

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1985-1986 86/2

3266

HJUD

HB 44

142

(21) Security Bay

Unsurveyed state owned lands and waters as described below:

Township 58 South, Range 70 East, Copper River Meridian:

Section 1: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

Section 2: S $\frac{1}{2}$

Section 11: N $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

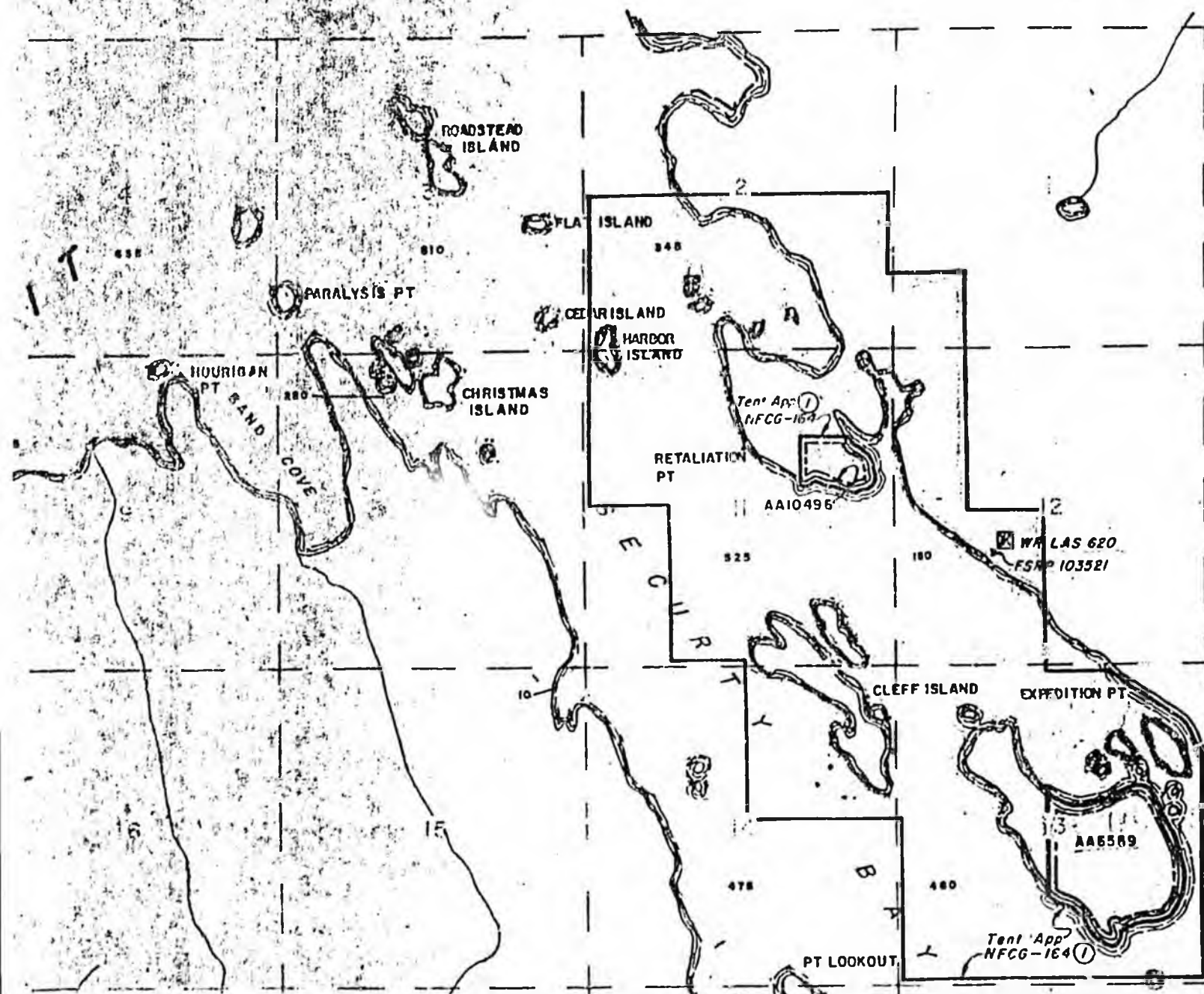
Section 12: W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

Section 13: All of the unnamed islands.

Section 14: NE $\frac{1}{4}$

Subject to all valid existing rights including regional Historic Place application AA-6569, Parcel A, and the right to adjudicate and grant Forest Service Preference 103521.

58 S RANGE 70 E OF THE COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN, A



SECURITY BAY

Security Bay

- (1) Proposed bill did not include E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 12. We added that part to encompass the entire Tentative Approval. Also, in Section 13 we received only "all of the unnamed islands."
- (2) FSRP 103521 of Ernie Rodgers and allotment AA 6569 and Historic Site AA 10496 were reserved.
- (3) Tidelands and submerged lands were included for park management purposes.
- (4) Subject to valid existing rights.
- (5) Selection was made for public and private recreation purposes.
- (6) Selection contains approximately 500 acres.

(22) Petersburg Creek

State owned lands and waters as described below:

Township 58 South, Range 79 East, Copper River Meridian

Section 18: S $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Section 19: N $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Section 20: All;

Section 29: Tracts A and B and Blocks 1 and 2 of Petersburg Creek,  
Alaska Subdivision.

Subject to valid existing rights including Lot 5 of Section 18.

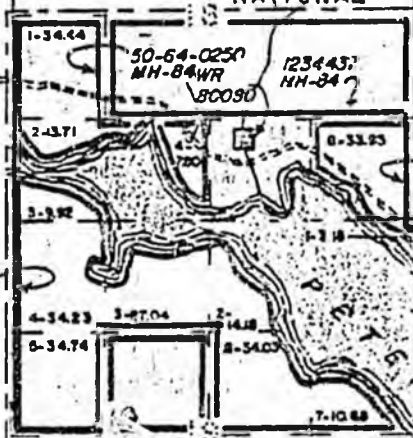
ISLAND

LINDENBERG

NATIONAL

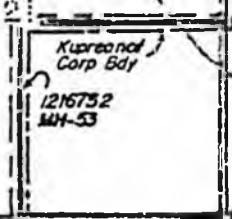
FOREST

BOUNDARY



50-64-0250  
MH-84

1234417  
MH-84



SEE SEC

- ATS 134
- ATS 496
- ATS 250
- ATS 512
- ATS 517
- USS 2478
- USS 2479
- USS 2480
- USS 2481
- USS 1209
- USS 1563

- ATS 9
- USS 1168
- USS 1252A
- USS 1252
- USS 282

SEE SEC SU.

SEE SEC SUPPL PLAT

SEE SEC SUPPL PLAT

Trk. Port #48  
0230E ?

KUPREANOF

USS 2867

- ATS 793
- ATS 767
- ATS 595
- ATS 234
- ATS 134
- ATS III
- ATS 9
- ATS 187
- ATS 112
- ATS 794
- ATS 110
- USS 2867
- USS 2651
- USS 2499
- USS 1173
- USS 284
- USS 283
- USS 1477

- USS 283
- USS 1252A

SEE SEC SUPPL PLAT

SEE SEC SUPPL PLAT

4-30.11  
50' R/W  
Power Proj. 2  
MITKOF

PETERSBURG-CREEK

## Petersburg Creek

- (1) The original purpose of the state selection was to produce revenue for support of the state mental health program. Legislation has since changed the designation to General Grant lands.
- (2) The S $\frac{1}{2}$  of Section 29 and the N $\frac{1}{2}$  of Section 32 are not recommended for inclusion within the proposed park boundaries due to potential use conflicts with numerous private landowners along the shoreline and 2 privately owned tideland tracts. The state-owned lands in the S $\frac{1}{2}$  of Section 29 are classified Resource Management (Public Recreation Wildlife Habitat) while the N $\frac{1}{2}$  of Section 32 is classified Watershed. While not in park status it is unlikely that further development will take place here in the foreseeable future.
- (3) A land disposal was planned in Section 29 in the 1960's - the Petersburg Creek, Alaska Subdivision was surveyed for that purpose - however the disposal met with local opposition and was dropped. The area has traditionally been used for hunting, fishing and public recreation.
- (4) This proposal includes approximately 1,360 acres of land.

(23) Cape Bingham

Unsurveyed state owned lands and waters as described below:

Township 43 South, Range 54 East, Copper River Meridian

Section 25: S $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Section 35: W $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Section 36: N $\frac{1}{2}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Township 43 South, Range 55 East, Copper River Meridian

Section 31: N $\frac{1}{2}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Section 32: W $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Township 44 South, Range 54 East, Copper River Meridian

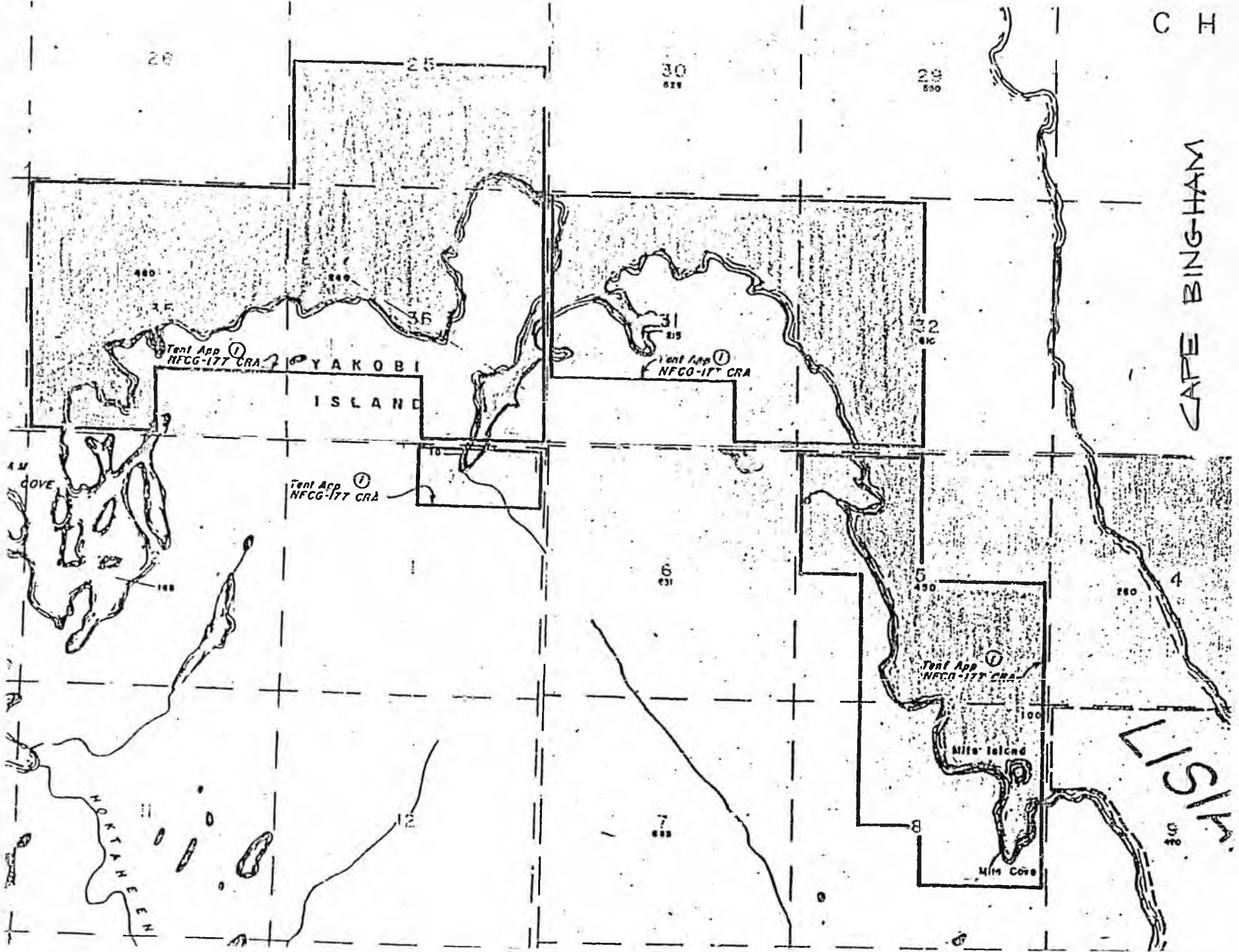
Section 1: N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Township 44 South, Range 55 East, Copper River Meridian

Section 5: S $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

Section 8: E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

Subject to all valid existing rights.



Cape Bingham

- (1) This state selection, on Yakobi Island, is adjacent to the Chicago-Yakobi Island Wilderness area.
- (2) There is no private ownership in the selection boundaries.
- (3) The purpose of the selection was: suitable for prospective recreational area.
- (4) This proposal includes the entire state selection and encompasses 1,150 acres of land.

Traitors Cove (NFCG-144)

- (1) The Traitors Cove state selection was made in 1977 for the purpose of remote, boat oriented private and public recreation.
- (2) Margaret Bay, in the Traitors Cove selection, is the site of a 15 acre, U.S. Forest Service Administrative site, and approximately 21 acre log transfer site, standing log boom, and floating camp. The peak season population is approximately 40.
- (3) Most of the state selection and surrounding area have been clearcut and the U.S.F.S. is actively logging on nearby lands. The state selection is subject to the terms and conditions of the longterm timber sale contract between L.P.K. and the U.S. Forest Service. The contract expires on June 30, 2004.
- (4) The U.S. Coast Pilot cautions that Traitors Cove should be avoided by strangers as the strong tidal currents and rocks make navigation dangerous. Margaret Bay affords the only anchorage in the Cove. A public mooring buoy is located about 50 feet south of the log transfer site.
- (5) This proposal includes the entire selection and encompasses approximately 347 acres of land. The legal description should be rewritten to correspond with the description in the TA document.
- (6) The Southeast Region, Land & Water Management, recommends against establishing a marine park at Traitors Cove because of potential conflicts between logging activities and the boating public. Although undoubtedly the area already receives some recreational use, it does not appear to be a good idea to encourage expanded use of the area for recreation until logging activities and the Forest Service use of the area has ceased. A public mooring buoy is already available at that location.  
  
We also question the desirability of the area as a park due to the extensive clearcuts visible from the water.
- (7) To avoid potential disposal or Marine Park conflicts with the timber contract and to protect the area, the Southeast Region, Land and Water Management recommends the area be classified as Public Recreation Land until the long term timber contract expires in 2004.
- (8) The Department of Natural Resources' official position recommends that Traitors Cove be deleted from the bill.



**HBRA MARINE PARKS**

(13) TAKU HARBOR	688 acres
(14) FUNTER BAY	65 acres
(15) PT. HIGGINS BEACH	70.75 acres
(16) JOE MACE ISLAND	61.80 acres
(17) THOMS LAKE	2,520 acres
(18) THOMS PLACE	1,490 acres
(19) BEECHER PASS	640 acres
(20) DALL BAY	917 acres
(21) SECURITY BAY	515 acres
(22) PETERSBURG CREEK	2,310 acres
(23) CAPE BINGHAM	1,112 acres
(24) TRAITOR'S COVE	362 acres

SUPPORT FOR HB 44 - MARINE PARKS

1. CITY OF KETCHIKAN, RESOLUTION ✓
2. CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, RESOLUTION
3. CITY OF WRANGELL, RESOLUTION ✓
4. CITY OF KUPREANOE ✓
5. BEECHER PASS RESIDENTS COMMITTEE ✓
6. JUNEAU STATE PARKS CITIZENS' ADVISORY BOARD X
7. SITKA STATE PARKS CITIZENS' ADVISORY BOARD X
8. KETCHIKAN STATE PARKS CITIZENS' ADVISORY BOARD ✓
9. U.S. FOREST SERVICE
10. EDITORIAL OF SUPPORT, JUNEAU EMPIRE
11. EDITORIAL OF SUPPORT, KETCHIKAN DAILY NEWS
12. SHEFFIELD ADMINISTRATION (WITH AMENDMENTS PRESENTED)
13. PT BAKER COMMUNITY SUPPORT
14. ALASKA TROLLERS ASSOCIATION
15. AK ENVIRONMENTAL LOBBY
16. League of Women Voters



**City of  
Ketchikan**

334 Front Street  
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901  
907-225-3111

February 13, 1985

Representative John Sund  
Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Sund:

Enclosed is a copy of City of Ketchikan Resolution No. 85-1422 supporting the establishment, expansion and maintenance of a State park facilities at Coast Guard Beach located at Point Higgins, U.S. Survey 3762.

The Ketchikan Gateway Borough Draft Comprehensive Plan, Community Goals to 1990 identifies the need to improve and expand recreation opportunities for the community as outlined in the resolution. Your consideration of this resolution is appreciated.

Sincerely,



Karen Miles, CMC  
City Clerk

Enc.

CITY OF KETCHIKAN, ALASKA  
RESOLUTION NO. 85-1422

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KETCHIKAN, ALASKA, ENDORSING ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE PARK ON STATE LAND KNOWN AS COAST GUARD BEACH LOCATED AT POINT HIGGINS, U.S. SURVEY 3762, AND ESTABLISHING AN EFFECTIVE DATE

WHEREAS, the Ketchikan Gateway Borough Draft Comprehensive Plan, Community Goals to 1990, identifies a need to improve and expand recreation opportunities for the community through policies which would:

- (1) Support the reservation and accessibility of public waterfront and beach properties for recreational enjoyment, and
- (2) Support State retention of State public interest land identified for public recreation until such property is transferred to the Borough for purposes of recreational development and management; and

WHEREAS, the City Council supports the establishment, expansion, and maintenance of State park facilities at Coast Guard Beach at Point Higgins for the citizens of the Ketchikan region as one of the area's prime waterfront recreation sites.

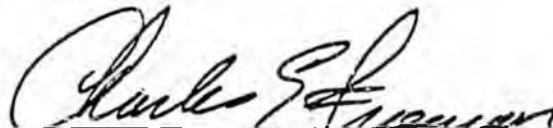
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Ketchikan, Alaska, as follows:

Section 1. The City Council endorses the establishment of a state park on State land known as Coast Guard Beach located at Point Higgins, U.S. Survey 3762.

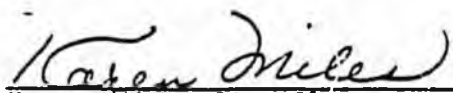
Section 2. The City Clerk is directed to mail a copy of this resolution to: Commissioner Wunnicko, Department of Natural Resources, Pouch M, Juneau, Alaska 99811; Representative John Sund, Representative Robin Taylor, and Senator Robert Ziegler, Pouch V, Juneau, Alaska 99811; and Susan A Dickinson, Chair, Ketchikan Area State Parks Advisory Board, P.O. Box 9493, Ketchikan, Alaska 99901.

Section 3. This resolution is effective immediately upon adoption.

ADOPTED this seventh day of February, 1985.

  
Charles E. Freeman, Mayor

ATTEST:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Karen Miles, City Clerk

K E T C H I K A N      G A T E W A Y      B O R O U G H

Resolution No. 607

A RESOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE  
KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH, ALASKA,  
ENDORING ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE  
PARK ON STATE LAND KNOWN AS COAST  
GUARD BEACH LOCATED AT POINT  
HIGGINS, U.S. SURVEY 3762

R E C I T A L S

A. The Ketchikan Gateway Borough Draft Comprehensive Plan, Community Goals to 1990, identifies a need to improve and expand recreation opportunities for the community through policies which would:

(1) Support the reservation and accessibility of public waterfront and beach properties for recreational enjoyment;

(2) Support State retention of State public interest land identified for public recreation until such property is transferred to the Borough for purposes of recreational development and management.

B. The Assembly supports the establishment, expansion and maintenance of State park facilities at Coast Guard Beach at Point Higgins for the citizens of the Ketchikan region as one of the area's prime waterfront recreation sites.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH, ALASKA, as follows:

Section 1. The Assembly endorses the establishment of a state park on State land known as Coast Guard Beach located at Point Higgins, U.S. Survey 3762

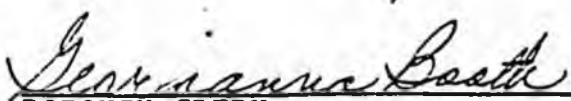
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Section 3. This resolution is effective upon adoption.

ADOPTED this 21st day of January, 1985.

  
BOROUGH MAYOR

ATTEST:

  
BOROUGH CLERK

McCarty  
Bartholomew  
King  
Steward  
Cruise

Voting "No": None  
Absent: Troll  
4 votes required for passage  
Effective date: 1/21/85

K E T C H I K A N    G A T E W A Y    B O R O U G H

Resolution No. 607

A RESOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE  
KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH, ALASKA,  
ENDORING ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE  
PARK ON STATE LAND KNOWN AS COAST  
GUARD BEACH LOCATED AT POINT  
HIGGINS, U.S. SURVEY 3762

R E C I T A L S

A. The Ketchikan Gateway Borough Draft Comprehensive Plan, Community Goals to 1990, identifies a need to improve and expand recreation opportunities for the community through policies which would:

(1) Support the reservation and accessibility of public waterfront and beach properties for recreational enjoyment;

(2) Support State retention of State public interest land identified for public recreation until such property is transferred to the Borough for purposes of recreational development and management.

B. The Assembly supports the establishment, expansion and maintenance of State park facilities at Coast Guard Beach at Point Higgins for the citizens of the Ketchikan region as one of the area's prime waterfront recreation sites.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH ALASKA, as follows:

Section 1. The Assembly endorses the establishment of a state park on State land known as Coast Guard Beach located at Point Higgins, U.S. Survey 3762

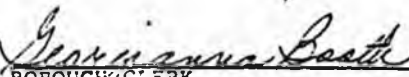
Section 2. The Borough Clerk is directed to mail a copy of this resolution to: Commissioner Wunnicke, Department of Natural Resources, Pouch M, Juneau, Alaska 99811; Representative John Sund, Representative Robin Taylor, and Senator Robert Ziegler, Pouch V, Juneau, Alaska 99811; Susan A. Dickinson, Chair, Ketchikan Area State Parks Advisory Board, P.O. Box 9493, Ketchikan, Alaska 99901.

Section 3. This resolution is effective upon adoption.

ADOPTED this 21st day of January, 1985

  
BOROUGH MAYOR

ATTEST:

  
BOROUGH CLERK

Presented by: The Manager  
Introduced: 03/11/85  
Drafted by: G.L.S.

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA

Serial No. 1089

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE MARINE PARKS

CONCEPT SET OUT IN HOUSE BILL 44.

WHEREAS, the legislature has pending before it House Bill 44 that would set aside state land in various locations throughout Alaska for use as marine parks under the state park system, and

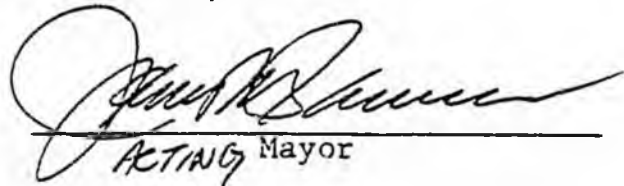
WHEREAS, marine park units in the Juneau area would serve recreational and other marine oriented activities in the Juneau area, and would enhance tourism in the area,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA:

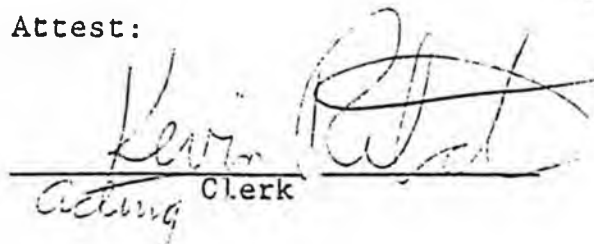
1. That the assembly supports and urges the passage by the legislature of House Bill 44.

2. That the assembly supports the addition to the state park system of a marine unit located in Taku Harbor and a marine unit located somewhere in the Funter Bay area.

Adopted this 11th day of March, 1985.

  
ACTING Mayor

Attest:

  
Acting Clerk

Presented by: The Manager  
Introduced: 03/11/85  
Drafted by: G.L.S.

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA

Serial No. 1089

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE MARINE PARKS

CONCEPT SET OUT IN HOUSE BILL 44.

WHEREAS, the legislature has pending before it House Bill 44 that would set aside state land in various locations throughout Alaska for use as marine parks under the state park system, and

WHEREAS, marine park units in the Juneau area would serve recreational and other marine oriented activities in the Juneau area, and would enhance tourism in the area,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA:

1. That the assembly supports and urges the passage by the legislature of House Bill 44.

2. That the assembly supports the addition to the state park system of a marine unit located in Taku Harbor and a marine unit located somewhere in the Funter Bay area.

Adopted this            day of            , 1985.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

Attest:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk

Presented by: The Manager  
Introduced: 03/11/85  
Drafted by: G.L.S.

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA

Serial No. 1089

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE MARINE PARKS

CONCEPT SET OUT IN HOUSE BILL 44.

WHEREAS, the legislature has pending before it House Bill 44 that would set aside state land in various locations throughout Alaska for use as marine parks under the state park system, and

WHEREAS, marine park units in the Juneau area would serve recreational and other marine oriented activities in the Juneau area and would enhance tourism in the area,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA:

1. That the assembly supports and urges the passage by the legislature of House Bill 44.

2. That the assembly supports the addition to the state park system of a marine unit located in Taku Harbor and a marine unit located somewhere in the Funter Bay area.

Adopted this            day of            , 1985.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

Attest:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk

CITY OF WRANGELL, ALASKA

RESOLUTION NO. 02-85-216

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY  
OF WRANGELL, ALASKA, IN SUPPORT OF THE  
ESTABLISHMENT OF A MARINE PARK SYSTEM  
ON WRANGELL ISLAND.

WHEREAS, House Bill No. 44 introduced on January 14, 1985 in the Legislature of The State of Alaska's Fourteenth Legislature, first session, for and act entitled: "An Act establishing additional state land as marine park units of the state park system"; and,

WHEREAS, under State of Alaska Statue No. 41 entitled "Public Resources", under Article 3. Alaska Marine Parks, section 41.21.300. Declaration of Purpose, it is stated, "The purpose is to establish, subject to valid existing rights, the state-owned or acquired land and water described as marine park units of the Alaska state park system; and,

WHEREAS, the primary purposes in establishing the land and water areas described as marine park units of the Alaska state park system are to maintain natural, cultural, and scenic values; maintain fish and wildlife resources and lawful existing uses of these resources; promote and support recreation and tourism in the state; and,

WHEREAS, it is further stated, "The commissioner of natural resources shall permit adequate and feasible access across state land within a marine park unit of the Alaska state park system to and from private land within or outside a unit; and,

WHEREAS, under Section 41.21.302, paragraph (c) it is stated, "The commissioner of natural resources shall give written notice and consult with the Department of Fish and Game, proximately located municipalities of the state, proximately located land owners, the United States Forest Service, organizations concerned with conservation, recreation, and tourism and other interested parties during the preparation of a management plan for a marine park unit of the Alaska state park system; and,

WHEREAS, under paragraphs (d) and (e) it states, "The commissioner of natural resources may not restrict the exercise of fishing, hunting, or trapping rights permitted under law or under the regulation of the Board of Fisheries or the Board of Game within a marine park unit of the facilities within the marine park unit under terms and conditions that ensure that the development is compatible with Alaska Marine Park designation; and,

WHEREAS, under section 41.21.302, paragraph (h) it further states, "Nothing under Article 3, Alaska Marine Parks, precludes the use of or access to privately owned land or mineral claims and leases.

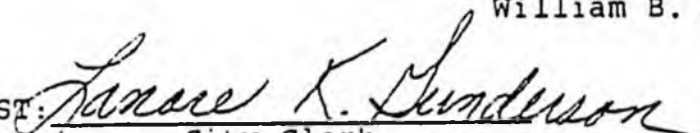
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WRANGELL, ALASKA: the Council supports the establishment of Marine Park systems on Wrangell Island in the designated areas of Thoms Lake and Thoms Place under the terms set forth above as excerpted from The State of Alaska Statute No. 41, Article 3. Alaska Marine Parks, Sections 41.21.300 and 41.21.302.

PASSED AND APPROVED FEBRUARY 26, 1985



William B. Privett, Mayor

ATTEST:



Lorraine K. Henderson  
City Clerk

7

CITY OF KUPREANOF ALASKA

Post Office Box 50  
Petersburg, Alaska 99833

August 7, 1981

Mayor Kito  
and Petersburg City Council  
City of Petersburg  
Petersburg, Alaska

Re: Cooperative Resolution  
between the Cities of  
Kupreanof and Petersburg

Dear Mayor Kito and City Council Members:

On July 31, 1981 the City of Kupreanof passed the enclosed Resolution pertaining to the protection of certain areas within and adjacent to the City of Kupreanof. A map indicating those areas of concern is also enclosed.

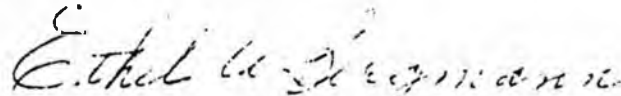
We hope you will agree that it would be in the best interest of both Petersburg and Kupreanof to take a posture of cooperation in this task.

We would appreciate the Petersburg City Council's consideration and action in formulating a similar Resolution.

Future planning for our communities immediately impacts both communities in turn. Therefore, cooperative planning in some areas would tend to minimize any negative impacts during these developing stages.

Sincerely,

CITY OF KUPREANOF

  
Ethel A Bergmann, Mayor

Enc.

cc Department of Natural Resources, Juneau  
Department of Transportation, Juneau  
Division of Parks, Sitka  
Rep. Ernie Haugen  
Sen. Dick Eliason  
Ms. Sue Jensen  
Mrs. B. Mathiesen

CITY OF KUPREANOF

City Council  
Resolution 81-1

RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH A POSTURE OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE CITY OF KUPREANOF, ALASKA AND THE CITY OF PETERSBURG, ALASKA IN RECOMMENDING THAT A CLASSIFICATION OF STATE PARK BE GIVEN TO THOSE AREAS IN AND ADJACENT TO THE CORPORATE BOUNDARIES OF KUPREANOF NOW BEING HELD BY THE STATE AS PUBLIC INTEREST LANDS FOR RECREATIONAL USES.

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WHEREAS, the City of Kupreanof recognizes the need for cooperation in recommending a positive classification of State Park be given to those areas of Coho Creek, Sasby Island and the 300' beach border across the back channel on Kupreanof Island, and Petersburg Creek including that area within the Kupreanof Corporate Boundary as well as that area in State land extending up the Creek area to the Petersburg Creek Wilderness Boundary, and

WHEREAS, these areas are now held by the State of Alaska for recreation and public interest lands, and

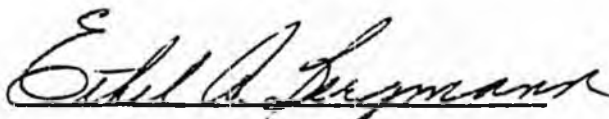
WHEREAS, this present classification could be changed under any new Administration threatening the protection of these area of common interest, and

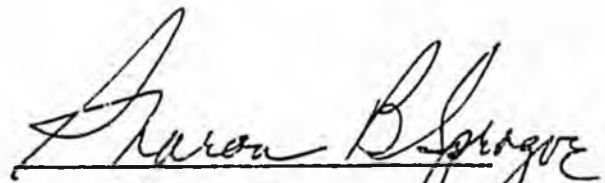
WHEREAS, in dealing with State and Federal agencies it is in the best interests of both the communities of Petersburg and Kupreanof to present a united front for the planning of these areas, and

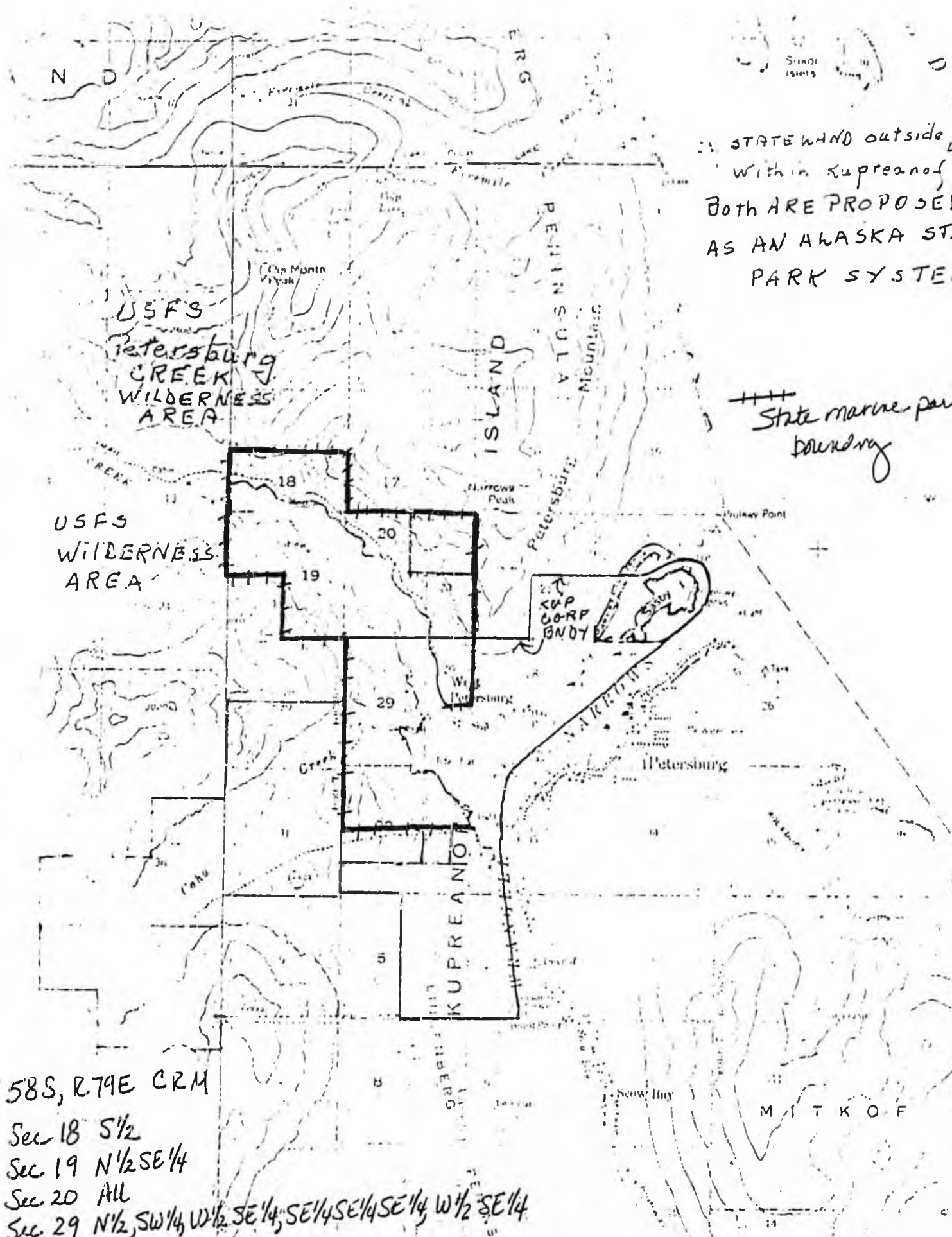
WHEREAS, the decision of one shall not be binding upon the other unless or until each respective City Council has taken official action.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City of Kupreanof places itself in a posture of mutual concern with the City of Petersburg for a definite State Park classification for these areas of common interest and planning.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 31st day of July, 1981.

  
Mayor

  
City Clerk



STATELAND outside C11  
 within Kupreanof  
 Both ARE PROPOSED  
 AS AN ALASKA STATE  
 PARK SYSTEM

++++ State marine park  
 boundary

USFS  
 Petersburg  
 CREEK  
 WILDERNESS  
 AREA

USFS  
 WILDERNESS  
 AREA

KUP  
 CORP  
 BNDY

T 58S, R 79E CRM

- Sec 18 S $\frac{1}{2}$
  - Sec 19 N $\frac{1}{2}$  SE $\frac{1}{4}$
  - Sec 20 All
  - Sec 29 N $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$  SE $\frac{1}{4}$  SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$  SE $\frac{1}{4}$
  - Sec. 32 N $\frac{1}{2}$
- Total 2310 acres (approx)

CITY OF KUPREANOF

Post Office Box 5  
Petersburg, Alaska  
January 21, 1981

(NIF) CC L.V. BA TIM H

2 copies of  
all

Esther C. Wunnicke, Commissioner  
Department of Natural Resources  
Fouch M  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Ms Wunnicke:

The City of Kupreanof has a null permit, ADL #101024. This was issued June 4, 1980 -- vice for construction of a public trail along the estuarine Petersburg Creek on Kupreanof Island.

We were never notified that the permit had been granted and only learned of it when we found clearing within the City limits. When we received a copy of the permit in reply to our inquiries, we commented on several of the provisions. On February 24, 1981 we had commented on a previous permit application.

Our main problem with the permit is 2.a. that provides:

"Activities employing wheeled or tracked vehicles shall be conducted in such a manner as to minimize surface damage."

In a letter of April 9, 1984 we wrote of our objections to this:

"We object to the permit allowing the use of wheeled or tracked vehicles on the trail. Due to the proximity of the trail to tide water they will not be needed for construction purposes. Supplies can be brought in by boat or by helicopter."

Kupreanof is a non-motorized community and motorized land vehicles are not permitted, by ordinance, within City limits. Under the permit issued to the Forest Service, our access trail is joined to the Petersburg Lake trail. Now we learn that the Forest Service intends to allow snow machines in the Petersburg Creek-Duncan Canal wilderness area. Since land access is now through our City limits, you can see that this will enormously complicate our enforcement problems.

Another of our concerns has to do with the permitted width of the trail. It appears, from the permit, to be 25 feet. In April we asked whether this meant the Forest Service would be allowed to "clear a swath 25 feet wide?" Since the trail is just above the high tide line such clearing would create a very ugly waterfront. The permit does provide, 2. b. that "trail widths shall be kept to the minimum necessary." We feel this is too vague and will allow the Stikine Area of the Forest Service to make the decision as to what is necessary.

We also find an error in the permit, granting a trail on the west side of Petersburg Creek. The trail is built on the E-W side and

2.

the map accompanying the permit also shows this location.

We pointed this out in a letter of July 26, 1984 and asked for a correction.

We have never had any reply to this or to our other concerns on the permit specifications.

Another concern is that the City of Kupreanof is interested in seeing this area of Petersburg Creek established as a State Park. We would like to see it remain in as natural and unspoiled condition as is possible. We do not feel that snowmachine or other motorized land vehicle use or a 25 foot wide trail is compatible with this future classification.

The Forest Service informs us it intends to ask for a right-of-way over this trail. If and when such a right-of-way is issued, we ask that the following stipulations be included:

2.a. as written should be eliminated and substitute the provision that "No motorized land vehicles shall be permitted."

2.b. should stipulate that cleared trail width shall not exceed six feet, 3 feet on either side of the center line, to comply with the Kupreanof City code.

We will appreciate your consideration in resolving these issues.

Sincerely yours,

*Dixie M. Baade*  
Dixie M. Baade, Chairman  
Planning and Zoning Commission

*Sounds reasonable*

*Can we do this?  
Would we have to  
redesignify?*

Box 1565  
Petersburg, Alaska  
99833  
February 21, 1985

Linda Kruger  
Alaska Department of Natural Resources  
Pouch M  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Linda,

The Beecher's Pass Resident's Committee would like to support House Bill #44 concerning the Marine Park system in Southeast Alaska. We would like to propose an addition to the indicated Beecher's Pass Park boundaries which would include Keene Island. The most commonly used anchorage in this area is on the southwest side of Keene Island. Seals and their pups have a popular haulout on the reef between Keene and Burnt Islands. We feel that the park would not serve its intended purpose unless it encompasses all of the islands in Beecher's Pass.

We have included the map which encompasses our preferred boundaries and have marked the best anchorage with an X.

Thank you,  
Teresa Goodwin

*Teresa Goodwin*

The Beecher's Pass  
Resident's Committee

cc Representative John Sund  
Representative Robin Taylor

Box 1565  
Petersburg, AK 99833  
February 21, 1985

Linda Kruger  
Alaska Department of Natural Resources  
Pouch M  
Juneau, Alaska, 99811

Dear Linda,

Thank you for your time spent with Bev Richardson, Dixie Baade, and me discussing marine parks. As you see, I brought the information home to my fellow Beecher - Pass residents. We are all enthused about the parks. We have also sent POM's to concerned legislator's expressing our support, particularly of parks in Beecher - Pass and Petersburg Creek.

If you need more information don't hesitate to contact us!

Thanks again,

*Teresa Goodwin*

Teresa Goodwin

R 78E | R 79E

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CRA

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SEE SEC

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NFCG-109  
CRA

M Closing 188

SUPPL

ANCHORAGE

SEE DETAIL

SEE DETAIL C

Exp. OPP 44035

SEE SHEET #1

PEARL IS.

BIG SALTERY IS.

50-82-0093  
NFCG-109  
CRA

50-82-0093  
NFCG-109  
CRA

FAIR IS.

BEECHER PASS

Beecher Pass

NARROWS

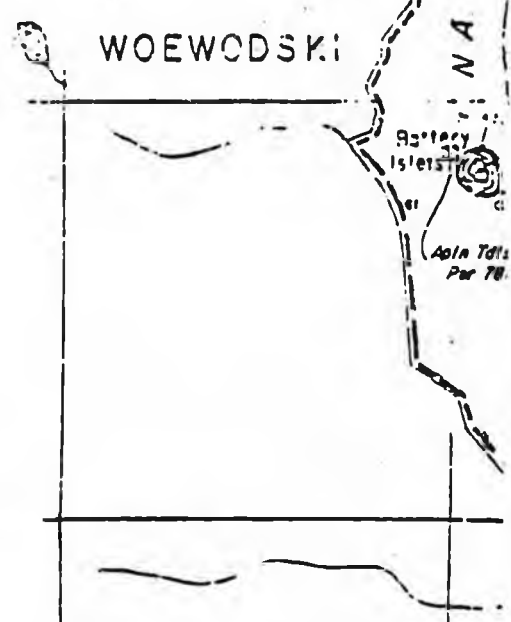
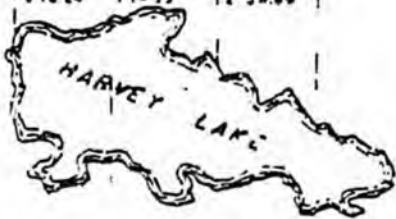
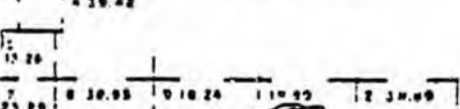
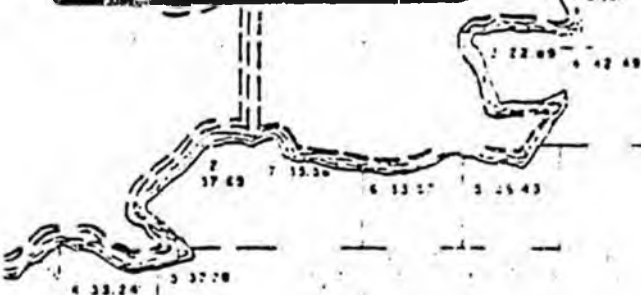
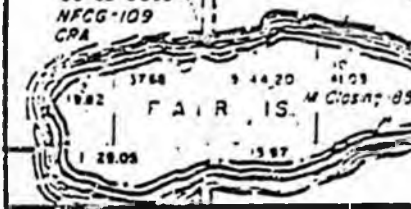
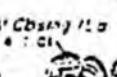
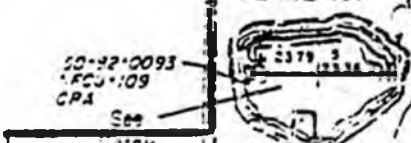
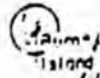
WOEWCDSKI

ISLAND

HARVEY LAKE

OSKI

BEECHER PASS



KETCHIKAN AREA STATE PARKS

ADVISORY BOARD

RESOLUTION NO. 3

A RESOLUTION OF THE KETCHIKAN AREA STATE PARKS ADVISORY BOARD RECOMMENDING THAT THE STATE OF ALASKA, DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ESTABLISH A STATE PARK ON STATE LAND LOCATED AT POINT HIGGINGS IN U.S. SURVEY 3762, KNOWN AS COAST GUARD BEACH.

WHEREAS the population of the Ketchikan area is steadily increasing; and,

WHEREAS Point Higgins beach is receiving more visitors each year; and,

WHEREAS recreational hiking and waterfront activities are a favorite passtime and the demand for public recreational beaches has been expressed repeatedly; and,

WHEREAS the Ketchikan Gateway Borough has undertaken studies in its planning efforts and has incorporated policies in the Comprehensive Plan which speak to the needs of the community as they relate to additional areas for outdoor recreation and specifically name this area as a potential park site; and,

WHEREAS recreational beaches within easy access of the Ketchikan area are limited and use of these beaches is heavy, particularly in nice weather; and,

WHEREAS Point Higgins Beach provides space for recreational pursuits on the beachfront, both for residents and visitors alike; and,

WHEREAS Point Higgins Beach provides for the outdoor recreational needs of present and future generations; and,

WHEREAS the beachfront at Point Higgins is of natural significance.

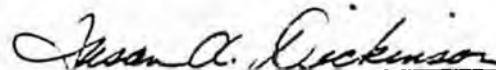
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE KETCHIKAN AREA STATE PARKS ADVISORY BOARD as follows:

Section 1. That the State of Alaska designate State-owned lands located at Point Higgins as parkland.

Section 2. That the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation will pursue funding for development of access corridors, parking and sanitary facilities, and provide for staffing for maintenance of the site.

Section 3. This resolution shall become effective immediately upon passage and approval.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 10<sup>th</sup> DAY OF October, 1984.



Susan A. Dickinson, Chair

# MEMORANDUM

# State of Alaska

TO: Neil Johannisen  
Director

Thru: Skip Harding *SD*  
Deputy Director

FROM: Linda Kruger *JK*  
District Superintendent

DATE: October 16, 1984

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

SUBJECT: Resolution #3

The Ketchikan Area State Park Advisory Board approved Resolution Number 3, a resolution in support of establishing Point Higgins Beach State Recreation Site, at their October 10th meeting.

I will gather supporting maps and legal descriptions, current classification, etc and forward to your office. If the decision is to pursue this action through the ILMA process, necessary paperwork can be accomplished here.

cc: Jack Wiles *SD*  
George Zartman *SD*

*JNO 10/24*  
*Jrip file*

*LR -*

- 1) can we get resol. from city & Board*
- 2) can we get reso. from C & B P & R Committee*
- 3) sketch plan 2 site - coord.*

*A. Paula*

*N*

# Marine parks deserve support

Years ago, all a person needed was a boat to get away from it all. A short trip to the nearest bay or inlet provided a secluded spot for fishing, camping or just taking it easy.

But that was years ago. Now other uses are taking away more and more recreational spots. It's not critical at this point, but as the region grows and more areas are used for logging and mining, the number of recreational areas available to boaters will surely decrease.

Juneau Reps. Jim Duncan and Mike Miller and Haines Rep. Peter Goll have introduced a bill that would prevent recreational uses from being forced to the back of the boat by other uses at selected sites. Their bill, HB 44, would set aside prime anchorages around Southeast Alaska as marine parks. The locations, which are the gems among the region's many small and protected bays, are within a day's travel of each other.

The idea behind the marine parks is not to "lock up" areas. The idea, at least for the near future, is to leave them as they are. Commercial and sports fishing would be allowed, and people would be able to use the areas as they have for decades. However, those areas — about 9,500 acres in all — could not be used for non-recreational purposes such as log dumps.

Included in the latest proposal are 688 acres at Taku Harbor and 65 acres at Funter Bay. Both are popular destinations for weekend sailors from Juneau.

The best part about this legislation is its simplicity. Rather than calling for some extravagant system of parks, this bill simply designates the areas. It will cost the state no money to administer, a feature many legislators should find appealing during this era of austerity.

Both Washington state and British Columbia have similar systems of marine parks. In Washington, there are 54 and in British Columbia, about 25. In general, each is about a day's trip apart, allowing boaters to travel from one to the other and know where they can anchor.

Alaska has already designated 12 marine parks, seven in Prince William Sound and five in Southeast Alaska. By adding these few small parks to the system, Alaska's Legislature will be assuring these recreational areas will always be there.

*Jim Duncan  
2/15/80*

## Editorial

# A push for parks

A bill introduced in the state House of Representatives would create 12 small state marine parks in Southeast Alaska. While the bill is a good chance to establish additional recreational areas in Southeast, it's also a good chance to do it our way — not at the whim of the federal government.

Alaska's marine parks program is patterned after similar systems in Washington and British Columbia. Washington manages about 55 state marine parks; British Columbia has about 25 provincial park sites. They're designed to offer small, protected areas where boats can be anchored or where floatplanes can land. The sites are often spaced a day's travel distance apart for boaters. And they're chosen according to the clamming, fishing or camping opportunities available.

Eventual development, according to Neill Johannsen, Director of the Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, could include moorage, tables, fireplaces, a pit toilet, public rental cabins and perhaps elevated tent platforms and firewood shelters.

Under the Statehood Act, Alaska is able to select up to 400,000 acres of National Forest land to provide for community expansion. Of that total, the state decided to use 10 percent of the acreage to create state marine parks. Alaska now manages 12 marine parks. House Bill 44, sponsored by Reps. Mike Miller, Jim Duncan and Peter Goll, would add an additional 12 units to this program.

In Ketchikan, 71 acres of land at the Point Higgins Beach has been identified as a potential marine park site. Other areas include Taku Harbor in Juneau (700 acres); Thoms Place (1,400 acres) and Thoms Lake (2,500 acres) in Wrangell; Petersburg Creek (1,360 acres) and Beecher Pass (741 acres) in Petersburg; and Joe Mace Island (62 acres) in the Point Baker area. Less than 10,000 acres are involved in the proposed legislation.

The proposed park areas are usually already popular recreation spots. Rather than losing them to development, the marine park system would allow them to be preserved and enjoyed for years.

And we might be better off letting the state develop a marine park system rather than the federal government. Management of the system would be done from Juneau, rather than a Washington, D.C. office. That's an advantage.

In all, a system of state marine parks is an attractive package. It gives Alaskans a better chance to enjoy the wilderness surroundings. And it's a good investment in attracting tourism to the state, particularly when it's tied into the Washington and British Columbia system.

# My Turn

*John Empire 3/13/84*

## Marine recreation

By WILLIAM HOLMAN

There has been much discussion about the state's marine park proposals lately, and I would like to take this opportunity to share with you the programs that the Forest Service has available relating to marine recreation. It is our intent to complement efforts by state and local governments or by the private sector to help people traveling through the national forests on salt water.

The National Forests of Alaska provide a tremendous variety of outdoor recreation opportunities for thousands of residents and visitors every year. Tourism is an important industry in Alaska, and national forest recreation is a large contributor.

Marine recreation has long been a major use of Alaska's National Forests, and to accommodate this use, the Forest Service provides a wide spectrum of facilities to accommodate and encourage the recreational use of the Alaska marine environment. Faci-

lities, including shelters and recreational cabins are located in protected bays, near the mouths of popular fishing streams, and at shoreline trailheads. Seventy-five miles of hiker trails provide beach access to lakes, upland bird and big game hunting areas, and countless opportunities to view spectacular glaciers, fiords, islands and other scenery.

In Southeast Alaska, the Tongass National Forest marine recreation program includes 65 sites that are strategically located on the Inside Passage to facilitate use by recreation boaters. These sites complement the five state marine parks in Southeast. The following is a breakdown of these facilities: 58 are for all-weather use sites and include 19 anchor buoys, 12 floats, and 32 anchorages. These sites are available on a first-come, first-served basis and no reservations are required.

Forest Service cabins are present at 32 of the 65 sites, and 27 of these have all-weather anchorages. Reservations

are required for these cabins and may be requested from a Forest Service office.

The objectives of the Forest Service marine recreation program are:

1. To provide a system of sheltered anchorages suitable for recreational boats along the Inside Passage that connect communities and available public services, and provide access to popular recreation attractions. This system is designed to link with similar systems managed by the State of Washington and the Canadian Province of British Columbia, and so is part of an international system.

2. To provide an array of facilities such as anchor buoys, mooring floats, trails, cabins and shelters so that the small boater may more safely and conveniently use National Forest attractions and waterways.

3. To not compete with state or local governments, or with commercial public services such as resorts, marinas, stores, etc.

4. To provide for marine recreation

as well as access for multiple use management objectives of upland resources.

Future plans include additions to this marine recreation system of anchor buoys, cabins adjacent to salt water and related facilities such as trails and shelters. We have made marine recreation a high priority in our recreation program, and we encourage comments and suggestions from the public on this expanding program.

The Forest Service has been managing marine-related recreation facilities in Alaska for many years and will continue to provide facilities and opportunities in the years to come. Anyone wishing more information about the marine recreation program should visit their local Forest Service office and ask for a copy of the Forest Service's Marine Recreation brochure.

**Editor's Note:** William J. Holman is the regional recreation director for the Forest Service in Alaska.



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Forest  
Service

Region 10

P.O. Box 1628  
Juneau, AK 99802

Reply to: 1510

Date: January 30, 1985

The Honorable Adelheid Herrmann  
Chairman, Resources Committee  
Alaska House of Representatives  
Pouch V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Ms. Herrmann:

I address the following remarks to House Bill 44, an act establishing additional State land as marine park units of the State Park System.

The Forest Service supports the concept of marine parks in Southeast Alaska. In fact, as indicated in the accompanying brochure, we operate 65 marine recreation sites in Southeast in cooperation with those managed by the Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation.

In this vein, we support the designation of State Marine Parks at the following sites mentioned in House Bill 44:

- 15) Pt. Higgins Beach
- 16) Joe Mace Island
- 21) Security Bay
- 22) Petersburg Creek
- 23) Cape Bingham

These sites have no existing marine recreation management.

So that there is no confusion as you read the brochure and study its map, the following sites mentioned in HB 44 appear either to be close to or to be existing Forest Service managed sites:

- 13) Taku Harbor
- 14) Funter Bay
- 18) Thoms Place
- 19) Beecher Pass





Ms. Herrmann

2

20) Dall Bay

21) Traitor's Cove

Thus, we support the concept of marine recreation at these sites as well.

However, we do have some reservations about HB 44. While we support the concept of marine recreation, we are concerned about Marine Park classification for some of the sites. Frankly, on some sites this classification will have the affect of precluding access to uplands for other than recreational purposes.

Management plans for these upland areas have been developed over many years with the cooperation of state agencies, local governments, adjacent land owners, and private citizens. For example, the Southeast Alaska Tideland Planning (SEATAP) program was a joint effort among the Forest Service, Native Corporations, the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. This program put together agencies with land management responsibilities and plans to identify transportation needs for Southeast Alaska and associated tideland occupancies. Some of these occupancies, such as mine operators, are industrial in character and would conflict with the purpose for State Marine Parks as detailed in AS 41.21.300.

Another aspect of our concern is that numbers of protected anchorages are limited. If the only sheltered anchorage adjacent to large tracts of land was designated as a Marine Park, the opportunity for full use of those lands would be severely restricted.

We believe that the designation of Alaska Marine Parks should proceed only after careful coordination and analysis of impacts on access for upland management.

Potential conflicts exist between Forest Service multiple use management plans for upland areas adjacent to certain sites:

13) Taku Harbor

The description for the proposed Marine Park appears to include lands not selected by the State and still under Forest Service management. These lands lead to tidewater in Taku Harbor. Even though surface-disturbing activities would probably be out of sight of recreationists in the Harbor, designation of a Marine Park here would preclude road building and transfer site access for potential resource development. Access to several thousand acres of land is available in a practical sense only through the Harbor.





17) Thoms Lake

Marine Park designation of this land-locked lake would preclude the completion of a designed and surveyed forest development road. This portion of the transportation system planned for Wrangell Island was advertised for bid in 1982 but was not contracted for at that time. Although poor timber markets have reduced the immediate need to build the road to service timber contractors, in a few years the potential for increased logging costs is substantial if the road is not built. In the meantime, citizens from Wrangell are waiting for the road to provide improved access to recreation opportunities. In addition, since the road corridor selection resulted from an analysis and design which minimized potential negative environmental effects, locating the road through another off-site corridor would increase the potential unacceptable environmental impacts.

24) Traitor's Cove

Designation of this area would have the potential of restricting access to an existing log transfer site used for more than 20 years that stands on a 15 acre administrative site at the cove. The adjacent lands are managed as a part of a long-term timber sale and the Forest Service must meet its contractual commitments to the purchaser. Two rights-of-way for timber harvest access roads are reserved through the State-selected lands mentioned in HB 44 so that logs may be brought to the site. Log transfers will continue in this area designated for timber harvest activities.

I recommend that the Committee consider amending Alaska Statute 41.21.306(d) to provide reasonable access to adjacent landowners through designated Marine Parks.

In addition, I would ask the Committee to eliminate from HB 44 the three sites that are not compatible with public use of the uplands nearby. Thorough reviews of many sites should be done to determine their compatibility with State transportation system development plans and the plans of other agencies, communities, and individuals.





Ms. Herrmann

4

Thank you for the opportunity to provide information to the House Resources Committee on HB 44. I look forward to continued cooperative marine recreation management with the State and see this Act as a means to strengthen the potential for safe enjoyment of marine recreation opportunities in Southeast Alaska.

*Michael A. Barton*  
For MICHAEL A. BARTON  
Regional Forester

Enclosure



January 26, 1985

The Honorable Mike Miller  
House of Representatives  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mike:

I am writing to you in support of House Bill 44, "An Act establishing additional state land as marine park units of the state park system", on behalf of Alaska Recreational Properties, Inc. of which I am an officer. While I can generally endorse each of the proposed additions to the Marine Park System, I am especially interested in the addition of Funter Bay.

As a former director of the Department of Natural Resources, I recall previous discussions regarding proposals for land disposals and for the designation of this unit of the Marine Park System. It was consistently the position of Funter Bay residents and land owners that a Marine Park designation was desirable, and that land sales by the Department would result in an unacceptably high density of use when added to the additional development which would likely occur on other private lands in the bay. For this reason, proposed land sales were not scheduled in the past.

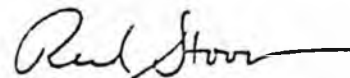
You will note on the enclosed map that most of southern shore of the bay is in private ownership. Several small lots have been sold from these large patented tracts, and it is very likely that additional lot sales will occur. The head of the cove has a number of private residences and recreational cabins, as do sections of the northern shore. Alaska Recreational Properties is acquiring title to the old cannery property on the north shore, and will likely offer lots and/or cabins during the next few years.

If the bay is to continue to offer a similar high quality recreational opportunity in the future as it has in the past to the many Juneau boaters who frequent it, the designation of existing state land as a Marine Park is a good idea. The land sales which are planned by the private owners of Funter Bay will accomodate additional people who desire to own a residence or recreation site.

I would also like to note that public floats are already located in Funter Bay. For this reason, it is very unlikely that capital improvement funds will have to be spent for future recreational development, should this legislation be adopted. The primary value of the designation would be to help protect some areas of the shoreline for public use.

While the views of Alaska Recreational Properties, Inc. may be viewed in light of its financial investment in Funter Bay property, the fact that its property will be developed should be noted in trying to assess the appropriate degree of development which will strike a reasonable balance between private and public use.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Reed Stoops", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Reed Stoops



**KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH**

344 FRONT STREET  
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901

February 25, 1985

*OK*

Representative Shultz, Co-Chairman  
House Resource Committee  
Pouch R  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

RESOLUTION NO. 607 ENDORSING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE  
PARK ON STATE LAND KNOWN AS COAST GUARD BEARCH LOCATED AT  
POINT HIGGINS, U.S. SURVEY 3762

Enclosed is Ketchikan Gateway Borough Resolution No. 607 for  
your consideration.

Your efforts to include this in House Bill no. 44 would be  
greatly appreciated.

*Georgianna Booth*

Georgianna Booth  
Borough Clerk



JAN 25 1985

# Alaska Environmental Lobby, Inc.

Juneau, Alaska 99801  
204 N. Franklin Suite 3

907-586-2345

January 25, 1985

Representative Mike M. Miller  
State Capitol  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Miller,

Passage of the original marine parks bill in 1983 represented a major step forward for the state park system. Unfortunately, in the fight to establish those parks, only 11 small parcels in southeast Alaska and Prince William Sound survived the legislative gauntlet. Your new bill, HB-44, will include and protect many of the areas deleted from the original legislation.

On behalf of the environmental community statewide, we would like to thank you for introducing HB-44. All Alaskans will benefit from the addition of these unique recreational parcels.

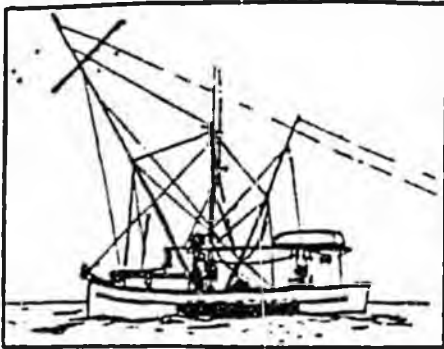
If you have any questions about our position on this or any other pieces of legislation, please feel free to contact us. We look forward to working with you on this bill. Thanks once again.

Sincerely,

Jay Nelson  
Staff Lobbyist

Scott Highleyman  
Executive Director

cc Representative Peter Goll  
Representative Jim Duncan



# Alaska Trollers Association

REPRESENTING ALASKA POWER TROLLERS

130 Seward St., No. 213  
Juneau, Alaska 99801  
(907) 586-9400

Representative Peter Goll  
Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch V (MS 3100)  
Juneau, Alaska 99911

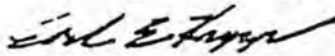
Dear Peter,

This letter is to express the Alaska Trollers Association's support for HB44 respecting additions to the State marine parks system. We understand that Representative Sund has suggested removal of the proposed unit at Cape Bingham from the bill due to disquiet amongst fishermen constituents. We understand this problem because we have had reservations expressed to us by some of our members, as well. As you know, many people are wary of park designations out of fear that the units will eventually become very restricted, if not closed entirely to commercial activity. The abortive, ill-conceived Federal marine sanctuary program and difficulties in Glacier Bay are vividly remembered. ATA shares this concern. However, we are also very aware of other conflicts through mining, timbering, and State land disposals, which park designation will protect against.

In the case of Cape Bingham, we are particularly concerned with land disposals. The Cape Bingham unit encompasses uplands immediately adjacent to some of the best traditional troll drags in Southeast. These drags are vital to our fishery. We do not want to see the area opened to the establishment of sportfishing lodges with resultant direct conflicts between commercial troll fishermen (who pioneered these locales and have used them for decades), and charterboat sports fishermen. State land disposal in the Cape Bingham unit opens the door to such a probability. Consequently, ATA urges that you and your co-sponsors, Representatives Miller and Duncan, retain Cape Bingham in the bill.

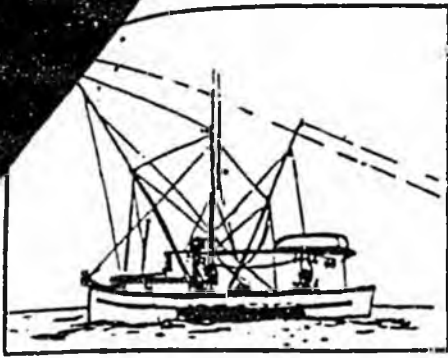
We also suggest that stronger wording could be included as an amendment to the original Bill to better protect established traditional uses in these park units, thereby preventing possible unduly restrictive management in the future. Fishermen and fish buyers often anchor in bays and coves just offshore from the proposed units, and traditional summer vegetable gardening, fresh water use, beach camping, firewood collecting, etc., should be specifically protected. By strongly protecting such traditional uses you will allay many fears about the bill.

Thank you for your consideration.

  
Earl E. Krygier  
Executive Director

EEK/md

cc: Representative Miller  
Representative Duncan  
Members of House Resources Committee



# Alaska Trollers Association

REPRESENTING ALASKA POWER TROLLERS

130 Seward St., No. 213  
Juneau, Alaska 99901  
(907) 586-9400

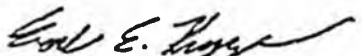
2/9/85

Representatives Adelheid Hermann  
and Dick Schultz, Co-Chairman  
House Resources Committee  
Room 118 Capital Building  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Hermann  
and Representative Schultz,

Enclosed for your consideration is a copy of our letter of  
this date to Representatives Goll, Miller and Duncan,  
co-sponsors of HB44, which is now before your Committee  
(copies enclosed for all members). We ask your attention to  
the points we have raised regarding inclusion of Cape  
Bingham as a marine park unit, and language to further  
protect traditional uses in the parks.

Sincerely,

  
Earl E. Krygier  
Executive Director

EEK/md

Enclosures

# League of Women Voters of Alaska

9151 Skywood Lane  
Juneau, Alaska  
April 1, 1985

## MESSENGER DELIVERY

The Honorable M. Mike Miller  
House Judiciary Committee  
Alaska Legislature  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: Additions to State Marine Parks System  
[CS HB 44 (Resources)]

Dear Representative Miller:

The League of Women Voters of Alaska supports further additions in Southeast Alaska to the State marine park system.

In a boating dependent culture and economy such as we have in southeastern Alaska, the dedication to public use of a series of marine parks about a day's journey apart is one of the best investments we can make toward our own future quality of life and our welcoming of boating visitors from Canada and the Pacific Northwest. In some ways, these marine parks would be analogous to the system of hikers' shelters in the Swiss Alps, located a day's hiking journey apart. In contrast, our marine parks have the advantages that they require little financial commitment, and almost no modification of the natural environment.

The League of Women Voters of Alaska adopted a land use position in 1975 and a land disposal position in 1980. We believe the use of Alaska's land and water resources affects most aspects of life in our communities, and that we should set aside special areas such as marine parks and State forests now, before the options are foreclosed.

Thank you for considering our views.

Sincerely,



Elizabeth Cuadra, Board Member  
(Natural Resources Portfolio)

DEC:sd

cc: Committee Members (Sund, Gruenberg, Taylor, Clocksin,  
Pettyjohn, and Phillips)

Original sponsors: Hurley, Pourchot,  
Pettyjohn, et al

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 48 (Judiciary)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to compensation of legislators."

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

8 \* Section 1. AS 24.15 is amended by adding a new section to read:

9 Sec. 24.15.011. LEGISLATIVE PER DIEM. (a) Beginning January 19,  
10 1987, a member of the legislature is entitled to receive per diem  
11 during a legislative session at the same rate allowed for a state  
12 employee under AS 39.20.110 and 39.20.160, including regional varia-  
13 tions in the rate where applicable.

14 (b) Per diem during a legislative session shall be calculated at

15 (1) the short-term rate if the legislator is not living in  
16 the legislator's place of permanent residence during the session;

17 (2) the long-term rate if the legislator is living in the  
18 legislator's place of permanent residence during the session.

19 (c) Beginning January 19, 1987, when the legislature is not in  
20 session, a legislator is not entitled to receive per diem but is  
21 entitled to be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred while on com-  
22 mittee business for an interim committee of the legislature in a place  
23 that is not the legislator's place of permanent residence.

24 (d) In this section

25 (1) "long-term rate" means the long-term per diem rate for  
26 a state employee established in regulations adopted by the commission-  
27 er of administration under AS 39.20.160;

28 (2) "short-term rate" means the short-term per diem rate  
29 for a state employee established in regulations adopted by th

1 commissioner of administration under AS 39.20.160.

2 \* Sec. 2. AS 24.15.020 is amended to read:

3 Sec. 24.15.020. SALARY OF LEGISLATORS. Until January 19, 1987,  
4 the monthly salary for each member of the legislature is equal to Step  
5 A, Range 22 of the salary schedule in AS 39.27.011(a) for Juneau,  
6 Alaska. Beginning January 19, 1987, the monthly salary for each  
7 member of the legislature is equal to Step A, Range 10 of the salary  
8 schedule in AS 39.27.011(a) for Juneau. The president of the senate  
9 and the speaker of the house of representatives are each entitled to  
10 an additional \$500 a year during tenure of office.

11 \* Sec. 3. AS 24.15.040 is amended to read:

12 Sec. 24.15.040. METHOD OF PAYMENT. Salaries, per diem, reim-  
13 burses, and additional allowances for members of the legislature  
14 shall be paid by warrants drawn on vouchers approved by the legisla-  
15 tive fiscal officer. The legislative fiscal officer shall, by  
16 January 31 of each calendar year, file with the Office of Management  
17 and Budget a report of all vouchers approved for payment under this  
18 section during the preceding calendar year. The report shall provide,  
19 by legislator, the date of each voucher, the amount paid, and the  
20 basis for approval for payment.

# EDITORIAL

EDITORIAL, ANCHORAGE TIMES,  
JANUARY 28, 1985

## Delaying tactics

IT IS discouraging to learn that the chairman of the House State Affairs Committee plans additional hearings on a bill to repeal the pay increase Alaska legislators gave themselves in the closing days of the 1983 session.

The measure has been discussed to death. Thousands of Alaskans have signed petitions to bring the matter to a vote on next year's general election ballot, at which time the pay increase certainly will be repealed by referendum — unless the lawmakers show enough gumption before then to do the job themselves.

The committee held a hearing Saturday on proposed legislation to repeal the raise and got an earful of the public's feeling about the

matter.

No more talk is necessary.

THE RAISE eliminated the \$80 per diem payments legislators have been drawing for each day they are away from home on state business. It increased their annual salaries from \$20,000 to \$46,200. It made Alaska's lawmakers, who serve the smallest population in the nation, the highest paid in all the states. Because their salaries determine the amount of pensions legislators will receive, the raise ballooned the amounts that will appear on those retirement checks.

The raise was unnecessary, unearned and violently unpopular with a vast majority of Alaskans.

The legislators know good and well that it will be repealed overwhelmingly if they let this issue run its course and go to the 1986 ballot. Their reason to delay action now is to pocket the higher salaries — and credit toward their retirement benefits — that will accrue prior to the '86 repeal.

THE 1985 legislature, however, has the power to end all the monkey business by acting now to rescind the increase. Delaying action on any one of the five repeal bills that have been introduced only postpones the inevitable. A call for further hearings can only be construed as a way to delay a vote.

As one witness at Saturday's hearings pointed out, the state would save about \$1 million a year if the raise is repealed.

Alaskans are ready for that to happen — not at the end of this session nor even in the middle, but now.

## Early breakup

THE LATEST development in this crazy winter of '85, the big melt that took place over the weekend, has its bright side.

Those who were out and about Sunday were forced to dodge huge puddles in the streets, to take extra-care walking on the slippery sidewalks and keep at least one eye alert to passing motorists whose vehicles were splashing water every which way.

Difficult as it might be to see anything good in all the sloppy mess, it should be remembered that for every drop of melt that goes into the drainpipes now, one less will be around for the big breakup in the spring.

Anchorage residents might even enjoy this year's break season. There might not be anything left to break up.

## **Pay raise repeal needed**

With the legislative session now well past the halfway mark (today is the 71st day in the 120-day session), we're disappointed legislators haven't been more aggressive in addressing their own pay rates.

There's still time, though, for the 14th Alaska Legislature to repeal the exorbitant raise adopted by the 13th, set up a mechanism to determine future salary levels, and thereby take a large step toward restoring voter confidence in this branch of government.

Voters will take up the job of repealing the pay raise through an initiative vote scheduled for 1986 if lawmakers haven't done the job themselves. We think the outcome of the ballot issue is not much of a mystery, and charge legislators with setting their budget concerns onto this issue and passing the repeal themselves this year. Such an action would make moot the 1986 ballot issue and it would be removed from the ballot.

The House State Affairs Committee, chaired by Anchorage Rep. Katie Hurley, a supporter of the pay raise repeal, passed out a bill (HB 48) earlier this month. The bill's next stop, though, was the Judiciary Committee, where it is unlikely to see action unless Alaskans put some pressure on Chairman Mike Miller of Juneau. Miller was the sponsor of the 1983 amendment that raised legislative salaries from \$20,000 plus \$80 per day per diem during the session to \$46,000 with no per diem.

It's too bad that legislators like Rep. Miller don't see the light of day on this issue.

Alaskans don't want a full-time Legislature earning full-time pay. We adopted a session limit in part to prevent that from happening. It should be obvious that the current pay schedule and retirement benefits are way out of step for the part-time citizen-legislator nature of the job.

What's really needed is an independent commission that could periodically examine legislative salaries and make recommendations that lawmakers could enact.

The first step, though, is to repeal the exorbitant raise of 1983. That action should come during this session.

EDITORIAL, FAIRBANKS  
DAILY NEWS-MINER,  
MARCH 25, 1985

FAIRBANKS

### **Daily News - Miner**

(USPS-183900)

300 North Cushman, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

An Independent Newspaper



Established in 1903

Published Daily and Sunday by Fairbanks Publishing Co.

C. W. SNEDDEN

# Editorials

Robert B. Atwood  
President and Publisher

Elaine Atwood  
Assistant Publisher

William J. Hofer  
General Manager

T.A. Durr  
Managing Editor

## Prudence in Juneau

ONE BRIGHT STAR is shining through the clouds of the Alaska political world. It is the performance of the 1985 legislature now in session at Juneau.

The legislators are behaving more nearly like statesmen than they have in recent years. Instead of fussing and fuming over the issues before them, they are searching for ways to resolve their differences and come up with constructive legislation.

This is a remarkable contrast to last year's session which, at times, set up a noisy din like that of a truck loaded with empty milk cans colliding with a train loaded with live geese.

This new attitude was reflected in the Senate action approving an amended version of its longevity bonus

stubbornly on their separate plans, the two houses made a deal. Each will pass its own plan and the two conflicting bills will then be referred to a conference committee where a compromise will be attempted.

This kind of legislative effort shines like a bright star although it should be a routine incident. The storms and turbulence of past sessions have given way to what appears to be a sincere effort to find solutions to problems rather than drawing battle lines and standing pat.

SOME LEGISLATORS attribute this new attitude to the voters. They say the returns in the last election showed they were not inclined to vote for those who engaged in fussing and fuming

### ALASKA FEVER



# Editorial

MARCH 22, 1985  
ANCHORAGE TIMES

## Pensions at stake

THE WRITER of a Letter to the Editor published in this newspaper Tuesday called state lawmakers on the carpet for not fulfilling their campaign promises to repeal the pay raise legislators gave themselves in 1983.

The author, David M. Oathout, is one of many Alaskans who are coming to the realization that repeal is unlikely this session because it would deny some veteran lawmakers generous pensions in their retirement.

Legislators — some of them, anyway — are avoiding the issue by telling the voters that repeal of the pay raise will be on the ballot in 1986, so the session should concentrate on more pressing matters.

Legislators' pensions are based on their three highest years' earnings. By 1986 some of them will have drawn the higher salary for three years. So even if the voters repeal the pay raise next year, the higher base for pensions will apply for the rest of their lives.

THE PAY RAISE, which doubled legislators' salaries to \$46,800 and made them the highest paid state lawmakers in the United States, was among the most unpopular actions of any legislature in Alaska's history. All across the state, Alaskans reacted with anger and disbelief. The raise made it clear to the voters that the politicians who were representing them in Juneau were self-serving individuals out to line their own pockets with some of

the state's oil bonanza.

Not widely realized at the time was the effect the raise would have on legislators' pensions. They, too, would be doubled in some cases. Thus, their pockets would be lined for a long, long time.

REPEALING the raise effective July 1, the beginning of the next fiscal year, would save the state \$1.1 million in legislative salaries next year and another \$300,000 in pension payments down the line. Few would deny that such a move is appropriate at a time when state revenues are declining.

There are several bills in the hopper that deal with repeal, which indicates that some legislators are anxious to get rid of the raise. But the bills aren't moving. One of them, a House bill that received broad support during a hearing in Anchorage early in the session, has been stuck for weeks in the House Judiciary Committee.

Those with power in the legislature — generally those who've been there a long time and stand to benefit the most from a delay — are once again succeeding in thwarting the public interest in order to serve their own purposes.

If the legislature doesn't repeal the raise this year, the voters will certainly do it next year. That will be too late to stop today's legislators from retiring for life at the higher pension, but it certainly will block future legislators from enjoying the same plush retirement.

APRIL 25, 1985 ANCHORAGE TIMES

still under review. One fact that had impressed the Pentagon generals is that building costs at Fort Wainwright are ten times higher than those for construction at Fort Richardson.

The criteria for selecting the location for headquarters are such that Fort Richardson is favored over Fort Wainwright. They include proximity to the Alaskan Air Command headquarters and

be concerned for their own welfare, regardless of the fact that their friends at Fairbanks interpret their concern as against Fairbanks' desires to enjoy substantial growth in the Fort Wainwright military establishment. There has never been local opposition to growth there. The opposition is only against removal of the military already here.

## How to save a million

LEGISLATORS and the governor are perspiring heavily over some tough budget problems. It's beginning to appear the state spending program may be pared down considerably, just as many lawmakers had been forecasting at the beginning of the session.

Because oil income has dropped off significantly, there is talk about state employee layoffs, reductions in loan programs, retrenchment in departmental operating budgets and denial of pay increases already negotiated for state employees.

There also are discussions of a next-to-nothing capital budget for next year, in sharp contrast to the massive ones in recent years.

EACH OF THESE options is serious business.

Layoffs are a very painful way to save money. So are cuts in loan programs. Eliminating promised pay increases weakens employees' trust in the state.

Severe reductions in the capital budget deny communities and regions of needed facilities. They are a sharp blow to the construction industry and, therefore, to the economy of the state.

ONE OPTION not being seriously discussed by the legislators would be popular with many Alaskans. It also would save the state more than \$1 million next year alone.

By simply by rolling back the exorbitant pay increases they gave themselves two years ago, the legislators not only would save a million bucks but also would set a nice tone for the remaining five weeks of the session. It would show Alaskans that their elected representatives are putting service above self as they come to grips with the most serious financial problem the legislature has had to face since it started going wild a few years ago when the oil money began to flow.

## What others say

From The Fairbanks News-Miner

FOR THE THIRD time, Anchorage has been named an All-America city, an honor not many communities earn even once. Coping

with growth of the scale Anchorage has seen has been a major challenge. Our congratulations to our neighbors for a well-deserved honor.

From The Peninsula Clarion, Kenai

## Mario Cuomo

By William A. Rua

4/5/85  
Anchorage Times

New York — In his 1982 race New York, Mario Cuomo was dissonance commercials surrounded by handsome Italian family, bragging devotion to the "family values."

Then came Cuomo's inaugural; dropped the other shoe. The "family talking about, it turned out, was New York" — all 18 million of us — new governor's expansive plans for various sorts not a single one of our or sisters was to be overlooked or slip

I WASN'T ESPECIALLY surprised when Cuomo set the Democratic convention in San Francisco on its ear last summer with a broadside against Ronald Reagan and his administration. He was old Politics of Empire, rancid and angry, with a passionate conviction that had lashed on those themes since the depths of the Depression.

But now 1988 looms ahead, and Cuomo has moved to the right. In an article in the public, reporter Fred Barnes tells us Cuomo now aspires to be known simply as a pragmatist.

In the words of one close Cuomo associate, his heart is on the left, but his wallet's on the right. His Aides point to various speeches and positions over the years in which Cuomo did indicate relatively conservative positions on certain issues, notably crime.

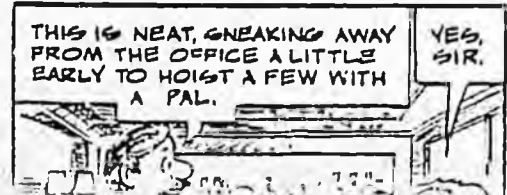
AND WHAT ABOUT that speech in San Francisco? Aw, shucks, that was just a campaign oratory.

Certainly Cuomo makes no bones about the wide gap between his raucous campaign rhetoric and what he regards as his commendably sober record as governor. "You campaign in poetry, govern in prose," is his winning way of putting it.

According to Barnes, Cuomo's political thinking that in foreign policy they have a man who can play whichever way looks best in 1988. As one points out, if Cuomo's liberalism proves inconveniently hard to remember could come out and say, "Sure, I'm liberal on domestic issues, but look how conservative on foreign policy."

Just how much of all this tergiversation can voters will buy is another question. But I am satisfied that at San Francisco last year we saw the real Mario Cuomo, but will we remember that savage performance? Will only a shrewd, swivel-hipped opportunist, leaning down toward the White House?

## Benchley



# Opinion

## JUNEAU EMPIRE

WILLIAM S. MORRIS III  
PUBLISHER

JEFFREY A. WILSON  
GENERAL MANAGER

CARL SAMPSON  
Managing Editor

THOMAS BLUMENSHINE  
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FRED HOWARD  
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ROBIN HERDMAN PAUL  
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DONNA GRUNOW  
Office Manager

## Stockman

Los Angeles Times Syndicate  
David Stockman rang for one of assistants. "I'm going up on the Hill to testify today. What segment of the population haven't we offended yet?"

"Let's see. You have the farmers mad at you, the students up in arms and the military want your scalp. How about the American Indians?"

"I'm saving them for later. Are the veterans ticked off?"

"They certainly are, particularly after you charged that the military are more interested in protecting the pensions than their country."

"Can't anybody take a joke?"

"It's hard to get people to laugh, Dave, when their ox is being gored."

"My job is to gore oxen. What sacrificial cows are left?"

"Would you want to take on lawyers? They cost the country billions of dollars every year."

"No one gives you credit for a single ing lawyers," Stockman replied.

## Saving money everyone's job

Just as an army depends on its foot soldiers, Alaska legislators depend on their staffers to take care of business. This year, the main order of business has been closely scrutinizing every nook and cranny of the state's budget. Each department and agency has been undergoing extensive review — and many cuts — as the state's leaders look for ways to save some \$400 million.

During some previous sessions, such a task would have sent coalition leaders scrambling. This session, legislators have gone about this difficult job in a professional and level-headed manner, a point they can take pride in.

One issue, however, comes to mind. Just as each state department is undergoing close scrutiny and cuts, perhaps legislators should take a systematic look at their \$46,000 annual salaries and the way their staffers' salaries, which range up to \$5,000 a month, were determined. It isn't being critical to do this, and it's not a reflection on their performance. It's just asking that everyone realize the state's leaders can no longer pay what they want, only what they can afford.

Of equal concern is the administration's hiring freeze, which hasn't quite set. Early this year, the governor established a \$70,000-a-year science adviser. Now the Department of Administration has hired a \$50,000-a-year information officer. It would be difficult to argue that either job is necessary for state government to operate.

Again, this is not a tirade against legislative staffers or hiring people who are absolutely essential to the well-being of the state. It's just our belief that as long as belt-tightening is the order of the day, everyone should do it.

## Letters

### Subsistence and wolf control

Dear Editor:

With respect to aerial wolf hunting and Interior moose populations, we are concerned with the subsistence needs of rural Interior residents. But we find it unusual that they do not support efforts other than wolf control to protect their own food supply. For example, they do not want to temporarily prohibit non-local sport hunters from hunting moose in their local areas when moose populations are supposedly so low as to require wolf control. Neither do they support efforts to restrict the use of aircraft and ATVs used for hunting at least until the moose and caribou populations have a chance to recover. They don't even seem very interested in having good population data or in reducing rampant illegal hunting. And, especially in view of urban and rural Alaska's exploding population and increasing access, they don't support steps to limit increases in hunting activity while moose or caribou

ials

Robert B. Atwood  
President and Publisher

Elaine Atwood  
Assistant Publisher

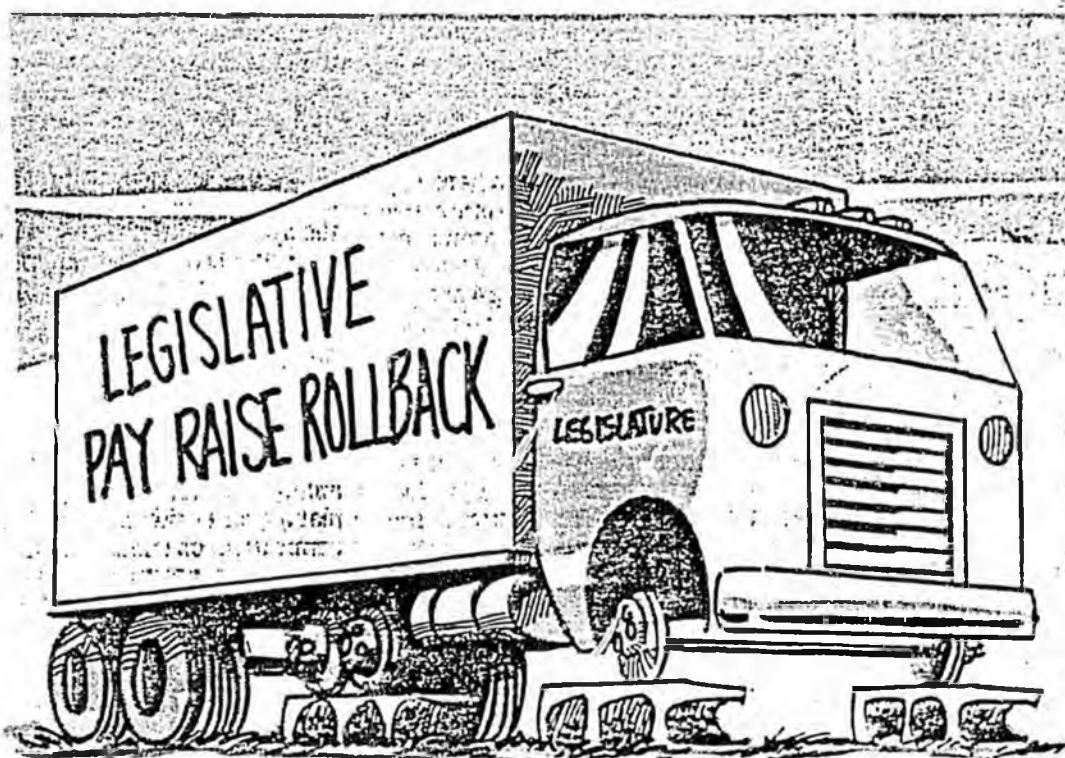
W  
Vice Pres

William J. Hofer  
General Manager

T.A. Durr  
Managing Editor

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ALASKA FEVER



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POLITICS TODAY



### A valuable catch for the Republicans

By Jack W. Germond and Jules Witcover

Washington — The Republicans can be forgiven their display of enthusiasm at the decision of Jeane Kirkpatrick to switch parties and become a Republican in name as well as in behavior.

These are heady days for the Republicans in the aftermath of President Reagan's extraordinary triumph last Nov. 6. And from the White House on down, they are giving a high priority to persuading Democrats to abandon their party and join the winners of the moment.

Moreover, the Republicans are enjoying considerable success, at several levels. Opinion surveys show the number of voters who identify themselves as Republican rather than Democratic has increased rapidly in the last few months — to the point where the two parties are essentially even.

KIRKPATRICK, THE ambassador to the United Nations during Reagan's first term, is obviously a valuable catch. Her conversion can be used as further evidence that all the best people are changing parties these days. That special credential was reflected in the fact that Vice President George Bush joined the conversion ceremony, and that President Reagan sent a letter testifying that he had found his own decision to change parties eminently satisfying.

**TV: contrasts  
and causes**

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# OPINION

## JUNEAU EMPIRE

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p. APRIL 12, 1985  
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JUNEAU EMPIRE

### What others say

## Legislative pay should be cut

The following is reprinted from the April 5, 1985 edition of the Anchorage Times.

Legislators and the governor are perspiring heavily over some tough budget problems. It's beginning to appear the state spending program may be pared down considerably, just as many lawmakers had been forecasting at the beginning of the session.

Because oil income has dropped off significantly, there is talk about state employee layoffs, reductions in loan programs, retrenchment in departmental operating budgets and denial of pay increases already negotiated for state employees.

There also are discussions of a next-to-nothing capital budget for next year, in sharp contrast to the massive ones in recent years.

Each of these options is serious business.

Layoffs are a very painful way to save money. So are cuts in loan programs. Eliminating promised pay increases weakens employees' trust in the state.

Severe reductions in the capital budget deny communities and regions of needed facilities. They are a sharp blow to the construction industry and, therefore, to the economy of the state.

One option not being seriously discussed by the legislators would be popular with many Alaskans. It also would save the state more than \$1 million next year alone.

By simply by rolling back the exorbitant pay increase they gave themselves two years ago not only would save a million bucks but also would set a nice tone for the remaining five weeks of the session. It would show Alaskans that their elected representatives are putting service above self as they come to grips with the most serious financial problem the legislature has had to face since it started going wild a few years ago when the oil money began to flow.



# Editorials

Robert B. Atwood  
President and Publisher

William J. Hofer  
General Manager

ALASKA FE

## Politicians' paychecks

THE GOVERNOR has entered a bill in the legislature that provides for a 5 percent pay raise to the state's non-union employees.

And the same to legislators.

And to the lieutenant governor.

And to himself.

The bill doesn't mention legislators and the lieutenant governor and governor specifically. It merely refers to non-union workers.

Alaska's lawmakers aren't due for a raise for a long time. In fact, there is an overwhelming sentiment in the state that they're instead due for a reduction on the last raise they gave themselves.

The current situation which would give them another increase stems from the fact that some years ago legislators tied their own pay to that of non-union employees. They did this because previously they had found it awkward and embarrassing to have to increase their own wages separately.

They're therefore mired in a problem of their own making.

THE WORD from Juneau is that the legislators' raise won't be approved. That's fortunate.

But the fact that the state-worker pay-increase bill made no attempt to separate out elected politicians indicates that the governor's office cares little for how the people it serves view the high salaries of elected politicians.

It was almost by accident that some of the new legislators found out they were being set up for raises. They weren't aware of the history of how legislative pay has been set. When the bill got to

the Senate State Affairs Committee for review, one of the alert members just happened to ask just who the non-union employees are. That's when it came out into the open that the members of the legislature were among them.

"Well," said one of the conservative senators, a rookie, "let's remove ourselves from this bill. We don't want to give ourselves another increase."

It would be too complicated, a staff member testified. The state's classification system is separated into steps and grades and leaving legislators out of the proposed pay raise would put them at a half step.

Goodness. How inconvenient.

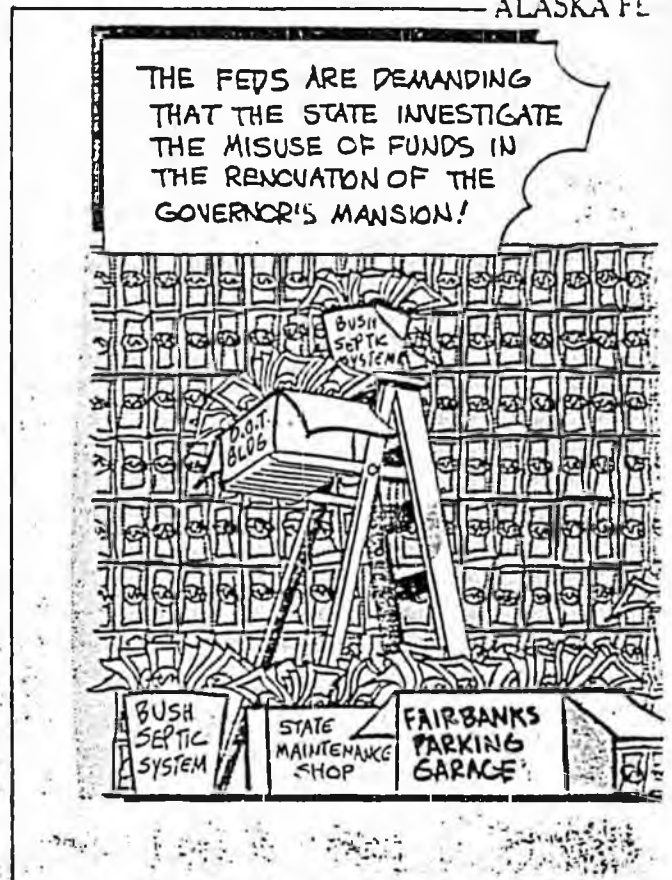
THE FACT IS that lawmakers — already overpaid by at least double — aren't there to pass laws for the convenience of clerks who have to figure pay rates.

A simple amendment to the bill could remove them and the governor and his No. 2 man from consideration.

The last raise the legislators gave themselves — the one that lowered Alaskans' esteem for politicians to rock-bottom — went through under the same scenario. It was tied to a state employees' increase.

The pay system for elected official should be divorced from that of state employees. Forever.

Lawmakers and the governor and the lieutenant governor should be made to stand on their own feet — and performance records — when they think they deserve a raise. They shouldn't be allowed to hide behind the petticoats and coattails of state employees.



POLITICS TO

## Reagan through

By Jack W



Washington — The controversy over President Reagan's plans for his visit to Germany next month underscores an intriguing contradiction in the president as politician.

In one sense, he is the undisputed heavyweight champion of American politics today. That cannot be disputed in light of his performance last fall in capturing 49 states and 59 percent of the popular vote. And his approval rating in opinion polls has

## Lessons from the Vietnam conflict

By Don Graff

TEN YEARS after the last helicopter lifted off the roof of the embassy in Saigon, we're still fighting the war in Vietnam.

Was the American involvement in the conflict a "noble cause," as Ronald Reagan sees it, or a tragic mistake as so many other Americans, now as then, maintain?

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### Self-serving legislators violate trust

Your headline in the Anchorage Daily News hit the mark: Legislators ask all but selves to bite the bullet.

Our 60 legislators have the power not only to pass legislation doubling their own salaries and quadrupling their retirement benefits but to stall any legislation designed to roll back these unconscionable pay raises. And they are doing just that!

Anchorage legislators such as Tim Kelly would have you believe that only Anchorage voters are appalled by these outrageous pay increases. Kelly's statement is: "Only Anchorage cares."

Nothing could be further from the truth! Fairbanks cares and all Alaska cares!

We have spoken to dozens of Fairbanksans who share our views that the time has come to widely publicize the names of the legislators who voted to enact these exorbitant pay hikes.

Legislators voted themselves these pay increases at the end of last session hoping that the public would forget their dark deed during the summer and fall months. The electorate has not forgotten and we can and will throw out those legislators who have no scruples or principles and are in Juneau not to serve this great state of Alaska and all its citizens, but to advance their own selfish and greedy interests.

Legislators with self-serving mentalities are violating the trust which the electorate has placed in them. The sooner we point these people out and replace them, the better Alaska will be for it!

- Jerry and Ruth Bohms

### Legislature in for surprise

The headline of April 10 was perfect! "Legislators ask all but selves to bite bullet." That one liner summed up the state of our state. Our legislators remind me of a group of snotty nosed kids who have spent all their allowance and lunch money on video games. They have become obsessed with the speed of the game; addicts for the pace; consumed by the quarter sucking monster. They have dug into their seemingly never ending supply of quarters only to find that not only is the supply getting low but my goodness, these quarters are no longer silver!

So, it's time once again to look to that never ending supply of the silver lined fix of revenue affectionately known as mother (in Alaska we call it oil). Mom please give me more, more, more. I'll just die if I can't play. What do you mean I need to be more responsible? What do you mean I'm getting older and need to learn to conserve and spend wisely? What do you mean you're not always going to be here? Mom, I don't care about all that junk, just give me one more quarter so I can play and I promise I won't ask again.

The moral of this story? You don't know what you've got till it's gone.

- Debbie Bennion

again.

But what party would he represent? While governor he failed to support the Republican candidate - his own party, and since then he seems too comfortable with the Democrat administration in Juneau to try to replace the incumbent Gov. Sheffield.

Personally, I suspect that "the old trapper" got off the trail and lost his compass about the time he failed to follow through on the voter's mandate to move the capital.

- Don Cameron

### Separate accounting plan favored

The oil industry has a choice. They can take their profits elsewhere. The state of Alaska has no choice. Alaska must take profits from her resources.

I am not in favor of raising the rate of tax but I am in favor of reverting to the separate accounting system for figuring taxes. This system will allow Alaska to collect fair taxes on her resources by avoiding use of the present average accounting system which, in effect, subsidizes the oil industry for smaller profits extracted from marginal fields outside Alaska.

Since the oil industry argues that lower taxes will create more jobs I have to say one thing. The more jobs argument will gain credence with me when the oil industry stops the practice of importing labor to take jobs from Alaskans.

Many people feel that oil industry accounting systems are designed to avoid paying full taxes due under the present system. For those who would take a mile it seems illogical to give an inch.

- Don Kelly

### Is melting plant a snow job?

It now seems that the city is deliberating the problem of where to dispose of snow removed from the streets of Anchorage.

Have no fear though. We can build a snow melting plant for an estimated \$1.5 million (plus land costs) and above all, hire a consultant for 50 grand, so that the rationale of this project can somehow be justified. I wonder how many city employees will it take to run this marvel of modern technology?

### the small society



apply for that co.

### Child pageant

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APRIL 26, 1985

Daily News-Miner, Fairbanks, Alaska

*Editorial Opinion and Comment of*

FAIRBANKS

## Daily News - Miner

*"Independent in All Things . . . Neutral in None"*

Other opinions expressed on this page do not necessarily reflect those of the Daily News-Miner.

### **Repeal pay raise**

The 14th Alaska Legislature is moving toward its final day with a disappointing lack of progress on proposals to repeal the pay raise adopted in 1983.

Too many legislators apparently are opting to keep raking in the money as long as they can, knowing that voters are likely to repeal the pay raise when they get a chance on the 1986 ballot.

It would be far more fiscally responsible, though, for legislators to do the job themselves this year. They should repeal the 1983 bill that upped their salaries from \$21,000 to \$46,800 (and dropped their \$80/day per diem payments).

If the revenue situation is as bad as we've been told, passage of the pay raise repeal would accomplish two goals. It would save the state some money (by one estimate, \$1.5 million between now and the 1986 election) and it would demonstrate to the voters that lawmakers are using sound judgement in dealing with financial matters.

Since the pay raise also upped the stake legislators have in the retirement pay they'll someday get, it's not hard to figure out why some of them are reluctant to act on the repeal.

At \$46,800, though, legislative pay simply does not reflect the nature of the citizen-legislature that was mandated by the drafters of our state Constitution and endorsed again by voters when we set the 120-day limit. Alaskans want our legislators to be members of the business, professional, labor or other work-a-day world first; members of the Legislature second.

What we need to do is repeal the 1983 pay raise and then establish an independent commission that can make recommendations on legislative pay. Without such a commission, we're only going to run into the same problem time and time again since the Legislature holds the power of the purse.

Action during the 1985 session would put the 14th Legislature on record as a body that responded responsibly to both fiscal concerns and voters wishes. The pay raise repeal should be passed this year.

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

### DIVISION OF PARKS & OUTDOOR RECREATION

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### STATE MARINE PARKS SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

by  
Neil C. Johannsen  
Director  
Alaska State Parks  
Department of Natural Resources

#### Background

Section 6(a) of the Statehood Act allows the state to select up to 400,000 acres of National Forest land for the purposes of community expansion (essentially lands to be disposed of) and for creating recreation areas. The priority for allocating these state land selections will be community expansion (disposals) but the state did decide some years ago to utilize about ten percent of the acreage to create state marine parks. Alaska's marine parks program is copied from (and was planned in cooperation with) Washington State and the Province of British Columbia's similar systems. Washington now manages about 55 state marine parks; British Columbia has about 25 provincial marine park sites. Alaska's state park system currently manages 12 marine parks and HB 44 would add an additional 12 units to this program.

#### What is a Marine Park?

Marine parks can be characterized as legislatively designated units of the state park system which are protected small, scenic coves, bays, bights, beaches, where people tend to land float or amphibious aircraft or anchor their boats. These recreation sites are often spaced a day's travel distance apart for boaters and are places where the clamming, fishing, camping or picnicing is excellent. Eventual developments could include mooring bouys, a few tables and fire places on the beach, a simple pit toilet building, public rental cabins and perhaps elevated tent platforms and firewood shelters.

Proposed marine parks are normally already popular spots with the public and would not be sold or disposed of by the state; instead, their recreation and scenic values will be preserved for all citizens to use.

Development and active management may still be some years away; this bill should be viewed as a "visionary" measure, to consider the present as well as future needs of our citizens. Creation of these small, well-placed ocean recreation sites is an investment certain to accrue great interest and value in the years ahead.

### What Types of Uses Would be Allowed?

The purposes and allowable uses for marine parks are outlined in Alaska Statute 41.21.300-300.6. They are created to:

- (1) Maintain natural, cultural and scenic values.
- (2) Maintain fish and wildlife resources and lawful existing uses of these resources.
- (3) Promote and support recreation and tourism in the state.

Hunting, sport and commercial fishing and trapping are expressly allowed; the Fish and Game Department will continue to manage fish and wildlife programs. Commercial aquaculture development and access to private lands and mineral claims and leases is permitted.

These are parks with a "small p" which consume small acreages and are user oriented.

### Where are These Proposed Marine Parks Located?

Juneau Area:	Taku Harbor - 700 acres
Ketchikan Area:	Point Higgins Beach (Coast Guard Beach) - 71 acres Dall Bay - 850 acres
Wrangell Area:	Thoms Place - 1,400 acres Thoms Lake - 2,500 acres
Petersburg Area:	Petersburg Creek - 1,360 acres Beecher Pass - 741 acres
Point Baker Area:	Joe Mace Island - 62 acres

Others are planned at Security Bay on Kuiu Island, Cape Bingham on the north point of Yakobi Island and the Coot Cove-Funter Bay area on the northwest coast of Admiralty Island. These are true recreational gems which provide an "international connection" to the similar efforts by our neighbors to the south. Less than 10,000 acres are involved, hardly a lock up of vast tracts of land. These are user oriented parks.

### Why Are More Marine Parks Needed?

To protect popular areas for increasing numbers of local boaters.

To respond to increased tourist demand for Alaska destinations.

To provide the majority of people an opportunity to enjoy the beauties of Alaska's shorelines.

To ensure access to prime public land for shore-related experiences to future water users.

To set aside exceptional protected anchorages.

To create an overnight park system for water users.

Over half of all Alaskans participate in boating; recreation and tourism is our third largest industry, worth over half a billion dollars a year and employs almost 11,000 Alaskans. This commitment to recreation provides an important linkage to the tourism industry: boat rentals and charters, boat moorage, boat and aircraft sales, maintenance and repairs, air taxi and guide operations and other visitor service related industries.

The proposed marine park system is designed to guarantee everyone's use of the most scenic small coves, bays, bights and accessible beaches along the Southeast and Southcentral coast of Alaska. The plan has gathered bipartisan support, is carefully thought out, and clearly shows that Alaskan's desire to provide for their, as well as their children's, recreational needs.

The Alaska Department of Natural Resources asks your support for this Legislation.

March 1985

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

### TESTIMONY TO HOUSE RESOURCE COMMITTEE

Representative Shultz, Co-Chairman  
Representative Herrmann, Co-Chairman  
Members of House Resources Committee  
February 20, 1985

#### HB 44 MARINE PARKS

Paula Burgess, Regional Manager  
Southeast Region, Division of Land and Water Management  
Department of Natural Resources

I am Paula Burgess, Southeast Regional Manager for the Division of Land and Water Management. I am the primary individual responsible for state land sales in Southeast Alaska. One of the goals of my job is to offer a reasonable number of acres of land each year for private ownership.

I operate a land sale program in Southeast Alaska that is balanced. In identifying land and planning a sale I attempt to balance local desires with statewide interests, habitat issues with human needs, and park lands with private ownership. I believe that there is enough land in Southeast Alaska to supply all of these demands.

The state has received selection approval, tentative approval, or patent to 162,000 acres from the Tongass National Forest.<sup>1</sup> Of that land base, 36,000 acres are scheduled for conveyance to municipalities, and 26,000 acres are in public use (as parks, road rights-of-way, or public facilities).

Of the remaining 100,000 acres of state land, we have transferred 8,000 acres to private ownership since the disposal program began in earnest in 1979. That leaves 92,000 acres as a state land base to be retained and managed for parks and other public uses, or to be sold for private ownership. Less than one-third of this total will prove to be suitable for settlement, the remainder being too steep, too rocky, or too wet.

When I look over the state land base to identify land for sale, I look first for land that is within commuting distance of jobs in an existing

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1. The state selected an additional 21,000 acres from the Tongass which was rejected by the Forest Service. That rejection was appealed by the state, and the issue is still in court (Alaska v. Block).

community. If none is available, I look for land near private holdings where a community and jobs may someday develop. The least desirable land sales are those that create strips of private ownership sprinkled along the coastline, where the residents have no means of making a living, and no one has the opportunity to leave development behind.

Unfortunately, this latter type of land sale, with sparse and scattered pockets of settlement along the coast, has the highest rate of success. This type succeeds where the first two types fail, because no one lives there yet. Residents and property owners in the vicinity of a land sale inevitably object. They fear that having neighbors will alter their quality of life. One question to be asked is: How much say should a few people have about the use of state land around them? How many of us would be here if the first people here weren't willing to share what they enjoyed?

The state selected 162 acres at Funter Bay from the Forest Service in 1977. We selected that land at the request of three people that had permits from the Forest Service for cabins in the bay, and wanted to purchase the land their cabins were on. The selection was made so that these people could get title to their land, and with the understanding that the state would offer additional land for private ownership. Now all seven of the property owners in Crab Cove oppose that sale, including the people that we helped get title to their land.

Funter Bay is an example of a proposed land sale that makes sense from a land management point of view. The bay has a few current residents, and additional land in private ownership that will someday be developed. The site that we propose for sale is ideal for a few additional lots, but it is not ideal for a marine park. It is already somebody's front yard. We propose to sell 60 acres (about 20 lots)<sup>2</sup>, amidst the existing private development in the bay. The lots will probably develop as recreational cabin sites now, but may someday be part of a small community. (See the attached photographs.)

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2. The lots in Funter Bay will be sold at fair market value, producing revenue for the state.

I recognize that Funter Bay is an ideal spot for a marine park because of its natural amenities, and its proximity to Juneau. Therefore, I would propose to select an additional 240 acres of the nicest land in the bay from the Forest Service for a marine park. That site, at Coot Cove, would include two miles of undeveloped shoreline, a salmon stream, seven small islands, and a seal rookery on the outer coast.

I understand the desire of the Funter Bay people to protect their quality of life, and I have spent hours with several of the residents in order to design the kind of disposal they would find most acceptable. The state has more than 150 acres in the bay, and we want to sell less than 60 acres. We are also willing to select an additional 240 acres for a marine park.

Because we plan to sell only 60 acres in Funter Bay, you might wonder why I have chosen to defend the sale as strongly as I have. Perhaps it is because this sale, when compared to many others, makes sense. If Funter Bay isn't the proper place to sell land in Southeast, then where can we sell it?

My office went through all of the legal descriptions in HB 44 very carefully. Our revised legal descriptions, for the most part, do not represent major changes but necessary clean-up. We removed Forest Service lands, private parcels, and existing subdivisions, and added tide and submerged lands which are essential to a marine park. DNR's revised legal descriptions resolve the Forest Service objections to Taku Harbor, Thoms Lake, and Traitor's Cove. There are only two substantive changes:

- 1) The alternate Funter Bay proposal; and
- 2) The exclusion of Traitor's Cove. (The state's tentative approval from the federal government recognizes the right of the Forest Service to carry out their long term timber sale plans.)

The sites, as we have revised them, would make excellent parks and would allow our balanced disposal program in Southeast Alaska to continue.

Attachments: Photographs

Summary and Control Index showing the original reason for most of the selections