundberg
Commissioner

rec 3-10-83



Senator Vic Fischer

Alaska State Legislature

Pouch V • Juneau, Alaska 99811 • (907) 465-4954

3/7/83

EXPLANATION OF SENATE BILL 5
An Act Establishing a Residents' Priority
for the taking of big game animals

SB 5 will require the Board to implement a resident hunting priority when game populations are not adequate to meet harvest requirements without jeopardizing either sustained yield or a reasonable opportunity for residents to obtain food for personal use. In such cases, nonresident hunting would be restricted only to the extent reasonably necessary to protect sustained yield and resident hunting opportunities.

There is a fundamental difference among user groups who harvest big game animals in Alaska. Most animals harvested by residents (both urban and rural) is taken to provide meat for Alaska dinner tables or for other personal consumptive uses. The majority of big game animals harvested by non-residents is taken to obtain a big game trophy.

When the game population is sufficient in size, the Board of Game should, and indeed does, adopt hunting regulations which authorize both resident and non-resident hunting.

A problem arises when the big game population is not sufficient to sustain both residents and non-residents without jeopardizing residents' ability to harvest for food or personal consumptive use and sustained yield.

When this occurs, and hunting must be restricted, logic and sound public policy require that trophy hunting and non-residents be curtailed by the Board before hunting opportunities by residents are restricted.

Last year the Alaska legislature adopted this policy when it established a resident hunting priority (codified as AS 16.05.256) which authorized, but does not require, the Alaska Board of Game to implement resident hunting priority in situations in which the Board determines that implementation of the priority is appropriate.

SB 5 amends AS 16.05.256 to establish a resident hunting priority as a mandatory, rather than discretionary, state policy. This change is consistent with section 2, Article VIII of the Alaska Constitution. Section 2 requires the legislature (rather than the Board of Game) to establish state policy for the utilization of big game animals "for maximum benefit of the people." The Board is responsible for implementing the policy on a case-by-case basis, considering the biological status of, and hunting pressures on, particular big game populations.

SB 5 includes a series of findings detailing reasons for establishing a resident hunting priority. Court rulings on state rights to differentiate between resident and non-resident hunting have been many and varied.

A primary consideration on whether a state law is upheld has been the findings establishing a legitimate state need to set priorities based on residency. The findings section in SB 5, therefore, is crucial in meeting any court challenges to Alaska's right to differentiate among user groups.

SB 5 does not unnecessarily or arbitrarily restrict or eliminate non-resident hunting. As long as resident and non-resident hunting of big game animals can be authorized without jeopardizing sustained yield, SB 5 will not affect current Board regulations. In addition, fundamental principles of Alaska constitutional and administrative law prohibit the Board of Game from restricting or eliminating non-resident hunting.

STATE OF ALASKA
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF FISCAL IMPACT

MAR 2 1983

Bill No: SB 5 Date on Bill: _____
 Title: Act establishing a residents' priority for the taking of big game animals
 Sponsor: V. Fischer
 Requestor: _____

1. Estimated fiscal impacts on:

a. Expenditures:

(Thousands of Dollars)

			FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86		
Capital								
Operating								
Total			0	0	0	0		

b. Revenues:

Revenue			0	0	0	0		
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2. Source of funds to offset fiscal impact of bill:

3. Assumptions:

No Fiscal Impact

4. Disclaimer:

This statement has not been reviewed by the OMB in the Office of the Governor. It therefore does not represent the final estimate of fiscal impact.

Prepared By: Col. Robert J. Stickles *RJS* Phone: 269-5532
 Division: Fish & Wildlife Protection Date: 3/4/83

Approved by Commissioner: *[Signature]* Date: 3/10/83
 Department: Public Safety

5. Distribution:

- Original to Legislative Finance
- Copy to OMB
- Copy to Sponsor
- Copy to Requestor

2/15/83

S

B

9

SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
LEGISLATION CHECKLIST

IDENTIFICATION:

BILL NUMBER: SB C

BILL NAME: Outdoor recreational facilities/trails/waterways/
campsite system.

SPONSOR(S): V. Fischer

RELATED BILLS PENDING:

DATE INTRODUCED: 1-18-83

HB 199

REFERRALS: Resources
Finance

INITIAL RESEARCH:

BILL SUMMARY COMPLETED:

SUMMARY BY LEGAL DIVISION:

SPONSOR CONTACTED FOR
BACKUP MATERIALS:

DEPT. OF LAW SUMMARY:

FISCAL NOTE:

AGENCY RESPONSE:

OTHER INTERESTED SENATORS OR
REPS. NOTIFIED:

BACKGROUND RESEARCH:

SIMILAR BILLS INTRODUCED IN PREVIOUS LEGISLATURES:

RESPONSES FROM INTERESTED PERSONS GROUPS:

OTHER STATE OR FEDERAL PRECEDENTS, REGULATIONS, LAWS:

HEARING PREPARATION:

CHAIRMAN BRIEFED:

DATE AND PLACE SET:

STAFF MEMO TO COMMITTEE:

TELECONFERENCE:

BACKGROUND MATERIAL DISTRIBUTED:

PSA/PRESS RELEASE:

LIST OF WITNESSES:

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE
SUBSTITUTES DRAFTED:

- ✓ Hilton Wolfe, Neal Johansen - DNK 2421
- ✓ Jay Nelsch, Envision. Lobby
- ✓ Jim Caplan, USFS
- ✓ Phil Holdsworth will be out of town

notify ✓
contact: Jim Wilson 586-3420 (per 2/3/83 call expressing interest) -
privately employed, sees problems

someone
may be present
Katy Wallen, Dept. Commerce
no Ron Lind (3900) OOT

Withdrawn
by sponsor
passed SCR 19

HISTORIC TRAILS PRESERVATION IN INTERIOR ALASKA

Submitted to: Alaska Legislature 1981
Attention: Vic Fischer's Alaska Historic Trails Bill

Submitted by:

Tanana-Yukon Historical Society, Special Projects Division
Fairbanks North Star Borough, Historic Trails Commission
Interior Alaska Trail Riders Association
North Star Borough Parks and Recreation Commission
Fairbanks Historic Preservation Commission

Address all correspondence to:

Edwin Rhoads
Vice President, Tanana-Yukon Historical Society
Chairman, Interior Trail Riders Association
Chairman, Fairbanks North Star Borough Historic
Trails Commission

Box 1794
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707 Home phone: 479-2701

or: Jane Williams
Chairman, Fairbanks Historical Preservation
Commission
Chairman, Tanana-Yukon Historical Society,
Special Projects

333 Glacier Street
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 Home phone: 456-4979
(before 10, after 6 p.m.)

Research: Circle City - Fairbanks Historic Trail

(Exhibit 1 - photos)

On the basis of research and field work, herewith in part submitted, it is recommended that the historic Circle City - Fairbanks Summer Trail with a branch trail to Chena Hot Springs be nominated as an historic trail and be included in any legislative action for the acknowledgment and restoration of historic trails in Alaska. It is envisioned that the portion of the original trail routes which can be used by the public be cleared, marked, and provided with rest stops and shelters at or near several of the old Roadhouse sites. Because of the fragility of the northern terrain and vegetation, great care would be exercised in restoring these trails for use. Single file users (backpackers, skiers, snowmobiles, horse trail riders, and dog team users) would be allowed on the trails, for which a cleared path width of five feet is adequate. Easements, where required, need be no more than 25' in width.

Projected Phases of Restoration of the Circle City - Fairbanks Summer Trail

Phase I - Cleary Summit to Twelve-Mile Summit (Exhibit 2-)

From the intersection of the head of Fairbanks Creek and the existing road, approximately 3 miles from Cleary Summit, the trail proceeds in a northeasterly direction along ridge lines, crossing Smith Creek, near Mile 70 Steese Highway (Exhibit 2) and thence to Twelve Mile Summit where it is accessed from the Steese Highway at Mile 88 (Exhibit 2). Trail distance is approximately 65 miles (rough estimation).

What Restoration Work Needs to be Done?

Clearing and brushing, minor improvements at various stream crossings and bog spots are most necessary.

Historical aspects on the trail must be provided on markers.

Several access roads must be incorporated into the restoration plans also. These can be planned in conjunction with the Department of Transportation. Access roads could be located so that a convenient day's travel could be made. The safety of having several exits would be advisable.

Public Education in the form of historical statements, users maps, safety tips and rules of usage of the trails would be part of the costs.

What are the Estimated Costs of Phase I?

Mr. Rhoads, who is a transportation planner and who has travelled along the previously mentioned route by horse-back, has estimated this Phase I work plus users education pamphlets should be completed for a cost not to exceed \$450,000.00*.

Access Trail - Chena Hot Springs Spur

*At this point we mention that the trail from Steese Mile 70 to Chena Hot Springs (approximately 25 miles) be upgraded and treated in the same manner, and \$50,000.00 be added to the above figure of \$450,000.00. Before the present Chena Hot Springs Road was completed by the Department of Transportation, much freighting and travelling to Chena Hot Springs was done in the summer via the Mile 70 (Steese) and ~~the Fairbanks Circle~~ to Chena Hot Springs by trail. In winter, access was by a trail roughly paralleling the present Chena Hot Springs Road. By air, one can determine the summer trail. Although not as much research has been completed on this trail at this point, one can plainly see the advantages to this spur being part of the system. (E*6,517.4)

TOTAL COSTS OF PHASE I \$ 500,000.00

Phase II - Twelve Mile Summit to Circle

This portion of the Circle - Fairbanks Trail is by many standards the oldest of the Interior trails. The Native Athbascan tribes from the upper Yukon River developed and used these trails for hunting, trapping and trading. Abundant caribou herds, moose and fur-bearing animals were found in the area. When the Birch Creek gold strike was made (1887), the paths of least resistance were the already established hunting trails as well as the rivers.

When Felix Fedro spread the news of the Tanana Valley pay dirt, thousands of gold seekers began to walk the rough trail from Circle City, across the Birch River and on to Eagle Summit, Twelve Mile Summit and into the Interior. They travelled summer and winter. The summer trail is the trail this document addresses.

In 1903, the Circle City - Fairbanks Trail was traversed and mapped by the U.S. Geological Survey under geologist, Alfred H. Brooks. This map, Plate XIII, was printed in 1904 and published in U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin No. 251, entitled, "The Gold Placers of the Fortymile, Birch Creek and Fairbanks Region, Alaska," by L.M. Prindle (1905). A copy of map plate XIII, annotated for this submission, is enclosed (Exhibit 2).

The summer trail was in use until the mid-20's when construction of the Steese Highway offered a more convenient route. For more than 50 years the original trail lay dormant. In 1980, the Interior Alaska Trail Riders, a group devoted to riding trails by horse, researched the location of the trail by maps, air photos, satellite pictures and actual reconnaissance by horse on the trail. The summer of 1981 will find the riders on the trail from Mile 82 to Circle City. Exhibit #3

This portion of the trail parallels the Steese Highway between Twelve Mile Summit (Mile 88), Eagle Creek (Mile 101), up Eagle Creek, around the south side of Eagle Summit, down Miller Creek to Mile 116 on the Steese. It again parallels the Highway to Central (Mile 129), thence northeast to Circle City. Approximate trail distance is 70 miles. Many small Roadhouses dotted the trail in 1898 (Exhibit 3).

Research into the land ownership of the Historic Circle City - Fairbanks Trail would involve many parties including the Department of Transportation, Department of the Interior (BLM), Native Corporations and private groups holding present mining claims. Reconnaissance into the areas suitable for restoration of parts of the trail is necessary. Roadhouse sites should be archeologically investigated.

Phase II Estimated cost of pertinent research	\$ 300,000.00
Phase II Estimated cost of historical markers, brushing, clearing and upgrading, trail rest stops and access roads and users guides	<u>500,000.00</u>
Estimated Cost of Phase II	\$ 800,000.00
Estimated Cost of Phase I	<u>500,000.00</u>
TOTAL COST OF PHASE I AND PHASE II	<u><u>\$1,300,000.00</u></u>

List of Exhibits

Exhibit 1 - Photos: Scenes along the Circle City - Fairbanks Trail. Copies made from originals on deposit at University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Archives.

Exhibit 2 - Map:	}	Fairbanks Creek to Cleary Summit	1904	Brooks
Exhibit 3 - Map:		Smith Creek	1904	Brooks
Exhibit 4 - Map:		12 Mile Summit to Mile 88	1904	Brooks

Exhibit 3 - Map: Engineering Study of Steese Highway with entire Circle City - Fairbanks Trail marked with Roadhouses, bridges, etc.

Exhibit 4 - Map: Chena Hot Springs Spur from Mile 70 Steese
Exhibit 5: News Release - Daily News Miner 6/14/80

Addendum:

The Tanana-Yukon Historical Society is preparing the necessary documentation to nominate the Circle City - Fairbanks Summer Trail as a National Scenic and Historic Trail. A copy of this document will be forwarded as soon as it is completed.

Davidson Ditch

Alaskans, thinking that the present oil pipeline and the engineering feats that made it possible, was a miracle of our age are somewhat taken aback with the historical fact that 50 years before the oil pipeline was a water pipeline 86 miles long encompassing 1055 acres of land, constructed within three years at a cost of two million and which, within ten years was to make the Fairbanks Exploration Company the greatest producer of gold in Alaska (Exhibit 1 - photos of Davidson Ditch in construction). Never before had man built a pipeline of such magnitude under such conditions. These engineers dealt with and solved problems such as glaciering, ditch collapse, moss insulation, network dams, paper dams and all the details of trenching, thawing, ice bridges and blasting. Leonhard Seppala of the dash to Nome with the serum fame, was ditch superintendent and he monitored the ditch by help from his dog team. Later snow tractors (antedating the snowmobile), then later airplanes were used. There was no electronic surveillance!

Thirty-two miles of the Davidson Ditch has already been determined eligible for listing in the Register of Historic Places. Protection clauses for the remainder of it are in effect as of June 21, 1977. The segment from Mile 43.8, just east of Montana Creek with one crossing of the ditch at Mile 63, was determined eligible. It comprises 687.5 acres of land. The BLM maintains a campground near the U.S. Creek siphon. A large historic marker explaining the engineering feat of Davidson Ditch is on the campground site. As one meanders down the Steese Highway it becomes a pleasant interlude to stop there and take advantage of the area.

For further details of the Davidson Ditch and the correspondence regarding the study of it done as new sections of the Steese Highway were being considered for improvement, please read the correspondence, reports and Appendix A of Gene A. Hanna, Division Administrator to Mr. Lou Wall, Office of Review and Compliance, National Advisory Council on Historic Sites (Exhibit 2 - D.D.).

For an historical statement regarding the Davidson Ditch please read Exhibit 3 - D.D.).

The Davidson Ditch was painstakingly engineered. Maps of the entire ditch with grade, locations of gates and all siphons is shown on A.M. Nordale's map of 1929 done for the Fairbanks Exploration Company (Exhibit 4 - D.D.).

Recommendations of Trails Group Consortium:

Because of the historical significance of the Davidson Ditch and for its possible use as a recreational trail, for both summer and winter we recommend that:

- 1 - Davidson Ditch in entirety be preserved as part of the Alaska Historic Trails System.
- 2 - Davidson Ditch be submitted to the Department of the Interior as a National Historic Trail.

Further, we recommend that monies be appropriated for:

- 1 - Study of its use as an historic trail.
- 2 - Wherever it is feasible, determine parts of the Davidson Ditch as recreational sites with the necessary brushing, clearing and upgrading for a 5 foot path to be used for single file users such as skiers, backpackers, horse trail riders, dog team riders and others.
- 3 - Brochures that would explain the historical aspects of the trail along with a Trail Users Guide.
- 4 - Historical markers that should be determined and fixed in place.
- 5 - Rest stops or shelters that should be built on locations of the ditch tender's cabins.
- 6 - After the trail is established as a recreational entity, maintenance and upkeep money be appropriated as part of the annual budget of the State Department of Parks and Recreation.

Estimated Cost of the Davidson Ditch Project \$500,000.00

List of Exhibits - Davidson Ditch (D.D.)

- Exhibit 1 - Photos of Davidson Ditch in Construction.
Originals at University of Alaska, Fairbanks,
Archives.
- Exhibit 2 - Correspondence re: Wall and Hanna.
- Exhibit 3 - Historical Statement, Davidson Ditch.
- Exhibit 4 - Map of Davidson Ditch. Mylar master is with
State Department of Transportation, Peger Road,
Fairbanks.

Tanana Valley Railroad Bed

Extend your time frame backward to Fairbanks 1903-4. Transportation was by foot, dog team, perhaps by a horse or skis. Back in the lower states it was the golden era of the great railroads and in Fairbanks it was the era of GOLD.

In 1904, a practical dreamer by the name of Falcon Joslin, decided that all things considered Fairbanks was perfect for a railroad. Passenger traffic and freight to and from those gold bearing hills would pay for it. He had already built an 11 mile narrow gauge railroad in Dawson and knew what he was about. Forthwith he engineered and built 47 miles of roadbed and the plaintive whistle of the Tanana Valley Railroad (Exhibit 1 - TVRR) echoed throughout the land. *photos*

The dreams of Joslin's sleeves were even bigger. He envisioned a rapid transit system taking miners to their diggings by morning and bringing them back to the big city and their homes and gardens by evening. The greatest extension of his dream was to connect his railroad to Haines and Canada, to Circle City then down the Yukon to Nome. Then he would tunnel under the Bering Straits, connect with the great railroad of Russia with interconnects to Paris and all of Europe.

According to an account by Terrence Cole (Exhibit 2 - TVRR), the Express from New York to Paris by way of Fairbanks never highballed down the Goldstream Valley and all that is left of his dream is an overgrown roadbed which will be ideal "for skiing and walking."

This railroad bed is about 46 miles in length (Exhibit 3 a-b - TVRR). It was later purchased by the U.S. government because of interests concerning the Alaska Railroad. After a few years it was abandoned as the highways to the local mining camps made the upkeep and operation of the branch line unprofitable.

In the summer of 1979, Woody Wenstrom, Project Director for the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) began a three month, on the site, inventory of the Felix Pedro - Fox Triangle (much of it over the old Tanana Valley Railroad bed) Historical Trail. This entire report is included (Exhibit 4) herewith and marked on the map. Generally, it indicates the condition of the trails in that area, recommends trails that could be restored as historical trails and used with newer trails and roads for multiple recreational uses. Reading this report, one quickly surmises that

many of the old trails are not passable. Wenstrom mentions that in 1978 an historical sites inventory was made by the Y.C.C. This should also be considered in the historical study.

The monument to a dream, The Tanana Valley Railroad Bed, should be cleared and used "For skiing and walking", for dog sled teams, for backpacking, for horseback trail lovers, for others just interested in the historical dimension of it. We recommend that it be preserved as:

- 1 - Part of the Alaska Historic Trail System,
- 2 - Be submitted to the Department of the Interior as a National Historic Trail.

Recommendation of Trails Group Consortium

Further, we recommend that monies be appropriated for:

- 1 - Study of its use as an historic trail.
- 2 - Implementation of the trail as a recreation site with necessary brushing, clearing, and upgrading a 5 foot path.
- 3 - Brochures to publish historical facts of the trail and a Trail Users Guide.
- 4 - Historical markers be permanently fixed in place.
- 5 - Rest stops or shelters be established at various intervals (preferably at historic sites such as Olmes).
- 6 - Maintenance and upkeep money be appropriated after the trail is established.

We envision the State Department of Parks and Recreation to be the caretaker of such a project.

Estimated Cost of above

\$ 200,000.00

List of Exhibits - Tanana Valley Railroad (TVRR)

Exhibit 1 - Pictures of the Tanana Valley Railroad
Copies from originals at University of Alaska,
Fairbanks, Archives.

Exhibit 2 - News Miner Article by Terrence Cole, August 22, 1977.

Exhibit 3 - Maps - a - 1913, Prindle and Katz, U.S.G.S. #525
Plate II
b - 1920(?) Alaskan Engineering Co.
for Alaska Railroad.

Exhibit 4 - Wenstrom's Report on area, 1979.

The Jeff Studdard Dog Mushing Trail

Dogmushing is almost synonymous with the Interior of Alaska. Although dog mushing was at one time used for freighting, passenger service, mail service and sport, it is now almost entirely a sport and recreational activity. Mushing in the Interior in the early days was a way of life and almost everyone who could afford a team did so. Gradually other forms of transportation edged out the dogs but for the many who love dogs and dog mushing as well as racing, it has survived. Because of the world-wide support for the Iditarod Race and the World Champion Dog Races of Anchorage and Fairbanks, Alaska has become unique in sponsoring this sport. Some thirty years (1952) ago, Jeff Studdard, E.J. Wilde and Jiggs Marks on a blustery Thanksgiving Day brushed out a trail, followed by a crawler tractor manned by Gareth Wright. The trail has been extended until it reaches the dimensions as indicated on the Jeff Studdard Dog Mushing Trail Map, as indicated on Map 1 - (JSDMT). Although it is not as old historically as many of the other trails in the Interior, it is certainly of historical significance. Some rights-of-way money from the State has been made available to the Fairbanks North Star Borough (\$41,511.00) and ~~acquiring~~^{acquiring} is a laborious process and takes much time. It is estimated by the Chairman of the Fairbanks North Star Borough Parks and Recreation Commission that, to assure a permanent and continuous trail, will cost \$300,000.00.

We recommend that:

- 1 - The Jeff Studdard Dog Mushing Trail be nominated to the Alaska Historic Trails System,
- 2 - That, if eligible, the Jeff Studdard Dog Mushing Trail be included in the nomination of the National Historic Trails.

Further, we recommend that the necessary monies for acquisition of trail rights, and, clearing, grading and marking be appropriated.

Estimated Cost of Jeff Studdard Dog Mushing Trail	\$300,000.00
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Exhibit - Jeff Studdard Dog Mushing Trail (JSDMT)

Exhibit 1 - Map - Mylar positive deposited with Fairbanks North Star Borough Planning Department.

STATE OF ALASKA
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF FISCAL IMPACT

Bill No: SB 9 Date on Bill: 1/18/83
 Title: An Act relating to outdoor recreational facilities; providing for a state . . .
 Sponsor: V. Fischer
 Requestor: _____

1. Estimated fiscal impacts on:

a. Expenditures:

(Thousands of Dollars)

			FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86		
Capital								
Operating								
Total			0	0	0	0		

b. Revenues:

Revenue								
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2. Source of funds to offset fiscal impact of bill:

3. Assumptions:

4. Disclaimer:

This statement has not been reviewed by the OMB in the Office of the Governor. It therefore does not represent the final estimate of fiscal impact.

Prepared By: Terry Miller Phone: 465-2010
 Division: Tourism Date: _____

Approved by Commissioner: Richard A. Lyon Date: _____
 Department: Commerce and Economic Development

5. Distribution:

- Original to Legislative Finance
- Copy to OMB
- Copy to Sponsor
- Copy to Requestor

2/15/83



United States Department of the Interior

HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE
ALASKA AREA OFFICE

1011 E. Tudor, Suite 297 Anchorage, Alaska 99503
Tele. (907) 277-1666

IN REPLY REFER TO:

A800
102-01e RS

FEB 18 1981

Senator Victor Fischer
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Vic:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the bill (working draft dated 2/7/81) providing for a State Trail System. We believe the bill is a good one and addresses a long standing, high priority public recreation need. Our trails staff has reviewed the bill and researched legislation from other states. On the basis of this research, we offer the following comments for your consideration, with the thought of strengthening what is now a good effort.

1. The appropriation accompanying the bill should include funding for a State Trail Coordinator, within the Division of Parks. We understand that one of the primary reasons why the State Trail System authorized in 1969 (which this bill amends) was not implemented was the lack of a person with the time to work on it. This bill could suffer a similar fate for the same reason, despite its quality.
2. Sec. 41.20.080 (a) now reads: The Department of Natural Resources, in consultation with the Departments of Fish and Game and Transportation and Public Facilities, shall designate a system of wilderness trails, waterways, and campsites throughout the state.

The words "historical, recreational and" should be inserted ahead of the word "wilderness" in order to be consistent with paragraph (b) and with Sec. 41.20.070.

3. Sec. 41.20.080 (c) reads "The DNR may acquire the trail sites [Jointly] selected under (a) or (b) of this section by grant, gift, purchase, lease, dedication or prescription and hold them in the name of the State". Does this authorize land trades? As a suggestion, perhaps the words "exchange or otherwise" should be inserted after the word "prescription".

4. Trails located partly or completely on federal and private lands should not be excluded from the Alaska Trail System (Section 41.20.070). The following paragraphs, excerpted from the California State Trails Act, are reproduced below for your consideration in this regard.

The location of a route or complementary facility of the system across lands under the jurisdiction of a federal agency shall be by contractual agreement between the director and the appropriate federal agency. The director may enter into such agreements, and, subject to the provisions of Section 5075, may expend funds in order to participate with federal agencies in the development and operation of state trail routes across federal lands. The director may exercise similar authority with respect to segments of the system which cross other public lands.

If lands included in the system are outside the boundaries of areas administered by public agencies, the director may enter into agreements with private landowners in order to develop and manage such lands as part of the system. The director may accept fee title, easements, or an appropriate lesser interest in private lands for purposes of the development and maintenance of trails designated as part of the system.

5. Sec. 6 AS 41.20.110 - We believe the bill could be strengthened by increasing the commitment of the Department of Transportation to the State Trail System. We excerpted the following paragraph from the California State Trails Act for your consideration in giving the Department of Transportation a stronger role under this section or Section 41.20.080.

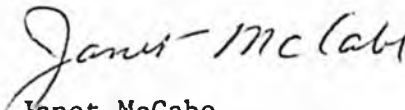
In planning the system, the director shall consult with and seek the assistance of the Department of Transportation so that trail routes designated as part of the system and intended for nonmotorized transportation become part of the nonmotorized element of the California Transportation Plan being prepared pursuant to Section 14040 of the Government Code. The Department of Transportation shall plan and design those trail routes in the system that are contiguous to state highways and serve both a transportation and a recreational need.

6. The bill should address the existence of the Alaska Trails Plan. The Alaska Trails Plan should then be the basic planning document, describing specific trail standards, trails included in the State Trail System, trails planned for future acquisition and development, public participation, etc. Municipal trails plans could be recognized as elements of the Alaska Trails Plan.

7. It may also be helpful if the bill addressed the authorization and possible future establishment of a statewide trail advisory committee. Many states have State Advisory Trail Committees, and have found them to be useful and worthwhile vehicles for encouraging public participation.

We would be happy to meet with you or others to discuss these suggestions further. Again, thank you for the opportunity to comment. Your bill as it now stands is a major improvement to the existing state trail legislation.

Sincerely,


Janet McCabe
Regional Director

I spoke with Hilton Wolfe of the Division of Parks again today regarding possible designation of the Chena Trail.

He says there are two approaches we could take.

1. Legislative designation to establish the trail as a part of the state park system.

Possible problems: Private landowner concerns

2. Designate this trail as a state trail. Essentially this reserves a ROW, which is the concern in this instance I believe. This designation is begun by a request by some entity to the Division of Land and Water Management. They will not issue the necessary permit unless the land is surveyed, however.

— Possible problems: Will need approximately \$30-40,000 to get this trail surveyed.

Hilton needs your decision as to how you wish to approach this issue. He will be glad to provide backup information and assist no matter which way you choose to proceed.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

INTERIM OFFICE:
P.O. BOX B1435
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99708

IN SESSION
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-4630/4941



CHAIRMAN
1983 INTERIOR DELEGATION

MEMBER
TRANSPORTATION
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES
LABOR SUBCOMMITTEE
JOINT OIL AND GAS
RURAL EDUCATION ATTENDANCE AREAS

Representative Mike Davis
House District 19

DUR

2/24 phone call from Hilton Wolfe (State Parks) 2421

Returned your call regarding RS 2477 (a type of dedication).
Originated from a federal act from app. 1842 that said
when new territory becomes a state any existing trails
become public.

Application: Miners use this act as their authority to
cross parkland.]

Chena Hot Springs Trail: portions of this trail are in
private ownership. Portions have also been blocked off.

The old authority, RS 2477, may or may not be applicable.

Conclusion: There is no legal precedent. Judgements are
on a case by case basis.

If Chena Hot Springs trail is of significant mention it
is probably best to set this area aside through
legislative action for management by state parks. Then,
portions which are already on private land could be
re-routed..

The Borough supports keeping the trail open, but are also
sensitive to keeping ~~rights of private landowners~~ intact.

Hiltons office is developing backup and will provide us
with info the first week in march.

Randy Rogers 452-4861
Mark Boli 488-3435

North Star Borough - Planning Dept.

*Thanks
for staying
on top
THIS*

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

INTERIM OFFICE:
P.O. BOX 81435
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99708

IN SESSION:
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
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CHAIRMAN
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Representative Mike Davis
House District 19

March 1 conversation with Randy Rogers

Background:

Tanana Basin Plan is currently being developed by the Division of Research and Development. They are looking at all State lands in the basin; looking at various resources. Division of Parks is looking at critical recreation areas.. The Division seem to be most inclined to designate trails or waterways rather than parks.

Randy is currently recommending 5 or 6 trails to them as critical recreation areas. One of these is the Chena Hot Springs. State parks already has this info and is working on this. It will probably be a high priority for them.

Possible problems: this area has already been proposed for agricultural disposal. Randy thinks it is best to pursue legislative designation.

Wondered if we should include this on the current bill already introduced which deals with trails.

Also recommended that we include Circle Fairbanks Historic Goldrush Trail in any legislation.

Conflicts: Chena and agriculture
Circle and mining

Is sending back up on both trails to us.

fairbanks north star borough

p.o. box 1267 520 fifth ave. fairbanks, alaska 99707 907-452-4761



March 18, 1983

The Honorable Mike Davis
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Davis:

The Fairbanks North Star Borough Planning Department has prepared a paper reviewing the history and status of the old Chena Hot Springs Winter Trail for your information. I have enclosed a copy of this report, and hope the information will be of assistance to you in your efforts to obtain permanent protection for the recreational use of this route.

This paper identifies apparent inconsistencies in the way the North-central District of the Division of Land and Water Management has dealt with R.S. 2477 rights-of-way. This is not intended to imply that Division of Lands has purposely treated these rights-of-way in different manners. It is meant to demonstrate some of the problems associated with protection of recreational values of trails by R.S. 2477 status. The R.S. 2477 issue is extremely complicated and its significance goes well beyond recreational use alone.

We are happy to be able to provide you with information on this matter and support your efforts on the Chena Hot Springs Winter Trail. It would help facilitate coordination within the Borough if all requests for written information of this type are directed to the Mayor's office in the future.

Please let me know if you need any further information or if the Planning Department can be of further assistance in any way.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'B. B. Alien'.

B. B. Alien
Borough Mayor

Enclosure
BBA/jkp

An Overview of the
Chena Hot Springs Winter Trail

Introduction:

The Chena Hot Springs Winter Trail is the original winter sled route connecting Chena Hot Springs with Fairbanks. Because the trail traversed a swampy lowland, other routes were used during summer when the ground was not frozen.

Since construction of the Chena Hot Springs road, the route has been used for a variety of purposes ranging from dog mushing in winter to moving farm equipment along the more stable portions during the summer. Portions of the trail are used for the Governor's Cup North Star Competitive Trail Ride, an annual equestrian event. For several years some of the more dedicated dog mushers have used this route to train their teams for the internationally famous Iditarod Sled Dog Race. In fact, several dog mushers have moved to this area specifically because of the availability of trails. In February 1983 a middle distance sled dog race, The Bull's Eye-Angel Creek 125 mile race, used much of the Chena Hot Springs Winter Trail. The trail also provides the opportunity for recreational dog mushers and other trail users to experience a relatively natural environment while proceeding on a destination or non-destination oriented trip. One of the prime recreational advantages of the Chena Hot Springs Winter Trail is the link it provides between the city of Fairbanks, the major population center in interior Alaska, and the Chena River State Recreation Area. A recreational corridor of this nature will become increasingly important as the population and development of Fairbanks extends outward along Chena Hot Springs Road.

Legal Status:

The Alaska Division of Lands has determined that the Chena Hot Springs Winter Trail is a public right-of-way under the terms of R.S. 2477. This is a federal statute which provides:

"The right of way for the construction of highways over public lands, not reserved for public uses, is hereby granted."

Because the majority, if not all, of the lands the trail crosses were unreserved public lands at the time public user of the trail was established, most of the trail could be proven to have legal right of way under R.S. 2477. A detailed examination of the date the trail was established and which lands the trail crossed were not unreserved public lands (i.e., already privately owned) at that time, would be necessary to determine where the R.S. 2477 right of way does not apply.

The Division of Lands has dedicated a 100' right-of-way for the trail where it passes through the state's Horseshoe Downs Subdivision. This route is used to provide legal access through the subdivision. In a second state subdivision along the trail, Chena Hot Springs II, the winter trail was partially marked with a 30' each side of centerline easement, partially used as a road right-of-way and the portion at the east edge of the subdivision is not clearly defined on the plats.

In 1982 a portion of the trail adjacent to Horseshoe Downs Subdivision, crossing what is now private property, was blocked and re-routed to the southern

edge of the parcel. The alternate route provided was not suitable for all previous uses of the route and further, if this precedent was continued, the entire route would assume a zig-zag pattern resulting in a loss of utility of the right-of-way. Because of this, the Fairbanks North Star Borough wrote the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities requesting the blocking of the route be investigated for possible legal action by the state. This request was then forwarded to the Department of Natural Resources for their recommendation. The Northcentral District of the Division of Land and Water Management made a joint determination with the Attorney General's Office that, based on the fact that the route is not a "main or significant arterial thoroughfare", it was not in the state's interest to protect the right-of-way. The Division of Parks was not consulted in the matter. At this point the responsibility for protecting this right-of-way was placed upon "the aggrieved parties" or individual trail users (see appendix A).

Current Situation:

The Chena Hot Springs Winter Trail is included in the Fairbanks North Star Borough Trails Advisory Commission's inventory of existing recreational trails within the Borough. Significance of the recreational value of the trail was documented by the Trails Advisory Commission's Resolution No. 80-2, November 3, 1980 which recommended protection of a portion of the winter trail for recreation within Horseshoe Downs Subdivision (see appendix B).

There are several planning projects currently being conducted by the Alaska

Department of Natural Resources and the Fairbanks North Star Borough which deal with lands the trail crosses. The Alaska Division of Lands has completed a draft of the Little Chena Management Plan which addresses use of state lands in an area known as Potlatch Ponds. The plan indicates the eventual intent of disposing the agricultural rights to several parcels of land which the winter trail crosses. The Little Chena Management Plan includes provisions for trail easements through agricultural parcels for trails identified as priorities by the Borough Trails Advisory Commission. It also states that the winter trail has an existing 100' right-of-way (see appendix B). In official comment sent to the Division of Lands by the Borough, it was pointed out that measures proposed by the plan to protect critical resource values such as recreation are likely to lead to severe management problems in the future (see appendix B). Management of the Chena Hot Springs Winter Trail is one example of a situation where future management problems will arise. The plan does not stipulate who will accept responsibility for protecting the right-of-way. If winners of agricultural rights to parcels along the trail decide to re-route the trail to the field's edge, as done before, who will prevent it? Although the plan proposes that measures to protect trails must be included in the farm conservation plans, there is no guarantee these measures will be met on the ground. Both the Division of Lands and the Borough will be called upon to resolve these conflicts in the future. As an additional matter, it is extremely uncertain whether recreational values of the trail can be protected by an R.S. 2477 right-of-way as indicated by the Little Chena Management Plan. A recent Attorney General's opinion issued in response to the Borough's request for a right-of-way for the Circle-Fairbanks Trail states

that "an R.S. 2477 highway cannot be arbitrarily limited to specific recreational uses." The draft Little Chena Management Plan has been put on hold by the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources pending the outcome of a lawsuit against the state on the original Potlatch Ponds Agricultural disposal.

A second plan which deals specifically with the Potlatch Ponds area is the Borough's draft Parks and Recreation Comprehensive plan. This draft plan recommends retaining a large portion of the public lands around Potlatch Ponds as a public preserve. This plan and the preserve proposal have not yet been adopted by the Borough Assembly. The Borough is also in the process of updating its Comprehensive Land Use Plan. Recommendations included in the adopted Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Potlatch Ponds will be critical in determining the future of these lands. The Borough has not yet taken action on the preserve proposal pending adoption of the two above plans and results of the lawsuit against the state (see appendix B).

The State Division of Research and Development is now in the process of preparing the Tanana Basin Area Plan. This plan will serve as a general guide for the use of all state lands within the Tanana Basin. As a part of this planning process the Division of Parks, which is responsible for the recreation element in the plan, has been working to identify and prioritize recreation resources within the basin. The Division of Parks requested the input of the Borough Planning Department concerning which trails within the Borough would be the highest priorities for state Division of Parks involvement. A

preliminary recommendation by the Borough Trails Planner included the Chena Hot Springs Winter Trail as one of the top priorities for state parks involvement in recreational rivers and trails.

Recently the Interior District of the state Division of Parks has become actively involved in the Chena Hot Springs Winter Trail. Prior to the Bulls Eye-Angel Creek Sleddog Race Division of Parks personnel assisted volunteers in preparing the race course along the trail. This involvement has been in addition to the Division of Parks past work on the trail within the Chena River State Recreation area.

Recommendation:

The majority of the Chena Hot Springs Winter Trail remains intact at this time. The trail continues to be used for a variety of purposes with the primary use being recreational dog mushing. With increasing development and land disposals in the Chena Hot Springs Road area and the current lack of protection of the R.S. 2477 right-of-way, the continued integrity of the trail as a unit is doubtful. Individual segments of the trail may receive protection but the value of the trail as a recreational corridor linking the city of Fairbanks with the Chena River State Recreation area will be lost.

Because of the status of the trail as a state R.S. 2477 right-of-way, the state ownership of much of the land the trail crosses and the trail's connecting link to the Chena River State Recreation area, the most logical agency to protect and manage the trail would be the state Division of Parks. Cooperative

efforts with the Fairbanks North Star Borough are a possibility.

If this major recreational corridor is to be retained for continued public use, efforts to protect it must be initiated soon. If the state Division of Parks is to play a significant role in the project funding will be required.

Efforts to protect the trail can be grouped into two basic strategies. One strategy is to initiate legal action whenever required to protect the existing R.S. 2477 right-of-way. The second strategy is to obtain right-of-way and re-route portions of the trail where private lands are crossed or blockage occurs. Most likely a combination of both approaches can be used as long as the goal of preserving the recreational utility of the trail is kept in mind. Either approach will require a level of active involvement which can only occur with financial backing. The cost of initiating action to protect this recreational opportunity now will be far less than the cost of attempting to establish a similar corridor in the future.

The state Division of Parks should receive the necessary funding to protect this trail either by a legislative designation of the route or increased Interior District funding provided specifically for the project. Legislative designation of the route providing the Division of Parks management authority would be the best approach, because it would allow more latitude to protect recreational values of the trail.

APPENDIX A

Correspondence Concerning Blockage
of the Trail and Status as an
R.S. 2477 Right-of-Way

fairbanks north star borough

p.o. box 1237 520 fifth ave. fairbanks, alaska 99707 907-452-4761



June 10, 1982

Paul Wild
Right-of-way Agent
Alaska Department of Transportation/
Public Facilities
2301 Peger Road
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Dear Mr. Wild:

It has come to the attention of the Fairbanks North Star Borough Planning Department that a portion of the Old Chena Hot Springs winter trail has been blocked and re-routed. Although the blocked portion is very short, the alternate route provided does not have an equal utility to the original location and if this practice is allowed the trail will take on an unacceptable zig-zag pattern. This trail is the original route travelled between Chena Hot Springs and Fairbanks during the winter long before the existing Chena Hot Springs Road was built. It is now included in the Alaska State Trail System inventory as R.S. 2477 right-of-way number 193 on the Big Delta Quadrangle. The route has been used continuously over the years for a variety of purposes ranging from moving farm equipment to training sled dogs for the Iditarod Race.

The Fairbanks North Star Borough requests that the Department of Transportation enforce this long standing State right-of-way. We feel it is definitely in the State's interest to protect a well established and used corridor such as this. Portions of the right-of-way are surveyed and platted in land previously disposed by the State Division of Lands and the utility of these segments will be lost if the entire right-of-way is not preserved.

The portion of the right-of-way currently being blocked is located just to the East of the State's Horseshoe Downs Subdivision in Section 33, T 1N, R 4E, F.M. (see attached map). The Borough Assessors Office shows the parcel as tax

Page Two
Mr. Paul Wild
June 11, 1982

lots 2301 and 3317 owned by Barbara Winegeart 1611 Carr
Street, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701.

We appreciate your office looking into this matter and would
like to be informed of any actions taken. If you have any
questions please call the Borough Planning Department.

Sincerely,



Scott A. Burgess,
Planning Director

by: Randy R. Rogers, Trails Planner

attachment: as stated

SAB:RRR:bgs

STATE OF ALASKA

LAY S. HARRISON, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

604 Barnette, Rm 228
~~FAIRBANKS 99701~~

July 9, 1982

Patrick B. Cole
ASSISTANT BOROUGH ATTORNEY
Fairbanks North Star Borough
P.O. Box 1267
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

RE: Blockage of the old Chena Hot Springs Road

Dear Pat,

Thank you for your June 14, 1982, letter.

Please be advised that the Departments of Natural Resources and Transportation and Public Facilities are, of course, aware of the dispute which arose subsequent to Mr. Wiregeart's blockage of the Chena Hot Springs winter trail. The problem is currently under study by these state agencies and our office.

Sincerely yours,

WILSON L. CONDON
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: 

Larry D. Wood
Assistant Attorney General

LDW:set

cc: Harold A. Cameron
Regional Chief
Right of Way Agent
Department of Transportation
and Public Facilities
2301 Peger Road
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Joe Pinto
Land Management Officer
Division of Land and Water Management
Department of Natural Resources
4420 Airport Way
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Scott A. Burgess
Planning Director
Fairbanks North Star Borough
P.O. Box 1267
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

RECEIVED JUL 12 1982

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES
INTERIOR REGION, RIGHT OF WAY

2301 PECER ROAD
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
(907) 452-1911

June 18, 1982

Re: Horseshoe Downs Subdivision

Mr. Scott A. Burgess
Planning Director
Fairbanks North Star Borough
P. O. Box 1267
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707


Dear Mr. Burgess:

This is in reference to your letter dated June 10, 1982 concerning the blocking of a right of way near the Department of Natural Resources, Horseshoe Downs Subdivision.

This matter is being handled by the Department of Natural Resources and the Attorney General's Office. We are forwarding the original of your letter to the Department of Natural Resources and a copy to Larry Wood, Chief Assistant Attorney General.

Sincerely,

Stephen C. Sisk
Director
Design & Construction


Harold A. Cameron
Regional Chief
Right of Way Agent

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FOREST, LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

4420 AIRPORT WAY
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
PHONE:

July 20, 1982

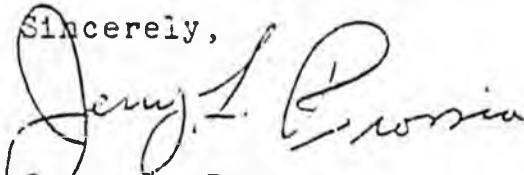
John A. Carlson, Mayor
Fairbanks North Star Borough
P.O. Box 1267
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

Dear Mayor Carlson:

In regards to the blockage of the Old Chena Hot Springs winter trail near Horseshoe Downs Subdivision in Section 33 T.1N., R.4E., F.M. the planning and legal departments of the Fairbanks North Star Borough have requested the State of Alaska to take action to correct the situation.

In concert with the Attorney General's office, the Departments of Transportation and Public Facilities and Natural Resources have thoroughly discussed and evaluated the issue precipitated by Mr. Winegart's realignment of the trail. As noted in the Horseshoe Downs Subdivision plat, the state concurs that this trail is a RS2477 right-of-way, obstruction of which may be abated by court order. However, the state cannot agree that this public trail rises to the status of main or significant arterial thoroughfare, thus justifying expenditure of public funds through state enforcement. As in the case of the multitude of similar public roads within the borough's confines, the state must make selective choice as to which of these rights-of-way warrant serious state attention and state sponsored litigation. When the state presented Horseshoe Downs Subdivision for borough approval, it did no more than note the obvious, given the affidavits which were presented to substantiate the existence of the right-of-way in question. Those parties who are now aggrieved by Mr. Winegart's action should muster their resources and seek a private or judicial resolution of the controversy.

Sincerely,



Jerry L. Brossia
District Manager

cc: See next page

John A. Carlson, Mayor
July 20, 1982
Page 2

cc: Fairbanks North Star Borough:
J. D. Nordale, Borough Attorney
Patrick B. Cole, Assistant Borough Attorney
Scott A. Burgess, Planning Director
Randy R. Rogers, Trail Planner

Department of Transportation:
Steven L. Sisk, Director of Design & Construction
Harold A. Cameron, Chief R/W Agent
Paul Wilde, Assistant R/W Agent

Department of Law:
Larry Wood, Assistant Attorney General

Department of Natural Resources:
Jack Sedwick, Director
Frank Mielke, Chief of Lands

APPENDIX B

Correspondence and Excerpts
Pertaining to Planning Processes
Affecting the Trail

RESOLUTION NO. 80-2

A RESOLUTION PERTAINING TO HORSESHOE DOWNS SUBDIVISION DISPOSAL


Whereas, the "Winter Trail" is a historic trail between Fairbanks and Chena Hot Springs; and

Whereas, the "Winter Trail" is still a continuous entity and is being used by dog mushers, cross country skiers, snowmobiles, horsemen and horseback riders in the annual competitive trail ride and by farmers; and

Whereas, citizen groups in conjunction with the Alaska Division of Lands and the Fairbanks North Star Borough have been effective in establishing protective easements for the "Winter Trail" in the Potlatch Ponds Disposal;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Trails Advisory Commission recommends to the Borough Planning and Zoning Commission that a 20 foot wide easement on each side of the access road within the Horseshoe Downs Subdivision be established for recreational use.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 3d DAY OF November, 1980.



Chairman
Trails Advisory Commission

3. No development shall take place within one-quarter mile of the Chena River.
4. The Department of Fish and Game should be given the opportunity to comment on farm development methods where they cross identified development setbacks on the Little Chena River and Potlatch Creek or public recreation/wildlife habitat lands.

Trails & Recreational Resources

Easements will be used to protect existing trails. All trails identified to be protected are shown on map #2. These trails were identified by the Borough Trails Advisory Commission. Easement widths and nonclearing requirements were established using recommendations from trail users, the borough trails advisory commission and information gathered during the planning process.

Management Guidelines and Considerations

1. Trail easements shall be centerlined surveyed across agricultural disposals. Trail easements will be contained in the Farm Conservation Plan.

2. Trail easements shall not be cleared except,

A. Where trail easements cross fields, a farmer may designate a crossing point every 300 feet or one-half the distance of the parcel if within 600 feet. Crossing points may not exceed 30 feet in width. Crossing points shall be contained in the Farm Conservation Plan.

B. For the maintenance of existing running surface of trail.

3. Where roads and utility easements are established along trails, they will be in addition to the trail easement.

4.. Trail easements shall be 20 feet in width except on the winter trail which has a 100 foot existing right-of-way.

5. Access to public water shall be maintained.

6. Trail easements reserved through remote parcel areas shall be reserved but not surveyed.

7. Individual trail users should apply for trail rights-of-way where new trails are to be established on these lands, this will insure their future protection.

*Some felt
this should
be 155*

*like
20 ft
100 ft*

Classified Lands (public recreation/wildlife habitat)

Lands to be classified public recreation/wildlife habitat constitute a single subunit. These lands will provide protection for identified recreation and wildlife resources within the management unit. Each resource is of equal importance on these lands and does not conflict with the other. Classifications are based on requests by the Department of Fish and Game, previous planning actions, public input and conclusions resulting from this study.

Those lands previously identified but not suitable for agricultural development have also been classified public recreation/wildlife habitat. This is desirable from the standpoint of the Department of Fish and Game as it will increase the available land for moose to wander through in their seasonal migrations. In addition, the amount of expenditure on surveying trail easements will be reduced and potential conflicts between farmers and trail users will diminish.

Management Guidelines and Considerations

1. All land classified public recreation/wildlife habitat shall be left in their natural state except for the following exceptions.

- A. All permitted uses in accordance with 11 AAC 55.160(c) and 11 AAC 55.230.
 - B. Material sales shall be allowed on these lands; however, a material site may not exist within 100 feet of platted or existing roads. Material sites will be subject to all trail easements and nonclearing requirements for trail easements.
2. Trail easements will be established for trails that have been identified by the Fairbanks North Star Borough Advisory Commission where agricultural development is imminent.
 3. Trail easements shall not exceed 30 feet except on R.S. 2477 trails which already have established easement widths.
 4. Material sales will be allowed on public recreation/wildlife habitat lands.
 5. Leasing of public recreation lands for commercial development shall be allowed with approval from the Alaska Division of Parks and the Department of Fish and Game.
 6. Future easements for road rights-of-way and utilities shall be allowed on lands classified public recreation/wildlife habitat.

fairbanks north star borough

p.o. box 1267 520 fifth ave. fairbanks, alaska 99707 907-452-4761



December 8, 1982

Mr. Jerry Brossia, District Manager
Northcentral District
Division of Land and Water Management
4420 Airport Way
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

RE: Little Chena Management Plan

Dear Mr. Brossia:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Little Chena Management Plan in its draft form. We commend your office for the thorough consideration of the Borough's Two Rivers Industrial Site, identifying trails recommended by the Borough Trails Advisory Commission, and providing for a mix of both private and commercial uses of forest resources.

The proposed land classifications have no major conflicts with the existing Borough Comprehensive Plan. As we mentioned in our comments on the Delta-Salcha Area plan, a draft of the Borough Comprehensive Plan Update will be completed on June 30, 1982. The information presented in your plan will be a valuable resource base for us in the completion of the Borough Plan. Once the new plan has been adopted, we will propose changes in the classification of State land within the Borough if changes are deemed necessary.

At the present time the Fairbanks North Star Borough is seriously concerned with several aspects of the draft. The plan proposes the protection of critical resource values in a manner which is not sufficient, and which will lead to severe management problems in the future.

Our comments on the plan can be separated into five basic categories: agricultural disposals; farm conservation plans; access; wetland permits, and trails.

Agricultural Disposals

We understand that specific farm development plans would be difficult to adopt with the present lack of knowledge on agricultural development of

Page 2
Mr. Brossia
December 8, 1982

these lands; nevertheless, we are concerned that no development requirements whatsoever have been proposed. On page 32 of the draft plan, it is stated that "Several farmers in the area have offered evidence to support the suitability of Class IV soils." It would seem that such information, and consultation with local farmers, could at least provide the basis for establishing development requirements.

The lack of farm development plans leads us to ask the question: Can holders of agriculture rights obtain other rights and eventual fee simple ownership of the parcel? Based on Section 5 of the Two Rivers Agricultural Contracts (Interest to be Conveyed), and on Alaska Statute 38.05.069, it appears that fee simple ownership could eventually be obtained on agriculture parcels. If agriculture is determined to be the best use of the land, then the opportunity to obtain for fee simple title to the land must be completely withdrawn. Marginally feasible agriculture production would never be able to economically compete with pressure to subdivide these lands.

Farm Conservation Plans

A second serious problem is the heavy reliance placed on farm conservation plans. The draft plan proposes that wildlife corridor setbacks, trail corridors and their crossing points, and protection of public waterways will all be accomplished by farm conservation plans.

It is unfair and unrealistic to place the responsibility for maintaining wildlife, waterway, and trail corridors on the holders of agricultural parcels. Even if all the requirements for setbacks are fulfilled in the farm conservation plan, there is no guarantee the requirements will be met on the ground. Both the Division of Lands and the Borough will be constantly called upon to investigate and mediate conflict, which result from the situation. The Two Rivers agricultural disposals have already demonstrated this problem.

On page 31 of the draft plan, it is stated that "Before these lands are disposed of, reservations shall be made to properly protect other resource values. These reservations will be in the form of development setbacks and rights-of-way. Official comment from both the Department of Fish and Game and the Borough Trails Advisory Commission (see Appendix) recommend that to properly protect wildlife and trail recreation resources, the corridors should remain in public ownership.

We are not aware of any policy within the Alaska Statutes which prohibits retention of these corridors in State ownership. We believe that the cost of an extra survey line to retain such corridors would be more than offset by providing more clearly defined routes because they would minimize future management conflicts.

Access

The section on agriculture states that before actual disposal of lands takes place, constructable access must be identified. It is not clear how parcel boundaries can be defined without prior knowledge of where proper access will be needed.

The plan also states that access to each parcel will be centerline surveyed. Centerline surveys of roads are not acceptable under the Borough platting regulations.

Finally, the plan states that agricultural parcels will be described by aliquot parts rather than surveyed. There is no guarantee that this will be acceptable under the Borough platting regulations. Requirements for description of each parcel will be decided on the basis of present monumentation, and it may be necessary to survey some parcels in order to comply with Title 17 requirements.

Wetland Permits

The plan states that "...farm contracts should inform the purchaser of the 404 wetland permit requirement". The farm contracts must clearly inform purchasers of the permit requirement, and the possibility of having that permit denied.

Trails

While we prefer that trail corridors be retained in State ownership, we are at least encouraged to see that the easements to be provided on agricultural parcels will be surveyed; and that clearing of the easements will be prohibited. However, while a 20 foot easement provides a legal right for trail users to cross the land, it does not provide for a quality recreational experience. It is also questionable whether a 20 foot greenbelt would withstand windthrow on extremely wet soils. A minimum of 50 feet is necessary where the land is presently in public ownership. If easements must be used, detailed stipulations (such as no fence crossings of the trails) would be necessary. In addition, the State must take the responsibility for ensuring that the easements are kept open. The State must initiate legal action if conditions of the easements are not met, or if the easements are re-aligned or blocked.

The draft plan identifies the trail up Iowa Creek for recreational use. The trail is an R.S. 2477 right-of-way, which provides access to automobiles as well as all other right-of-way users. We question how the State will protect recreational use of the trail if demands are made to upgrade the right-of-way to road standards.


Page 4
Mr. Brossia
December 8, 1982

The section on forestry indicates that identified trails shall be noted in logging plans. The specific measures that are to be taken to protect these trails and their corridors must be clearly spelled out. We recommend retaining greenbelts with a minimum width of 100 feet on forestry lands.

A final concern with the trail corridors provided in the plan relates to access. Legal access to trailheads must be provided in order to prevent trespass on private property.

While the Little Chena Management Plan is well laid out and provides general guidance for the management of State lands, it lacks the necessary detail to adequately define how protection of various resources will be accomplished. We hope these comments will assist you in your efforts to develop a balanced, multiple-use plan. If you have any questions, please contact the Borough Planning Department.

Sincerely,



B. B. Allen
Borough Mayor

BBA/SAB/RRR/skb



M E M O R A N D U M

TO: B.B. Allen, Borough Mayor
FROM: Scott A. Burgess, Planning Director
SUBJECT: Potlatch Ponds wildlife/public preserve proposal
DATE: February 3, 1982

Recommendation: Because state action is held up in court and not imminent, I recommend that the Borough complete the planning processes currently underway (Comprehensive Land Use Plan, Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan) and, since the Potlatch Ponds Preserve is an adopted recommendation, we take any necessary action to insure implementation of the preserve.

The Planning Department staff has recently completed a detailed review of the Potlatch Ponds area in order to comment on the Division of Lands draft "Little Chena Management Plan" (see attached Borough comment letter). This review has shown that Potlatch Ponds is an extremely controversial area with many people favoring designation of the area for wildlife habitat and public recreation while others support development of the area for agriculture. The "Little Chena Management Plan" has been put on "hold" by the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources pending the outcome of the State's appeal to the Supreme Court of a lower court decision which placed an injunction prohibiting the state from proceeding with the Potlatch Ponds agricultural disposal.

The principal basis for the court injunction was that the Division of Lands had proposed Potlatch Ponds for agriculture because of legislative influence rather than following the proper planning procedures to determine the area's suitability for agriculture.

An additional complication of the matter resulted from the fact that the Division of Lands proceeded with the disposal lottery after the disposal had been challenged in court. Until the case is resolved in the Supreme Court, the state has an injunction against proceeding with the disposal while at the same time there are winners of the lottery waiting to receive agricultural rights to the land.

The proposal to reserve a portion of the Potlatch Ponds area for wildlife and public recreation has substantial merit. This may, in fact, be "the highest and best use of the land". However, this is just one critical land use issue which needs to be addressed by both the State and Borough.

Potlatch Ponds
page two

Before the Borough aggressively pursues the matter there are several factors which should be considered. There are other important issues which the Planning Department has identified which need to be discussed with the Department of Natural Resources.

In order to properly address all these concerns it would be best to consolidate them in one letter or meeting with the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources to insure they all receive proper attention. I am now in the process compiling a list of these issues and background information for this purpose. The Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan which proposes the area as a "public preserve" is currently in draft form and has not been reviewed by the Planning Commission nor adopted by the Borough Assembly. The Borough's Comprehensive Land Use Plan update has not been completed and it would be best to see how the preserve proposal fits into the recommendations of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan. In addition, the political implications of opposing the agricultural disposal should be considered.

Because immediate action does not appear to be required at this time, we recommend not requesting designation of the area as a wildlife preserve until it is better understood how the proposal will fit into the above concerns. Until such time as definite action is required, the Borough Planning Department will work closely with the Department of Natural Resources to identify Borough land use needs in general and, specifically, a compromise for which lands could be included in a public preserve and which part of the agricultural disposals would be feasible to proceed with. Any actions by the State and Borough on these lands must be consistent with the Supreme Court decision, the final Borough Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan, and the Borough's Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

Attachment

SAB/RRR/tm

OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES; STATE HISTORICAL, RECREATIONAL,
WILDERNESS TRAILS, WATERWAYS, CAMPSITE SYSTEMS.

SB 9

V. FISCHER/JOSEPHSON

Expands the state system of wilderness trails and campsites to include state historical and recreational trails and waterways designated by Dept. of Natural Resources in consultation with Dept. of Fish and Game and Dept. of Transportation, including those nominated by local governments. Sites designated must be consistent with long-range planning for protection of traditional uses and economic development.

Allows the State to acquire trail sites.

DOT will provide parking/safe access at trailhead. Division of Tourism will prepare informational material.

Requires annual report, including 5-year development plan for the system.

Introduced: 4/10/81
Referred: Resources and Finance

1 IN THE SENATE

BY FISCHER, BENNETT, BRADLEY, HOHMAN,
PARR, STIMSON AND STURGULEWSKI

2 SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 189

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to outdoor recreational facilities;
7 providing for a state historical, recreational, and
8 wilderness trails, waterways, and campsite system;
9 providing for state assistance for acquisition and
10 development of local recreation sites; and providing
11 for an effective date."

12 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

13 * Section 1. AS 41.20.070 is amended to read:

14 Sec. 41.20.070. ESTABLISHMENT. There is established in the state
15 a system of historical, recreational and wilderness trails, waterways,
16 and campsites. The system shall include all state trails, waterways,
17 and campsites designated under AS 41.20.080 and those local government
18 trails, waterways, and campsites nominated by local governments for
19 inclusion in the system which are approved by the commissioner of
20 natural resources. The system shall be administered by the Department
21 of Natural Resources, division of parks.

22 * Sec. 2. AS 41.20.080 is repealed and reenacted to read:

23 Sec. 41.20.080. SELECTION. (a) The Department of Natural Re-
24 sources, in consultation with the Departments of Fish and Game and
25 Transportation and Public Facilities, shall designate a system of
26 historical, recreational and wilderness trails, waterways, and campsites
27 throughout the state. Significant in the selection shall be the scenic,
28 recreational, historic, natural, or cultural qualities of the areas
29 through which the trails and waterways may pass.

1 (b) Trails, waterways, and campsites designated under this
2 section shall

3 (1) serve the recreational needs of a substantial number of
4 people;

5 (2) provide access to areas of historical, natural, or
6 recreational interest, including but not limited to other publically
7 owned land and resources;

8 (3) protect, provide for, or enhance the use and enjoyment
9 of publically owned land or resources by the public;

10 (4) provide linkage with other existing or potential units
11 of the system, including those located on federal or municipal land;

12 (5) contribute to the development of tourism;

13 (6) be included in an existing state or local government
14 capital improvement plan; or

15 (7) be otherwise consistent with long-range planning for
16 recreation, tourism, preservation of historical landmarks, protection
17 of traditional uses, or economic development.

18 (c) When practicable, trails designated to be part of this system
19 should follow traditional routes. When a trail is designated for its
20 historic value, the historic route shall be designated as the official
21 Alaska trail system unit. However, the commissioner may alter the
22 historic route if changing natural conditions of the land have rendered
23 the historic route infeasible or if portions of an historic route
24 cannot be located or the existing land status necessitates certain
25 rerouting to make the trail whole.

26 (d) The Department of Natural Resources may acquire the trail
27 sites selected under this section by grant, gift, purchase, lease,
28 dedication or prescription and hold them in the name of the state.
29 However, nothing in this chapter requires the transfer of title to land

1 within an existing or proposed unit of the system from a municipality
2 to the state or the transfer of maintenance or management responsibili-
3 ties except as may be contained in an agreement between the parties.
4 The Department of Natural Resources is also authorized to enter into
5 cooperative management agreements with federal agencies, municipal
6 governments, and private land owners to carry out the purposes of
7 AS 41.20.070 - 41.20.125.

8 (e) Trails, waterways, or campsites designated or acquired under
9 this section shall contain sufficient reservations of land to provide
10 for the purposes for which the unit is established.

11 (f) Money appropriated by the legislature to carry out the pur-
12 poses of AS 41.20.070 - 41.20.125 may be expended on any units within
13 the system, including portions of the system owned by municipalities,
14 and may be spent on management, maintenance, and administration of
15 existing units and planning or acquisition of proposed units. In
16 accordance with appropriations, the Department of Natural Resources,
17 division of parks, shall make payments to municipalities for these
18 purposes.

19 * Sec. 3. AS 41.20.090 is amended to read:

20 Sec. 41.20.090. UNIFORM MARKERS [MARKER]. The commissioner of
21 natural resources shall establish a uniform comprehensive statewide
22 system of markers [MARKERS] for the historical, recreational, and wilder-
23 ness trails, waterways, and campsites system, including appropriate in-
24 formation of historical, geological, biological, or other significance.

25 * Sec. 4. AS 41.20.100 is amended to read:

26 Sec. 41.20.100. REGULATIONS. The commissioner of natural re-
27 sources shall adopt [PROMULGATE] regulations concerning the use, manage-
28 ment, development, and administration of the trails and for the inclu-
29 sion of local government trails within the system. The commissioner

1 shall also adopt regulations relating to payments of money to municipi-
2 palities (under AS 41.20.080(f)) to carry out the purposes of AS 41.-
3 20.070 - 41.20.125.

4 * Sec. 5. AS 41.20 is amended by adding a new section to read:

5 Sec. 41.20.105. TRAILS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA. The Department
6 of Natural Resources may enter into cooperative agreements with local
7 governments for the acquisition, development, and marking of trails
8 within the local government area.

9 * Sec. 6. AS 41.20.110 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

10 (c) In accordance with plans developed jointly with the division
11 of parks, the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities shall
12 develop and construct trail heads to serve the trail system, and shall
13 develop and provide for safe and adequate public access to waterways in
14 the system. The Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
15 shall incorporate these trailheads and means of access to waterways in
16 the design and development of all state highway projects which affect
17 the system.

18 * Sec. 7. AS 41.20 is amended by adding new sections to read:

19 Sec. 41.20.115. INFORMATIONAL MATERIAL. The division of tourism
20 shall prepare informational material for state and national distribu-
21 tion promoting the use of state historical, recreational, and wilder-
22 ness trails, waterways, and campsites and shall coordinate this promo-
23 tional material with information and advertising promoting tourism to
24 state parks and historical sites.

25 Sec. 41.20.122. GRANTS AND ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. (a)
26 There is established a financial and technical assistance program to
27 aid local governments in the acquisition and development of outdoor
28 recreation sites and facilities. The program shall be administered by
29 the Department of Natural Resources, division of parks.

*deleted
in 5B9*

1 (b) Subject to the availability of money appropriated for the
2 purpose, the division of parks shall provide up to 75 percent of the
3 cost of acquisition and development of outdoor recreation sites and
4 facilities. The local government is required to provide at least 25
5 percent of the project cost as a condition of state assistance.

6 (c) Applications for recreational assistance shall be solicited
7 from local governments on an annual statewide basis, and available
8 money shall be allocated to local applicants in accordance with policies
9 and regulations adopted by the division of parks.

10 (d) At least two percent of the money appropriated to the division
11 of parks for the assistance program under this section shall be used to
12 employ staff within the division to assist local governments in planning
13 park and recreation lands, preparing applications for grants under this
14 section, and improving local recreation opportunities.

15 Sec. 41.20.125. REPORT. By the first Monday in January of each
16 year the division of parks shall file with the governor and the legis-
17 lature a report showing trails, waterways, and campsites included in
18 the system, arrangements made or entered into for use, development,
19 maintenance, or marking of units within the system, and money expended
20 or committed for these purposes. The division shall prepare and main-
21 tain a five-year development plan which shall be included in its annual
22 report each year.

23 * Sec. 8. This Act takes effect July 1, 1981.
24
25
26
27
28
29

SSSB 189, TRAILS BILL
SUMMARY OF NOMINATIONS

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

*a detailed list of individual
projects + costs was attached*



THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU

CAPITAL OF ALASKA

155 SOUTH SEWARD ST. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

January 12, 1981

Representative Mike Miller
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Miller:

Pursuant to your phone conversation with Parks and Recreation staff on January 5, 1981 in regards to legislation for statewide trails, Parks and Recreation Director Jim Hall has supplied the following estimates for proposed future CBJ trail needs:

Mendenhall River Greenbelt	\$1,500,000
Phase III Treadwell Ditch Trail	300,000
Bike Trails	3,900,000
Urban Walking Trails	260,000
Equestrian Trails	100,000
	<u>\$6,060,000</u>

Please feel free to call if you should have additional questions.

Sincerely,

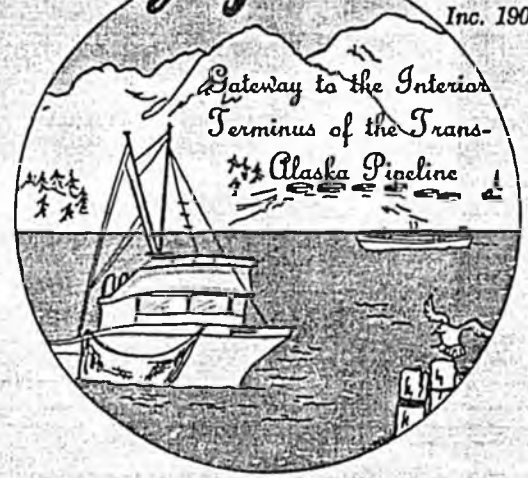
Carlton Laird
Manager

cc: Jim Hall
Art Hartenberger
Mayor Overstreet
Ernie Polley

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

COST

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



May 1, 1981

VALDEZ PARKS & RECREATION

Senator Vic Fisher
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

RE: SPONSER SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL 189

Dear Senator Fisher;

In response to your request Thursday afternoon during the Senate Resource Committee Teleconference Hearing regarding the above referenced Bill, please find enclosed herewith items pertinent to the needed input.

For your reference I feel some additional detailed information is necessary at this time. You can rest assured that this community will be applying for specific projects when the appropriate time comes. As part of our legislative priorities in applying for a portion of available State to Municipal/City grants, two items were from the Parks & Recreation Department. The Gold Creek Hiking trail, which was the number two priority item on the Valdez five year trail plan composed in 1978, has an estimated development cost in the amount of \$100,000. The second trail item requested for funding is a cross country ski trail net-work in the vicinity of the downtown Valdez area and has a development cost figure of \$150,000. Our number three priority trail in reference to the five year trail plan, is the historical Glacier Trail commencing near tide water, then leading along the north side of the Valdez airport to the Valdez Glacier campground. This item incorporates the construction of a visitor turn-out/parking on the Richardson Highway which is considered the westerly terminous of the trail. The rehabilitation of the westerly mile of the trail is considered to be the most difficult portion. Our estimate for this project is \$50,000 for the trail and \$150,000 for the highway turn-out. I might note at this time the highway turn-out is in tidal wet lands, but does fall with-in the existing right-of-way limits.

SPONSER SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL 189

Page 2

We have three other trails presently listed in our five year plan. However, due to a lack of assessment and working out specific details as to land status, etc., these items will be incorporated at a later date.

We appreciate the opportunity to be included in your progress of the referenced Bill. If you should need further data or explanation, please do not hesitate to call on us.

This letter is intended as only advisory.

Sincerely,



Barney M. Meyring, Commissioner
Valdez Parks & Recreation Commission

Encl: Exhibit TP-81

c/c: Mayor Steve McAlpine
Marty Rutherford
Valdez P-n-R Commission

CITY OF SEWARD



P. O. BOX 337
SEWARD, ALASKA 99664

CITY MANAGER	224 5214
COMPTROLLER	224-5216
INFORMATION	224-5215
CITY POLICE	224-5201

March 10, 1981

Senator Vic Fischer
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Fischer,

RE: SB 189, An Act providing for a state historical, recreational and wilderness trails, waterways, and campsite system.

I'm pleased to see the introduction of this bill into the State Senate. I feel that there is a definite need for a uniform trail system within the state. In addition to funding acquisition, development and maintenance, I feel that it is equally important to provide technical assistance to communities (particularly small ones) interested in developing a trail system close to home. As the price of fuel continues to go up, I feel that there will be a continuing trend toward recreation closer to home. Henceforth, the burden of providing trails and campsites will fall more heavily upon the municipality. The average small community does not have access to the expertise necessary to engineer a trail through often complex ecosystems.

The City of Seward has just completed construction of a 3/4 mile trail (actual labor was done by the Young Adult Conservation Corps) within the City limits; it is the first "official" trail to exist in Seward. It travels through some low lying land and there were seven bridges (some very small) constructed over swampy areas and creeks. At present, brochures describing the trail are being printed up for distribution to the Information Cache and various hotels within the City. It is hoped that tourists will take advantage of the proximity of the trail to the downtown area (about 8 blocks). In addition, the Forest Service is planning to provide a naturalist two days a week on a regular basis for guided tours through the area. The trail is scenic, contains diverse plant life, and is an area where small scale mining activity once took place.

Trail preservation or maintenance would be the main concern of the City in regard to this trail (named Two Lakes Trail). Trailhead construction is another possibility, as nothing has been done yet other than providing a limited place to park. Restrooms at the trailhead would fill a definite need.

Probable maintenance costs of this trail would not exceed \$500 per year, and could be considerably less. Construction of a trailhead and restrooms could be accomplished for probably \$7,000. Additional maintenance for the restrooms could cost \$200 per year.

In addition, the City of Seward and the Seward Chamber of Commerce support construction of a trail to Caines Head State Park from Seward. Caines Head is an area of historical significance as well as scenic beauty. Unfortunately, there is no access to this park except by water, and even then there is no dock to tie up to. To make the area accessible to the many tourists who visit Seward in the summer, as well as year round residents, would require land access. Construction of a 5 mile trail to Caines Head from Tonsina Creek would cost roughly \$400,000. Annual trail maintenance would run around \$2,000 a year thereafter.

There are other potential trail sites around Seward. In the 1930's, the Civilian Conservation Corps built several fine trails in the area. One leads into Paradise Valley from the railroad tracks (approx. 17 miles from Seward), to Paradise Lakes and out to the end of Ptarmigan Lake. From there, a hiker can travel down the Ptarmigan Creek trail and out to the highway at mile 23. The CCC trail has not been maintained for over 40 years and is badly overgrown in areas, although parts of it can be followed for miles. It leads through some beautiful country that is otherwise inaccessible except by aircraft. I would like to see this trail revamped so that more people could enjoy the area.

I sincerely hope that this bill passes, as I feel there is a definite need for a system of this nature within the state. If I can be of further assistance, please contact me.

Sincerely,



Christy A Moeller
Recreation Director
City of Seward

Phone: (907) 424-3237
or 424-3238

CITY OF CORDOVA

Box 1210 602 Railroad Ave.

CORDOVA, ALASKA 99574

"The Friendly City"

Reply to:

March 6, 1981

Senator V. Fischer
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

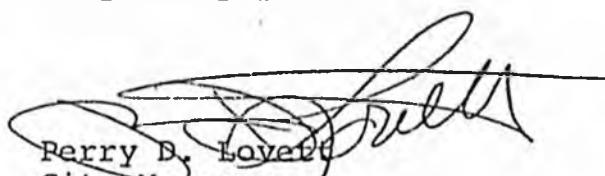
Dear Senator Fischer:

In response to your recent letter, the City of Cordova developed a trails program in 1978 consisting of 8360 lineal feet of asphaltic or Portland cement trails (cement was included in cost estimate as Cordova has two concrete plants but must wait for major asphaltic paving projects to have a contractor bring in a plant). This would provide a paved trail from the Alaska marine ferry terminal into town via Cannery Row, the small boat harbor, Harborview Park, Civic Center, swimming pool then all the way out to the Odiak Camper Park. Another trail would go past the schools and terminate at the ski hill. It is envisioned that the Dept. of Transportation and Public Facilities would provide trails along the historical Copper River Highway (former roadbed for the Copper Railroad), by Sheridan Glacier to terminate at Child's Glacier and the Million Dollar Bridge.

The cost of the City footpath and trail system is estimated to cost \$141,640.00.

We appreciate your efforts to make the footpath and trail system a reality. Please advise if we can provide additional information.

Very truly yours,



Perry D. Lovett
City Manager

Enclosure: Cost Estimate

COST ESTIMATE FOR BIKE/TRAIL SYSTEM

Assumption: An eight (8) foot average width tread will be used constructed of Portland cement or asphaltic concrete. In a very few instances, wooden walkways will be utilized. The 1981 average cost per foot including grading, paving and restoration of a buffing property is \$2.00 per square foot. Year 1982 will have an increase to \$2.25 per square foot, and if there is a carryover into 1983 the increase will be \$2.50 per square foot

ESTIMATED costs annually for the project is:

1981 - 4420 LF x 8 = 35360 sq. ft. x \$2.00 = \$70,720.00

1982 - 3940 LF x 8 = 31520 sq. ft. x \$2.25 = \$70,920.00

Total \$141,640.00



CITY OF KETCHIKAN

334 FRONT STREET

P. O. BOX 7300

TELEPHONE 907 225-3111

April 23, 1981

Senator Victor Fischer
Aide Sumner Putman
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Fischer:

Ketchikan requests that allocations for two development projects be included for funding in Senate Bill No. 189.

Harbor View Park: Continued development of a waterfront decked park. Total cost \$282,100.

Existing Funding

\$ 81,050 Federal LWCF Grant:	50% match
40,525 State Bond monies:	25% match
40,525 Local Sales Tax monies:	25% match
<u>\$162,000</u> Original LWCF Grant request	

Proposed Funding

\$ 60,000 Local Sales tax monies:	50% match
(already approved)	
<u>60,000</u> SB 189 monies:	50% match
<u>\$120,000</u> SB 189 total request	

\$282,100 Total Project Costs

This additional allocation will allow the City to add above deck amenities, picnic tables, benches, planters, banners, bus stop shelter and arbor, thus completing project as designed.

Dudley Field Recreation Area: Continued development of an outdoor field sports facility which includes a playing field and four tennis courts.

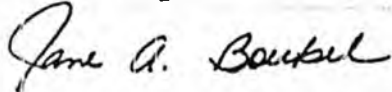
Proposed Funding

\$ 50,000 Local Sales tax monies: (already approved)	25% match
150,000 SB 189 monies:	75% match
<u>\$200,000 SB 189 Total Request</u>	

This allocation will allow the City to add spectator seating for the playing field, landscape the facility, construct four dugouts for player use, and establish a parking area in support of the facility.

We appreciate your inclusion of these requests in SB 189. If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,



Jane A. Boubel, Director
Parks and Recreation Department

JAB:gw



BOX 335

HOMER, ALASKA 99603

April 30, 1981

Senator Victor Fischer
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Fischer:

At the recent teleconference hearings you indicated that you were not in receipt of any projects for the City of Homer's parks acquisition and recreation needs. We do have projects which have been planned and have been submitted to the Land and Water Conservation Fund funding program. These funds are awaiting approval by the L.W.C.F. program and, therefore, we would appreciate them also being considered in your bill.

The City Council has appropriated a total of \$119,000 over the past two years for parkland development and acquisition (all of this is local tax money and does not include any federal or state grants).

The city is developing one park on its own with local volunteer help, and the city has contributed \$39,000 to an L.W.C.F. grant of \$156,000 to help acquire another local park in the downtown area.

I was told by the Division of Parks that any funding that accompanies your bill would be distributed according to priorities already set up by the L.W.C.F. allocation process. This would seem to be a reasonable process. However, I will also indicate to you our funding needs so that if the intent of the bill was to directly allocate funds, we will be on your list.

1. Proposal to acquire a pocket park in downtown Homer (Map 1).

Total Requested \$155,000
 Total Local Match \$ 38,500

This was requested in 1980, and we are on the L.W.C.F.'s priority list when funds become available.

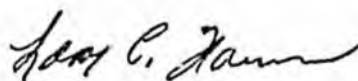
2. Proposal to develop Beluga Lake Park (Maps 2 and 3).

Total Requested \$160,000
 Local Match - The value of the land to be donated to the city by a private individual; present market value is approximately \$40,000.

This park will allow public access to Beluga Lake for ice skating, picnicing, and recreation. It is centrally located in town and would be used by a wide variety of individuals including tourists. We are in the process of finalizing the development plans for this park.

To develop a fiscal note for the municipal assistance portion of this bill, you may want to obtain the funding priorities from the Division of Parks. The first \$155,000 of this proposal is already on that list. The \$160,000 will be on the list shortly.

Very truly yours,



Larry C. Farnen
 City Manager

LCF/RK/pb

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April 9, 1981

Senator Vic Fischer
Alaska State Legislature
Committee on Resources
Subcommittee on Parks and Trails
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Fischer:

Regarding your inquiry in relation to Senate Bill 189 -- in which you requested costs for acquiring, developing, and preserving wilderness and recreational trails in or near our community -- the following information was taken from the Kodiak Island Borough Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan (although this plan was completed in June 1979, it was never formally adopted by the borough):

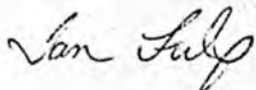
<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>JURISDICTION</u>	<u>DEVELOP</u>	<u>MAINTAIN</u>
Street Walking/Bike Trails on existing streets -- signage only, 2.5 miles	City/Borough	\$10K	\$1K/yr
Bike Trails -- Coast Guard Base to Monashka Bay, 6-12 miles	City/Borough	\$100K/mi	\$1K/mi/yr
Pearson Cove Walking Trail, 1.5 miles	City	\$50K	\$1.2K/yr
Pillar Mountain Hiking Trail, 6 miles	City/Borough	\$200K	\$2.4K/yr
Pillar Creek Hiking Trail, 3 miles	City/Borough	\$100K	\$1.2K/yr
Island Lake Walking Trail, 1.5 miles	Borough	\$50K	\$1.2K/yr

April 9, 1981
Page Two

Spruce Cape District Park Hiking Trail, 3 miles	City/Borough	\$100K	\$1.2K/yr
Fort Abercrombie State Park Historic Trail, 3 miles	State	\$100K	\$1.2K/yr

Please forgive the lateness of our reply.

Sincerely,



Ian Fulp, Director
Parks and Recreation

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE - CIP - 1
DEPARTMENT CAPITAL NEEDS ANALYSIS

Department
Cultural and Recreational Services
Program Category
Anchorage Parks and Recreation Service Area

PAGE 74

POLICY GOALS

Provide a wide range of cultural and recreational opportunities to all segments of the community. (From Goals and Objectives - Comprehensive Plan)

- Objectives:
- A balance between parkland acquisition and development will be maintained, except where minimum standards of park area have not been met, emphasis will be on acquisition.
 - Use will be made of publicly owned open space.
 - Marginal lands and geological hazard area will be used for recreation and open space.
 - Separate areas for mechanized and non-mechanized recreational use will be sought.
 - Efforts toward establishing greenbelts on all streams will be pursued.
 - The establishment of a comprehensive trail system will be emphasized.

Resource Documents: Parks, Recreation and Open Space Standards Policies and Guidelines for Development, and park plans for Spenard, Muldoon, Sand Lake, Rabbit Creek/Hillside, Chester Creek, Campbell Creek, Rabbit Creek, City area and Trail Plan.

SIX-YEAR DEPARTMENT GOALS AND STRATEGY

During the coming six years, this Division will concentrate on securing, for each neighborhood, the minimum acreage of park land according to the guidelines cited above under Resource Documents. Development of recreational facilities will be done in some areas. Concentration will be on rehabilitation of existing facilities. Development will be tempered according to the capacity of the maintenance section of Parks and Recreation to take care of existing facilities and the ability and willingness of the Municipality to fund additional maintenance personnel and equipment. The extension of the trail system to provide for both summer and winter uses will be a primary activity. A permanent use area for motorized recreational equipment will be sought. The establishment of a Public Lands Conservancy Foundation will be encouraged to acquire and hold land for public purposes which is beyond the fiscal capability of the Municipality.

PRIORITY CRITERIA

- Mayor's Policy Guidelines
- Assembly Policy
- Advisory Commission/Community Input
- Standards Community Balance
- Availability of Grant Funds
- State land selection program
- Bond Fund Constraints

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE - CIP - 1
DEPARTMENT CAPITAL NEEDS ANALYSIS

Department
Cultural and Recreational Services
Program Category
Anchorage Parks and Recreation Land Acquisition

POLICY GOALS

Expand the Municipality's Park System as nearly as possible to Municipal standards as contained in Parks Recreation and Open Space Standards, Policies and Guidelines for Development, while keeping within the limits of the current fiscal policy.

SIX-YEAR DEPARTMENT GOALS AND STRATEGY

- Secure an average of three new neighborhood parks per year.
- Secure at least one new community park every other year.
- Secure greenbelts along creeks by whatever means possible.
- Secure Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS) grants for one new park area per year.

PRIORITY CRITERIA

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Fiscal Constraints | Availability of Grant Funds |
| Mayor's policy guidelines | Availability of State Selection lands |
| Commission/Assembly/Public Input | |
| Demographic/Geographic Studies | |

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE - CIP - 2
EXISTING CAPITAL BUDGET SUMMARY

Department
Cultural and Recreational Services
Project Category Anchorage
Parks and Recreation Land Acquisition

EXISTING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BUDGET/PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING PRIOR YEAR

PROJECT TITLE/COST CENTER	Original CIB Cost Est.	Total Current Funding	EXPLANATION/STATUS
Campbell Creek Greenbelt 449004 thru 27, 40, 42, 45 and 52		2,974	29 parcels active in 1979; HCERS and State Grants of \$600,000 included; three parcels are in condemnation; five are yet to be acquired; target date 10/80.
Fish Creek Greenbelt 449029, 30, 41 and 49.		432	4 parcels active in 1979; HCERS and State Grants of \$160,000 included; complete except for 1 parcel in condemnation.
Taku School Site 449032		139	In condemnation; \$40,000 additional in 1980 CIB; target date 9/1/80.
Fairview at 13th 449033		100	Completed; \$18,700 transferred to 449058, unprogrammed authorization.
Seppala Site 449034		617	Completed; \$550 transferred to 449058, unprogrammed authorization.
Central Spenard 449035		1,013	HCERS and State funds of \$722,000 are included; target date - 11/80.
Creekside Park Site 449037		323	HCERS and State funds of \$187,000 are included; in condemnation.
Goose Lake - Wester 449038		315	Status in limbo. Court deciding.
Midnight Sun - Lingo 449039		61	Completed; \$500 transferred to 449058, unprogrammed authorization.
O'Malley Park 449044		143	Completed; \$800 transferred to 449058, unprogrammed authorization.
Bentzen Lake 449054		123	Completed; \$300 transferred to 449058, unprogrammed authorization.
Spenard and Chester Creek 449056		0	\$40,000 transferred to development; \$150,000 to be available in 1980 CIB.
Unprogrammed Authorization 449058		0	Received \$42,550 from other cost centers.
Chester Cr. Tr. Rend zvous 449059		6	Completed; \$2,800 transferred to 449058, unprogrammed authorization.
Wonder Park Corridor 449060		38	Completed; \$7,100 transferred to 449058, unprogrammed authorization.

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE - CIP - 2
EXISTING CAPITAL BUDGET SUMMARY

Department
Cultural and Recreational Services
Project Category Anchorage
Parks and Recreation Land Acquisition

EXISTING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BUDGET PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING PRIOR YEAR

PROJECT TITLE/COST CENTER	Original CIB Cost Est.	Total Current Funding	EXPLANATION/STATUS
Mt. View Military Site 449061		1	Completed; Lease of land; \$500 transferred to 449058, unprogrammed authorization.
DeLong Lake Site 449062		11	Completed; \$11,000 transferred to 449058, unprogrammed authorization.
Rabbit Creek Greenbelt 449063		447	HCRS and State Grants of \$407,000 awarded; target date 6/81.
Nash Site 49PA01		1	Completed; donation of land; cost for processing \$536.
Romig Park Site 49PA02		1	Completed; donation of land; cost for processing \$982.
Campbell School Vest Pocket 49PA03		45	Completed; supplement to CDBG; \$300 transferred to 449058, unprogrammed authorization.
Northwood School 49PA04		3	Funds to supplement CDBG acquisition of \$404,000.
<u>State CIP Grants</u>			
DeLong Lake 461500		200	Completed acquisition, \$186,370; awaiting bids for removal/demolition of abandoned structure.
Sand Lake 461600		100	10% complete. An appraisal has been ordered. Additional funding will be necessary
<u>1980 Projects</u>			
1980 CIB Projects	4,140	3,180	Bonds approved 10/79. Prioritized list of projects for inclusion in 1980 first bond sale developed. Acquisition list by priority and start date forwarded to Property Management Division. Further action deferred pending sale of bonds. Bond sale expected in May since State assistance is assured in meeting interest rate demand.

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
CAPITAL PROJECT CATEGORY SUMMARY

DEPARTMENT-UTILITY: CULTURAL & RECREATIONAL S PROJECT CATEGORY: PARK ACQUISITION

	THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS						FUTURE PROJECT COST	PRIOR YEARS APPROP	TOTAL PROJECT COST
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986			
CAPITAL INVESTMENT COSTS									
PLANNING AND DESIGN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
LAND AND R.O.W.	8,460	4,220	6,020	5,830	5,310	5,660	35,500		
CONSTRUCTION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
INTERFUND CHARGES	1,215	730	1,150	1,100	1,000	1,070	6,265		
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
TOTAL	9,675	4,950	7,170	6,930	6,310	6,730	41,765	0	41,765
SOURCE OF FUNDS									
							TOTAL FUNDS	REIMBUR SABLES	NON-REIM BURSABLES
G.O. BONDS AUTH	0								
G.O. BONDS UNAUTH		2,260	3,960	2,530	2,690	2,665	14,105	0	
REVENUE BONDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
FEDERAL GRANT	925	0	0	0	0	0	925	925	
STATE GRANT	5,750	2,690	3,210	4,400	3,620	4,065	23,735	23,735	
CONTRIBUTIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
OPERATING REV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
OTHER	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,000		
TOTAL	9,675	4,950	7,170	6,930	6,310	6,730	41,765	24,660	17,105

OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE COST ESTIMATE							OPERATING BUDGET UNITS WITH MAJOR IMPACTS	
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986		
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	0	2	6	11	17	24	4450	
OPERATING REVENUES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NET OPERATING COST	0	2	6	11	17	24	0	

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE -- CIP - 4
 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Department Cultural and Recreational Services		Account Code 0461-4490							
Program Category Anchorage Parks and Recreation Acquisition		Project Category Parkland Acquisition							
PROJECT TITLE	TOTAL PROJECT COST						BONDS	OTHER LOCAL	STATE OR FEDERAL FUNDS
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G.O. <input type="checkbox"/> REV		
THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS									
Completion of 1980 Programs	200								200
Contingency Land Fund	260	360	420	430	450	500	960	260	1,200
Neighborhood/Vest Pocket Parks	3,605	1,100	1,850	1,380	1,330	1,500	2,565	740	7,360
Community Parks	1,590	780	1,660	1,500	570		2,100	1,000	3,000
Special Facility Areas	675	770	860	880	900	990	1,575	500	3,000
Chester Creek Greenbelt	2,205	970	1,020	1,440	990	940	3,365		4,200
Rabbit Creek Greenbelt	835	970	1,120	1,300	1,500	1,100	2,325	500	4,000
Fish Creek Greenbelt	405		240		570		415		800
Turnagain Arm Bluff Corridor						1,700	800		900
TOTALS	9,875	4,950	7,170	6,930	6,310	6,730	14,105	3,000	24,660