

ALASKA

LEGISLATURE

COMMITTEE

FILES

1991-1992

8672

7622

SENATE

RESOURCES

Resource Management Land. Land classified resource management is either:

- (1) land that might have a number of important resources but for which a specific resource allocation decision is not possible because of a lack of adequate resource, economic, or other relevant information, or is not necessary because the land is presently inaccessible and remote and development is not likely to occur within the next 10 years; or
- (2) land that contains one or more resource values, none of which is of sufficiently high value to merit designation as a primary use.

Settlement Land. An upland area classified settlement is land that is, by reason of its physical qualities and location, suitable for year-round or seasonal residential or private recreational use or for commercial or industrial development. Tideland, submerged land, or shoreland classified settlement is land that is suitable for floathomes, or land that is immediately adjacent to upland areas with existing or proposed settlement and that will be managed to support those existing or proposed upland settlement uses.

Transportation Corridor Land. Land classified transportation corridor is identified for the location of easements and rights-of-way under AS 38.04.065(f), including transportation, pipeline, or utility corridor purposes, or is under consideration for a right-of-way lease.

Waterfront Development Land. Land classified waterfront development is tideland, submerged land, or shoreland that is suitable to be used for commercial or industrial activities such as fish processing, aquatic farming, mineral and log transfer facilities, or commercial recreation.

Water Resources Land. Land classified water resources encompasses watersheds or portions of watersheds and is suitable for such uses as water supply, watershed protection, or hydropower sites.

Wildlife Habitat Land. Land classified wildlife habitat is primarily valuable for:

- (1) fish and wildlife resource production, whether existing or through habitat manipulation, to supply sufficient numbers or a diversity of species to support commercial, recreational, or traditional uses on an optimum sustained yield basis; or
- (2) a unique or rare assemblage of a single or multiple species of regional, state, or national significance.

II. LAND DISPOSAL BANK

The Land Disposal Bank contains land classified for disposal.¹ AS 38.04.020(d) requires that on January 15th of each year, the commissioner report to the legislature the status of state land suitable for the following purposes within the land disposal bank.²

Homestead Disposal

A total of 210,620 acres are identified for homestead disposal and considered suitable for staking in the homestead program. Homestead land is classified as Agricultural Land for agricultural homesteads and as Settlement Land for non-agricultural homesteading.

Subdivision Disposal

An estimated 10,123 acres of parcels foreclosed upon, relinquished or previously offered and not yet sold, are classified and suitable for disposal as subdivision parcels. These subdivision parcels include both surveyed homesite parcels and subdivisions available over-the-counter or in future lottery or auction sales.

Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Disposal

A total of 344,512 acres are classified for agricultural purposes. Commercial and industrial land has been converted to the settlement classification. The bank contained about 1,640 acres of land designated for commercial and industrial use as of January 1, 1983.

Other Purposes

Most land is made available through the categories mentioned above. Certain land, however, is sold by auction in odd lots or for other special purposes. There is currently no land identified for other purposes.

Total Land in Disposal Bank

The total amount of land in the disposal bank as of December 31, 1991, is estimated to be 549,732 acres.* This represents a decrease of 21,611 acres over 1990.

* This land is on the mental health hypothecated list, and is currently restricted from being offered in a land disposal program.

¹ Lands must be classified into a disposal category before they are actually included in the Land Bank (AS 38.04.020(c)).

² Portions of the land disposal records are manually maintained. Therefore, while actual figures have been used in this report when available, conservative estimates are used in cases where they are reasonably accurate and actual data collection time would substantially outweigh the marginal benefit which might be derived from more precise figures.

III. LAND DISPOSAL INCOME ACCOUNT

The revenue from the sale of state land is deposited a special state Land Disposal Income Account within the state General Fund. The legislature may appropriate money for implementation of state land disposal programs from this account. Under AS 38.04.022(b), the Department of Natural Resources is required to submit a report reflecting all money deposited in the fund during the prior fiscal year 30 days after the legislature convenes. During fiscal year 1991, approximately 6.5 million dollars were deposited in this account.

IV. MINERAL ORDER REPORT

Approximately 6 million acres, or 4 percent of state uplands is closed to new mineral entry under mineral closing orders. Of this acreage, about 46 percent has been closed in anticipation of or to facilitate a disposal of state interests in the land. The attached table indicates the effective date, purpose, acreage, and location of each closure on record.

State land may be closed to new mineral entry for the following reasons:

Land Disposals. The subsurface of land scheduled for disposal through future homesteading, homesite, subdivision, agricultural, commercial, or industrial use is generally closed to new mineral entry before state funds are committed for survey or on-site capital improvements. Since the subsurface remains in state ownership, land previously disposed of may also be closed.

Land Exchanges. State land is closed during the land exchange process to prevent the creation of third party interests from being established on the land pending finalization of the exchange.

Public Recreation/Wildlife Habitat Use. Areas such as campgrounds, archaeological sites, and important habitat areas may be closed if necessary to preserve public access, cultural resources, or the use of resources.

Resource Development/Transportation Corridors. Material sites, pipeline or road corridors, and airports may be closed to new mineral entry if mining would directly interfere with their operation or pose a security threat.

Reserved Use. Land may be closed if it is being transferred to another agency or reserved as a future townsite.

Purpose of Closure	Code	Acreage Closed	Percent of Total
Land Disposals	LD	2,892,007	46.0
Public Recreation Wildlife Habitat	PR/WH	1,890,640	30.0
Land Exchange	LE	594,076	9.5
Resource Development/ Transportation Corridor	RD/TC	734,097	11.7
Reserved Use	RU	174,080	2.8
Unknown	UK	435	0.0
TOTAL		6,285,335	100.0

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LAND DISPOSALS									
MCO 15	1969/2/13	LD	121.412	Port Lyons Subdiv				121.412	
MCO 45	1972/2/29	LD	440.000	Ester				440.000	
MCO 46	1972/3/30	LD	5.950	Ester				5.950	
MCO 67	1977/9/26	LD	0.000	NW AK Gas Land Disp	MCO 67A3; MOO 383A	1981; 1984	98,390.000	98,390.000	
MCO 70	1980/9/9	LD	6,662.250	Anderson				6,662.250	
MCO 71	1980/8/20	LD	8,622.793	Juna Creek				8,622.793	
MCO 72	1980/8/20	LD	333.745	Minchumina				333.745	
MCO 73	1980/9/9	LD	15,881.060	Potlach Ponds	MCO 731A	1982/11/1	(1,920.000)	13,961.060	
MCO 74	1980/9/8	LD	697.000	Ketchikan Mount Pt.	MCO 74A1	1981/3/4	67.210	764.210	
MCO 75	1980/9/9	LD	1,280.000	Chena Ridge				1,280.000	
MCO 76	1980/8/28	LD	2,560.000	Tok				2,560.000	
MCO 77	1980/8/28	LD	3,840.000	Tok				3,840.000	
MCO 78	1980/8/28	LD	48.166	Skagway				48.166	
MCO 79	1980/8/28	LD	1,280.000	Haines				1,280.000	
MCO 80	1980/8/28	LD	261.200	Petersburg				261.200	
MCO 81	1980/8/28	LD	2.030	Wrangell				2.030	
MCO 82	1980/8/28	LD	265.700	Ketchikan				265.700	
MCO 83	1980/8/28	LD	1,024.748	Gustavus				1,024.748	
MCO 84	1980/8/28	LD	1,285.000	Yakutat				1,285.000	
MCO 85	1980/8/28	LD	488.790	Shelter Island				488.790	
MCO 86	1980/12/6	LD	6,789.110	Thome Bay				6,789.110	
MCO 87	1980/8/28	LD	8,480.000	Fish Lakes Disposal				8,480.000	
MCO 88	1980/8/28	LD	32,000.000	Skwentna Flats	MCO 88..2	1981/3/23	8,580.000	40,580.000	
MCO 89	1980/8/28	LD	5,760.000	Lockwood Lake				5,760.000	
MCO 90	1980/8/28	LD	7,960.000	Kahiltna Flats				7,960.000	
MCO 91	1980/8/28	LD	10,000.000	Indian River Remote				10,000.000	
MCO 92	1980/8/28	LD	1,600.000	Dinglishna Hill				1,600.000	
MCO 93	1980/8/28	LD	640.000	Bench Lake				640.000	
MCO 94	1980/8/28	LD	20,000.000	Coal Creek				20,000.000	
MCO 95	1980/8/28	LD	1,280.000	Sourdough				1,280.000	
MCO 96	1980/8/28	LD	6,000.000	Tokkeetna Bluffs				6,000.000	

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MCO 97	1980/8/28	LD	1,920.000	Chickaloon Bench	MCO 97A1; MOO 97A2	1983/8/21	190.000	2,110.000	
MCO 98	1980/8/28	LD	14,000.000	Peters Creek				14,000.000	
MCO 99	1980/8/28	LD	9,000.000	Kenny Creek	MCO 99A1	1980/10/8	0.000	9,000.000	
MCO 100	1980/8/28	LD	2,560.000	Enterprise Estates				2,560.000	
MCO 101	1980/8/28	LD	15,000.000	Ninemila Creek				15,000.000	
MCO 102	1980/8/28	LD	3,200.000	Canyon Lake				3,200.000	
MCO 103	1980/8/28	LD	7,360.000	Talachulitna Lakes				7,360.000	
MCO 104	1980/9/28	LD	29,240.000	Yenlo Hills	MCO 104A1	1982/3/30	2,120.000	31,360.000	
MCO 105	1980/8/28	LD	6,975.000	Hunts Creek				6,975.000	
MCO 106	1980/9/9	LD	22,166.000	Washington Creek	MOO 106A1; MOO 383A	1982; 1984	(5,943.000)	16,223.000	
MCO 107	1980/9/16	LD	3,170.000	Chena Hot Springs	MOO 383A	1984/3/16	(340.000)	2,830.000	
MCO 108	1980/9/16	LD	584.620	Hay Stack	MOO 383A	1984/3/16	(256.620)	328.000	
MCO 109	1980/9/16	LD	1,280.000	Keystone	MOO 383A	1984/3/16	(570.000)	710.000	
MCO 110	1980/9/16	LD	700.000	Murphy				700.000	
MCO 111	1980/11/3	LD	9,468.000	Overland				9,468.000	
MCO 112	1980/9/16	LD	46,400.000	Kantishna	MOO 112A1	1982/11/1	(19,721.000)	26,679.000	
MCO 113	1980/9/16	LD	1,600.000	Nenana South				1,600.000	
MCO 114	1980/9/16	LD	11,520.000	Slate Creek				11,520.000	
MCO 115	1980/9/16	LD	3,900.000	Rex-Quota				3,900.000	
MCO 116	1980/9/16	LD	160.000	Saicha AG				160.000	
MCO 117	1980/9/16	LD	2,880.000	Tanana River West				2,880.000	
MCO 119	1980/9/16	LD	190.000	Donley				190.000	
MCO 120	1980/9/3	LD	1,920.000	Alder Creek				1,920.000	
MCO 121	1980/10/6	LD	1,950.980	Pelican				1,950.980	
MCO 122	1980/10/3	LD	35,200.000	Kichatna				35,200.000	
MCO 123	1980/10/3	LD	22,400.000	Nakochna				22,400.000	
MCO 124	1980/10/1	LD	24,320.000	Kahiltna Remote	MCO 124A1, A2	1981/2/8	2,540.000	26,860.000	
MCO 125	1980/10/6	LD	594.600	Hollis				594.600	
MCO 126	1980/9/3	LD	5,310.000	Homer Disposal Area	MCO 126A1	1980/6/2	320.000	5,630.000	
MCO 127	1980/9/3	LD	10,095.630	Talkeetna Disposal Area				10,095.630	
MCO 128	1980/9/30	LD	49,100.000	Chase Area Disposal	MOO 128A1; MCO 128A2	1982; 1983	(2,800.000)	46,300.000	
MCO 129	1980/10/1	LD	559.723	Robe Lake Disposal Area				559.723	
MCO 130	1980/9/30	LD	623.958	Swan Lake Disposal Area				623.958	

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MCO 132	1980/10/15	LD	30,400.000	Bald Mountain				30,400.000	
MCO 133	1980/10/27	LD	26,000.000	Shell Hills Remote				26,000.000	
MCO 134	1981/2/3	LD	1,920.000	Anaconda Creek	MCO 383A	1984/3/16	(1,880.000)	40.000	
MCO 135	1981/2/3	LD	4,417.000	Crooked Creek				4,417.000	
MCO 136	1981/1/3	LD	83,754.000	West Fork				83,754.000	
MCO 137	1980/11/20	LD	21,135.000	Yentna Disposal Area				21,135.000	
MCO 138	1980/11/20	LD	1,409.000	Alexander Creek West Sub				1,409.000	
MCO 139	1981/2/3	LD	3,500.000	Kokomo Creek				3,500.000	
MCO 140	1981/2/3	LD	1,588.750	Fortune Creek	MCO 140A1	1982/11/1	(880.000)	708.750	
MCO 141	1981/2/3	LD	2,312.000	Left Fork	MCO 141A1	1982/11/1	(320.000)	1,992.000	
MCO 142	1981/3/4	LD	1,000.000	Oines East	MCO 383A	1984/3/16	(400.000)	600.000	
MCO 143	1981/3/23	LD	219.000	Holstein Heights				219.000	
MCO 144	1981/3/23	LD	1,280.000	McKinley View				1,280.000	
MCO 145	1981/3/23	LD	3,840.000	Safari Lake				3,840.000	
MCO 146	1981/3/23	LD	3,200.000	Colorado Station				3,200.000	
MCO 147	1981/3/23	LD	1,280.000	Super Cub				1,280.000	
MCO 148	1980/3/23	LD	2,560.000	High Mountain Lake Sub	MCO 148A1	1982/3/30	1,280.000	3,840.000	
MCO 149	1981/3/23	LD	3,200.000	Hewitt-Whiskey				3,200.000	
MCO 150	1981/2/23	LD	1,280.000	Kutna Creek				1,280.000	
MCO 151	1981/3/23	LD	3,200.000	Shell Lake North				3,200.000	
MCO 152	1981/3/23	LD	43,520.000	Hewitt Lake Remote				43,520.000	
MCO 153	1981/3/23	LD	74,880.000	Lake Cr/McDougal Remote				74,880.000	
MCO 154	1981/3/23	LD	19,200.000	Green Acres Remote				19,200.000	
MCO 155	1981/3/23	LD	5,760.000	Big Eleven Remote				5,760.000	
MCO 156	1981/3/23	LD	39,200.000	Johnson Creek Remote				39,200.000	
MCO 157	1981/3/23	LD	7,845.000	Gate Creek B Remote				7,845.000	
MCO 158	1981/3/23	LD	46,640.000	Windy Forks Remote				46,640.000	
MCO 159	1981/3/23	LD	5,993.000	McCarthy Remote Parcel				5,993.000	
MCO 160	1981/3/23	LD	10,400.000	Iron Creek Remote				10,400.000	
MCO 161	1981/3/23	LD	15,360.000	Sunday Lakes Remote				15,360.000	
MCO 162	1981/4/27	LD	54,960.000	Kutna Creek Remote				54,960.000	
MCO 165	1981/4/27	LD	22,200.000	Friday Creek Remote				22,200.000	
MCO 168	1981/4/27	LD	115,860.000	Big River Remote				115,860.000	

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MCO 169	1981/5/4	LD	24,735.000	Skwontna Flats Addn.	MCO 169A1	1983/9/6	30.000	24,765.000	
MCO 170	1981/3/18	LD	2,558.000	South Caribou Lake Subdiv				2,558.000	
MCO 171	1981/3/30	LD	4,693.608	Chuse II				4,693.608	
MCO 172	1981/3/30	LD	520.000	Puppy Haven				520.000	
MCO 173	1981/4/17	LD	15,537.920	Pt. MacKenzie AG				15,537.920	
MCO 174	1981/5/25	LD	822.140	Haystack Extension				822.140	
MCO 175	1981/5/25	LD	80.000	Eielson AG				80.000	
MCO 176	1981/5/25	LD	1,213.330	Rosie Creek				1,283.330	
MCO 177	1981/5/25	LD	610.720	Keystone Extension	MCO 177A1; MOO 383A	1983-1984	372.000	982.720	
MCO 178	1981/5/25	LD	2,493.690	McCloud				2,493.690	
MCO 179	1981/5/25	LD	1,080.000	Desperation	MOO 383A	1984/3/16	(709.000)	371.000	
MCO 180	1981/5/25	LD	35.000	Horseshoe				35.000	
MCO 181	1981/5/25	LD	70.000	Pcpaye				70.000	
MCO 182	1981/5/28	LD	3,520.000	Chena Hot Springs Exten	MOO 383A	1984/3/16	(3,470.000)	50.000	
MCO 184	1981/5/22	LD	77,938.000	Eureka	MOO 184A1; MOO 383A	1982; 1984	(22,396.000)	55,542.000	
MCO 185	1981/5/22	LD	10,150.000	Tanana River North	MOO 185A1	1982/11/1	(10,150.000)	0.000	
MCO 186	1981/6/16	LD	2,160.000	Scotty Lake AG				2,160.000	
MCO 188	1981/7/23	LD	4,723.000	Wrangell Narrows				4,723.000	
MCO 189	1981/6/29	LD	1,305.000	Edna Bay/Excursion Inlet	MCO 189A	1981/7/17	2,320.000	3,625.000	
MCO 193	1981/10/8	LD	5,277.000	Bear Lake Remote				5,277.000	
MCO 194	1981/10/8	LD	1,920.000	Fireweed Mtn Subd	MOO 194A1	1985/8/6	(560.800)	1,359.200	
MCO 195	1981/10/8	LD	4,984.510	Le Roux View Remote				4,984.510	
MCO 196	1981/10/8	LD	10,400.000	Dillingham Remote				10,400.000	
MCO 197	1981/10/8	LD	1,140.000	Papoose Twins Remote				1,140.000	
MCO 198	1981/10/10	LD	13,800.000	Twin Lakes Remote				13,800.000	
MCO 199	1981/10/8	LD	1,720.000	Schneider Lake Remote				1,720.000	
MCO 200	1982/3/14	LD	44,800.000	Far Mountain				44,800.000	
MCO 201	1982/1/8	LD	13,440.000	Albert Creek				13,440.000	
MCO 202	1981/10/15	LD	93,214.000	Dugan Hills/Deadman Lake	MOO 202A1	1982/11/1	(41,049.000)	52,165.000	
MCO 203	1982/1/8	LD	1,737.000	Brown's Court AG				1,737.000	
MCO 204	1982/1/8	LD	4,425.000	Two Mile Lake AG	MCO 204A1; MOO 204A2	1982	503.240	4,928.240	
MCO 205	1982/1/8	LD	1,110.000	Bonanza	MOO 205A1; MOO 383A	1982; 1984	(1,110.000)	0.000	
MCO 206	1982/1/8	LD	11,840.000	Dune Lake/Teklanika Chan	MOO 206A1	1983/6/9	(8,502.000)	3,338.000	

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MCO 207	1981/10/15	LD	2,560.000	Geekakmina Lake	MOO 383A	1984/3/16	(1,901.000)	659.000	
MCO 208	1982/1/8	LD	1,220.000	Eagle	MOO 383A	1984/3/16	(516.000)	704.000	
MCO 209	1982/1/8	LD	3,680.000	Lake Minchumina II	MCO 209A1	1982/4/30	815.000	4,495.000	
MCO 210	1982/1/8	LD	11,520.000	Sam Creek	MOO 383A	1984/3/16	(9,925.000)	1,595.000	
MCO 212	1981/11/17	LD	300.000	Firewood				300.000	
MCO 214	1982/1/8	LD	54,400.000	Zitziana				54,400.000	
MCO 215	1982/1/8	LD	15,880.000	Cannon				15,880.000	
MCO 216	1982/1/20	LD	18,619.000	Tok Hills	MOO 216A1; MOO 383A	1982; 1984	(18,619.000)	0.000	
MCO 217	1981/12/16	LD	1,030.000	Twenty-Three Mile Slough				1,030.000	
MCO 218	1982/6/8	LD	263.250	North Ridge				263.250	
MCO 221	1982/1/8	LD	17,866.000	Cathedral Bluffs	MOO 221A1	1982/11/1	(15,753.000)	1,113.000	
MCO 222	1982/1/8	LD	595.000	Tanquardel	MOO 222A1	1982/11/1	(595.000)	0.000	
MCO 223	1982/4/29	LD	712.000	Tenderfoot	MOO 383A	1983/3/16	(55.000)	657.000	
MCO 224	1982/1/8	LD	1,680.000	Glenn				1,680.000	
MCO 225	1982/1/8	LD	1,400.000	Kindamina Lake				1,400.000	
MCO 226	1982/1/8	LD	8,080.000	West Twin Lake				8,080.000	
MCO 227	1982/1/8	LD	1,893.000	Iowa Cr/Little Chena AG				1,893.000	
MCO 228	1982/5/6	LD	4,180.000	Any Creek	MOO 383A	1984/3/16	(585.000)	3,595.000	
MCO 229	1982/1/8	LD	10,200.000	Caribou Creek	MCO 229A1	1983/6/9	480.000	10,680.000	
MCO 230	1982/1/8	LD	3,040.000	Volkmar Lake Remote				3,040.000	
MCO 231	1981/10/2	LD	947.360	Fairbanks Odd Lots				947.360	
MCO 232	1981/10/15	LD	32,336.770	Windy Creek				32,336.770	
MCO 233	1981/10/15	LD	12,925.000	Bear Creek				12,925.000	
MCO 234	1982/7/1	LD	23,111.500	Northeast Alaska Range				23,111.500	
MCO 235	1982/6/8	LD	9,009.000	Chena South	MOO 235A1	1982/11/1	(320.000)	8,689.000	
MCO 240	1982/3/8	LD	640.000	Saddle Point Subdv				640.000	
MCO 241	1982/3/8	LD	5,440.000	Denali View Remote	MCO 241A1	1983/3/7	640.000	6,080.000	
MCO 242	1982/3/8	LD	360.000	Goose Creek AG				360.000	
MCO 243	1982/3/8	LD	4,160.000	Delta Island AG				4,160.000	
MCO 244	1982/3/8	LD	1,800.000	Little Susitna AG				1,800.000	
MCO 245	1982/3/8	LD	760.000	Moose Creek AG				760.000	
MCO 246	1982/3/8	LD	2,480.000	Rabideux AG				2,480.000	
MCO 247	1982/3/8	LD	960.000	Nancy Lake AG				960.000	

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MCO 248	1982/3/8	LD	5,280.000	Amber Lake Subdiv				5,280.000	
MCO 249	1982/3/8	LD	22,831.000	Jack Rabbit Hills Remote				22,831.000	
MCO 251	1982/3/30	LD	1,910.000	Trail Ridge Subdiv				1,910.000	
MCO 253	1982/3/30	LD	200.000	Kenny Lake Subdiv				200.000	
MCO 254	1982/3/13	LD	6.280	Surofire				6.280	
MCO 255	1982/1/20	LD	612.000	Mullen/Dusteroff				612.000	
MCO 256	1982/3/30	LD	2,509.000	Fairbanks Subdiv				2,509.000	
MCO 257	1982/4/20	LD	420.000	Bears Den				420.000	
MCO 258	1982/2/9	LD	460.000	Buffalo AG				460.000	
MCO 259	1982/2/9	LD	290.000	Clearwater AG				290.000	
MCO 261	1982/4/20	LD	720.000	Farmview				720.000	
MCO 262	1982/4/20	LD	14,743.000	Goldstream AG	MCO 162A1	1983/5/24	(680.000)	14,063.000	
MCO 263	1982/4/25	LD	29,980.000	Little Melozitna Remote				29,980.000	
MCO 264	1982/4/20	LD	13,189.000	Mariana				13,189.000	
MCO 265	1982/4/22	LD	160.000	Nenana Odd Lots				160.000	
MCO 266	1982/4/25	LD	16,532.000	North Fork				16,532.000	
MCO 267	1982/4/20	LD	12,736.000	Nowitna				12,736.000	
MCO 268	1982/4/20	LD	106.560	Parkridge				106.560	
MCO 269	1982/4/20	LD	429.000	Three Mile				429.000	
MCO 270	1982/4/20	LD	16,062.000	White Mountain				16,062.000	
MCO 271	1982/2/2	LD	39,323.000	Delta II				39,323.000	
MCO 272	1982/4/20	LC	475.000	Olive Pl./Thoms Pl. Subdiv				475.000	
MCO 273	1982/4/20	LD	250.000	Whale Passage Subdiv				250.000	
MCO 274	1982/4/20	LD	90.000	Tenakee Springs Subdiv				90.000	
MCO 275	1982/4/20	LD	800.000	Thomas Bay Subdiv				800.000	
MCO 276	1982/4/20	LD	250.000	Taku River Subdiv				250.000	
MCO 277	1982/4/20	LD	1,827.000	Goddard Hot Springs				1,827.000	
MCO 278	1982/4/20	LD	8,448.000	Wrangell				8,448.000	
MCO 279	1982/4/20	LD	2,835.000	Frederick Point				2,835.000	
MCO 280	1982/5/6	LD	5.000	McKinley Park Comm Land				5.000	
MCO 281	1982/5/13	LD	80.620	Mitkof Comm Land Sale				80.620	
MCO 282	1982/7/8	LD	620.000	Parker Lake Subdiv				620.000	
MCO 283	1982/7/8	LD	45,816.000	Lake Louise Remote				45,816.000	

<u>MCO #</u>	<u>EFF. DATE</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMENDMENTS</u>	<u>DATE AMENDED</u>	<u>ACREAGE CLOSED OR (OPENED)</u>	<u>NET ACREAGE CLOSED</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
MCO 284	1982/8/28	LD	5,708.090	Mat-Su Borough AG				5,708.090	
MCO 285	1983/2/24	LD	340.000	John Lake Subdiv				340.000	
MCO 286	1982/12/23	LD	7,970.000	Hurricane Remote				7,970.000	
MCO 287	1982/12/13	LD	9,660.000	Resurrection Pen. Remote				9,660.000	
MCO 289	1982/8/24	LD	90.000	Fairbanks Odd Lot II				90.000	
MCO 290	1982/8/24	LD	51.920	Delta				51.920	
MCO 294	1982/9/17	LD	14,085.000	Dugan Hills				14,085.000	
MCO 295	1983/2/24	LD	275.830	Lake Louise Small Lots				275.830	
MCO 298	1983/6/14	LD	70.000	Honey Creek				70.000	
MCO 299	1983/6/14	LD	11,160.000	Kustatan Ridge				11,160.000	
MCO 303	1983/6/14	LD	22.510	Fielding Lake Subdiv				22.510	
MCO 304	1983/6/14	LD	2,360.000	Snake Lake Subdiv				2,360.000	
MCO 305	1983/6/14	LD	13,393.000	Weary Lake Remote				13,393.000	
MCO 306	1983/6/14	LD	920.000	Summit Lake Subdiv				920.000	
MCO 307	1983/6/14	LD	4,252.000	Crosswind Lake				4,252.000	
MCO 308	1982/12/16	LD	3,840.000	South Lake Louise Remote				3,840.000	
MCO 310	1983/6/14	LD	2,038.000	Cascade Creek				2,038.000	
MCO 311	1983/6/14	LD	500.000	Indian River West				500.000	
MCO 313	1983/6/14	LD	1,800.000	Sherman Remote				1,800.000	
MCO 314	1983/6/14	LD	775.000	Curry North Remote				775.000	
MCO 315	1983/6/14	LD	3,595.000	McKenzie Creek Remote	MCO 315A1	1985/8/6	160.000	3,755.000	
MCO 316	1984/7/17	LD	9,419.920	Upper Trapper Creek				9,419.920	
MCO 317	1983/6/14	LD	580.000	Black Diamond				580.000	
MCO 318	1983/9/6	LD	1,160.000	Willow Creek AG				1,160.000	
MCO 319	1982/12/13	LD	230.000	Wigwam				230.000	
MCO 320	1982/12/8	LD	46,080.000	Yuki				46,080.000	
MCO 321	1982/12/20	LD	1,400.000	Hullitakwa				1,400.000	
MCO 322	1982/12/20	LD	840.000	Kentucky Creek				840.000	
MCO 323	1982/12/20	LD	357.790	Berg Subdiv				357.790	
MCO 324	1983/8/28	LD	2,560.000	Small Lakes				2,560.000	
MCO 325	1983/11/8	LD	377.370	Petrof View				377.370	
MCO 326	1983/9/6	LD	40.000	Point McKenzie Odd Lot				40.000	
MCO 327	1983/9/6	LD	80.000	Kashwitna				80.000	

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MCO 328	1983/1/6	LD	880.000	Lynx Lake Odd Lots				880.000	
MCO 329	1983/9/6	LD	120.000	Willow Subdiv				120.000	
MCO 330	1983/9/6	LD	150.000	Jack Lake				150.000	
MCO 331	1983/9/6	LD	315.000	Lily				315.000	
MCO 332	1983/9/6	LD	61.510	Lust Lake				61.510	
MCO 333	1983/9/6	LD	34.340	Cheri Lake North				34.340	
MCO 334	1983/8/28	LD	23,040.000	Mount Rich Remote				23,040.000	
MCO 336	1983/8/28	LD	11,091.000	Rainbow Lake	MCO 336A1	1985/9/8	(320.000)	10,771.000	
MCO 337	1983/9/6	LD	44,081.000	Blying Sound				44,081.000	
MCO 338	1983/10/4	LD	2,351.000	Loon Lake				2,351.000	
MCO 340	1983/9/6	LD	524.660	Middle Fork Chulitna				524.660	
MCO 341	1983/9/6	LD	320.000	Neil Lake				320.000	
MCO 343	1983/9/6	LD	920.000	Willow Creek North AG				920.000	
MCO 345	1983/5/3	LD	1,000.000	Geroge Inlet/Revilla				1,000.000	
MCO 348	1983/3/30	LD	435.000	Waterfall				435.000	
MCO 349	1983/8/28	LD	120.000	Kings River				120.000	
MCO 350	1983/9/6	LD	12,936.000	Canner Creek				12,936.000	
MCO 351	1983/9/6	LD	181.690	Rabidaux				181.690	
MCO 352	1983/9/6	LD	22,100.000	Tuzlin. river				22,100.000	
MCO 353	1983/5/3	LD	705.000	Mitkof				705.000	
MCO 355	1983/6/7	LD	10,680.000	Pilgrim				10,680.000	
MCO 357	1983/6/7	LD	34,160.000	Mt. Ryan				34,160.000	
MCO 358	1983/6/7	LD	287.450	Aspenwood				287.450	
MCO 359	1983/6/7	LD	10,120.000	Teklanika				10,120.000	
MCO 362	1983/6/7	LD	1,350.000	Martin				1,350.000	
MCO 363	1983/6/7	LD	115.000	Totchaket Heights				115.000	
MCO 364	1983/6/7	LD	86,880.000	Monzonite Hills				86,880.000	
MCO 367	1983/6/7	LD	800.000	Seven Mile				800.000	
MCO 368	1983/6/23	LD	160.000	Bear Creek				160.000	
MCO 369	1983/6/7	LD	27,200.000	Bearpaw				27,200.000	
MCO 370	1983/6/7	LD	2,120.000	Ridge Rock				2,120.000	
MCO 371	1983/6/7	LD	7,680.000	Southwind				7,680.000	
MCO 372	1983/6/7	LD	260.000	Livengood				260.000	

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MCO 373	1983/6/7	LD	1,475.000	Sprucehill				1,475.000	
MCO 374	1983/8/31	LD	3,500.000	Fbx North Star Borough				3,500.000	
MCO 375	1983/8/31	LD	3,500.000	Fbx North Star Borough				3,500.000	
MCO 376	1983/10/4	LD	3,150.000	Montana Creek				3,150.000	
MCO 377	1983/10/4	LD	772.500	Village View				772.500	
MCO 378	1985/3/26	LD	3,972.210	Mat-Su Borough AG				3,972.210	
MCO 380	1983/12/12	LD	640.000	Bluff Cabin Ridge				640.000	
MCO 382	1984/3/13	LD	305.000	Spinach Creek Subdiv				305.000	
MCO 383	1984/3/16	LD	18,832.000	Fairbanks Area Disposal				18,832.000	
MCO 384	1984/3/31	LD	735.000	Naukati Bay				735.000	
MCO 386	1984/6/5	LD	390.000	Nikishka AG Homesite				390.000	
MCO 387	1984/5/17	LD	416.580	Lake Louise Small Lots II				416.580	
MCO 388	1984/5/9	LD	6,769.280	Chase III AG Homesite				6,769.280	
MCO 396	1984/4/23	LD	12.840	McGrath Subdiv				12.840	
MCO 399	1984/6/25	LD	180.000	Horse Island				180.000	
MCO 400	1984/6/25	LD	385.000	Vallenar Bay, Gravina Is				385.000	
MCO 401	1984/6/25	LD	165.000	Funter Bay, Admiralty Is				165.000	
MCO 402	1984/6/25	LD	266.790	Meyers Chuck				266.790	
MCO 403	1984/6/25	LD	775.000	Camp Coogan				775.000	
MCO 404	1984/6/25	LD	640.000	Cape Pole, Kosciusko Is				640.000	
MCO 405	1984/7/17	LD	20,237.000	Appel Mtn Non-AG				20,237.000	
MCO 406	1984/7/17	LD	2,224.620	Bear Cove				2,224.620	
MCO 407	1984/7/17	LD	1.276	Eccles Creek				1.276	
MCO 408	1984/7/17	LD	240.000	Glennallen Subdiv				240.000	
MCO 410	1984/7/17	LD	560.000	Homer AG Homesteads				560.000	
MCO 411	1984/7/17	LD	755.000	Jack Bay Homesteads				755.000	
MCO 412	1984/7/17	LD	1,010.000	Little Creek Homesteads				1,010.000	
MCO 415	1984/7/17	LD	150.000	Petersville Rd Odd Lots				150.000	
MCO 416	1984/7/24	LD	5,040.000	Plateau Lakes				5,040.000	
MCO 417	1984/7/17	LD	2,980.000	Primo Lakes				2,980.000	
MCO 418	1984/7/24	LD	930.000	Chugach View Subdiv				930.000	
MCO 420	1984/7/17	LD	160.000	South 3-Mile Cr Homestead				160.000	
MCO 422	1984/7/17	LD	130.000	Wortmann's E./Heiden View	MCO 422A	1985/9/8	40.000	170.000	

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MCO 425	1985/5/6	LD	17.430	Tal Inc Pref Right				17.430	
MCO 426	1984/7/25	LD	21,809.000	Windy-Healy-Robe				21,809.000	
MCO 427	1984/7/17	LD	4,390.000	Chandler Lake				4,390.000	
MCO 429	1985/8/3	LD	5,060.000	Fbks North Star Borough				5,060.000	
MCO 430	1985/8/6	LD	2,890.460	Tonsina North AG Homestead				2,890.460	
MCO 431	1985/11/23	LD	23,006.000	Dillinger R. Non-AG Homstd				23,006.000	
MCO 433	1985/9/8	LD	13,795.000	Halfway Mtn Non-AG Homestd				13,795.000	
MCO 435	1985/9/8	LD	6,160.000	Nunsatuk R. Non-AG Homestd				6,160.000	
MCO 436	1985/8/6	LD	21,912.000	South Fork Non-Ag Homestead				21,912.000	
MCO 437	1985/8/6	LD	1,998.000	Kupreanof Pen Non-AG Homestd				1,998.000	
MCO 438	1985/8/6	LD	520.000	SW Chinlak Lk Non-AG Homestd				520.000	
MCO 439	1985/8/6	LD	190.000	Woody Island Subdiv				190.000	
MCO 440	1985/8/6	LD	40.000	Cottonwood Creek Odd Lot				40.000	
MCO 441	1985/8/6	LD	280.000	Logging Camp Bay Subdiv				280.000	
MCO 442	1985/8/6	LD	260.000	Poe Bay Subdivision				260.000	
MCO 443	1985/7/29	LD	2,368.000	Wood River/Aleknagik Rd				2,368.000	
MCO 444	1985/7/29	LD	120.000	Little Susitna E. Odd Lot				120.000	
MCO 445	1985/7/29	LD	1,090.000	Alexander Cr N. AG Homestd				1,090.000	
MCO 446	1985/7/29	LD	2,666.000	Caswell Lake AG Homestead				2,666.000	
MCO 447	1985/7/29	LD	2,880.000	Kroto Creek AG Homestead				2,880.000	
MCO 448	1985/7/29	LD	1,960.000	Whisol North AG Homestead				1,960.000	
MCO 449	1985/7/29	LD	1,440.000	Beluga Mtn W. Non-AG Homestd				1,440.000	
MCO 450	1985/7/29	LD	10,634.000	Happy River Non-AG Homestead				10,634.000	
MCO 451	1985/7/29	LD	1,560.000	Hiline Lake South Subdiv				1,560.000	
MCO 453	1985/3/26	LD	80.000	McGrath Road Odd Lot				80.000	
MCO 454	1985/8/23	LD	5.000	Coroova Preference Right				5.000	
MCO 456	1985/6/5	LD	950.000	St John Harbor on Zarembo Is				950.000	
MCO 457	1985/6/5	LD	2,560.000	Coffman Cove, Prince of Wales				2,560.000	
MCO 458	1985/6/5	LD	700.000	Middle Is in Sitka Sound				700.000	
MCO 459	1985/6/5	LD	10.000	Upper Chilkoot Lake, Reeve's				10.000	
MCO 462	1985/9/8	LD	14.990	Kenai/Mat-Su 0.102 Pref Rt				14.990	
MCO 463	1985/9/15	LD	59.130	Kenai Lake, Quartz Creek .068				59.130	
MCO 464	1985/9/8	LD	5.000	Point Possession .035 Pref				5.000	

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MCO 467	1985/12/29	LD	800.000	Klukwan Native Allotment Reco				800.000	
MCO 468	1985/11/12	LD	6.270	B.G.R., Inc. (Curtis) T&M				6.270	
MCO 471	1985/11/5	LD	52.853	Pandora's Parcel				52.853	
MCO 472	1985/12/10	LD	17.440	Moose Pass/Kenai Lk .068 Pref				17.440	
MCO 473	1985/12/10	LD	2.500	Trapper Creek .102 Pref Right				2.500	
MCO 475	1986/2/16	LD	42.410	Little Tutka Bay, Kalgin Is				42.410	
MCO 478	1986/9/26	LD	3,840.000	Grand Central Subdivision				3,840.000	
MCO 479	1986/5/7	LD	4.990	Camey/Hoholtna River				4.990	
MCO 480	1987/4/27	LD	514.600	Ketchikan Gateway Boro Subd				514.600	
MCO 481	1986/6/10	LD	1,135.000	Cape Fanshaw				1,135.000	
MCO 490	1986/7/30	LD	7.700	Lower Trail Lk .068 Pref				7.700	
MCO 491	1986/7/31	LD	1.378	Rocky Lk .102 Pref				1.378	
MCO 492	1986/7/21	LD	5.920	Eska .035(B)(5) Pref				5.920	
MCO 494	1986/7/25	LD	2.640	Ch.81,SLA 1985 Pref				2.640	
MCO 503	1986/9/9	LD	9.090	Kalifonsky/Lucy Lake				9.090	
MCO 504	1986/10/6	LD	49.980	Waldrop				49.980	
MCO 505	1986/10/6	LD	1.970	Spear				1.970	
MCO 508	1987/4/28	LD	240.000	Unknown				240.000	
MCO 514	1987/2/24	LD	4.250	Kenai Peninsula Pref				4.250	
MCO 516	1987/3/10	LD	0.179	Eagle River Pref Right				0.179	
MCO 517	1987/5/11	LD	2.500	Skwentna Area Auction				2.500	
MCO 521	1987/5/19	LD	3.530	Morzhovoi Bay Pref Right				3.530	
MCO 523	1987/6/22	LD	3.440	Honey Creek Pref Right				3.440	
MCO 524	1987/6/2	LD	1.390	Orca Inlet Pref Right				1.390	
MCO 527	1987/7/8	LD	1.720	Kasilof Alaska Subdiv				1.720	
MCO 528	1987/7/8	LD	2.000	Benka Lake Subdivision				2.000	
MCO 531	1987/8/24	LD	30.000	Resurrection Ck Rd Pref Rt				30.000	
MCO 532	1987/8/24	LD	5.000	Glennallen Pref Rt Sale				5.000	
MCO 533	1987/8/24	LD	5.000	Valdez Area Pref Rt				5.000	
MCO 534	1987/8/24	LD	5.000	Resurrection River Rd Pref Rt				5.000	
MCO 535	1987/8/24	LD	5.000	McArthur River Pref Rt				5.000	
MCO 537	1987/8/24	LD	40.000	Lake Creek Pref Rt				40.000	
MCO 538	1987/8/24	LD	4.800	Trading Bay Pref Rt				4.800	

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MCO 539	1987/8/24	LD	320.000	Willow AG Pref Rt				320.000	
MCO 541	1987/10/15	LD	840.000	Hatcher Pass Ski Area				840.000	
MCO 542	1987/10/29	LD	80.000	Tolsona Creek Pref Rt				80.000	
MCO 544	1987/10/29	LD	5.010	Sports Lake Pref Rt				5.010	
MCO 545	1987/10/29	LD	0.360	Seward/Resurrection Bay Pref Rt				0.360	
MCO 546	1987/10/29	LD	160.000	Kuskokwim/Oskawalik Pref Rt				160.000	
MCO 548	1987/11/10	LD	12.230	Kasilof-Cohoe Pref Rt				12.230	
MCO 549	1987/12/18	LD	8,090.000	Hatcher Pass-Govt Hill Ski Area				8,090.000	
MCO 552	1987/12/16	LD	16,430.798	University Land Settlement	MCO 552A1	1988/8/1	1,066.000	17,496.798	
MCO 554	1987/12/18	LD	5,000.000	Crazy Mtn Homestead				5,000.000	
MCO 555	1987/12/18	LD	5,100.000	French Creek AG Disposal				5,100.000	
MCO 556	1987/12/18	LD	11,400.000	Goldstream AG Disposal				11,400.000	
MCO 557	1987/12/18	LD	4,200.000	Steppe AG Homestead				4,200.000	
MCO 558	1987/12/18	LD	600.000	Cascaden Subdivision				600.000	
MCO 561	1988/1/24	LD	5.000	Anchor Pt/Stariski Ck Pref Rt				5.000	
MCO 577	1989/6/9	LD	20.000	Central Cemetary--Fairbanks				20.000	
MCO 580	1989/6/26	LD	50.000	Village Cove/St Paul Is Lse				50.000	
MCO 586	1990/4/4	LD	914.000	Delta Junction AG				914.000	
MCO 587	1990/5/19	LD	11.700	Margaret Bay Unalaska				11.700	
MCO 589	1990/5/24	LD	600.000	U of A Environment Res Ctr				600.000	
MCO 590	1990/5/20	LD	1,400.000	Moose Mtn Ski Area				1,400.000	
MCO 593	1991/4/17	LD	8,000.000	Glacier/Wainner Creek	MCO 593A1	1991/12/2	1,680.000	9,680.000	
MCO 596	1990/8/24	LD	23.000	St Paul Harbor/Gibson Cove				23.000	
MCO 597	1990/9/24	LD	1.000	Yukon River/St Marys				1.000	
MCO 599	1990/10/16	LD	8.000	Hawkins Island Pref Rt				8.000	
MCO 600	1990/10/2	LD	1.050	Seward Highway Pref Rt				1.050	
MCO 609	1991/2/7	LD	8.500	City of Unalaska Tdl Sale				8.500	
MCO 610	1991/3/3	LD	23.500	City of Unalaska Tdl Convey.				23.500	
MCO 612	1991/6/10	LD	6.540	Living World Ministry				6.540	
MCO 615	1991/4/22	LD	4.450	Kalifonsky Beach Pref Rt				4.450	
MCO 619	1991/7/10	LD	20.000	Neuberger Mt/Moltan Tele-com Site Lse				20.000	
MCO 620	1991/7/1	LD	20.000	Bitzshini Mt Tele-com Site Lse				20.000	
MCO 621	1991/6/24	LD	20.000	Porcupine Dome Tele-com Site Lse				20.000	

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<u>MCO #</u>	<u>EFF. DATE</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMENDMENTS</u>	<u>DATE AMENDED</u>	<u>ACREAGE CLOSED OR (OPENED)</u>	<u>NET ACREAGE CLOSED</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
MCO 625	1991/5/31	LD	.190	Knute Johnson Tdl Conveyance				.190	
MCO 627	1991/9/11	LD	0.320	Ft Yukon-Margaret John-Pref Rt				0.320	
MCO 629	1991/10/23	LD	3,809.410	City of Valdez				3,809.410	
MCO 630	1991/9/7	LD	3.910	Kasiloff Pref Rt.				3.910	
MCO 631	1991/9/7	LD	2.330	Kasiloff Pref Rt.				2.330	
MCO 634	1991/11/1	LD	8.800	Copper Center Pref Rt.				8.800	
MCO 635	1991/11/1	LD	1.050	Houston Pref Rt.				1.050	
MCO 636	1991/11/17	LD	2.430	Kasilof Subd Pref Rt				2.430	
MCO 637	1991/11/17	LD	1.510	Kasilof Subd Pref Rt				1.510	
MCO 640	1991/11/17	LD	2.990	Hope, Alaska Pref Rt				2.990	
							Subtotal	2,892,007.000	46%

LAND EXCHANGES

MCO 65	1975/6/5	LE	115,000.000	McKinley Park				115,000.000	
MCO 68	1978/2/23	LE	313,631.910	CIRI-Beluga Pool				313,631.910	
MCO 190	1981/7/13	LE	1,344.575	Unredeemed Lands				1,344.575	
MCO 239	1982/4/20	LE	109,282.730	University Land Trust				109,282.730	
MCO 381	1984/6/5	LE	1,136.000	Seldovia Land Exchange				1,136.000	
MCO 394	1985/3/25	LE	1.426	Anchor Pt. Land Exchange				1.426	
MCO 395	1984/4/4	LE	37,864.000	University Land				37,864.000	
MCO 398	1984/4/20	LE	15,810.000	BLM Land Exchange				15,810.000	
MCO 469	1985/10/24	LE	1.130	Austin Exchange				1.130	
MCO 506	1986/11/28	LE	4.390	Eklutna, Inc., Exchange				4.390	
							Subtotal	594,076.161	9.5%

<u>MCO #</u>	<u>EFF. DATE</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMENDMENTS</u>	<u>DATE AMENDED</u>	<u>ACREAGE CLOSED OR (OPENED)</u>	<u>NET ACREAGE CLOSED</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
PUBLIC RECREATION / WILDLIFE HABITAT									
MCO 62	1974/7/5	PR/WH	81.820	Girdwood				81.820	
MCO 66	1976/3/29	PR/WH	42,240.000	Donall St Park Expansion				42,240.000	
MCO 238	1982/4/1	PR/WH	9,585.000	Deep Creek Mgmt Plan				9,585.000	
MCO 391	1985/10/12	PR/WH	4,325.000	Campbell Tract				4,325.000	
MCO 393	1984/9/13	PR/WH	213,697.000	Eristol Bay Area Plan				213,697.000	
MCO 423	1982/4/2	PR/WH	42,017.000	Fish Creek				42,017.000	
MCO 455	1985/8/7	PR/WH	319,818.000	Susitna Area Plan				319,818.000	
MCO 466	1985/12/29	PR/WH	130,860.000	SW Prince of Wales Island				130,860.000	
MCO 483	1986/6/27	PR/WH	98,269.000	Tanana Basin Area Plan				98,269.000	
MCO 495	1986/10/15	PR/WH	80.000	Upper Little Susitna R.				80.000	
MCO 496	1986/10/15	PR/WH	1,952.000	Reed Valley/Reed Lakes				1,952.000	
MCO 497	1986/10/15	PR/WH	530.000	Independence Mine				530.000	
MCO 498	1986/10/15	PR/WH	360.000	Summit Lk/Hatcher Pass Rec				360.000	
MCO 499	1986/10/15	PR/WH	2,150.000	Government Peak Ski Area	MCO 499A1	1986/10/31	(2,150.000)	0.000	
MCO 500	1986/10/15	PR/WH	5,360.000	Mat-Su Mineral Licks				5,360.000	
MCO 507	1986/12/6	PR/WH	1,085.000	Hatcher Pass Rd Corridor				1,085.000	
MCO 509	1986/12/6	PR/WH	1,800.000	Castle Mountain				1,800.000	
MCO 510	1986/11/20	PR/WH	385,807.890	Tanana Basin Area Plan				385,807.890	
MCO 511	1987/4/8	PR/WH	83,725.000	Copper River Basin				83,725.000	
MCO 519	1987/4/27	PR/WH	8,000.000	Upper Cook Inlet Opp				8,000.000	
MCO 562	1988/3/22	PR/WH	3,917.000	Kuskokwim Area Plan				3,917.000	
MCO 566	1988/6/17	PR/WH	74,827.000	Prince William Sound				74,827.000	
MCO 568	1989/2/24	PR/WH	9,320.000	Northwest Area Plan				9,320.000	
MCO 573	1989/8/16	PR/WH	16,459.000	Prince of Wales Area Plan				16,459.000	
MCO 581	1990/1/5	PR/WH	289,554.000	Susitna Flats SGR				289,554.000	
MCO 592	1990/9/28	PR/WH	30,070.000	Marmot Is Special Use Area				30,070.000	
MCO 594	1990/11/15	PR/WH	60,985.000	Tugidak Island CHA				60,985.000	
MCO 601	1990/11/30	PR/WH	30,126.000	TBAP Update				30,126.000	
MCO 605	1991/6/28	PR/WH	3,130.000	Rec Rivers Mgmt Plan				3,130.000	
MCO 606	1991/6/28	PR/WH	3,700.000	Rec Rivers Mgmt Plan				3,700.000	
MCO 608	1991/4/22	PR/WH	18,720.000	Anchor River/Fritz Creek CHA				18,720.000	

<u>MCO #</u>	<u>EFF. DATE</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMENDMENTS</u>	<u>DATE AMENDED</u>	<u>ACREAGE CLOSED OR (OPENED)</u>	<u>NET ACREAGE CLOSED</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
MCO 616	1991/6/27	PR/WH	240.000	Revised T B A P				240.000	
Subtotal								1,890,640.700	30%

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT / TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR

MCO 11	1968/6/27	RD/TC	320.000	Talkeetna				320.000	
MCO 18	1970/11/4	RD/TC	520.000	Valdez				520.000	
MCO 19	1971/10/28	RD/TC	365.000	Valdez				360.000	
MCO 20	1971/10/28	RD/TC	240.000	Keystone Canyon				240.000	
MCO 21	1971/10/28	RD/TC	128.210	Copper Center				128.210	
MCO 22	1971/10/28	RD/TC	195.750	Glennallen				195.750	
MCO 23	1971/10/28	RD/TC	120.000	Paxon				120.000	
MCO 24	1971/10/28	RD/TC	240.000	Summit Lake				240.000	
MCO 25	1971/10/28	RD/TC	80.000	Isabel Pass				80.000	
MCO 26	1971/10/28	RD/TC	34.220	Donnelly				34.220	
MCO 27	1971/10/28	RD/TC	160.000	Donnelly Dome				160.000	
MCO 28	1971/10/28	RD/TC	19.884	West Addn. Delta Township				19.884	
MCO 29	1971/10/28	RD/TC	168.410	Big Delta				168.410	
MCO 30	1971/10/28	RD/TC	341.770	Shaw Creek Flats				341.770	
MCO 32	1971/10/28	RD/TC	560.000	Shaw Creek Lodge				560.000	
MCO 35	1971/10/28	RD/TC	160.000	Richardson Road House				160.000	
MCO 36	1971/10/28	RD/TC	480.000	Sakcha River				480.000	
MCO 37	1971/10/28	RD/TC	377.230	Chena River	MOO 37A1	1971/11/11	(57.230)	320.000	
MCO 38	1971/10/28	RD/TC	160.000	Fairbanks	MOO 38A1	1971/11/11	(80.000)	80.000	
MCO 39	1971/10/28	RD/TC	160.000	Fox				160.000	
MCO 40	1971/10/28	RD/TC	480.000	Chatanika River				480.000	
MCO 41	1971/10/28	RD/TC	120.000	Oines				120.000	
MCO 42	1971/10/28	RD/TC	25.000	Fielding Lake				25.000	
MCO 43	1971/11/3	RD/TC	269.190	Paxon to Fairbanks	MOO 43A1	1982/11/1	(40.000)	229.190	
MCO 44	1972/2/8	RD/TC	59.000	Valdez	MOO 44A1	1974/5/16	0.000	59.000	
MCO 49	1973/7/6	RD/TC	10.000	Valdez				10.000	
MCO 50	1973/12/6	RD/TC	398.000	T A P S				398.000	

<u>MCO #</u>	<u>EFF. DATE</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMENDMENTS</u>	<u>DATE AMENDED</u>	<u>ACREAGE CLOSED OR (OPENED)</u>	<u>NET ACREAGE CLOSED</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
MCO 51	1973/12/6	RD/TC	638.200	T A P S				638.200	
MCO 52	1973/12/6	RD/TC	611.400	T A P S				611.400	
MCO 53	1973/12/6	RD/TC	274.450	T A P S				274.450	
MCO 54	1973/12/6	RD/TC	521.590	T A P S	MCO 54A1	1974/3/15	14.350	535.940	
MCO 55	1973/12/6	RD/TC	521.800	T A P S				521.800	
MCO 56	1973/12/6	RD/TC	634.700	T A P S				634.700	
MCO 57	1973/12/6	RD/TC	371.620	T A P S				371.620	
MCO 58	1973/12/6	RD/TC	371.200	T A P S				371.200	
MCO 59	1973/12/6	RD/TC	454.200	T A P S				454.200	
MCO 60	1973/12/10	RD/TC	18.600	T A P S				18.600	
MCO 61	1974/1/23	RD/TC	314.910	T A P S				314.910	
MCO 67	1977/9/26	RD/TC	1,420,160.000	NW AK Gas Pipeline	MCO 67A2,A4,A5	1981-1985	(1,093,460.000)	326,700.000	
MCO 288	1983/2/8	RD/TC	20,967.000	Beluga Coal Transport				20,967.000	
MCO 511	1987/4/8	RD/TC	17,600.000	Copper River Basin				17,600.000	
MCO 529	1987/6/16	RD/TC	349,960.000	TAGS ROW Corridor	MCO 529A, MCO 529A	1988/12/1	6,140.000	356,000.000	
MCO 598	1991/4/1	RD/TC	52.000	Sand Point Airport Expansion				52.000	
MCO 622	1991/9/7	RD/TC	2.050	Sand Pt Airport Expansion				2.050	
MCO 632	1991/12/9	RD/TC	2,020.000	Anderson Bay TAGS Site				2,020.000	
							Subtotal	734,097.500	11.7%

RESERVE USE

MCO 10	1968/2/29	RU	40.000	Anchorage				40.000	
MCO 12	1968/7/16	RU	324.000	Fairbanks				324.000	
MCO 13	1968/11/4	RU	40.992	Glennallen				40.992	
MCO 14	1968/11/4	RU	38.864	Copper Center				38.864	
MCO 16	1969/3/28	RU	10.090	Willow				10.090	
MCO 17	1969/3/28	RU	640.000	Petersville Road				640.000	
MCO 31	1971/10/28	RU	440.000	T V S F	MCO 31A1	1982/11/1	(440.000)	0.000	
MCO 33	1971/10/28	RU	520.000	T V S F	MCO 33A1	1982/11/1	(520.000)	0.000	
MCO 34	1971/10/28	RU	40.000	T V S F	MCO 34A1	1982/11/1	(40.000)	0.000	
MCO 47	1973/3/13	RU	630.000	Kodiak				630.000	

<u>MCO #</u>	<u>EFF. DATE</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMENDMENTS</u>	<u>DATE AMENDED</u>	<u>ACREAGE CLOSED OR (OPENED)</u>	<u>NET ACREAGE CLOSED</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
MCO 48	1973/3/29	RU	338.457	Juneau				338.457	
MCO 63	1974/7/8	RU	69.469	Juneau				69.469	
MCO 64	1975/4/30	RU	174.725	Girdwood				174.725	
MCO 69	1979/12/21	RU	1,920.000	Independence				1,920.000	
MCO 191	1981/10/23	RU	74,500.000	Terror Lake				74,500.000	
MCO 192	1981/10/8	RU	3,280.000	Anchorage Airport				3,280.000	
MCO 250	1982/3/13	RU	65,698.000	Willow Capital Site				65,698.000	
MCO 296	1982/12/7	RU	5.060	Circle Dis. Hist. Site				5.060	
MCO 356	1983/8/28	RU	110.000	AK Gateway Shool Dis!				110.000	
MCO 379	1983/11/15	RU	80.000	Nonana				80.000	
MCO 390	1985/11/23	RU	30.800	Div of Forestry/Copper River				30.800	
MCO 397	1984/4/17	RU	425.000	Chena River Flood Control				425.000	
MCO 409	1985/2/28	RU	2.590	Glennallen Library				2.590	
MCO 413	1984/7/17	RU	240.000	Parker Lake N. Homesteads				240.000	
MCO 428	1984/7/16	RU	113.180	Central Gravel				113.180	
MCO 476	1986/5/7	RU	24.000	Gold Creek Reclamation				24.000	
MCO 477	1986/5/27	RU	71.250	Kenai Peninsula				71.250	
MCO 482	1986/6/27	RU	34.337	Tract C, Cheri Lake				34.337	
MCO 489	1986/9/19	RU	2.387	NRO Site				2.387	
MCO 553	1988/3/8	RU	40.000	Suntrana Mine Historic Site				40.000	
MCO 564	1988/7/7	RU	40.000	Russell Williams .035(b)(9) Recon				40.000	
MCO 565	1989/2/24	RU	1,821.510	Gustavus Airport Release Sites				1,821.510	
MCO 570	1988/12/20	RU	3,840.000	Nelson Lagoon Reconveyance				3,840.000	
MCO 571	1988/11/4	RU	1,136.000	Noatak Nat'l Preserve Recon.				1,136.000	
MCO 572	1988/11/10	RU	13,093.000	Bering Str. Native Corp. Recon.				13,093.000	
MCO 578	1989/10/25	RU	160.000	Granite Mt Hot Springs Recon.				160.000	
MCO 582	1990/5/9	RU	12.700	Lions Club Community Rec.				12.700	
MCO 583	1989/11/1	RU	203.420	Homestake Ck/Grubstake Gulch Recon				203.420	
MCO 585	1990/1/29	RU	1,975.890	Anchor Pt/Anchor R. CIRI STL				1,975.890	
MCO 611	1991/11/29	RU	137.300	USMS 2383 .035(b)(9) Recon.				137.300	
MCO 614	1991/9/7	RU	41.220	Kateel R Tweet Claims Recon.				41.220	
MCO 617	1991/9/7	RU	3.750	Kennicott Mining Claims Recon.				3.750	
MCO 618	1991/6/10	RU	1,317.360	City of Unalakleet Land Sale				1,317.360	

January 1, 1992

MINERAL CLOSING ORDERS

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<u>MCO #</u>	<u>EFF. DATE</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMENDMENTS</u>	<u>DATE AMENDED</u>	<u>ACREAGE CLOSED OR (OPENED)</u>	<u>NET ACREAGE CLOSED</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
MCO 624	1991/7/31	RU	15.000	Lottie Sparks/Nelchina School				15.000	
MCO 639	1991/11/29	RU	1,400.000	Tdl Sale to Anchorage Municipality				1,400.000	
							Subtotal	174,080.351	2.8%
UNKNOWN									
MCO 1	1965/3/26	UK	40.000	Willow Townsite, Ak Subdiv				40.000	
MCO 2	1965/8/1	UK	116.230	T5N, R11W, SM				116.230	
MCO 3	1965/6/4	UK	12.500	New Girdwood Townsite				12.500	
MCO 4	1965/6/21	UK	160.000	T12N, R3W, SM				160.000	
MCO 5	1965/7/22	UK	59.470	Kodiak Ak Subdiv., Kodiak				59.470	
MCO 6	1966/6/29	UK	35.000	T1N, R1E, FM				35.000	
MCO 7	1966/12/7	UK	12.100	T8S, R14W, SM				12.100	
MCO 8	1967/1/18	UK	0.500	Old Federal Jail, Kodiak				0.500	
MCO 9	1967/9/19	UK	0.120	Kodiak				0.120	
							Subtotal	435.920	0.0%
							TOTAL	6,285,337.100	100.0%

MINERAL CLOSING ORDERS PROCESSED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR OF 1991

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<u>MCO #</u>	<u>EFF. DATE</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMENDMENTS</u>	<u>DATE AMENDED</u>	<u>ACREAGE CLOSED OR (OPENED)</u>	<u>NET ACREAGE CLOSED</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
MCO 598	1991/4/1	RD/TC	52.000	Sand Point Airport Expansion				52.000	
MCO 605	1991/6/28	PR/WH	3,130.000	Rec Rivers Mgmt Plan				3,130.000	
MCO 606	1991/6/28	PR/WH	3,700.000	Rec Rivers Mgmt Plan				3,700.000	
MCO 608	1991/4/22	PR/WH	18,720.000	Anchor River/Fritz Creek CHA				18,720.000	
MCO 509	1991/2/7	LD	8.500	City of Unalaska Tdl Sale				8.500	
MCO 610	1991/3/3	LD	23.500	City of Unalaska Tdl Convey.				23.500	
MCO 611	1991/11/29	RU	137.300	USMS 2383 .035(b)(9) Recon.				137.300	
MCO 612	1991/6/10	LD	6.540	Living World Ministry				6.540	
MCO 614	1991/9/7	RU	41.220	Katael R Tweet Claims Recon.				41.220	
MCO 615	1991/4/22	LD	4.450	Kalifonsky Beach Pref Rt				4.450	
MCO 616	1991/6/27	PR/WH	240.000	Revised T B A P				240.000	
MCO 617	1991/9/7	RU	3.750	Kennicott Mining Claims Recon.				3.750	
MCO 618	1991/6/10	RU	1,317.360	City of Unalakleet Land Sale				1,317.360	
MCO 619	1991/7/10	LD	20.000	Neuberger M/Moltan Tele-com Site Lse				20.000	
MCO 620	1991/7/1	LD	20.000	Bitzshini Mt Tele-com Site Lse				20.000	
MCO 621	1991/6/24	LD	20.000	Porcupine Dome Tele-com Site Lse				20.000	
MCO 622	1991/9/7	RD/TC	2.050	Sand Pt Airport Expansion				2.050	
MCO 624	1991/7/31	RU	15.000	Lottie Sparks/Nelchina School				15.000	
MCO 625	1991/5/31	LD	.190	Knute Johnson Tdl Conveyance				.190	
MCO 627	1991/9/11	LD	0.320	Ft Yukon-Margarot John-Pref Rt				0.320	
MCO 629	1991/10/23	LD	3,809.410	City of Valdez				3,809.410	
MCO 630	1991/9/7	LD	3.910	Kasiloff Pref Rt.				3.910	
MCO 631	1991/9/7	LD	2.330	Kasiloff Pref Rt.				2.330	
MCO 632	1991/12/9	RD/TC	2,020.000	Anderson Bay TAGS Site				2,020.000	
MCO 634	1991/11/1	LD	8.800	Copper Center Pref Rt.				8.800	
MCO 635	1991/11/1	LD	1.050	Houston Pref Rt.				1.050	
MCO 636	1991/11/17	LD	2.430	Kasilof Subd Pref Rt				2.430	
MCO 637	1991/11/17	LD	1.510	Kasilof Subd Pref Rt				1.510	
MCO 639	1991/11/29	RU	1,400.000	Tdl Sale to Anchorage Municipality				1,400.000	
MCO 640	1991/11/17	LD	2.990	Hope, Alaska Pref Rt				2.990	

Total Acres Closed during 1991

34,714.610

LAND REOPENED TO MINERAL ENTRY

State land which has been closed to new mineral entry can be reopened. This is accomplished by: (1) amending a mineral closing order (2) executing a mineral opening order (3) reclassification of land which was closed to mineral entry by classification between November 12, 1978 and September 7, 1983.

An accumulative total of approximately 479,000 acres of state land has been reopened to mineral entry by mineral order amendments or mineral opening orders. No acreage figure is available for lands reopened to mineral entry by reclassification.

STEVE FRANK
DISTRICT K
SEAT A

119 N. Cushman, Rm. 213
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

While in Juneau
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3709
Capitol Rm. 514

Alaska State Legislature



Senate

MEMBER
Finance Committee
Resources Committee
Legislative Council
Special Committee on Banking &
Economic Development

VICE-CHAIR
Community & Regional
Affairs Committee

TO: The Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Senator Steve Frank

RE: Senate Bill 127 - "An act relating to the use of state land."

DATE: March 13, 1991

Senate Bill 127 has been modeled after legislation that originated during the 15th Legislature and was repeated during the 16th Legislature. In each case the bills were approved by the full Senate but died in the House. The goals achieved by the bill were recommended by the Alaska Minerals Commission in their first report to the Legislature and Governor in 1987.

The first portion of the bill deals with the definition of multiple use in Title 38 (Public Lands). It would redefine the term "multiple use" so that all achievable uses in an area are given equal consideration in the planning process. Based on the technical definition of multiple use, the department may conduct land use plans classifying an area for only *some* of the uses if they choose. For instance, classifying an area for just two uses meets the definition of multiple use.

The second portion of the bill deals with reporting requirements of the Department of Natural Resources. It requires the agency to annually report

(1) to the legislature and the governor on lands closed to mineral entry during the preceding year, and

(2) to the legislature on lands closed to multiple use during the pre...

SB 127 requires DNR to report to the legislature and governor every five years on lands that are, at the time of reporting, closed to mineral entry or have been withdrawn from multiple use by the legislature. There is also a provision in the bill giving the legislature the authority to disapprove mineral location and mining closures. They may also make recommendations to the commissioner, by resolution, on future management of the area.

One other technical change in the bill that should be noted is in section 3 (a). The new language simply rewrites part of the existing law regarding lands classified for surface use, making it grammatically correct and making the intent clear so it is not subject to varying interpretations.

I welcome your support for Senate Bill 127.

STEVE FRANK
DISTRICT 1
SEAT 1

J. N. Cushman, Rm. 213
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

While in Juneau
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3709
Capitol Rm. 514

Alaska State Legislature

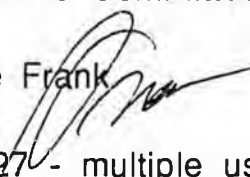


Senate

MEMBER
Finance Committee
Resources Committee
Legislative Council
Special Committee on Banking &
Economic Development

VICE-CHAIR
Community & Regional
Affairs Committee

TO: Senator Lloyd Jones, Chairman
Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Senator Steve Frank 

RE: Senate Bill 127 - multiple use of state land

DATE: February 26, 1991

I would like to request a hearing in the Senate Resources Committee on Senate Bill 127 at your earliest convenience.

The purpose of the bill is twofold. First, it establishes a return to the multiple use concept of public land management. It embodies the concept that "multiple use" means all the achievable uses are considered in the planning process on an equal basis. For example, only two uses does not constitute "multiple use" if there are other uses that can coexist simultaneously. Multiple use means **all the uses** and it **does not exclude compatible competing uses**.

Second, it requires the Department of Natural Resources to provide the legislature and the governor with specific documentation of state lands closed to mineral entry. It also provides for a legislative mechanism to disapprove mineral closing orders.

Both of the concepts set forth in this bill were recommended by the Alaska Minerals Commission in their first report to the legislature and the governor in 1987. This bill passed the Senate last year in the form of SB 454 with 15 yeas, 0 nays, (5 excused). It was approved by the House Resources Committee but died in House Rules.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

STATE OF ALASKA

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF MINING

P.O. BOX 107016
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510-7016
PHONE: (907) 762-2170

3700 AIRPORT WAY
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99709
PHONE: (907) 451-2790

March 12, 1991

Ms. Teresa Sager-Stancliff
Office of Senator Steve Frank
Mail Stop "V"
Juneau, AK 99811

RE: SB 127

Attached as per your request are examples of conflicts resulting from unequal consideration of multiple uses of state land. Specifically identified are cases where mining was impacted by other land uses.

I hope this is useful to you.

Sincerely,



Samuel M. Dunaway, Jr.
Acting Director

Attached

cc: Cindy Roberts

Areas where mineral entry on multiple use lands has been closed or restricted by land classification or legislative action.

1. **Hatcher Pass Area, Willow Creek Mining District**

- a. Reed Lakes area has moderate to high mineral potential for vein and porphyry copper-gold deposits and is closed to mineral entry. Recreational use has led to reclassification of state lands. Roads built by mineral development has allowed access for recreation use forcing mineral development out. The area has been closed to new mineral resource development under the Hatcher Pass Management Plan.

2. **Lake Creek, Susitna Recreation Rivers Plan, Yentna Mining District**

- a. Lake Creek was closed to mineral entry by the Susitna Area Plan. Lake Creek drains the Fairview Mtn.-Collinsville area, comprising the western portion of the Yentna Mining District. Recreational use is slowly forcing mining activities in the Yentna District to be curtailed and stopped. Lake Creek is considered to have good potential for the development of placer gold and pgm metals. A small portion of Lake Creek may be reopened to mineral entry under the Rec Rivers Management Plan.

3. **Tugidak Island, Critical Habitat**

- a. Beach placer gold deposits have been identified on Tugidak Island for many years. Numerous proposals to mine the southern beaches have been held in limbo because of seal haulout areas on the north and east sides of the island. The legislature in the late 1980's created the Tugidak Island Critical Habitat, which has made development of beach placer gold very difficult. The Island has been open to mineral entry but will soon be partially closed.

4. **Yentna Mining District, Kahiltna River, Cache Creek, and Peters Creek, Susitna Area Plan.**

- a. The areas around these drainages have been mined since the early 1900's. Roads built into the mining district for access for mining are now being used by recreational users and hunters creating conflicts between various user groups, area residents, and placer miners. Many feel that pressure from recreational users will force mining out of the area. SB 124 may directly affect this mining district and force the closure of existing mines. Creation of Denali State Park closed the eastern part of the Yentna Mining District to mineral location.

DIVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY STATE OF ALASKA

P.O. Box Y, Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450
FAX (907) 465-2029

Deliveries to: 240 Main Street
Court Plaza, Room 500
Mail Stop 3101

MEMORANDUM

March 11, 1991

SUBJECT: Sectional Summary of SB 127 (W.O. 17LS-0587A)

TO: Senator Steve Frank
Attn: Teresa

FROM: Jerry Luckhaupt *JEL*
Legislative Counsel

This memorandum is a sectional summary of SB 127, an Act relating to the use of state land. Be advised that a sectional summary is not an authoritative interpretation of the bill. The bill itself is the best statement of its contents.

Section 1 of the bill amends the definition of multiple use provided in AS 38.04. This change also changes the definition of multiple use used in AS 38.05. See AS 38.05.-965(11).

Section 2 of the bill amends AS 38.05.185, dealing with mining and mining rights, by adding new subsections that require the commissioner of natural resources to annually report to the governor and the legislature the state land that has been closed to mining in the previous year. This section also includes provisions that allow the legislature to disapprove mining closures and to require the commissioner to report every five years on all state land closed to mining and make recommendations concerning its use.

Section 3 of the bill amends AS 38.05.300 by making some stylistic changes and amends the reporting requirement of subsection (b) by requiring the reporting of closures of land to multiple use.

Section 4 of the bill provides that notwithstanding the five year reporting requirement of AS 38.05.185(g), enacted by sec. 2 of the bill, that the first report is due at the next regular session of the legislature two years after the effective date of the Act.

JL:gc
91-136.glc

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSSB 127

Revision Date: 3/12/91

Department Affected: Fish and Game

Title: Management and use of state land

BRU: Habitat

Component: Habitat

Sponsor: Senator Frank

Requestor: Senate Resources
Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

4	8	6
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OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:	0	0	0	0	0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER FUND SOURCE:	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared By: Geron Bruce

Phone: 465-4100

Division: Commissioner's Office

Date: 4/16/92

Approved by Commissioner: *Sam Semmes*

Agency: Department of Fish and Game

Date: *4/16/92*

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponso., Requestor, OMB/DBR, Gov. Legis. OSC., & Impacted Agency(ies).

March 12, 1991

For: Senator Lloyd Jones, Chairman Senate Resource Committee

The Alaska Minerals Commission endorses:

S.B. 126 - An Act relating to the review and reporting requirements of agencies of the state relating to the state mineral policy; and providing for an effective date.

S.B. 127 - An Act relating to the Use of State Land.

Earl H. Beistline

Earl H. Beistline, Chairman
Alaska Minerals Commission

MEMORANDUM

To: Senator Frank

From: Alaska Minerals Commission, E. Beistline *E.B.*

Subject: S.B. #127, 17th Legislature, 1st Session
An Act Relating to the Use of State Land

Date: March 12, 1991

S.B. #127 pertains to issues that are of great importance to the Alaska Mineral Industry and the State of Alaska. Generally these are a realistic definition of "multiple use" as applied to utilization and management of a number of resources that occur on the same land, and the classification, reclassification and resulting withdrawal of land from mineral exploration and development.

Well recognized are the importance of minerals directly and indirectly to the high standard of living enjoyed by people of the nation and the state. Also fundamental is that minerals and resulting mines are located where the minerals and metals have been deposited geologically and not where we may wish such materials and mining will occur. Noteworthy is that improved exploration technology is successful in currently locating economic mineral deposits that were not known a relatively short time ago, such as the Red Dog deposit in Northwest Alaska. Equally important is that present laws and regulations pertaining to mining assure that effective means are in place for maintaining a good and pleasing environment and that incomes derived from natural resource developments provides a good state economy and finances support for environmental policies.

Multiple use, if not designed for an overall approach, has the effect of causing withdrawals of land from exploring for and utilization of mineral resources. By the same token, classification of land must be done in a judicial manner or further withdrawal of lands will preclude search for and utilization of mineral resources. At present it is estimated that 60% of Alaska (Federal plus State) is now closed to mineral entry or any other form of entry.

Thus, before any classification of land that is designated as withdrawn land from mineral development, a mineral assessment of potential source of minerals and metals is essential.

Senate Bill 127 provides the appropriate statute for assuring that mineral lands will not be arbitrarily withdrawn by multiple use or by classification and reclassification.

The Alaska Minerals Commission has recommended that the Legislature define multiple use in a realistic manner and provide a process for land classification and withdrawal that allows the use of all mineral and metals for the benefit of the state and mankind.

MEMO
Senator Frnak
Page 2
March 12, 1991

An example of the specific recommendation that occurs in the 1991 Commission report pertaining to current definition of multiple use is:

Finding: On state lands not closed to mining, the principle of multiple-use management has been abrogated to emphasize the primacy of recreational, habitat, and aesthetic uses. At present, the Legislature has defined "multiple-use" to mean management for more than one use but not necessarily more than two uses. Therefore, the designation of wildlife habitat and scenic values as primary land uses satisfies the State's interpretation of "multiple-use" management though it results in the restriction or prohibition of mining and other activities.

The Commission Recommends that:

11. The Legislature and Governor should enact legislation redefining multiple use of state land and water such as Senate Bill 35 which was submitted in the 16th Legislature.

Similarly, the Commission report has the following finding leading to its recommendation pertaining to land withdrawals from mineral development and reclassification procedures

Ongoing regional land plans on state lands, and local expansion of coastal zone management plans to encompass areas remote from the coastline restrict development and generally omit assessments of subsurface resources such as minerals, coal and industrial minerals in the process. Because development of natural resources is so often precluded in the planning process, the availability of state land to mineral entry is diminished.

The Alaska Minerals Commission recommends in its 1991 report:

#13. The Legislature and the Governor should enact legislation limiting withdrawals of land prior to mineral assessment such as Senate Bill 34 which was submitted in the 16th Legislature.

If there are questions on the foregoing information and/or if additional information is needed, please contact the Alaska Minerals Commission. Thank you kindly for your positive action on the recommendation of the Minerals Commission.

Summary of 1990 Land Classification Actions

UPDATED TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN

The Tanana Basin Area Plan was adopted by the Department of Natural Resources on April 4, 1985. The plan has since been updated and revised. The updated plan, which encompasses 14.8 million acres, was signed by the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources on November 30, 1990.

Table 2. Tanana Basin Update Classification Acreage

CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE
Agriculture	164,840
Agriculture/Settlement	75,992
Forest	168,340
Forest/Public Recreation	19,040
Forest/Wildlife Habitat	631,026
Forest/Minerals/Public Recreation	25,920
Forest/Minerals/Wildlife Habitat	227,339
Forest/Public Recreation/Wildlife Habitat	291,568
Materials	15,740
Minerals	17,400
Minerals/Public Recreation	59,312
Minerals/Wildlife Habitat	1,282,520
Minerals/Public Recreation/Wildlife Habitat	700,433
Public Recreation	71,696
Public Recreation/Wildlife Habitat	3,513,574
Public Recreation/Transportation Corridor/Wildlife	10,880
Public Recreation/Water Resources/Wildlife Habitat	19,200
Reserved Use	1,920
Resource Management	1,831,050
Settlement	826,008
Water Resources	28,640
Wildlife Habitat	4,821,815
TOTAL	14,804,253

KASHWITNA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Kashwitna Management Plan was adopted by the Department of Natural Resources on October 24, 1990. The Commissioner of the Department of Fish and Game signed the plan November 15, 1990. The plan amends the 1982 Lower Sub-Basin Area Plan (WSAP), in the Kashwitna Unit. The Kashwitna Management Plan also amends the Plan in the Iron Creek and Little Willow Creek subunits to consolidate agricultural homestead areas and to provide river habitat and recreation buffer along Little Willow Creek.

STEVE FRANK

119 N. Cushman, Rm. 213
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
(907) 452-3421

Alaska State Legislature



While in Juneau
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3709
Capitol Rm. 417

Senate

Senate Bill 127 - An act relating to the use of state land

Senate Bill 127 has been modeled after legislation that originated during the 15th Legislature and was repeated during the 16th Legislature. In each case the bills were approved by the full Senate but died in the House. The goals achieved by the bill were recommended by the Alaska Minerals Commission in their first report to the Legislature and Governor in 1987.

The first portion of the bill deals with the definition of multiple use in Title 38 (Public Lands). It would re-define the term "multiple use" so that all achievable uses in an area are given equal consideration in the planning process. Based on the technical definition of multiple use, the department may conduct land use plans classifying an area for only *some* of the uses if they choose. For instance, classifying an area for just two uses meets the definition of multiple use.

The second portion of the bill deals with reporting requirements of the Department of Natural Resources. It requires the agency to annually report

(1) to the legislature and the governor on lands closed to mineral entry during the preceding year, and

(2) to the legislature on lands closed to multiple use during the preceding year.

SB 127 requires DNR to report to the legislature and governor every five years on lands that are, at the time of reporting, closed to mineral entry or have been withdrawn from multiple use by the legislature. There is also a provision in the bill giving the legislature the authority to disapprove mineral location and mining closures. They may also make recommendations to the commissioner, by resolution, on future management of the area.

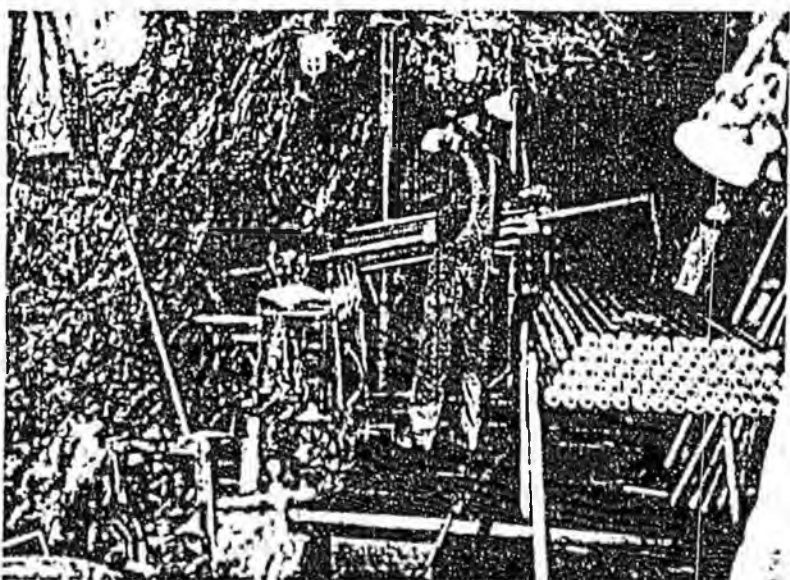
One other technical change in the bill that should be noted is in section 3 (a). The new language simply rewrites part of the existing law regarding lands classified for surface use, making it grammatically correct and making the intent clear so it is not subject to varying interpretations.



Report of the ALASKA MINERALS COMMISSION



JANUARY 1991



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Hard-rock mining made a very significant contribution to the minerals sector of the Alaskan economy in 1990 after a nearly 50 year period of relative dormancy. This trend will continue as the level of hard rock exploration has nearly doubled and many very promising deposits are near development decisions.

In contrast, production during 1990 from many small gold placer mines was only half that of 1989 due to new environmental constraints. Environmental regulations also played a role in the U.S. Borax Quartz Hill project near Ketchikan, which will be on indefinite hold due in part to adverse decisions on environmental permits.

The recommendations of the Alaska Minerals Commission address some of the more important and timely concerns of the mining industry. The order in which they are presented is prioritized to reflect the urgency with which they need to be addressed, but does not necessarily imply that later recommendations have diminished importance to the long term growth and health of the industry.

The 35 recommendations of the Alaska Minerals Commission are listed below:

I. TAXATION:

Recommendation #1: The Governor and Legislature should move to exempt in-place minerals from municipal taxation.

II. MENTAL HEALTH LANDS:

Recommendation #2: The Governor and the Legislature should make the prompt settlement of the Mental Health Lands lawsuit a top priority during the upcoming legislative session.

III. LAND ACCESS AND AVAILABILITY:

Recommendation #3: The Governor should direct the appropriate agencies to assert the state's rights on all known RS2477 trails as quickly as possible.

Recommendation #4: The Governor and Legislature should urge the U.S. Congress and federal administration to implement the provisions of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) protecting prior existing rights and exemptions allowed in the act.

Recommendation #5: In conformity with sections 101d and 1326b of ANILCA, no more federal land in Alaska should be withdrawn from mineral entry by either wilderness designation or by de facto withdrawals such as the Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.

Recommendation #6: The State of Alaska should select some 2.5 million acres in the southern National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPR-A).

IV. WATER QUALITY ISSUES:

Recommendation #7: The Governor should direct the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to implement a policy that allows discharge water mixing zones to extend downstream to the point of the next substantiated use.

Recommendation #8: DEC should also be directed by the Governor to revise the water quality standards for turbidity to attainable levels.

Recommendation #9: The Governor should direct DEC to strongly resist attempts by EPA to force the State of Alaska to expand the list of waterbodies classified as threatened or impaired by nonpoint sources of discharge.

V. GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL MAPPING:

Recommendation #10: The Governor and the Legislature should invest at least \$5 million per year for at least 10 years to produce basic geologic and geophysical maps necessary for successful mineral exploration programs.

VI. OTHER STATE ISSUES:

STATE MINERAL POLICIES:

✓ **Recommendation #11:** The Legislature and Governor should enact legislation redefining multiple use of state land and water, such as Senate Bill 35 which was submitted in the 16th Legislature.

Recommendation #12: The Governor should establish that, consistent with Section 1 of Article 8 of the State Constitution, mineral development is in the best interest of the State, and must be recognized in state land management actions.

✓ **Recommendation #13:** The Legislature and Governor should enact legislation limiting withdrawals of land prior to mineral assessments similar to Senate Bill 34 which was submitted in the 16th Legislature.

Recommendation #14: All agencies which impact mining should be required by the Governor and Legislature to report their action regarding mineral land availability to the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources by October of each year as proposed in CSSB 178 during the 16th Legislature.

RESOURCE CABINET:

Recommendation #15: The Governor should include the Commissioner of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development as a member of the Resource Cabinet.

STATE LAND MANAGEMENT:

Recommendation #16: The Governor should review the statutory authority, administrative regulations, and current orders, actions and procedures of all state agencies and take such measures and actions necessary to eliminate overlapping or conflicting regulatory authority and duplication of permitting requirements.

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT:

Recommendation #17: The Governor and Legislature should request the Attorney General's office to review the 1980 opinion precluding legislative oversight of the Coastal Management Program.

Recommendation #18: The Legislature should establish a schedule to update and reevaluate coastal management plans, recognizing resource development as an acceptable land-use option.

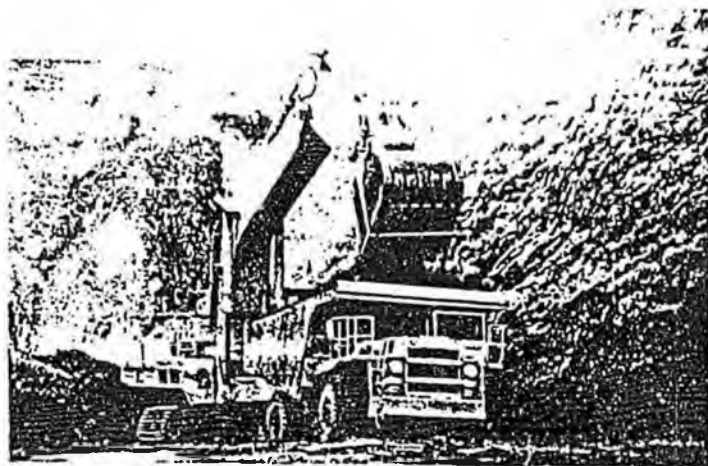
Recommendation #19: The Legislature should identify the future role and scope of authority of the coastal resource management programs and boards.

COAL ISSUES:

Recommendation #20: The Governor should initiate a review of coal development issues to establish a state coal policy that will provide direction for Alaska's domestic energy supply and for the expansion

SECRETARY of the SENATE
1/26/86

Initial Report of the
Alaska Minerals Commission



January 1987

II. LAND MANAGEMENT

A. Multiple-Use

FINDINGS: The amount of land in Alaska that will ever be used for mining is very small (less than three-tenths of one percent of the land area of the United States has been disturbed by mining since 1776). Yet the majority of Alaska lands have been withdrawn from mineral entry. In 1968, only 53 million acres (14%) were closed to mineral entry. In 1986, 234 million acres (62%) of Alaska's lands have been closed to mineral entry.

Over 80% of all federal land in Alaska is closed, much of it having been withdrawn by ANILCA and subsequent federal land management plans. In recent years the implementation of regional state land-use plans and the legislative creation of state parks or other special use areas have resulted in the present closure of 8% of state owned lands.

Additionally, complex, overlapping and restrictive land management policies as well as on-going lawsuits cloud the rights of the holders of mining claims or leases, and discourage further investment in the development of Alaska's mineral resources.

On state lands not closed to mining, the principle of multiple-use management has been abrogated to emphasize the primacy of recreational, habitat and aesthetic uses. At present, the legislature has defined "multiple-use" to mean management for more than one use but not necessarily more than two uses. Therefore, the designation of wildlife habitat and scenic values as primary land uses satisfies the state's interpretation of "multiple-use" management though it results in the restriction or prohibition of mining.

This practice subordinates the use of mineral resources and discourages the development and extraction of mineral resources. For example, in the Nelchina Public Use Area (which is designated as a multiple-use area) exploration, development and extraction of subsurface resources is allowed only if found to be compatible with the primary uses of wildlife habitat and recreation. While state lands classified for such uses are technically open for mineral entry, the risk that the development and extraction of minerals will be restricted is sufficient to discourage investment on these lands, further reducing the effective land base in Alaska available for mineral use.

Before the state disposes of its resources, whether through leases or sales, the Department of Natural Resources must make a determination that the action will serve the best interests of the state. The benefits of economic development have not always been adequately addressed in making best interest determinations.

THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS THAT:

2. The Legislature amend Alaska Statute 38.05.300 as follows:

Classification of lands. (a) The commissioner shall, where considered necessary and proper, classify land for surface use. This section does not prevent reclassification of land, where the public interest warrants reclassification, nor does it preclude multiple use of land whenever different uses are compatible. State land, water, or land and water area may not, except by act of the state legislature, be closed to multiple use or to mineral entry if the area involved contains more than 640 acres.

3. The Legislature redefine, to conform with constitutional intent, the various definitions of "multiple use" in the Alaska Statutes to require the management of state lands for the use of all resources rather than allocating or selectively denying resource use;

4. The Legislature make closures of land to mineral entry only where documented and demonstrated incompatible use is proven and only when preceded by a mineral assessment;

5. The Legislature and Governor periodically review lands closed to mineral entry to assess the need for continued closure and, if there is no longer a compelling need for closure, return the land to multiple-use designation;

6. The Governor require state planning agencies to encourage the use of all resources on its lands rather than designating single or primary uses and require that only when a documented and demonstrated incompatible use is proven should there be any restrictions on the use of any resource;

7. The Governor direct the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources to review state lands presently classified other than Resource Management Lands and reclassify most of the state's lands as Resource Management Lands as per 11 AAC 55.200 to be managed for multiple-use;

8. The Governor make clear to the U.S. Congress and Federal Administration that further restrictions or withdrawals of federal land from multiple-use designation are not acceptable and assure that regulations enacted to implement the provisions of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act protect the "prior existing rights and exemptions" allowed in that act;

9. The Governor establish that mineral development is a priority in the best interest of the state that must be recognized in all state land management actions requiring a "Best Interest Finding".

B. Coastal Zone Management

FINDINGS: Coastal Zone Management programs have exceeded the intent of the law and are being challenged by the federal government. The programs include unwarranted extensions of boundaries far beyond a reasonable definition of coastal areas (in some cases hundreds of miles inland); have designated subsistence and fisheries as primary uses, subordinating all other uses even when they are "Uses of State Concern and National Interest"; and have included absolute prohibitions on certain activities. The approval of these programs by the Alaska Coastal Policy Council constitutes the relinquishment by the state of its authority to manage and regulate resource development.

Additionally, the making of "consistency determinations" within the Office of the Governor, Division of Governmental Coordination has added a new layer of government to the permitting process for projects in the coastal zone. Not only has this removed authority from those agencies already vested to manage Alaska's lands, but has increased the likelihood that the permitting process be subject to political pressures rather than solely technical considerations.

THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS THAT:

10. The Legislature affirm coastal zone boundaries as originally defined by biophysical areas in 1978 by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and approved by the legislature in 1979;

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSSB 127 (Res)

Revision Date: 16-Apr-92 Department Affected: Natural Resources
 Title: Use of State Land BRU: Management & Administration
 Components: Commissioner's Office
 Sponsor: Senator Frank
 Requestor: Senate Finance COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 423

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND&STRUCTURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS,CLAIMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
Funding Source:						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
Funding Source:						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of Current year impact:

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The required information is currently being compiled voluntarily.

Prepared by: Carol Wilson Phone: 465-2400
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 16-Apr-92
 Approved by Commissioner: Harold C. Heinze Date: 16-Apr-92
 Agency: Department of Natural Resources

Distribution (by preparer) : Legislative Finance, legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB,
& Impacted Agency(ies).

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME POSITION PAPER

Bill No: Senate Bill 127

Sponsor: Senator Frank


Division: Habitat

Bill Title: An Act relating to the use of state land

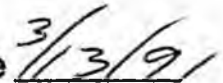
Department Position: The Department of Fish and Game is opposed to this bill.

The bill can be read to amend the definition of multiple use as it is defined in AS 38.04 (Alaska Lands Act) to require that multiple use lands be managed for all of their resources, including compatible competing uses; thereby negating current statutory discretion to manage lands for a predominant use or for less than all compatible competing uses. It is unclear whether, for practical purposes, SB 127 would actually result in a change in the definition of multiple use. If it does not, then the bill is likely to create expectations among its proponents that state agencies with land management responsibilities may have difficulty living up to. If the bill actually would change the operable definition of multiple use, then there are a number of resource management problems that would result. These are the subject of the balance of this analysis. The language in SB 127 is unclear and thus may limit the Department of Natural Resource's (DNR) administrative flexibility to classify and actively manage state lands for the public benefit. Section 1 may remove the DNR's authority to classify or manage state lands for a predominant use, for less than all compatible competing uses, or to selectively manage lands for a preferential beneficial use. (Continued on attached pages)

Commissioner's Signature



Date



Senate Bill 127 Continuation of Department Position Paper

The bill also requires preparation of an annual legislative report on lands closed to mineral location and mining, and expands the annual legislative reporting requirements of AS 38.05.300(b) relating to state lands and waters administratively closed to multiple use. Section 1 may also limit or condition the Department of Fish and Game's management and permitting authorities within State Game Refuges, State Game Sanctuaries, and State Critical Habitat Areas established under AS 16.20. These areas have been legislatively protected in recognition of their outstanding natural habitat and associated fish and wildlife resource values. Section 3 appears to delete the requirement that state lands be classified for surface use and grants the Commissioner of DNR discretion to classify lands where considered necessary and proper. We are further concerned that because the DNR's statewide land use planning, classification and disposal process has already authorized the use of state land for some or less than all potential uses, that SB 127 may be interpreted as implicitly nullifying the DNR's existing land use plans. This legal uncertainty will adversely affect both private and public users of state land.

The definition of multiple use in SB 127 emphasizes that the land be used for "all" rather than "some or all" resources. Although SB 127's reduced emphasis on "the use of the land for less than all of the resources" is accompanied by the added qualification that multiple use "does not exclude compatible competing uses," the latter requires that individual determinations be made as to whether competition between users is sufficiently great to result in incompatibility. Absent a legislative definition for "compatible," this measure will essentially require that all state land and its various resource values be managed as open public domain on the assumption that all competing uses are compatible, unless clear and convincing evidence to the contrary is available. The burden of proof for determinations of incompatibility would thus be shifted to the state and may, (1) unduly tax already strained agency staffs and budgets, (2) create delays in land use decisions that would be burdensome to private industry and the general public, and (3) reduce, rather than increase, state land management flexibility to respond to ever changing economic and social demands on the state land and natural resource base.

Under a worst case judicial interpretation, SB 127's multiple use definition could potentially preclude administrative land sales, agricultural disposals, mineral closing orders, grazing leases, material sales, timber sales, coal leases, and right-of-way leases (e.g., oil and gas pipelines) unless specifically authorized by legislative action. For example, under SB 127's multiple use definition, DNR might be unable to administratively classify lands as a transportation corridor or grant a right-of-way lease for a gas pipeline without also allowing "compatible" agricultural use of

the surface land overlying the buried gas pipeline. Although the state's existing common carrier pipeline lessees (and presumably new oil and gas pipeline owners as well) generally oppose authorization of competing surface uses within the right-of-way, agricultural use of surface lands over buried gas pipelines is a common Lower-48 practice. Absent legislative classification, DNR would be unable to establish clear and convincing evidence for incompatibility. In short, SB 127's multiple use definition would largely shift responsibility for determining noncompatibility from the administrative to the legislative branch of government.

The existing definition of multiple use is consistent with the state's constitutional provision that "Fish, forest, wildlife, grasslands, and all other replenishable resources belonging to the state should be utilized, developed and maintained in a sustained yield principle, subject to preferences among beneficial uses (emphasis added)." The existing definition accommodates the commonly recognized fact that all potential natural resource uses may not be compatible on every acre. The current definition also allows for the objective and reasonable identification of appropriate primary, secondary, and incompatible uses on an area-specific basis.

It should also be noted that this provision has a long history in federal law. In fact, the entire portion of existing AS 38.04.910 that SB 127 proposes to amend is practically identical to language in the federal Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of June 12, 1960 (Enclosure 1). Later federal legislation (Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Enclosure 1) has retained the emphasis of the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act and has added reference to specific resource uses.

For practical purposes, every land management decision that DNR makes and which potentially affects fish and wildlife habitat involves the need for adequate consideration of both those fish and wildlife values that are readily quantifiable (such as ex-vessel and first wholesale values of commercial fisheries) and the myriad of values that are more difficult to quantify and less tangible. While it is not possible to determine how past resource tradeoff decisions may have been made differently had the changes proposed in SB 127 been in place, one can conclude that the greater the emphasis that the state's multiple use statute places on considering the less tangible values, the greater will be the assurances that the beneficial use of those resource will continue to be available for present and future generations.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 127

Revision Date: 3-12-91 Department Affected: Fish and Game
Title: Management and Use of State Land BRU: Habitat
Component: Habitat

Sponsor: Senator Frank

Requestor: _____ COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

	4	8	6
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Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year impact: no impact on current year

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared By: Frank Rue, Director Phone: 465-4105
Division: Division of Habitat Date: 3/12/91
Approved by Commissioner: *Tom Somerville*
Agency: Department of Fish and Game Date: 3/13/91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

400 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1796
PHONE: (907) 465-2400
FACSIMILE: (907) 586-2754

March 12, 1991

The Honorable Lloyd Jones, Chair
Senate Resources Committee
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Jones:

Subject: Senate Bill 127, which relates to the use of state land.

Position: The Department does not object to the intent of this bill, that areas closed to mining or restricted to mineral leasing should be documented on an annual basis, and summarized every five years. The Department can readily report the legal description of the areas involved, and the reasons for and dates of the closures. When an area is administratively closed to mining, the required written finding describes why closing it to mining is in the best interest of the state. These findings can be forwarded to the Legislature each year. Requiring mineral valuations or assessments for administrative mineral closures is not necessary. The Department manages lands for multiple use and only closes land to a use if doing so is in the public interest.

Land valuation exercises associated with the mental health trust land issue have demonstrated that determining the value of mineral resources in place is extremely difficult if not impossible. Our fiscal note shows only the cost of a mineral assessment per township, it does not address mineral valuation.

Background: There are two types of mineral closures on state lands:

Administrative closures are made by the Commissioner of DNR, in response to a specific situation and generally on very limited acreage. Administrative closures are documented by "best interest" findings which analyze all the uses of an area and define the public benefit of limiting some options. Closures and restrictions to mineral leasing can be reversed by future findings, as circumstances change.

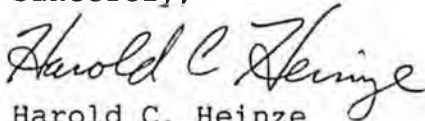
Legislatively designated areas are created by the Legislature and are permanent. Multiple use options can be restricted by the designating statute and carried out by DNR through the land use planning process. Major acreages are often affected by legislative designations. (For example, the proposed Susitna Valley Remote Recreation Area affects over 2 million acres of state land.)

This bill would require the Department to report to the Governor and the Legislature each year concerning the state land closed to

mineral location and mining during the previous calendar year. The report would include a legal description of the closed land and its known or estimated resource value. If the amount of land closed during the year exceeds 5,120 acres, a mineral assessment of the area must be included in the report. Every five years, the Department would be required to report on the total amount of state land withdrawn from multiple use at that time, by administrative as well as legislative actions.

Recommendation: We suggest amending the bill to require valuing or assessing mineral resources only when a new legislative designation is made.

Sincerely,



Harold C. Heinze
Commissioner

cc: Committee Members
Senator Frank
Senator Fischer
Senator Pearce
Bruce Kendall, Legislative Liaison, Office of the Governor

**STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

BILL NO. SB 127

Revision Date: 12-Mar-91 Department Affected: Natural Resources
 Title: Use of State Land BRU: Management & Administration
 Components: Commissioner's Office
 Sponsor: Senator Frank
 Requestor: Senate Resources COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 423

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES	64.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	2.0					
SUPPLIES	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
EQUIPMENT						
LAND&STRUCTURES						
GRANTS,CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	67.6	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1

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

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	67.6	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	67.6	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of Current year impact:

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)
 See Attached

Prepared by: Carol Wilson Phone: 465-2400
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 12-Mar-91

Approved by Commissioner: Harold Heinze Date: 12-Mar-91
 Agency: Department of Natural Resources

Distribution (by preparer) : Legislative Finance, legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB,
 & Impacted Agency(ies).

Fiscal Note SB 127, continued.

		FY 92	FY 93
100	Personal Services		
	Land & Water NRO I (non-perm, Range 14A)	\$ 42.6	\$ 3.6
	FY 92 -- for audit of existing mineral order files (approx. 650) and the land base to ensure accurate data entry; for data entry and assembling of data for report (12 months). FY 93 and beyond -- upkeep and coordination (1 mo./yr.).		
	Management Analyst/Programmer III	15.0	0.0
	FY 92 -- for programming support for mineral reports created from computerized data (3 months).		
	NRO II	5.0	5.0
	FY 92 and beyond -- for geographic mapping of data (1 mo.)		
	Mining Document Processor	2.0	2.
	FY 92 and beyond -- compiling mineral leasing info. (Range 8, 3 weeks)		
300	Contractual		
	Management -- DOA Chargeback	2.0	0.0
400	Supplies		
	Management/L&W -- Plotter and office supplies	1.0	.5
	Total	\$ 67.6	\$ 11.1

In addition, an annual capital appropriation of approximately \$14,170 per township would be needed to develop an assessment of the mineral resources of all areas closed to mining or restricted to mineral leasing each year. We do not have the capability of compiling the "known resource value" of mineral resources in place.

We would need the following to assess the mineral resources of one township:

100	Senior Geologist (1 week)	\$ 1327
	Student Intern (1 week)	423
300	Contract Minerals Economist	7000
	Helicopter (3 days @ 3hrs/day)	5220
400	Materials and supplies	200
	Total	\$14,170

S B

145

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT
FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERY

DATE: 2/27/91

FURTHER: Finance

DATE OF 5-DAY NOTICE: 3/21/91
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 3-25-91

Resources Committee considered SB 145

Sale or disposal of state land for use as a cemetery or as a solid or hazardous waste facility.

and a majority of the committee recommends it be replaced with

and recommended:

- replace with _____ CS SB 145 (RES.) same title new title
- attached amendment(s) and do pass
- _____ letter of intent adopted

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

20/154

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> fiscal note(s) _____ | Dept/Date _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> zero fiscal note(s) _____ | Dept/Date _____ |
| _____ | _____ | DEC 5 3/18/91 | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | DEC 5 3/22/91 | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

appropriation-no fiscal note

Governor's bill w/fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

John Collier (2) Paul Johnson (No Rec)

Conrad

Elison

Frank

① Stanley D. Dofner
Chair: Signature and Recommendation

DIVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY STATE OF ALASKA

P.O. Box Y, Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450
FAX (907) 465-2029

Deliveries to: 240 Main Street
Court Plaza, Room 500
Mail Stop 3101

MEMORANDUM

March 25, 1991

SUBJECT: Public or Charitable Use of State Land Under AS 38.05.810(a)
(SB 145) (Work Order No. 7LS-0798A)

TO: Senator Lloyd Jones
Attn: Paula

FROM: Jerry Luckhaupt *JL*
Legislative Counsel

Question Presented: Does AS 38.05.810(a) allow for the sale, lease, or other disposal of state land to a state or federal agency or political subdivision of the state for less than the appraised value?

Answer: Yes.

Discussion: AS 38.05.810(a) provides:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in AS 38.05.183(h), the lease, sale, or other disposal of state land or resources may be made to a state or federal agency or political subdivision, or the lease, sale, or disposal of coal deposits suitable for mining may be made to a utility owned and operated by a government agency or nonprofit cooperative association organized to participate under the Federal Rural Electrification Act for the purpose of generating electric power and energy or the production of process steam, or both, for less than the appraised value as determined by the director and approved by the commissioner to be fair and proper and in the best interests of the public, with due consideration given to the nature of the public services or function rendered by the agency, subdivision, or utility making application, and of the terms of the grant under which the land was acquired by the state.

Subsection (a) as it currently exists provides that state land may be sold, leased, or disposed for less than the appraised value to: (1) "a state or federal agency or political subdivision" including a municipality; or (2) "a utility owned or operated by

Senator Lloyd Jones

March 25, 1991

Page 2

a government agency or nonprofit cooperative association." A sale, lease, or disposal under this subsection can occur when it is:

approved by the commissioner to be fair and proper and in the best interests of the public, with due consideration given to the nature of the public services or function rendered by the agency, subdivision, or utility.

This interpretation is consistent with the development of the subsection since its original enactment in 1959. In 1959, AS 38.05.810(a) was enacted as chapter 169, § 4 of SLA 1959 (copy attached). That section provided that:

the lease, sale, or other disposal of any Alaska lands or resources may be made to any Alaska or Federal agency or political subdivision for less than the appraised value. . . .

That section was amended by chapter 137, § 1, SLA 1962 (copy attached), to include the lease, sale, or other disposal of coal lands to a utility operated by a government agency or a nonprofit cooperative association. The lease, sale, or other disposal of state land to a state or federal agency or a political subdivision of the state for less than the appraised value was not affected by the 1962 amendment. Other than for codification and a numbering change, AS 38.05.810(a) has remained virtually unchanged to date.

An interpretation that the language of AS 38.05.810(a) pertaining to the lease, sale, or other disposal of state land for less than the appraised value only applies to the lease, sale, or other disposal of coal lands to a utility is untenable. The statute does not limit itself to such an interpretation and to reach such a conclusion one must assume that the comma after "political subdivision" should be read as a period. Such a conclusion is not consistent with the rules of statutory construction or with the statutory history of the act.

GPL:pl
91-204.plm

as he, with the consent of the Commissioner, determines will best serve the interests of Alaska. No contract respecting the sale, lease, or other disposal of available lands or any interest therein, shall be legally binding on Alaska until the Commissioner has formally recorded his consent to any contract; provided, however, if the appraised value is not greater than \$10,000.00 in the case of the sale of any land or an interest therein, or \$1,000.00 in the case of the rental of any land or interest therein, the Director may approve and issue such contracts without the consent or approval of the Commissioner being necessary. Nor shall this subsection apply to other exceptions set forth in this Act.

(15) The Director may delegate any of the administrative duties, functions or powers imposed upon him to any responsible employee within the Division.

Sec. 6. Director Shall Be Bonded. Prior to entering upon the performance of his duties, the Director shall execute a corporate surety bond to Alaska in the sum of \$150,000.00 conditioned among other things upon the faithful performance of his duties under this Act and upon the prompt and faithful accounting of all monies collected by him or his deputies, assistants, employees or agents. The said bond, together with any additional conditions or limitations as may be deemed necessary, shall be approved by the Attorney General and filed in the office of the Governor. The premium upon said bond shall be payable from such monies as may be appropriated for operation of the Division.

Article III

General

Section 1. Classification. The Director shall make a preliminary classification for surface use of all lands in areas where he deems it necessary and proper for future development. Such classification, together with a land use plan, shall be transmitted to the Commissioner for his approval, modification or rejection. Nothing herein shall prevent reclassification of any lands where the public interest warrants such action, nor preclude multiple purpose use of all lands whenever the different uses are com-

patible. No Alaska land, water, or land and water area shall, except by act of the State Legislature, be (1) withdrawn from settlement, location, sale or entry; (2) reserved for special use; or (3) restricted from operation of the mining and mineral leasing provisions of this Act, if the area involved in such withdrawal, reservation, or restriction exceeds in the aggregate 640 acres.

Sec. 2. Review. Except for land disposed of under the provisions of Sections 4, 5 and 6 of this Article, no land within or adjacent to an incorporated municipality or other organized community may be sold or leased, or a renewal lease issued, until the proposed use of the land has been studied and reviewed jointly by the Director and local authorized planning agencies.

Sec. 3. Notice and Appraisal. No lands shall be sold or leased, or a renewal lease issued, without public notice as provided hereafter, unless the same, except in the case of an oil or gas or mineral lease, has been appraised within ninety days prior to the date fixed for the sale or leasing, provided that when lands have been offered at public sale but were not sold and are available at private sale, no reappraisal is required unless the Director deems that a change in value of the lands may have occurred. No such lands shall be sold or leased for less than the approved, appraised market value, except as provided in Sections 4 and 5 of this Article.

Sec. 4. Public Use. The lease, sale, or other disposal of any Alaska lands or resources may be made to any Alaska or Federal agency or political subdivision for less than the appraised value, as may be determined by the Director and approved by the Commissioner, to be fair and proper and in the best interests of the public, with due consideration being given to the nature of the public services or function rendered by the said agency or subdivision making application therefor, and of the terms of the grant under which the land was acquired by Alaska.

Sec. 5. Occupied Tide Lands and Submerged Lands.

(1) It is the policy of the State to allow preference rights as hereinafter defined for the acquisition of tide lands

the division of agriculture, Department of Natural Resources;

(2) "board" means the milk control advisory board;

(3) "handler" means a person or firm engaged in selling, marketing, or distributing milk to persons other than the ultimate consumer, and includes producers who perform these functions;

(4) "producer" means any person or firm in this state who produces or causes to be produced milk for market.

Sec. 9. This Act pertains only to fresh

whole milk and shall not mean any of the by-products of fresh whole milk.

Sec. 10. Unauthorized Actions. No action is authorized by this Act which is intended to or which does fix prices at an artificially high level, or which places an undue burden upon interstate commerce.

Sec. 11. Penalties. Any person who violates any provision of this Act or any order made pursuant to this Act is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$2,000.

Approved April 18, 1962

CHAPTER 137

AN ACT

Relating to the Alaska Lands Act; and providing for an effective date.

(S.B. 217)

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Alaska:

Section 1. Art. III, Sec. 4, Ch. 169, SLA 1959, as amended by Sec. 1, Ch. 155, SLA 1960, is amended to read:

Sec. 4. Public and Charitable Use. (a) The lease, sale, or other disposal of any Alaska lands or resources may be made to any Alaska or federal agency or political subdivision, or the lease, sale, or other disposal of coal deposits suitable for mining may be made to any utility owned and operated by a government agency or nonprofit cooperative association organized to participate under the Federal Rural Electrification Act for the purpose of generating electric power and energy or the production of process steam, or both, for less than the appraised value as may be determined by the director and approved by the commissioner to be fair and proper and in the best interests of the public, with due consideration being given to the nature of the public services or function rendered by the said agency, subdivision, or utility making application therefor, and of the terms of the grant under which the land was acquired by Alaska.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Secs. 1, 5, and 6, Art. V, Ch. 169, SLA 1959, and Sec. 2, Art. V, Ch. 169, as

amended by Sec. 1, Ch. 74, SLA 1961, the director upon application filed by an applicant eligible under this subsection may, by negotiation and without public auction in the manner prescribed in this subsection, lease any lands of the state for a term not in excess of 55 years. Before leasing, the director shall prepare a land use plan and a land classification to insure that the proposed use is compatible with area utilization. Before the land may be leased under this subsection, it must be shown to the satisfaction of the director that the land is to be used for an established or definitely proposed project, and that the eligible applicant, as hereinafter described, has the financial ability to carry out the project. The commissioner may establish limitations on the acreage which may be leased pursuant to this subsection to any applicant.

(1) Eligible applicants under this subsection shall be limited to nonprofit corporations, associations, clubs, or societies organized and operated exclusively for charitable, religious, scientific, or educational purposes, or for the promotion of social welfare, if the project for which the land is desired conforms to those objectives. In every case the applicant shall submit evidence that it is exempt from payment of federal income tax.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 145

Revision Date: _____
 Title: State land as cemeteries and hazardous facilities
 Sponsor: Senator Curt Menard
 Requestor: Senator Curt Menard

Department Affected: DEC
 BRU: Environmental Quality
 Component: EQ Projects

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.	1	0	1	1	6
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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND&STRUCTURES						
GRANTS,CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: NONE

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared by: Janice Adair
 Division: Commissioner's Office

Phone: 465-2600
 Date: _____

Approved by: Commissioner: *Menard*
 Agency: Dept. of Environmental Conservation

Date: 3/14/91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

400 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1796
PHONE: (907) 465-2400
FACSIMILE: (907) 586-2754

March 22, 1991

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

The Honorable Lloyd Jones, Chair
Senate Resources Committee
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Jones:

Subject: SB 145, which allows the state to sell or dispose of state land, for less than the appraised value, to a nonprofit corporation or association organized to manage a cemetery or solid or hazardous waste facility.

Position: The Department of Natural Resources supports the portions of this bill relating to the sale of state land for a cemetery or solid waste facility, but believes disposals for hazardous waste facilities should be more carefully examined and treated as a separate issue.

Background: At this time, the department can lease but not sell land to municipalities or non-profit organizations for public or charitable purposes at less than fair market value. We would, however, prefer to sell rather than lease land for a cemetery or solid waste facility because of the associated long term liability problems. Because of the broad policy issues related to hazardous waste facilities, and because the state retains the subsurface estate for land it sells, hazardous waste facility disposals should be considered separately.

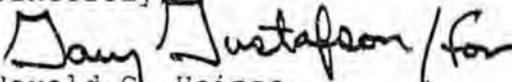
Examples of local needs for cemetery or solid waste sites:

The Trapper Creek Community Services Organization has requested state land for a local cemetery. This bill would allow the organization to purchase state land, at less than fair market value, for the cemetery.

The Tolsona and Nelchina community councils have formed to provide fire protection and operate solid waste disposal facilities. The councils have identified local sites for the facilities and are willing to operate them. We are reluctant to lease land for the facilities because of the liability problem, and the communities cannot afford to pay fair market value to purchase the land.

Recommendation: Delete references to hazardous waste facilities from this bill.

Sincerely


Harold C. Heinze
Commissioner

cc: Committee Members
Senator Menard
Bruce Kendall, Legislative Liaison, Office of the Governor
John Sandor, Commissioner, Department of Environmental
Conservation

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 145

Revision Date: 22-Mar-91 Department Affected: Natural Resources
 Title: Disposal of state land BRU: Land & Water Management
 Components: Land & Water Management
 Sponsor: Senator Menard
 Requestor: Senate Resources COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 431

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND&STRUCTURES						
GRANTS,CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of Current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Gary Gustafson Phone: 762-2692
 Division: Land & Water Management Date: 22-Mar-91
 Approved by Commissioner: Harold Heinze Date: 22-Mar-91
 Agency: Department of Natural Resources

Distribution (by preparer) : Legislative Finance, legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB,
& Impacted Agency(ies).

SB

148

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE

DATE: 2/27/91

FURTHER: Resources Finance

Date of 5-Day Notice: 3-21-91 (in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 3-28-91

L&C Committee considered SB 148

Special appropriations to the Dept. of Natural Resources for the purchase of the inholdings of the Seldovia Native Association, and the timber rights of the Timber Trading Company, within the Kachemak Bay State Park; and recommended:

- [] replace with CS [] same title [] attached amendment(s) [] new title [] letter of intent adopted

[] do pass

[] do not pass

[] no recommendation

[] individual recommendations

[] further referral to

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

[] fiscal note(s) Dept./Date

[x] zero fiscal note(s) Dept./Date DNR / 3-26-91

[] appropriation-no fiscal note

[] Governor's bill w/fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Blank lines for signing do pass

Other recommendations: Rick Halford NO REC, Lynn Collier NO REC

Chair: Signature and Recommendation

STATE OF ALABAMA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

No. 1

Bill Version: SB 148

Bill (S) Publish Date: 4/2/91

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Natural Resources
 Title: Appropriation for Kachemak BRU: Land and Water Management
Bay Park Inholding Purchase Components: _____
 Sponsor: Sen Fischer
 Requestor: Senator Pearce COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 431

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND&STRUCTURES						
GRANTS,CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of Current year impact:

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Ron Swanson Phone: 762-2680
 Division: Land & Water Management Date: 3-26-91

Approved by Commissioner: Harold Heinze Date: 3-26-91
 Agency: Department of Natural Resources

Distribution (by preparer) : Legislative Finance, legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB,
 & Impacted Agency(ics).

America's Best! WILDERNESS LODGE

Kachemak Bay Wilderness Lodge

China Poot Bay
via Homer, Alaska 99603

Michael and Diane McBride,
Proprietors

\$1,750 per day (5-day min.);
\$1,950 at Brown Bear Camp
(5-day min., air fare incl.)



At Kachemak Bay Wilderness Lodge, 225 miles from Anchorage, seals herd on the sand bar out front, Ollie the sea otter frolics on the beach, and eagles nest within walking distance. You can ride the incoming tides past wildflower cliff gardens, streams, and waterfalls. Or you can trace the line of ancient *barabaras* (sod houses) to reconstruct the past lives of ancient man. Most exciting of all is a bush flight into the northern camp to look for and photograph the magnificent brown bear, with an incomparable ice-blue glacier as your scenic backdrop.

Owners Mike and Diane McBride operate one of the few Alaskan lodges where guests join a year-round resident family. They have kept the camp small and usually accommodate only eight people at a time. The McBrides will meet you on a Thursday or a Sunday at the Homer Small Boat Landing. There they will show you something of the commercial fishing industry of the area, then head for the lodge in an open dory. On a clear day, you can see the mountains of Cape Douglas in the distance. Seals, porpoises, and whales help guide your way, and passing Gull Island, you'll see a rare nesting ground teeming with thousands of sea birds.

When you reach China Poot Bay, the area will be bustling with red-face cormorants, puffins, and guillemots playing in the waves. One of the hiking trails on the shore leads to the sea caves, which archaeologists think were used as the site of ancient burials.

The McBrides schedule their visitors according to the rhythms of nature—the salmon run, the extremely low tides, summer activity at the bird rookery, the concentrations of brown bears at the salmon streams.

The log lodge is dominated by a massive stone fireplace and is decorated with material the McBrides have salvaged and restored. (The kitchen cabinets came from an old halibut schooner.) Stone ledges in the living room walls lead to sleeping lofts.

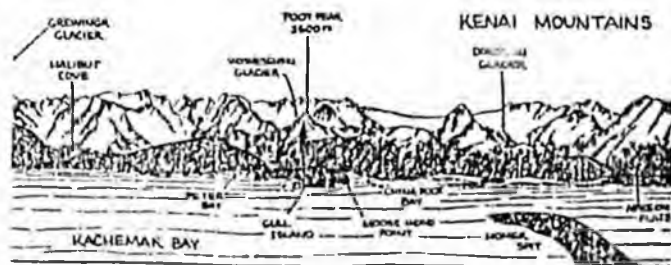
Meals always include home-baked bread and are served family-style in the dining room, where you can watch the ever-changing tidal pools from huge picture windows. Occasionally, a black bear will mosey by the window to check out the diners.

There are two guest rooms in the lodge, and private accommodations in three nearby cabins. They are considered deluxe by bush standards, containing electricity, wood stoves, and outside privies. There is also a community bathroom in the lodge with a tub and shower, and a large sod-roofed Finnish sauna.

The McBrides recommend visits of at least three days to become familiar with the territory. A typical day might include a trip to Grewingk Glacier, where you can sit and listen to the groaning of the ice and watch terns nest on the shoreline. You can also kayak, fish for salmon, trout, and halibut, hike through the dense forests, study the marine life—the possibilities are endless.

By special arrangement you can visit the Brown Bear Camp, 100 miles north of Kachemak Bay. This area has the largest concentration of brown bears in the world, and it's not unusual to see twenty bears at one time. The McBrides consider man to be the intruder in these parts. They feel he must be an unobtrusive visitor, and they will not allow you to take photographs unless you can guarantee that you will not interfere with the life patterns of the animals. The rustic tent cabins lie at the base of a great peninsular land bridge stretching toward Siberia. Archaeologists think this area may have been a link in man's earliest migrations.

The China Poot Bay area has had no permanent residents (except for a few scattered settlers) since the Athabaskans and the Eskimos, who flourished there centuries ago. Temperatures are rarely below freezing, and the proximity of the Japanese current makes the winter extremely warm. Mike fell in love with the area when he was stationed there with the Air Force. In 1969 he and Diane sailed across the Bay from Homer to settle their new home.



Position Statement: March 1991
Private

I came here to help the Hickel administration.

The Kachemak Bay State Park issue is an opportunity.

Through his charismatic leadership, Governor Hickel can garner great public approval if he will move firmly to protect environmental, spiritual, and tourist industry concerns in Kachemak Bay.

This single issue has the potential of assuaging the fears and concerns of even some of his most loyal supporters. If Governor Hickel takes a strong position on this issue, as he has tried to do on the very expensive Prince William Sound Parks concept, legislative fence - hangers will rally to the cause. Typical of Alaskan issues, this one is very evenly split. The Governor's support will certainly break the gridlock, and forge new support and trust.

This is an either/or issue which can become a win/win/win situation if the right decision is made. A strong pro-environmental stance on this long-fought issue will assist in creating public confidence in the Governor's ability and intent to develop ANWR sensitively. It will demonstrate his ability to "Do it right the first time."

Either the state will allow the 2nd most scenic view visible from the highway system of Alaska to be clear cut or it will move to protect this priceless resource for future generations.

The community of Homer, which fears a significant loss of real estate value, and all of Alaska await the governor's word and leadership. The impact of his positive decision will have far - reaching implications for the future of the tourism industry in the entire South Central region. The people of Homer are not looking for a "quick fix," but industry wide balance and wise use.

Public relations and national media coverage can present to the world a positive environmental Governor for a cost that history will easily prove is worthwhile to the state.

It is worthwhile to note that the Federal Government is presently investing in the future of the Homer and Kenai Peninsula tourist economy an amount equal to the buyout figure. They are presently spending \$20 million to build a visitor's center in Homer for the National Maritime Wildlife Refuge.

As a state we should accept their challenge and rise to match this capital investment which they are making to our tourist industry infrastructure.

George Ripley

POB 2074
Homer, Alaska 99603
(907) 235-5635 or 4174

TESTIMONY ON SENATE BILL NO. 148

Comments by David L. Nebert
862 Redpoll Lane
Fairbanks, AK 99712

I SUPPORT THE BUY BACK OF KACHEMAK BAY STATE PARK LANDS.

The highest and best use for Kachemak Bay Park land is for recreation and tourism. Clear cut logging practices are NOT a compatible use. One need only tour the clear cut areas in S.E. and in the Pacific Northwest for confirmation. My youth was spent in Oregon where I vividly remember walking through decimated clear cut areas on public lands. I am in sympathy with those residents of the Homer area who would have their view and tourist related businesses compromised. High visibility clear cutting areas in the park have the same appeal as a junkyard next door.

Marine resources flourish in Kachemak Bay waters. As a marine scientist I have a selfish concern that logging operations may have an adverse impact on breeding and nursery areas which contribute to the region's abundant marine life. Marine scientists are presently attempting to study this relatively pristine and productive ecosystem. Disturbances produced by potential logging operations may cloud studies of long term natural variability. It is more difficult to understand natural variability when manmade disturbances are added.

The dollar value is reasonable as it was determined by a form of arbitration. Timber Trading Company should not be forced to take a business loss; they appear to be negotiating in good faith and should be commended for holding up a potential sale so that this buy back can occur.

I object to Section 4 of Senate Bill 148. This buy back should not be tied to any other issue; it should stand or fall on it's own merit.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input for your consideration.

David L. Nebert
26 MARCH 1991

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

400 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1796
PHONE: (907) 465-2400
FACSIMILE: (907) 586-2754

March 26, 1991

The Honorable Drue Pearce, Chair
Senate Labor and Commerce Committee
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Pearce:

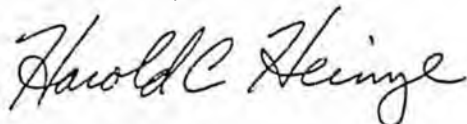
Subject: SB 148, which appropriates \$20 million to the Department of Natural Resources to purchase land and timber inholdings within Kachemak Bay State Park.

Position: The Department will carry out the wishes of the Legislature if the funds are appropriated.

The Department acknowledges that there is value in obtaining this sort of inholding in a designated park area. The amount of the appropriation is not unreasonable for this type of transaction. While the legal interpretations of the Exxon-Valdez settlement are not specifically DNR's area, we understand that the money from the settlement may not be available for this type of expenditure.

Recommendation: If a general fund appropriation is required for the purchase of this inholding, the Department recommends that the appropriation receive an high level of scrutiny.

Sincerely,



Harold C. Heinze
Commissioner

cc: Senator Fischer
Bruce Kendall, Legislative Liaison, Office of the Governor

**STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

BILL NO. SB 148

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Natural Resources
 Title: Appropriation for Kachemak BRU: Land and Water Management
Bay Park Inholding Purchase Components: _____
 Sponsor: Sen Fischer
 Requestor: Senator Pearce COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 431

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND&STRUCTURES						
GRANTS,CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of Current year impact:

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

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Kachemak Bay Wilderness Lodge

Hello Cloyd

5/8/91

I appreciate your presence in Juneau, working for all Alaskans. I'm sure that your work is difficult and often stressful. Be reminded however that even in China Poot Bay, we appreciate the selfless effort that you and your fellow legislators put forth.

I am pleased to share with you some information about the Kachemak Bay State Park issue. Many legislators have reservations about the wisdom of spending \$20 million dollars when it might be well spent elsewhere. There is a wealth of information about why it is important and economically worthwhile to do so, especially Anne Weilands thorough study, and its Executive Summary, "Logging In Kachemak Bay State Park—Public Values At Risk". If these arguments have not yet persuaded you to support the State Park, perhaps our personal story will point the way toward the larger economic significance of the issue.

I had the great good fortune to see Kachemak Bay in 1966 and was so overwhelmed with this "love at first sight" that I decided to spend the rest of my life here.

In the following years, I earned a commercial pilots license, guides license and Coast Guard License, I ran other lodges, I flew the bush. I gained skills to allow me to follow my dream of building a wilderness lodge in Kachemak Bay. My wife and I went to China Poot Bay in 1969 and started from ground zero. It was a difficult challenge, but we were young, optimistic. The great natural beauty of the area and its rich marine productivity gave us great vitality and endurance. One by one we began to attract clients. Our earliest guests paid about \$300 per week with meals, guide service and fine though rustic accomodations.

In 1980, at the end of 10 years of real struggle, crossing the Bay in small skiffs, home school for our little children, milking goats and raising chickens, we had progressed to a point where we could accomodate 10 guests. We had a staff of 6 and broke over what seemed the unbelievable income of \$100,000. Land that we had paid less than \$1,000 per acre for, now was worth more than TEN TIMES that.

By 1990, we had earned an enviable reputation, and been listed in one of the Guinness Books, AMERICAS BEST 100, as Americas Best Wilderness Lodge. We were awarded national and international awards for the excellence of service and accomodations, there were write-ups in the New York Times and other newspapers

and magazines too numerous to mention. Movies and TV documentaries were filmed there. The State of Alaska filmed part of its TV tourism film there.

During this past season our clients paid almost \$2,000 per person for 4 nights!! We had a staff of nearly 20 including our children and a Swiss Master Chef. There are airplanes and pilots, boats and skippers involved in the business and about 5 year round positions. The State Department of Commerce and Economic Development says that monies spent with a Wilderness Lodge like ours is respent within the community, the region and the state about 10 times before it leaves this economic system. Nearly all of our income is spent in this community and Anchorage, with the grocer, the fuel company, building supply yard, secretarial and printing services etc etc. Thus if our gross income is \$400,000. it means about \$4 million is spent between all the ancillary service industries. Our entire income is drawn from outside Alaska.

Our success is not unlike that of other business' in the area who depend on the pristine scenic beauty of this area. It happens that we are surrounded by the land proposed for clearcutting and will clearly be put out of business if my back and front yards is logged. The visitors come because of the beauty, the view. Many have written to the Governor and legislators to say that the absence of logging is why they come here and exactly why they do not return to areas in Washington and Oregon for example, which have been logged in the last few decades. Recent magazine and newspaper articles attest to this visitor trend to avoid logged areas for vacations. .

There is plenty of room in this career field, the area in and around the Park can accomodate a dozen lodges like ours, in fact 5 others have grown up since we began. The potential is much bigger than most realize. The State doesn't have to do much to encourage small business entrepraneurs like us to evolve nor do we really have to work too hard to encourage visitors to come. We just must not maim or kill the goose which lays the golden eggs. The jobs offered are good jobs and draw quality people. Many of my former clients have purchased land around Homer, built homes, and pay State taxes. Several former staff are now responsible business members of this community, one returned to medical school while working for us and now practices in Anchorage.

None of this would have happened if this area had been logged when we arrived. Much of it will cease if the area is logged. 20 million dollars is a lot, but it is a very wise expenditure to assure and expand this vital part of the States long term economic heath. The return on the \$20 million will be strong and happen fairly quickly.

Please feel free to use me as a resource person, call me if I can be of help to you. I may be in Juneau in the coming weeks and would be happy to meet with you if you wish. Thank you for your concern.

Sincerely yours,

Michael McBride Diane

Michael and Diane McBride

A full set of Lodge brochures and media reprints are enclosed, including the defaced Homer of Commerce brochure showing the planned clearcut.

Photo Adventure



A Zealot's Repose

Enjoy all home's comforts in wild Alaska

TEXT AND PHOTOGRAPHY BY GALEN ROWELL

A few months ago *Time* magazine published a revealing essay about why political zealots stay in power despite their seeming irrationality and instability. Quite simply, they get things done. Normal checks, balances, morals and comforts are bypassed in pursuit of goals. However irrational those goals may seem, the methods of attaining them are clear, direct and effective.

Although the article was entirely about politicians, I couldn't help but think how the same principle applies to photographers. Without zealotry, people wouldn't lug heavy cameras and tripods into cold and remote places, sleep on the hard ground, and get up before dawn just to take a photograph. But zealotry has a flip side, too. In places like Alaska, it's easy to take the cold and hardship for granted and to think it's a necessary

component of fine wilderness photography there.

My wife, Barbara, is every bit as good a photographer as I am, but she is usually not a zealot. Given the choice of a hotel room with a shower or an icy dawn in a sleeping bag with the chance of alpenglow, she would take the room and I would take the photograph. Yet in Alaska we found a place on the Kenai Peninsula so appealing to both our different needs that we constantly talk of returning there together. If wilderness is defined as a place without roads or motor vehicles, then this place is definitely wilderness. If luxury living is defined in terms of comfort, tranquility, cozy ambiance and personal service, this place also fits that definition.

I remember a drizzly August afternoon at Kachemak Bay Wilderness Lodge, when neither Barbara nor I would have traded places with anyone else on earth. I had just returned from a walk to a nearby eagle's nest, where I had photographed a fledging about to make his very first flight.

BACK-TO-BACK BEAUTY: A charming cabin at Kachemak Bay Wilderness Lodge abides in close harmony with the eagles of Alaska's most primitive regions.



Photo Adventure

From a natural blind of spruce boughs, I watched the eagle make several test flights a few feet above the nest and then come back down and land. The next morning, he was gone.

I used a 540mm lens to photograph at a distance where I wouldn't disturb the nest. Because of the murky low-contrast light, I used Fujichrome Pro 100 pushed one stop. (This is a fine solution for low-light wildlife situations. The push builds up contrast and adds a bit of magenta to warm up the scene from the murky blues that other films render in deep shade.)

I arrived back at the lodge looking like a drowned rat. In a true wilderness situation I would have been pretty miserable standing in the rain, covered with wet leaves, soaked to the skin. On a point overlooking the bay, Barbara opened the door to our cabin. She had a fire going and within minutes I felt warm enough to don my swimming trunks, grab a beach towel, and head for the nearby sauna with her. There above a cove, nestled in a clearing, was a genuine Scandinavian sauna complete with a sod roof that sprouted native wildflowers. On another day when I felt warmer, I would take a picture of the sauna surrounded by purple fireweed, but for now I was content to sit inside on the wooden benches with Barbara.

After the sauna and a hot shower, we dressed casually and headed out onto the pier, where the six other guests of the lodge were standing on a covered deck sipping drinks and waiting for the evening appetizer. Out in the bay we could see colored buoys that marked the lodge's crab pots. A small Boston Whaler was making the rounds, bringing in a fresh crab to be boiled and served whole with drawn butter to each guest. This, however, was just the appetizer. The lodge's French chef was preparing a gourmet meal, soon to be served in the dining room.

Halfway through my crab, the sun burst through a hole in the clouds. The zealot in me was triggered. Here I was in perfect comfort, about to be served a perfect meal, and yet I was analyzing the situation in front of my eyes to see if it had the potential for

a fine photograph. Several factors made me think that if I returned to our cabin, a couple hundred yards away up on the point, I would see a rainbow over the bay.

As I rounded the corner to the cabin, I saw direct sunlight hitting an active rain cloud. There under the arc of a rainbow was the lodge's Boston Whaler heading in for the pier. I couldn't waste a second setting my camera and going through the steps I normally take to make a fine landscape photograph, so I grabbed a Nikon F3 from the cabin, put it on automatic, and shot only a couple of frames before the rainbow weakened.

Boats provide the only access to the lodge, except for the occasional float plane that lands in the bay to pick up or deliver special guests. We arrived from the town of Homer on a regularly scheduled ferry, which resembles a typical ferry about as much as the Alaska Highway resembles the New Jersey Turnpike. This ferry has no cars, no crowds, only a handful of passengers, and makes detours to see bird rookeries and hidden coves. We landed on a peninsula about a 10-minute walk from the lodge along a narrow forest trail. Our bags came later with lodge employees.

I first stayed in the lodge in 1979 when I led an Alaska wildlife safari for an adventure travel firm. That summer, the founders of the lodge, Michael and Diane McBride, were busy working on a second lodge an hour's flight by float plane across Cook Inlet on the opposite side of Homer. This is the Chenik Wilderness Camp, a full-service lodge in a virtually uninhabited section of the Alaska Peninsula, close to the famous McNeil River Brown Bear Sanctuary. The members of my safari did not have permits for the McNeil, which are given out long in advance in an annual lottery. Even so, we saw 17 Alaska brown bears during our first evening. Once again, I became a photography zealot, ignoring the subtleties that the McBrides arranged for us in pursuit of the perfect image.

What makes the Kachemak and Chenik experiences so special is an

intangible factor that's hard to put across in photographs or factual descriptions such as my own so far in this column. I've been writing from the point of view of a zealot rather than a typical guest. While I chased eagles and maneuvered the shoreline around 30-foot tides, other guests were fishing, reading, sea kayaking, or simply enjoying the homey comforts of their cabins.

Each cabin has been uniquely built and decorated with such personal touches that it's easy to imagine all this was done especially for you. Activities are conducted in a similar vein. Most lodges provide group experiences, but Michael and Diane McBride have a different premise. They cater to each individual's needs and desires, to make sure that the avid fisherman gets taken to a private hot spot for salmon, and yours truly, the zealot photographer, is shown the best spots for wildlife viewing. Many people chose to simply kick back and enjoy themselves in a place apart from the rest of the world.

The McBrides' vision is not cheap, however. A typical five-day package at either lodge goes for \$1,500 per person. Not everyone can afford such tariffs, but remember that they do include a private cabin, all meals, guide services roundtrip by boat, and virtually every incidental. I believe that Barbara and I saw Alaska both more intimately and more comfortably in our five days at Kachemak Bay than most Alaska tour groups see in a month of days spent crammed in buses in between the hours they are not in hotels, train stations or airports.

I still remain a photography zealot, addicted to those icy dawns in sleeping bags, but as far as compromises go, Kachemak Bay has the best I've ever seen, and I'm not alone in that judgment. An independent survey of America's best vacation retreats, conducted incognito by people posing as paying guests, rated Kachemak Bay as America's best wilderness lodge.

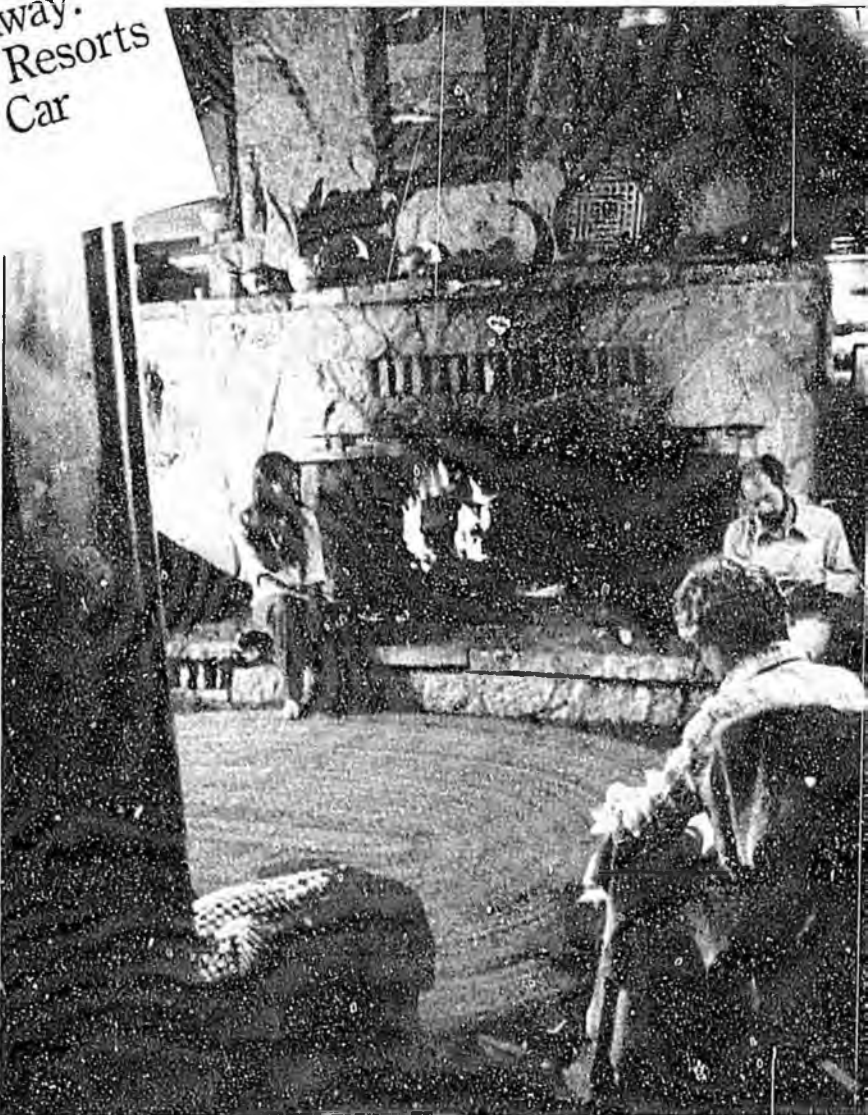
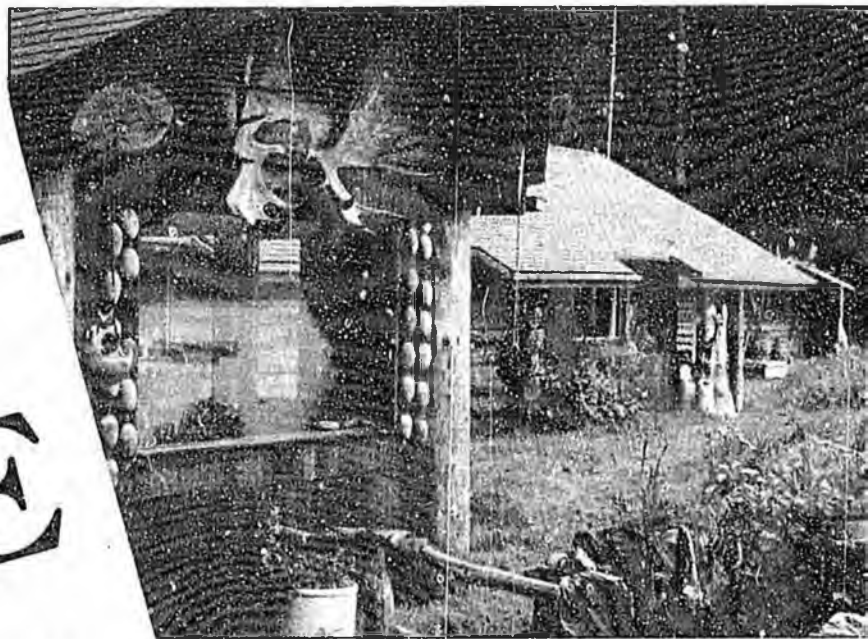
For more information, contact: Kachemak Bay Wilderness Lodge, Diane and Michael McBride, China Foot Bay, P.O. Box 956, Homer, Alaska 99603, (907) 235-8910. or



PURE ESCAPE

The Last Word in Getting Away:
Sixteen Far-Flung Wilderness Resorts
You Can't Get To in Your Car
by Deborah Easter

Kachemak Bay Lodge, Homer, Alaska. In 1970 Diane and Mike McBride bought 25 acres near Homer and proceeded to establish a lodge that now has one of the best word-of-mouth reputations in Alaska. Although not luxurious, the lodge is noted for its personal touches, such as homemade quilts on every bed and the McBrides' indefatigable efforts in the preparation of gourmet meals. The lodge and four cabins are on an "island peninsula" (an island at high tide, peninsula at low), which is a 30-minute boat ride from Homer. The guest limit is held to 12. King crab, blue mussels, shrimp, halibut, salmon, and octopus plucked from the bay out front make up the daily fare. One guest said she would go there every year just to eat. Birders and naturalists also return yearly and the managers provide guide service for an array of hiking and boating excursions (whales — including belugas — seals and sea otters frequent the bay). Guests pay \$1,750 for a five-day package rate, including transportation from Homer, meals, lodging and all activities. Kachemak Bay Wilderness Lodge, China Poot Bay, Homer, Alaska 99603; (907) 235-8910. Open: May 15 to December 15.



Top: Alaska's Kachemak Bay Lodge, known for its gourmet seafood and wilderness excursions. Bottom: The common room at Kachemak Bay Lodge.

In June, sunset at the Kachemak Bay Wilderness Lodge comes at midnight. If you've been up since sunrise (about 2 AM), that makes for a *very* long day. But in a place like this...well, you can always catch up on sleep at home. Where else, in the course of a single day, can you watch bald eagles play, catch your own crab dinner, enjoy fine food and wine in the shadow of mountains and glaciers, see whales, picnic on a beach in sight of sea otters and seals, or stroll among moss-draped trees in a forest primeval?

In recent years new wilderness lodges have sprung up in Alaska, offering comfortable, if not luxurious, alternatives to the traditional drab and drafty hunting camp. Foremost among these is the Kachemak Bay Wilderness Lodge on the Kenai Peninsula on Alaska's southern coast. Mike and Diane McBride moved here almost twenty years ago, attracted by the superlative scenery of Kachemak Bay. The Kenai Mountains rise abruptly out of the sea here, capped by one of the continent's largest icefields. The McBrides' dream was to build and operate a wilderness lodge where they could share the area's incredible beauty with others, and they've succeeded.

Located 100 air miles southwest of Anchorage, the Kachemak Bay Wilderness Lodge lies nestled in a cove across the bay from the town of Homer, which is served by commercial flights from Anchorage. As soon as you step off the boat onto the McBrides' dock you realize that everything here was built with loving care—and with an eye toward aesthetics. Cabins are tucked away in a glen of Sitka spruce and connected by pathways that bring to mind childhood fantasies of enchanted forests. The main lodge, solarium, and sauna are built to make it appear that they've been there for ages.

You can pack as much activity as you wish into a given day. The McBrides will take you by boat to the remote islands of Kachemak Bay to observe nesting sea birds or bald eagles. You may even see killer whales or dolphins at play. In the afternoon you can sit on the observation deck and enjoy hors d'oeuvres—steamed mussels and clams gathered from the cove in front of the lodge. Dinner may be fresh crab or halibut, served with a fine wine. Outside the dining room's picture windows are breathtaking views of snowcapped mountains.

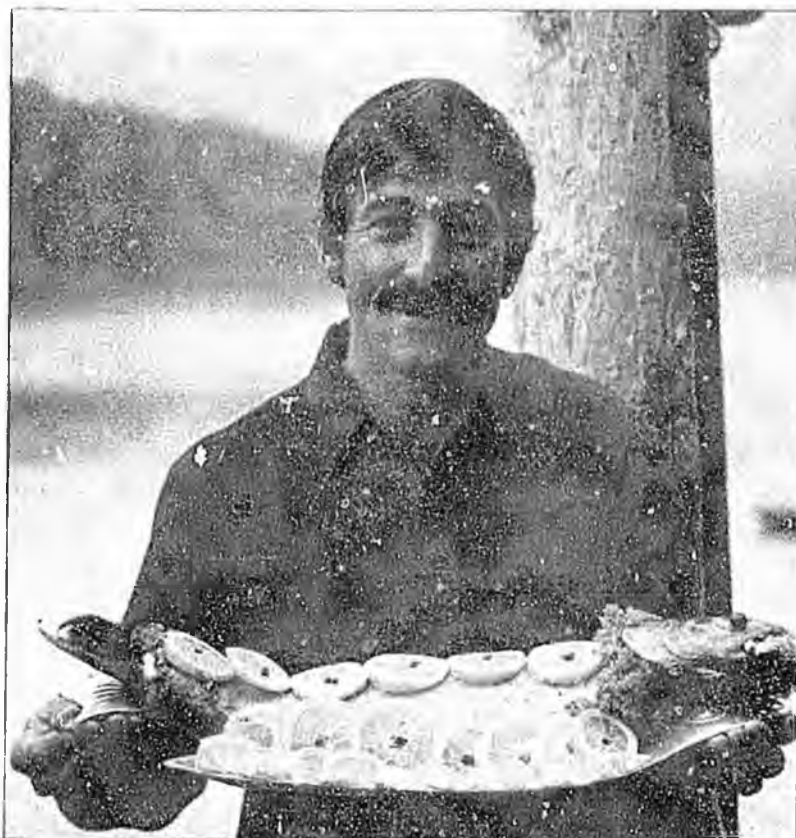


The grizzly bear is the true symbol of Alaska's wilderness. Found throughout the state, the largest concentration of *Ursus horribilis* is along the southwestern coastline of Cook Inlet, directly south of Anchorage, a remote region accessible only by bush plane. Grizzlies here are known as coastal brown bears, though they are the same species as those at Denali. The main difference is that coastal brown bears grow *very* large—some adults reach 1,200 pounds and stand nine feet tall. Fortunately, these behemoths tend to be more even-tempered and tolerant of people than their relatives of the interior. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that, from mid-June to mid-August, these bears gorge themselves on the salmon migrating up the area's streams and rivers. Well-fed bears, it seems, are happy bears. And that makes for some relatively safe viewing and photographing.

Perhaps the most luxurious way to see grizzly bears is to stay at the Chenik Brown Bear Camp in Kamushak Bay, another resort lodge operated by Mike and Diane McBride, in sight of the steaming Augustine volcano.

Wild Comforts

Enjoying Alaska's spectacular wilderness is easier than ever, especially if you stay at one of these luxury lodges. By Boyd Norton



If you've been on one of those deluxe photo safaris in East Africa, you'll understand what Chenik is like: wilderness with a touch of elegance. Only six guests at a time are accepted. There are two tent cabins and two permanent wood cabins, all tastefully designed and furnished. The main lodge overlooks Chenik Lagoon, which has 30-foot tides. And there's a delightful sod-roofed sauna next to a stream.

Throughout July and August, bears congregate along Chenik Creek to catch some of the thousands of migrating salmon. Led by Chenik naturalist guides, you'll have an opportunity to watch these great carnivores as they fish and frolic in the stream. It's a rare glimpse at a process that has been going on for thousands of years, a representation of all the wonder and fascination of Alaska's great land and wildlife.

Mike McBride, owner
of Kachemak Bay
Wilderness Lodge,
displays a salmon
dish prepared from
a fish caught in
a nearby stream.

America's Best! WILDERNESS LODGE

Kachemak Bay Wilderness Lodge

China Poot Bay
via Homer, Alaska 99603

Michael and Diane McBride,
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When you reach China Poot Bay, the area will be bustling with red-face cormorants, puffins, and guillemots playing in the waves. One of the hiking trails on the shore leads to the sea caves, which archaeologists think were used as the site of ancient burials.

The McBrides schedule their visitors according to the rhythms of nature—the salmon run, the extremely low tides, summer activity at the bird rookery, the concentrations of brown bears at the salmon streams.

The log lodge is dominated by a massive stone fireplace and is decorated with material the McBrides have salvaged and restored. (The kitchen cabinets came from an old halibut schooner.) Stone ledges in the living room walls lead to sleeping lofts.

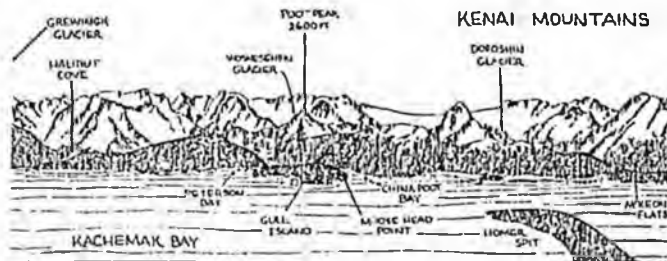
Meals always include home-baked bread and are served family-style in the dining room, where you can watch the ever-changing tidal pools from huge picture windows. Occasionally, a black bear will mosey by the window to check out the diners.

There are two guest rooms in the lodge, and private accommodations in three nearby cabins. They are considered deluxe by bush standards, containing electricity, wood stoves, and outside privies. There is also a community bathroom in the lodge with a tub and shower, and a large sod-roofed Finnish sauna.

The McBrides recommend visits of at least three days to become familiar with the territory. A typical day might include a trip to Grewingk Glacier, where you can sit and listen to the groaning of the ice and watch terns nest on the shoreline. You can also kayak, fish for salmon, trout, and halibut, hike through the dense forests, study the marine life—the possibilities are endless.

By special arrangement you can visit the Brown Bear Camp, 100 miles north of Kachemak Bay. This area has the largest concentration of brown bears in the world, and it's not unusual to see twenty bears at one time. The McBrides consider man to be the intruder in these parts. They feel he must be an unobtrusive visitor, and they will not allow you to take photographs unless you can guarantee that you will not interfere with the life patterns of the animals. The rustic tent cabins lie at the base of a great peninsular land bridge stretching toward Siberia. Archaeologists think this area may have been a link in man's earliest migrations.

The China Poot Bay area has had no permanent residents (except for a few scattered settlers) since the Athabaskans and the Eskimos, who flourished there centuries ago. Temperatures are rarely below freezing, and the proximity of the Japanese current makes the winter extremely warm. Mike fell in love with the area when he was stationed there with the Air Force. In 1969 he and Diane sailed across the Bay from Homer to settle their new home.



AMERICA'S BEST! 100

C. PAUL LUONGO

Want to munch the best brownies or savor the best banana ice cream? See the best Victorian melodramas? Breathe the best air (Honolulu, Hawaii, is full of it)? Experience the best hotel suite (it's the Royal Suite in the Waldorf Towers)?

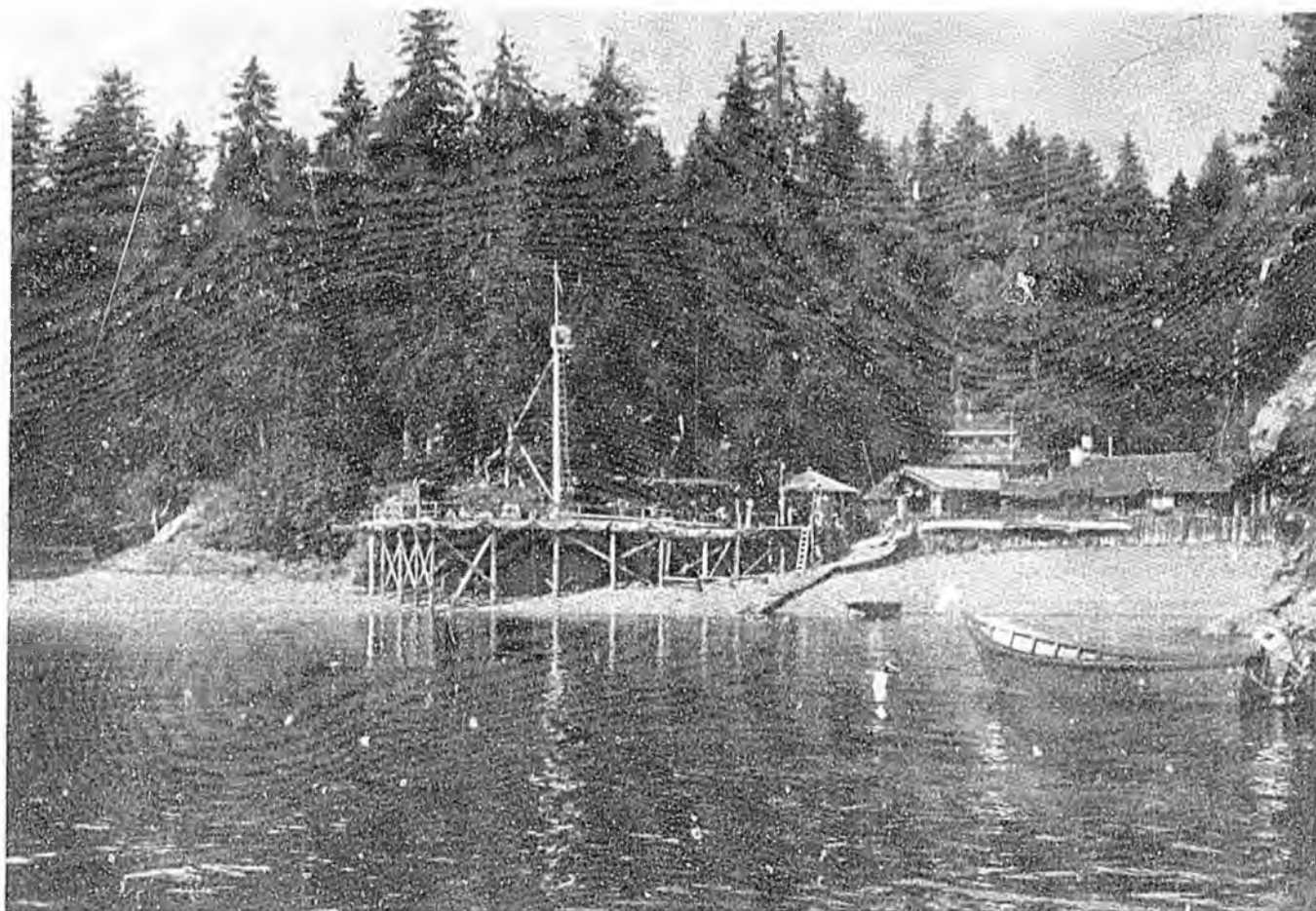
You can - thanks to the imperious C. Paul Luongo, a very demanding Bostonian who is a public relations executive by trade and a quality-seeker by nature. Dissatisfied with stale hotel rooms, mediocre food, slipshod service, and flimsy products, Mr. Luongo set out six years ago to find the best - the very best - America has to offer.

After hundreds of thousands of miles of travel and an investment of more than a quarter of a million of his own dollars, he has come up with 100 of America's top goods and services, which he describes here in the fullest detail. If you can't experience C. Paul's choices first hand, his write-ups are a treat in themselves.

Did you know that Oysters Rockefeller are so called because they are so green and rich? America's Best are to be found at Antoine's in New Orleans. The porch at America's best summer hotel (The Grand Ho'el on Mackinac Island, Michigan) is 880 feet long. America's best steak (you'll find it at Murray's in Minneapolis) is aged for 17 to 21 days. A Sherle Wagner bathroom can cost \$500,000 and a Cecil Rhodes's closet \$10,000 (hangers included). Those aren't mechanical figures in the Marshall Field Christmas window - they're real people. Just one of the reasons why Field's is America's best department store. According to Ruth Allman of Juneau, Alaska, sourdough is as good a dessert as it is a wallpaper paste. She should know, since she makes America's best.

Mr. Luongo's choices are painfully selective, very informative, and just plain fun. If you, too, demand the best (we all should, according to C. Paul), you can't afford to miss AMERICA'S BEST!

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KACHEMAK BAY WILDERNESS LODGE

China Poot Bay via Homer

Once a year, *The Hideaway Report* — a connoisseur's guide to peaceful and unspoiled places — compiles a list of the world's most enchanting hideaways. In 1982 Kachemak Bay Wilderness Lodge was one of five lodges featured from the United States. It marked the second year in a row that such an honor had been bestowed on the Lodge. And if you visit Kachemak Bay Wilderness Lodge, it's easy to see why. First of all, the setting: located on the remote southeastern side of Kachemak Bay — about 225 miles from Anchorage — Kachemak Wilderness Bay Lodge is nestled among tall, fragrant spruce on the rocky shores of pristine China Poot Bay. To the west — across Cook Inlet — lies the spectacular Alaska Range. Wildlife abounds. Red-faced cormorants, puffins and guillemots play in the waves along with seals, porpoises and whales. The air is filled with thousands of sea birds, the ground is covered with hundreds of different and colorful wildflowers. The log lodge itself is quaint and usually accommodates no more than eight or ten people. It is dominated by a massive stone fireplace and decorated with materials Michael and Diane McBride — the owners — have salvaged and restored from their surrounding environment. Meals always include home-baked bread and are served family-style in the dining room, where you can watch the ever-changing tidal pools from huge picture windows. Occasionally, a black

bear will mosey by the window to see what's for dinner. Most likely, the bear will see fresh caught salmon, trout, crab, shrimp, or recently harvested wild berries and hothouse vegetables.

There are two guest rooms in the lodge and private accommodations in three nearby cabins. Also located in the lodge is a large sod-roofed Finnish sauna and an open-air hot tub — a perfect place to end a day filled with wildlife and bird photography, deep-sea and stream fishing, glacier and forest hiking, salt and fresh water canoeing, or just contemplating the surrounding beauty.

By special arrangement, you can visit the Brown Bear Camp, 100 miles south, south-west of Kachemak Bay. This area has the largest concentration of Brown Bear in the world. It's not unusual to see twenty at a time. A photographer's dream.

For an incomparable interlude with nature and yourself, visit one of the world's best — Kachemak Bay Wilderness Lodge.

*Kachemak Bay Wilderness Lodge
China Poot Bay
Homer, Alaska 99603
radio/phone
(907) 235-8910*

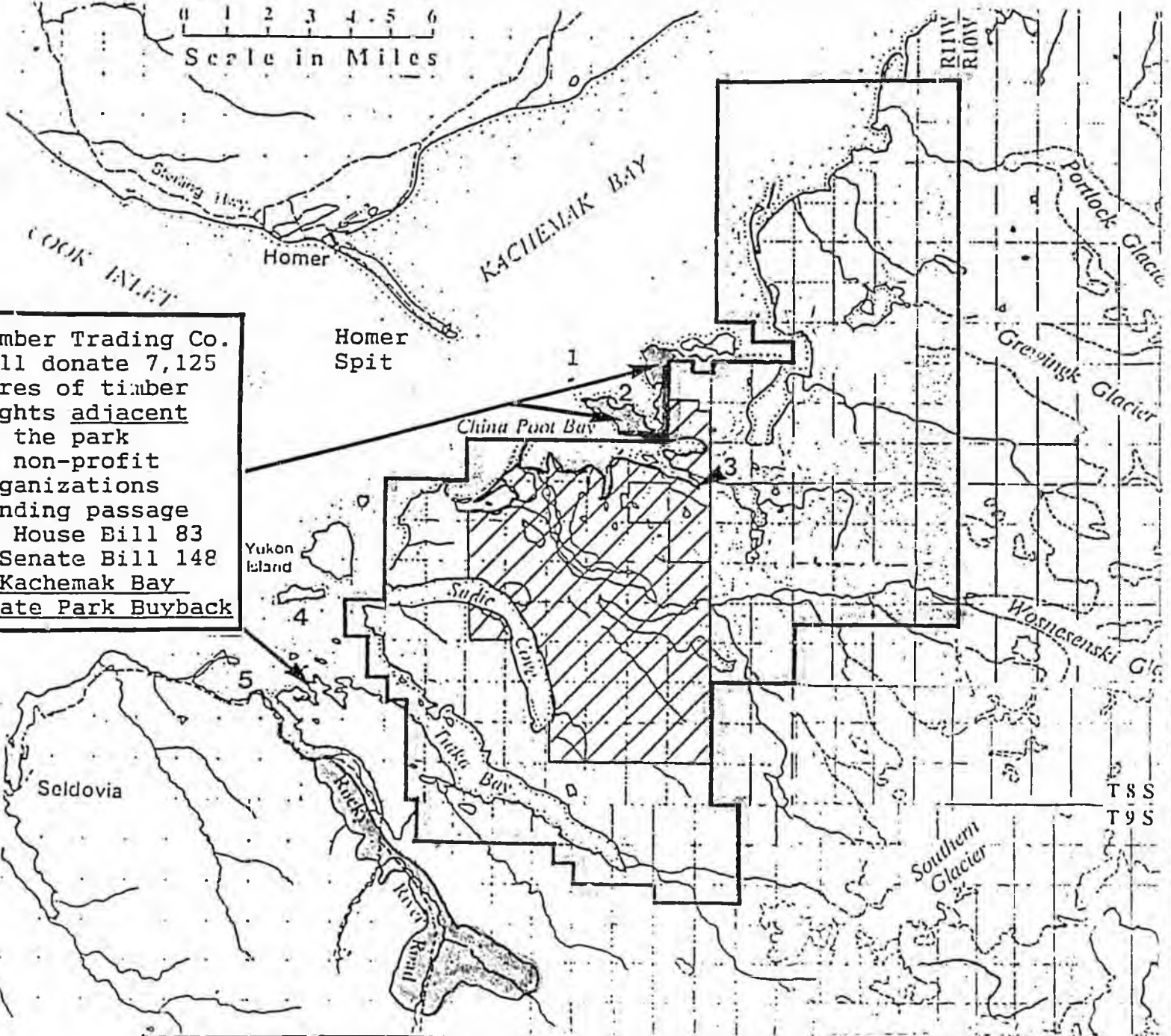
HB 83

8 7 million - FY 92

15 million - Bradley Lake
(15.1 mins.)

Miss County

HOUSE BILL 83 AND SENATE BILL 148:
 LAND AND TIMBER PURCHASE
 INSIDE KACHEMAK BAY STATE PARK



Timber Trading Co. will donate 7,125 acres of timber rights adjacent to the park to non-profit organizations pending passage of House Bill 83 & Senate Bill 148
Kachemak Bay State Park Buyback

- Kachemak Bay State Park
 - Seldovia Native Assoc. inholdings
 - Timber Trading Co. timber rights outside the Park
-
- 1-Gull Is. seabird rookery
 - 2-Center for Ak. Coastal Studies facility
 - 3-ADFG personal use dipnet fishery
 - 4-sea otter habitat
 - 5-Univ. Ak. Fairbanks marine station

TSS
T9S

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

PO. BOX 7-005
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510
PHONE: (907) 762-2501

SPRUCE BARK BEETLE (Dendroctonus rufipennis Kirby)
OCCURRENCE ON SELDOVIA NATIVE ASSOCIATION (SNA) LAND/TIMBER
TRADING CO. (TTC) TIMBER IN KACHEMAK BAY STATE PARK (KBSP)

DLWM Spruce bark beetle information request

On December 10, 1990 Gary Gustafson, Director of the Division of Land and Water Management, Alaska Department of Natural Resources requested information on the current (and projected) status of spruce bark beetle (D. rufipennis Khy.) population levels within the Kachemak Bay State Park. The area of concern is located within the state park on land and timber currently owned by the Seldovia Native Association, Inc. (SNA) and Timber Trading Company (TTC), respectively, presently under consideration by the Alaska Legislature for purchase by the State of Alaska. The following questions are posed by Mr. Gustafson in the request:

1. What is the potential for increased bark beetle activity on SNA's land?
2. Do (spruce) bark beetles represent a significant threat to the timber on SNA's land?
3. What (overall) impact do spruce bark beetles have on this land and timber?

Introduction

This preliminary report prepared by the Division of Forestry, Resource Management Section summarizes what is currently known about the spruce bark beetle in the Kachemak Bay area and vicinity based on prior aerial surveys and biological evaluations performed by DNR personnel and the U.S. Forest Service, State and Private Forestry, Pest Management Unit, Region 10, Alaska (S&PF) personnel in conjunction with ongoing survey and evaluation work projects performed by S&PF throughout Alaska.

Spruce bark beetle occurrence on SNA/TTC KBSP holdings

Historically, the south side of Kachemak Bay has had localized infestations in the vicinity of McKeon Flats and Sadie Cove. Infestations appear limited to small pockets (less than 5 acres) along the McKeon Flats river channel and exposed north-facing slopes along Sadie Cove's north side. These localized areas of dead trees on SNA land in KBSP appeared over a period of 2-3 years but did not increase markedly in size. Beetle populations, while heavier in these localized pockets, appear to stay at endemic (low,

natural) levels on the south side of Kachemak Bay. Weather, especially the normally cool, wet spring conditions along the bay, tends to shorten beetle dispersal periods during the peak adult emergence period, mid-May to early June. (Predominance of Sitka Spruce over White Spruce in this area tends to limit attack success by the beetle). Data from Alaska indicate a difference in host suitability. Spruce bark beetle brood production in White (P. glauca) and Lutz (P. x lutzii) Spruce is significantly higher than brood production in Sitka Spruce (P. sitchensis) (Holsten and Werner 1990).

Another localized spruce bark beetle infestation occurred on SNA land northeast of Seldovia during and after lot and road clearing for the Barbara Heights Subdivision (circa 1986, 1987). This area was examined and evaluated by Division of Forestry personnel in 1988. Clearing activities conducive to bark beetle brood development (whole trees piled in windrows along roads, fresh log decks and slash piles on lots) occurred in a series of continuing development activities. This infestation was confined almost totally to individual lots with fresh log and slash piles. Individual beetle populations declined in 2 or 3 years. This is a good example of normal climatic conditions, and non-preferred host species composition (e.g. Sitka Spruce) controlling spruce beetle populations at endemic levels when site disturbance creates favorable insect production conditions.

Spruce bark beetle occurrence near SNA/TTC KBSP holdings

Spruce bark beetle infestations have appeared on the peninsula between Halibut Cove Lagoon and Peterson Bay northeast of China Poot Bay (a portion of the area is outside Kachemak Bay State Park). This infestation area has been limited to approximately 1,000 - 1,500 acres and has decreased since 1988 (secs. 12,13,T7S,R12W & secs. 7,18,T7S,R11W,S.M.). Other large infestations near Mallard Bay (Holsten and Zogas 1987)¹, Aurora Lagoon and Bear Cove, have increased, moving northeasterly since 1981. The USFS, S&PF had planned a field biological evaluation at Bear Cove this past summer. Initial survey attempts were thwarted by the presence of large populations of hornets. The survey will continue in 1991.

Summary

Data examined from past surveys and biological evaluations shows a close association of climatic trends and spruce site disturbances

¹ The Mallard Bay infestation has been closely watched by the USFS since 1981, when 300 acres of windthrown spruce were noted by DNR Southcentral Region Forestry personnel. The USFS, S&PF, Forest Pest Management Section subsequently completed a biological evaluation of this area in November, 1987 (Tech. Rept. R10-90-18).