

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1993-1994 8672

8008 HOUSE RESOURCES

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Table of Contents

Some Ways the Division of Land has Contributed to DNR's Progress	1
Division Goals	4
Division of Land Organization	
Central Office	8
Administrative Unit	9
Program Management	10
Land and Resource Section	12
Title and Contracts Section	17
Regional Offices	21
Northern Regional Office	23
Southcentral Regional Office	24
Southeast Regional Office	25
Rules of the Road	26

A Message from the Director...

Welcome to the Division of Land. Our division is the primary manager of Alaska's landholdings, which include 86 million acres of state-owned uplands and 65 million acres of tidelands, shore lands, and submerged lands. Each year the division manages approximately one million additional acres of uplands as a result of continuing statehood land transfers which will eventually total 105 million acres.

The division's goals are to fulfill and sustain environmental and economic vitality by balancing use and development of the state's land and resources to provide for future generations. We do this by working with other agencies and the public to make informed decisions for wise land and resource use.

As developer, the division selects, secures clear title, and plans for use of state-owned land and natural resources. It provides access through rights-of-way, and secures long-standing public access and public use sites. As conservator, the division establishes and enforces conditions to protect the environment when authorizing land use, stops unauthorized uses, and plans for land and resource conservation.

As land owner, the division provides land for Alaskans to own and use. The division issues and maintains approximately 5,000 sale contracts for parcels of land purchased by Alaskans. The division also issues leases (almost 4,000 in all) that range in scale from set-net fishing sites and aquatic farms to oil industry support leases on the North Slope. It also makes gravel and other materials available for residential, commercial, and industrial development; and acts as the state's survey authority to establish property boundaries.

Finally, the division is responsible for stewardship of land retained in state ownership for public access, energy development, commercial and public recreation, scenic values, and a host of other public purposes.

The division carries out its responsibilities with approximately 175 employees and an annual operating budget of less than \$12 million. If all state-owned land were divided equally among the division's employees to manage, each would be in charge of almost 757,000 acres - and would manage it at a cost of about 8 cents per acre per year. Unlike many other state agencies, the division generates revenue for the state in excess of our operating expenses: approximately \$15 million annually.



Ron Swanson, Director

HOW DIVISION OF LAND HAS CONTRIBUTED TO DNR'S PROGRESS

We issue thousands of authorizations to individuals, state agencies, and corporations each year to use state land for a wide variety of purposes.

Our state selections project will enable the department to meet the 1994 deadline for identifying land to fulfill the state's remaining land entitlement of 105 million acres. We will collect resource information on potential selections, inventory existing state holdings, and facilitate public involvement in the selection process. The result of the selections project will complete the real estate portfolio for the Owner State.

We provide expertise and exhibits to state and federal courts, including the U.S. Supreme Court, for such leases as offshore boundary disputes, in which thousands of acres of offshore oil and gas leases are at stake.

We administer professional survey contracts for the state's land disposal program for numerous projects such as the Bradley Lake power project, tract maps, and legal descriptions for oil and gas lease sales located in the Beaufort Sea, the North Slope and Cook Inlet.

We prepare survey instruction and review plats for private surveyors under contract with applicants to facilitate issuance of title and leases for remote parcels, homestead, open-to-entry, agricultural, tidelands, and other parcels. We also prepare survey instructions and review plats for government agencies for the survey of municipal entitlements and other state agency needs such as airports, parks, and schools.

The Submerged Lands Recalculation Project allows the state to select an additional half million acres of federal land. This project amended township survey plats that were filed in the early years of Statehood to 1983 to exclude the acreage under meanderable water bodies. A side benefit to this project is the introduction of improved hydrography into our Geographic Information System (GIS) database.

We prepare land use plans and classify state land for multiple uses. We have completed area plans in the Northern Region for Northwest Alaska, and the Tanana Valley; in Southcentral Region for the Susitna Valley, Bristol Bay, and Copper River Basin; and in the Southeast Region for Prince of Wales Island.

We are working on area plans for Central Southeast, the City and Borough of Juneau (this plan will allow projects such as Goldbelt's port facility, Kensington Mine and the Echo Bay AJ mine to proceed), Yakataga (an area rich in timber, wildlife habitat, commercial and subsistence fisheries, world class sport fisheries, gold and other minerals, a range of hunting, and recreation and tourism opportunities) and the Kenai Peninsula (where tourism, grazing, recreation, and use of tidelands are important).

We have completed special management plans for forest management and timber access in the Susitna Valley, and for six recreation rivers in the Susitna Valley. We are currently working on a management plan for the Glacier-Winner Creek area at Girdwood that has the potential for significant economic and recreation benefits for the state and Municipality of Anchorage.

We currently maintain 7,400 sale and lease contracts with a combined worth of over \$35 million.

We work to help development for major mining projects such as the AJ Mine, U.S. Borax molybdenum prospect, Wishbone Hill coal, Fort Knox, Red Dog, and Pebble Beach.

We opened a joint office on the North Slope to support the high level of activity on state land. The joint office allows the oil industry and its subcontractors to deal with state agencies at one location. Combining office space enhances communication and cooperation between the agencies, which helps to more effectively serve private industry and protect the public interest.

We are achieving our North Slope cleanup goal, which is to have all lease tracts in compliance with lease stipulations, within an eight-year period. To reach this aim, the division is working with the North Slope Borough in selecting and authorizing a new and more adequate landfill site for North Slope wastes. We also actively monitor various forms of cleanup technology for contaminated sites that have become operational in the past year.

The division conveys land to municipal governments that will support local projects and community needs. These conveyances range from tidelands at Unalaska for fish processing and port needs, to land in Valdez for refinery expansion and development, to industrial commercial tract development at Hollis.

We work with private industry to develop recreation and commercial areas. Recently, we issued a Request for Proposal (RFP) for private development of an all season resort at Hatcher pass. The division also worked with the Matanuska-Susitna Borough to ensure that success will be attained in seeing this project completed, while making a profit for both the state and the borough.

We are now emphasizing a program of "public trust" leases and permits. Public trust lands are state-owned tidelands, shorelands, and submerged lands. These leases and permits authorize activities such as log storage, log transfer facilities, commercial docks, floathomes, aquatic farming, set net leases, and sea food processing.

We issue "Public and Charitable" leases to aid Alaskans. One example is a lease we issued to the Interior Athabascan Cultural Heritage Education Institute, of approximately 40 acres of land, within the Minto Flats State Game Refuge, at the Old Minto Village at no charge.

We issue authorizations for research and scientific study. The Healy Clean Coal Project is a pilot program in the development of a coal-fired electrical generation system that does not contribute to air pollution. The new technology is being developed that, if successful, would be used as a model on a nationwide basis. We have also issued a lease to the University of Alaska for the construction of the National Arctic Space and Environmental Research Center. This \$30 million world-class research facility will be constructed on 600 acres of state land about 20 miles from Fairbanks.

We received a grant from the Alaska Legislature for acquisition of wetlands in the Anchorage area. This Business Parks Wetlands has been identified as critical waterfowl nesting and rearing habitat for geese and ducks. The areas are being managed cooperatively between the division, the Business Parks Wetlands Coalition, and the Audubon Society.

We spearheaded construction of improvements on Caribou Creek and the Matanuska River. These improvements will provide public access for the purpose of conducting recreational gold panning. The improvements consist of an upgraded access road, a pullout along the Glenn Highway, a parking area at the road's terminus, an access trail to the creek, and sanitation and refuse facilities.

We responded to the need created by the erosion of the Matanuska River. Several adjacent landowners lost land and improvements to the constantly changing channels of the river. After making an emergency declaration we made other state land available to the affected landowners without charge.

DIVISION GOALS

Constitution:

"It is the policy of the state to encourage the settlement of its land and the development of its resources by making them available for maximum use consistent with the public interest."

*Article VIII Natural Resources
Section 1 - Statement of Policy*

Statute/Policy:

"...it is the policy of the State of Alaska to plan and manage state-owned land to establish a balanced combination of land available for both public and private purposes."

AS 38.04.005. Policy (a)

Mission:

To serve as stewards of state land for the benefit of Alaska's people.

Goals:

A. Asset Acquisition

Objectives:

1. To Acquire State Land

This objective provides the foundation for Alaska's unique position as an owner-state. Alaska's vast portfolio of real estate and resources not only funds almost all of state government but produces dividends distributed annually to individual Alaskans. The project includes selecting and securing Alaska's full entitlement under the Statehood Act (105 million acres of uplands and approximately 65 million acres of land beneath navigable waters, tidelands, and submerged lands), exchanging land with other owners to assemble strategic blocks of state-owned property, and ensuring that the chain of title is clear of encumbrances before the state invests funds in its landholdings.

2. To Protect and Defend State Land Ownership Rights

This objective defends the state's real estate holdings against title encumbrances and other adverse claims. It surveys state land and coastal boundaries to protect against boundary and acreage disputes, especially in contests with the federal government over offshore mineral

lease revenues or where submerged lands have erroneously been charged against Alaska's Statehood Act entitlement. It audits the federal government's land conveyances to the state to ensure that the state secures its full entitlement in each grant category and to correct erroneous land transfers from the federal government (Native allotments, prior federal mining claims, other legitimate land entries and withdrawals).

B. Asset Identification and Allocation

Objective:

1. To evaluate state-owned natural resources and allocate them for maximum use consistent with the public interest

Our constitution mandates that state-owned land and resources be managed for "maximum use consistent with the public interest." The sheer size of the state's landholdings, the preliminary state of knowledge regarding their resources and revenue opportunities, and access problems owing to remoteness and mixed land ownership make the fulfillment of this mandate very complex. This project analyzes what is known about the state's inventory of resources and compares possible combinations of uses, yielding the array that produces the greatest benefits (both economic and non-economic) for all Alaskans. It gives the Alaskan public - as co-owners and shareholders - a voice in that decision. The project results in site-specific guidelines for putting the land to use by resource developers, land purchasers, and the general public.

C. Asset Management and Development

Objectives:

1. To Provide for Economic Development and Settlement of State Land

This objective serves the state as a real estate development and property management enterprise on a scale commensurate with the huge size of its portfolio. It appraises the fair market value of state land and surface resources, funds special assessments to install improvements such as roads and water lines, and auctions sand and gravel. It issues and administers leases ranging from individual setnet fishing sites to a land base for the entire North Slope oil support industry, then ensures compliance with lease terms (both financial and in the field). It offers state land for Alaskans to purchase for businesses, homesites, or recreational use and fulfills the state's guarantee of land grants to cities and boroughs. It also markets major development projects utilizing state land such as world-class winter recreation resorts.

2. To Maintain and Protect the State's Land and Resource Assets

This objective provides for management of land to be maintained in public ownership. Through proper design of permit conditions, it ensures that short-term resource development activities will not cause long-term impacts. It provides field personnel to find and abate unauthorized uses such as theft of state-owned gravel. It assures that activities on state land are consistent with the Alaska Coastal Management Program. It supports non-commercial uses of state land, including management of legislatively designated areas such as the recreation river system. It defends state land against contamination by toxic substances and supplies personnel for cleanup of sites damaged by oil spills or other mishaps. Finally, for federal and municipal land as well as the state's own land, it ensures that former gravel pits, quarries, and peat mines will be reclaimed for productive use.

3. To Provide and Protect Access

This objective ensures that Alaskans have legal access to state-owned lands and waters for resource development, travel, hunting, fishing, recreation, and other uses. It asserts and defends the public's claim to RS 2477 rights-of-way, secures public easements before the federal government grants land to ANCSA corporations and other private owners, and provides for easements across uplands and along public waters before the state itself conveys land. Where necessary to restore public access or reach landlocked state parcels, it utilizes an access fund to purchase easements.

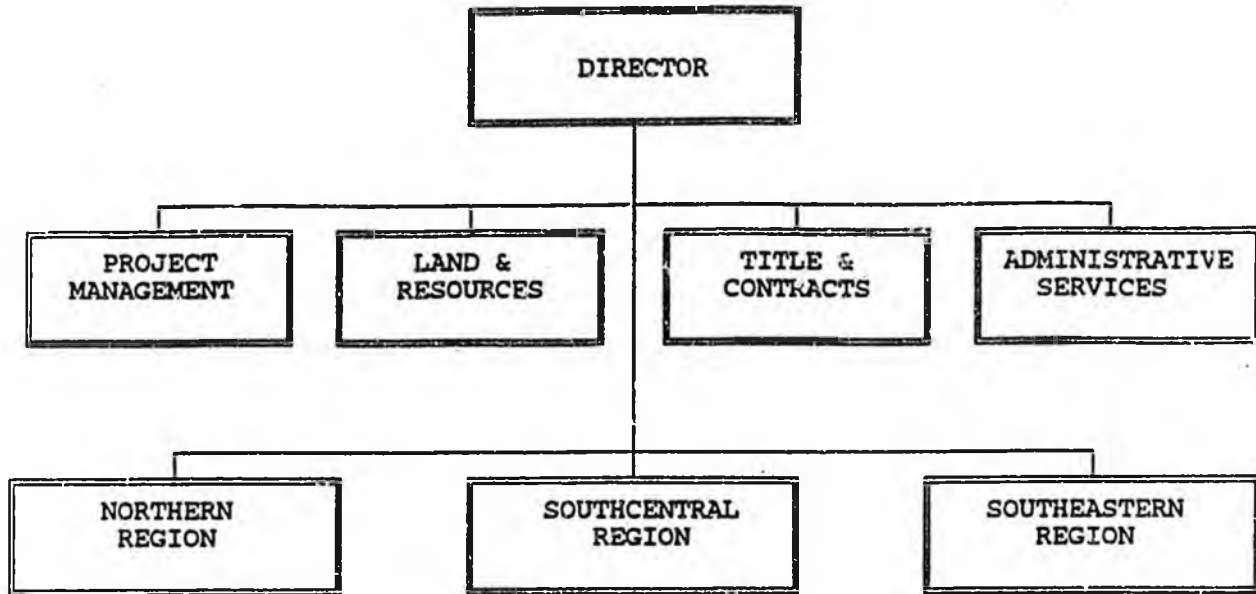
4. To Ensure Stewardship of State Land and Resource Assets

The state's land assets must be put to work for Alaskans where it is for active and passive recreation use or for development and settlement. This objective facilitates the division stewardship responsibility and provides the policy and guidance necessary for implementation of the asset management program throughout the state and helps to explain and provide information about the state's land and resource assets, economic opportunities and other programs. It supports and coordinates among the Division of Land's regional and area offices and provides policy direction statewide. It answers questions about state programs and ensures public and private sector participation in major program development, keeps both informed through media releases, briefings for community and industry groups, responses to written or oral inquiries, and personal assistance to help people understand requirements, research maps, and fill out applications.

Division of Land

Organization

ORGANIZATION CHART
The Division is organized as follows:



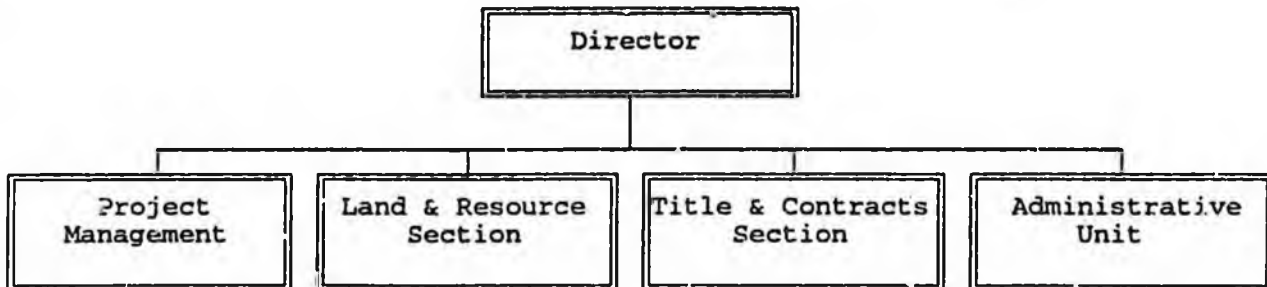
CENTRAL OFFICE

The Central Office consists of the director, project manager, including public trust leasing, major projects, coordination and procedures, administrative services, and two sections:

- ▶ Land and Resources Section
- ▶ Title and Contracts Section

The Director's Office

- ▶ is headquartered in Anchorage
- ▶ provides policy direction
- ▶ is involved in statewide issues
- ▶ works on federal, state and local levels of government to promote, manage, and protect state interests
- ▶ is the primary contact with commissioner's office, governor's office and legislature

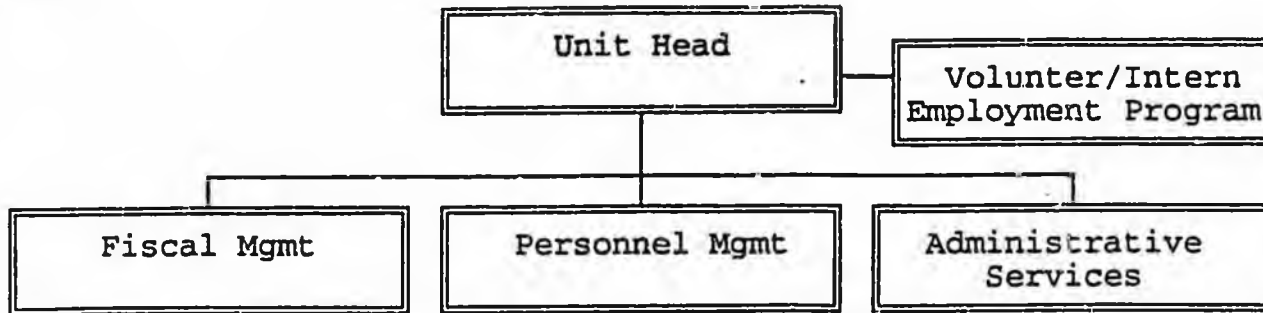


ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

Purpose:

The purpose of the unit is to provide administrative guidance and support to the division in a timely and effective manner. To assure compliance with pertinent laws and regulations.

Staff:



Major Areas of Responsibility:

Budget/Finance

planning, preparing, analyzing and submitting the annual operating and CIP budgets

- ▶ allocate funds to the division managers
- ▶ monitor and control expenditures throughout the year
- ▶ seek alternate funding sources
- ▶ auditing

Personnel/Staffing

- ▶ funding and tracking of approximately 200 positions statewide
- ▶ prepare layoff plans (when applicable)
- ▶ determine financial impacts of personnel actions and provide appropriate direction
- ▶ oversee State Personnel Rules, labor contracts, Administration Code, etc.
- ▶ monitor personal services funds and expenditures
- ▶ review decisions concerning positions upgrades, overtime, leave without pay, transfers, retirement, benefit increases, wage increases, etc.

Administrative Direction/Oversight

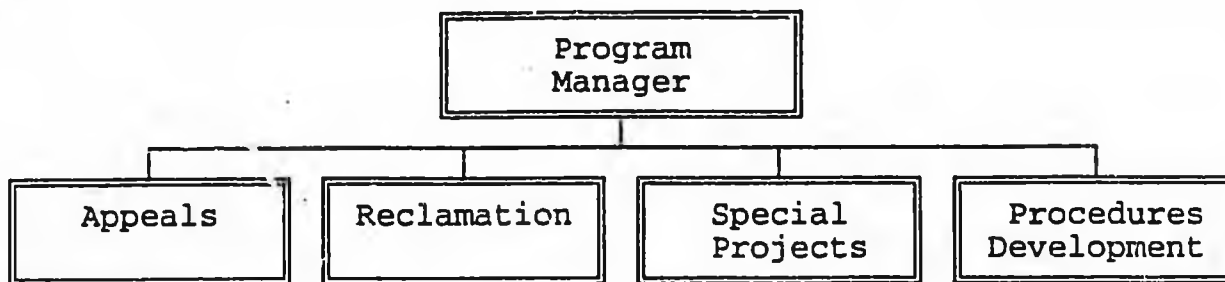
- ▶ provide administrative guidance to division supervisors and employees
- ▶ develop guidelines and procedures to assure work required is done timely, efficiently and consistently
- ▶ work on prevention programs to avoid complaints, appeals, and lawsuits
- ▶ audit delegations and monitor levels of authority division-wide
- ▶ program manager (division-wide) for employment programs throughout the state

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Purpose:

Program Management is responsible for the public trust leasing program, overall project management of major projects, program review and coordination and procedures. Staff serve as liaisons and coordinators between the Director's Office and the Division of Land's field operations. This linkage is necessary for orderly administration of the department's largest, most diverse, and most decentralized division.

Staff:



Major Areas of Responsibility:

Program Management

- ▶ directs the public trust leasing program
- ▶ project manager for the Fort Knox project
- ▶ directs program receipts operations
- ▶ oversee involvement in other major projects
- ▶ provides operational guidance to section chiefs and regional managers

Policies and Procedures

- ▶ develop policies and regulations to implement the laws within the division's jurisdiction
- ▶ develop procedures that the regional offices use in administering the state's land management and conveyance programs, translating them into an on-line operations manual that runs on the state's mainframe computer system
- ▶ coordinate Division of Land's response to proposed legislation
- ▶ coordinate the division's interaction with Land Administration System, the Department of Natural Resources' computerized system of public land records

Communicating with the Public

- ▶ research and resolve appeals of decisions made by Division of Land regional managers or section chiefs
- ▶ assist Commissioner's Office in responding to appeals of Division of Land director's decisions
- ▶ coordinate enhancements to LAS, the electronic version of the state's public land records system

Special Projects

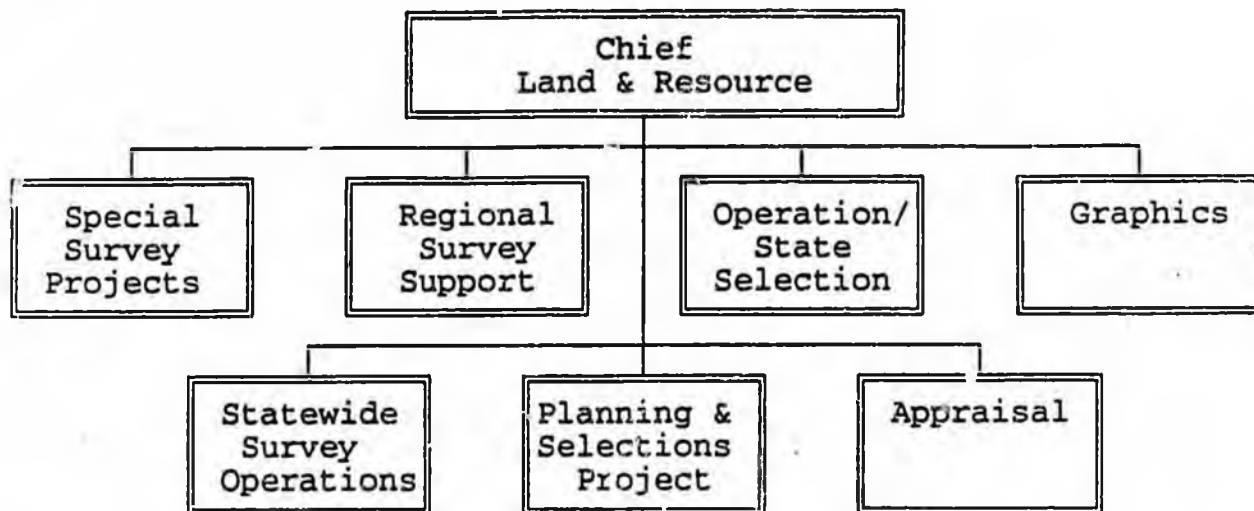
- ▶ develop the division's aquatic farming program, which provides sites for commercial shellfish raising in southcentral and southeast Alaska
- ▶ staff special projects, such as the settlement of the University of Alaska's land claims, litigation support in the resulting lawsuit over timber rights at Icy Bay, and negotiations to repurchase those timber rights as required by recent legislation
- ▶ deal with Alaska Coastal Management Program issues and policy proposals on a statewide level
- ▶ develop the division's regulatory program for reclamation of gravel mines, rock quarries, and other material sites
- ▶ develop long range development project initiatives
- ▶ oversee preparation of CIP program budget
- ▶ assist in division's operational budget and preparation of new program increments
- ▶ draft legislation

LAND AND RESOURCE SECTION

Purpose:

The Land and Resource Section consists of seven units that carry out large programs of state-wide concern as well as provide program support functions to the three regional offices of the division. There are fifty-five employees in the section.

Staff:



Major Areas of Responsibility:

Operations Unit

- ▶ protect the public interest in federal conveyances to private individuals and to ANCSA corporations. Conveyances include surface estate to village corporations, surface and subsurface estate conveyances to regional corporations and conveyances of Native allotment parcels. Public interests include public access to isolated public lands and public easements in state land reconveyances.
- ▶ produce easement atlases to depict locations to users of public use easements and navigable waters
- ▶ negotiate large land exchanges or land exchanges with state wide concerns
- ▶ coordinate state-wide land disposal offerings
- ▶ certify municipal land grant entitlements for newly incorporated cities and boroughs
- ▶ audit status of municipal land grant entitlements established by AS 29.6S and former AS 29.18.

- ▶ coordinate RS 2477 activities of state-wide concern
- ▶ coordinate state selection activities with BLM and maintain state selection priority list
- ▶ select and acquire lands to fulfill the state's entitlement
- ▶ work with the federal agencies to ensure that state selections are conveyed in a timely manner, and that high priority selections are conveyed first

Graphics Unit

- ▶ provide graphic support for the division
- ▶ research and map land ownership, land use data, and resource information
- ▶ produce camera ready maps and supporting text for publications
- ▶ provide graphic support by producing public information brochures, posters, ads, books, displays, public meeting graphics, etc.

Planning and Selections Unit

- ▶ address resource planning and large scale land selections
- ▶ identify eight million acres of land to select to fulfill the state's general grant, community grant, and school grant land entitlement; also will coordinate the public involvement process for the selections project
- ▶ develop plans for state lands, including:
 - designation of lands for sale to private individuals and retention in public ownership;
 - guidelines for private use of state lands, including leases, permits, and areas open and closed to new mineral entry; and
 - guidelines for public use of state lands including protection of public trails, streams, wetlands, recreation sites, and fish and wildlife habitat, and guidelines for timber harvesting
- ▶ coordinate interagency teams to prepare land use plans to resolve land management controversies and develop guidelines for use of state lands. Interagency team recommendations are presented to the commissioners of Natural Resources and Fish and Game for adoption.
- ▶ design and conduct programs for public involvement in state land use planning including public meetings and work with citizens' advisory boards
- ▶ reviews land use plans prepared by federal agencies to protect state land interests and to coordinate land management
- ▶ provides land planning and public participation support to other divisions

Appraisal Unit

- ▶ determine the fair market value of state land that will be sold, leased, or exchanged
- ▶ reappraise existing state leases
- ▶ review and approve appraisal reports prepared by private appraisers for purchase or lease of state land
- ▶ review real estate appraisals completed for other divisions within the department (e.g. the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation)
- ▶ review and approve appraisals prepared for land exchanges
- ▶ contract for private market appraisal services

Land Survey Units

The Land Survey Units subdivide and contract for the subdivision of state land to meet the development needs of various state agencies. Because of the differences between statewide and regional programs and the need to respond to special projects, survey operations is comprised of three units. The state receives the majority of its land as unsubdivided townships, making surveys necessary before conveying to others. The location of property boundaries, both on the ground and in the public record, is a necessary component of landownership and usage.

Statewide Land Survey Operations

Programs supported by this unit span the state. Clientele are often outside the Division of Land. This unit administers the survey of coastlines, power projects & rights-of-ways, large scale subdivisions, rectangular net (sections) extensions and subdivision, and tidal datum determinations. Most field work is performed by the private sector, therefore, contracting is a major activity of the unit. The following is an outline of this activity:

- ▶ develop individual project scope
- ▶ write survey specifications for each project
- ▶ request and review proposals
- ▶ negotiate contracts
- ▶ administer contracts
- ▶ inspect and accept the products

Surveys are conducted to define the states offshore interests and delineate upland property and ownership boundaries. Funding is through both Operating and CIP budgets and through Reimbursable Services Agreements with other agencies.

In addition to the above, a sub-unit attends to sea boundary and natural resource leasing issues. The following is an outline of this activity:

- ▶ write tract descriptions and prepare tract maps for Oil and Gas lease sales. (less frequently, the same for coal, offshore gold, and geothermal leases)

- ▶ manage all state-federal boundary working group field projects, either force account or contracted, and all BWG equipment and accounts
- ▶ support the Department of Law in offshore boundary litigation
- ▶ provide input and staff assistance to the Surveying and Mapping Advisory Committee (SMAC)

Regional Operations

The main function of this unit is to provide professional survey support to the regional managers and their staff on survey related matters. Professional land surveyors and staff from this unit provide expertise in matters of boundary law, survey practices and procedures which will produce clear, correct legal descriptions and survey plats to be used in land conveyance documents.

Responsible for the professional/technical direction of surveys to facilitate the transfer of title or other interest in state lands, determine extent of trespass on state land, grant right-of-ways or easements, comply with court orders, and for administrative purposes relating to the following:

- ▶ remote parcel survey (Chapter 85, SLA 1979)
- ▶ homestead surveys (Chapter 103, SLA 1983)
- ▶ municipal entitlement surveys
- ▶ agriculture
- ▶ preference right surveys
- ▶ tide and submerged lands
- ▶ statewide platting under AS 40.15.075, section line easement vacations, access easements along navigable waters
- ▶ rights-of-way
- ▶ platting and recordation of all survey plats of state land
- ▶ accretion surveys
- ▶ public and charitable use
- ▶ other state/federal agency
- ▶ court-ordered surveys

Supply professional guidance and advice on surveying and platting to other sections and units within the Department of Natural Resources, municipal governments and private surveyors on riparian and littoral rights, agriculture development projects and municipal entitlement surveys.

Give professional advice to the Department of Law, Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Occupational Licensing, division attorneys on survey and platting methods and procedures. Assist the Attorney General's Office in resolving boundary disputes and quiet title actions, by providing research, expert witnesses, and exhibit preparation.

Write survey instructions and perform plat reviews for surveys of state lands (both uplands and tidelands) executed by surveyors in the private sector and other government agencies. The requirement for surveys before title may be

transferred, assures that use and development is not hindered by delays and litigation caused by incorrect or ambiguous lease or land boundaries.

Perform field surveys and inspections for special projects on a statewide bases. Prepare, recommend and review legislation, regulations and procedures and prepare program budgets for the divisions; relative to engineering and survey disciplines for various programs.

Contact and coordinate for survey matters with:

- ▶ various municipal land managers
- ▶ Attorney General's Office
- ▶ private registered land surveyors
- ▶ private parties and individuals
- ▶ other sections/divisions within the department
- ▶ LAS liaison
- ▶ other state and federal agencies

Special Survey Projects

This unit provides survey support to projects such as the Mental Health Lands Settlement, the Prince William Sound land avulsion issue, implementation of statewide platting authority, working with local platting authorities and other special or one-time projects as needed.

TITLE AND CONTRACTS SECTION

Purpose:

This section is the land status-related technical arm of the division and is comprised of two distinct units and two special projects which provide division-wide, department-wide and inter-departmental services related to land title and land sale contracts and leases.

Staff:



Major Areas of Responsibility:

Title Administration Unit

- ▶ is the title plant for the division and department
- ▶ select land
- ▶ accept land title
- ▶ provide title reports and analysis
- ▶ defend the state's title
- ▶ issue conveyance documents to the municipalities and private sector in fulfillment of a variety of disposal authorities

State Selections

- ▶ review proposed selections for sufficiency and compliance
- ▶ initiate and file all paperwork with respect to state selections
- ▶ review and accept all incoming decisions, TAs and patents for sufficiency, correctness, limitations, and reservations
- ▶ audit acreage for all entitlements
- ▶ audit all files and protection of all title documents

Title Research and Analysis/Reconveyances

The exact interest or limitations of the state's title is often challenged or needs defining. The more difficult issues are researched by this group and their goal is to identify and resolve potential and/or real conflicts. They work closely with the Attorney General's office providing technical assistance as needed.

- ▶ identify, research and assert state title
- ▶ research and draft recommendations in response to litigation against state title
- ▶ process any Land Registration/Repurchase applications
- ▶ reconvey to the federal government lands erroneously conveyed to the state, thereby reducing title conflicts and litigations
- ▶ respond to accretion and tidelands litigations
- ▶ research and respond to title situations where federal mining claims were not included from the state's title
- ▶ special Projects related to land title

State Title

- ▶ process oil and gas title reports are over one-half of the groups tasks in direct support of the Department's oil and gas program with initial and updated title reports provided to meet specific time lines
- ▶ prepare general title reports are in support of the land disposal program, any action resulting in the transfer of fee title, actions that have a significant impact such as the TAGS pipeline right-of-way or for another department, such as Fish and Game as to certain refuge land
- ▶ DNR and DOT/PF are the only two state agencies able to hold fee title to land. This group reviews and accepts title for DNR and other departments.
- ▶ in compliance with AS 38.05.030(b), verify, process and record any interest in land within 90 days of acquisition
- ▶ identify, assert, and place on the state land record system all submerged land
- ▶ prepare conveyance documents

State Selection Audit Project

The State Selection Audit Project is a special project of auditing the approximately 5,850 general grant entitlement state selection case files. The purpose of this project is: 1) to insure that all lands selected by the state have been accounted and adjudicated properly by BIM; 2) to update and/or correct the state's graphic and computer records and review BLM's records identifying any errors; 3) identify parcels of land that may be available for selection to the state selection task force; and 4) provide accurate records to aid in the automated drafting project.

To date, the project has identified 300,000 additional acres that may be selected by the state by the deadline of January 3, 1994.

Contract Administration Unit

- ▶ administer all of the revenue producing contracts and leases for the division resulting from various land disposal programs and administrative decisions
- ▶ create, execute, and administer contracts and leases. Approximately 14,000 active contracts and leases are administered.
- ▶ issue the contracts and leases resulting from various land disposal programs (land lotteries or land auctions)
- ▶ convert leases to land sale contracts
- ▶ conversion of homesite and homesteads to land sale contracts or pay-offs
- ▶ determine and apply residency and veterans' discounts
- ▶ change interests rates
- ▶ maintain Revenue and Billing system
- ▶ survey and appraise as they relate to specific land disposal actions
- ▶ contract maintenance
- ▶ final adjudication to determine if all requirements have been met and to determine the limitations and reservation to be placed in a patent
- ▶ work closely with Title Administration to request a final title check and patent be issued, and then transmit the patent to the purchaser or applicant
- ▶ assignments
- ▶ amendments
- ▶ homestead audits
- ▶ corporate qualifications
- ▶ performance bonds
- ▶ extensions
- ▶ reappraisals
- ▶ name changes, deaths, divorce, probate
- ▶ relinquishments
- ▶ defaults
- ▶ terminations
- ▶ foreclosures

Mental Health Trust Lands Project

Ch. 66, SLA 1991 was signed into law June 19, 1991. This law, known as the Alaska Mental Health Trust Settlement Act, proposed a settlement of Weiss v. State of Alaska for the plaintiffs and court to accept. The settlement would reconstitute the mental health trust created by the Alaska Mental Health Enabling Act of 1956. The Division of Land is the lead division for this department wide project which implement the settlement.

- ▶ negotiate a settlement agreement
- ▶ respond to litigation requests and impacts
- ▶ develop a study and design for the project

- ▶ review and adjudicate all of the original 1,000,000 acres of mental health land to determine the land to reconstituted to the trust and which are viewed as encumbered land
- ▶ conduct a comprehensive use characteristics of all of the encumbered land
- ▶ complete a Fair Market Value appraisal of the encumbered land
- ▶ Identify with the plaintiffs substitute land to reconstitute the trust.
- ▶ complete on the substitute land:
 - comparable use characteristic analysis
 - conduct a hazardous substance inventory
 - complete a Fair Market Value appraisal.
- ▶ negotiate the land exchanges with written determinations.
- ▶ issue interim conveyances and deeds to both original mental health lands and substitute land.
- ▶ survey the land conveyed to the trust.
- ▶ issue final conveyance documents to the Trust Authority.

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

- ▶ review and adjudicate all of the original 1,000,000 acres of mental health land to determine the land to be reconstituted to the trust and which are viewed as encumbered land
- ▶ conduct a comprehensive use characteristics of all of the encumbered land
- ▶ complete a Fair Market Value appraisal of the encumbered land
- ▶ Identify with the plaintiffs substitute land to reconstitute the trust.
- ▶ complete on the substitute land:
 - comparable use characteristic analysis
 - conduct a hazardous substance inventory
 - complete a Fair Market Value appraisal.
- ▶ negotiate the land exchanges with written determinations.
- ▶ issue interim conveyances and deeds to both original mental health lands and substitute land.
- ▶ survey the land conveyed to the trust.
- ▶ issue final conveyance documents to the Trust Authority.

Contract Administration Unit

- ▶ administer all of the revenue producing contracts and leases for the division resulting from various land disposal programs and administrative decisions
- ▶ create, execute, and administer contracts and leases. Approximately 14,000 active contracts and leases are administered.
- ▶ issue the contracts and leases resulting from various land disposal programs (land lotteries or land auctions)
- ▶ convert leases to land sale contracts
- ▶ conversion of homestead and homesteads to land sale contracts or pay-offs
- ▶ determine and apply residency and veterans' discounts
- ▶ change interests rates
- ▶ maintain Revenue and Billing system
- ▶ survey and appraise as they relate to specific land disposal actions
- ▶ contract maintenance
- ▶ final adjudication to determine if all requirements have been met and to determine the limitations and reservation to be placed in a patent
- ▶ work closely with Title Administration to request a final title check and patent be issued, and then transmit the patent to the purchaser or applicant
- ▶ assignments
- ▶ amendments
- ▶ homestead audits
- ▶ corporate qualifications
- ▶ performance bonds
- ▶ extensions
- ▶ reappraisals
- ▶ name changes, death, divorce, probate
- ▶ relinquishments
- ▶ defaults
- ▶ terminations
- ▶ foreclosures

Mental Health Trust Lands Project

Ch. 66, SLA 1991 was signed into law June 19, 1991. This law, known as the Alaska Mental Health Trust Settlement Act, proposed a settlement of Weiss v. State of Alaska for the plaintiffs and court to accept. The settlement would reconstitute the mental health trust created by the Alaska Mental Health Enabling Act of 1956. The Division of Land is the lead division for this department wide project which implements the settlement.

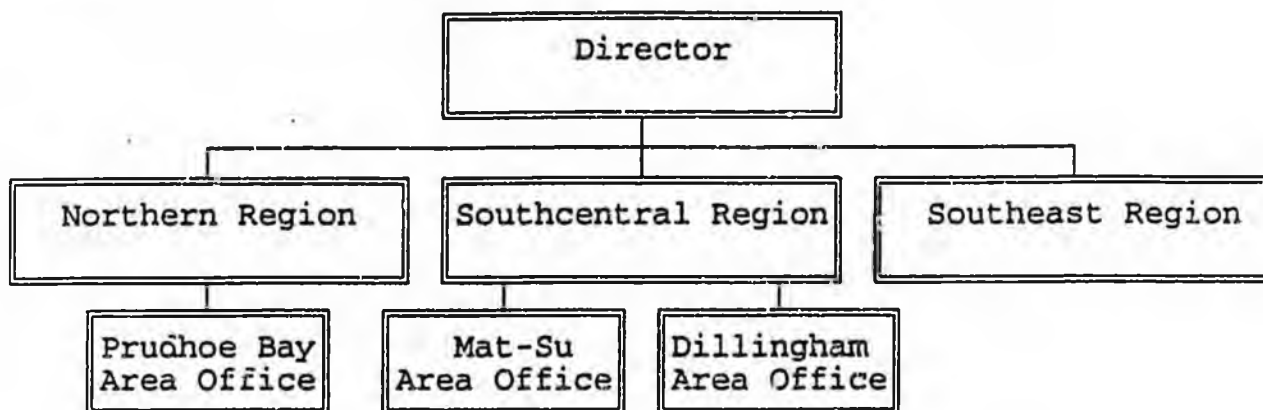
- ▶ negotiate a settlement agreement
- ▶ respond to litigation requests and impacts
- ▶ develop a study and design for the project

REGIONAL OFFICES

Purpose:

The Regional Offices are headquartered in Fairbanks, Juneau and Anchorage. They are responsible for implementation of the division's policies for settlement and resource development. Because the workload in the Regional Offices is based to a large extent on applicant initiated requests, different programs are emphasized in each locale. The division also operates an area office in Wasilla, as well as seasonal area offices in Dillingham, Homer and Prudhoe Bay.

Staff:



Major Areas of Responsibility:

- ▶ Land classification
- ▶ Mental Health Liaison
- ▶ Land grants
- ▶ Survey waivers
- ▶ Project development
- ▶ Special use areas
- ▶ Land sales via lottery and auction
- ▶ Tideland/upland leasing, negotiated competitive, commercial leasing
- ▶ Land use, personal use and trapping -cabin construction permits
- ▶ Rights-of-way, private and public
- ▶ Mineral orders
- ▶ land exchanges
- ▶ Municipal entitlements
- ▶ Material sales
- ▶ Homestead/homesite permit administration
- ▶ Federal reconveyances
- ▶ Preference rights
- ▶ Tideland conveyances
- ▶ RS 2477 rights-of-way
- ▶ Aqua farming
- ▶ Management rights
- ▶ Alaska Energy Authority division liaison
- ▶ Reclamation plan review
- ▶ Public and charitable use conveyance
- ▶ Managing public use areas

- ▶ Managing state land/unauthorized use abatement
- ▶ Land classifications
- ▶ Shore fishery development (leases)
- ▶ Alaska Coastal Management Program review
- ▶ Interagency land management assignments
- ▶ Shipwrecks
- ▶ Contingency plans
- ▶ Field operations
- ▶ Memoranda of Understanding

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

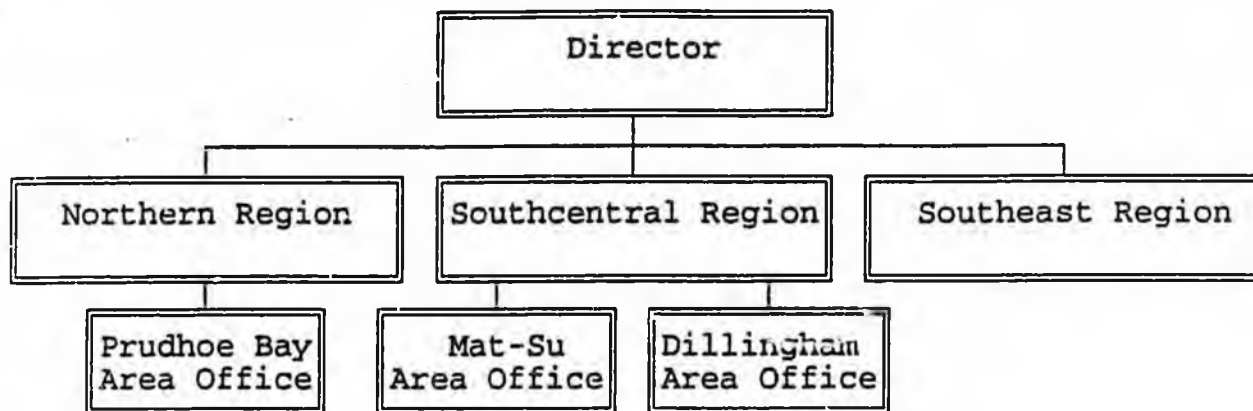
- ▶ **M a n a g i n g s t a t e
land/unauthorized use
abatement**
- ▶ **Land classifications**
- ▶ **Shore fishery development
(leases)**
- ▶ **Alaska Coastal Management
Program review**
- ▶ **Interagency land management
assignments**
- ▶ **Shipwrecks**
- ▶ **Contingency plans**
- ▶ **Field operations**
- ▶ **Memoranda of Understanding**

REGIONAL OFFICES

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Staff:

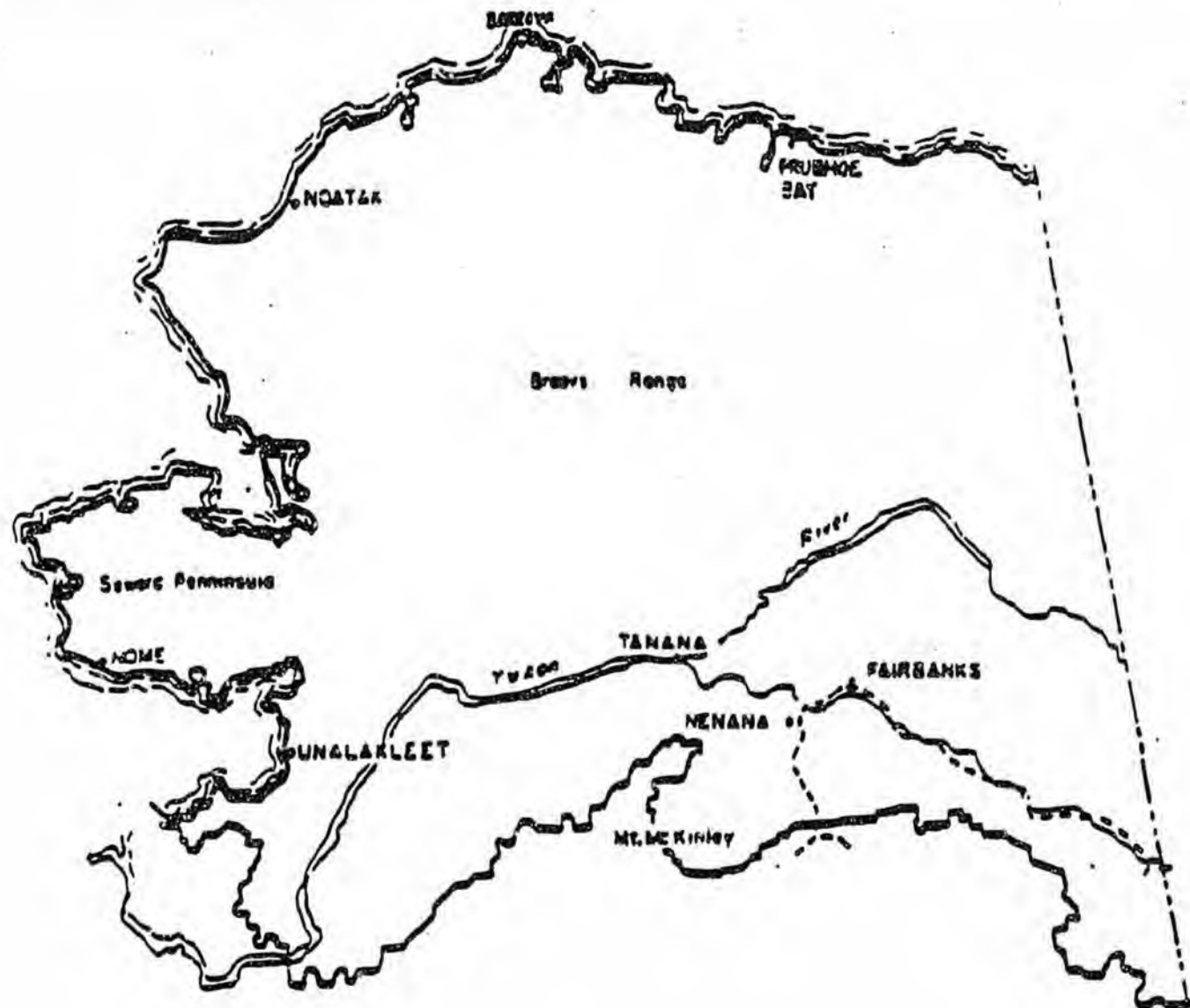


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- ▶ Land classification
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- ▶ Management rights
- ▶ Alaska Energy Authority division liaison
- ▶ Reclamation plan review
- ▶ Public and charitable use conveyance
- ▶ Managing public use areas

NORTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

The Northern Regional Office manages state land resources in the northern half of the state. This includes surface resource management of the North Slope oil fields. Other program emphasis includes access, surface management of mining areas, realty services for guides and other small businesses, and community development. The Northern Regional Office has taken the lead in North Slope cleanup, material sale procedures, and until the Office of the Pipeline Coordinator was re-established, common carrier pipelines.

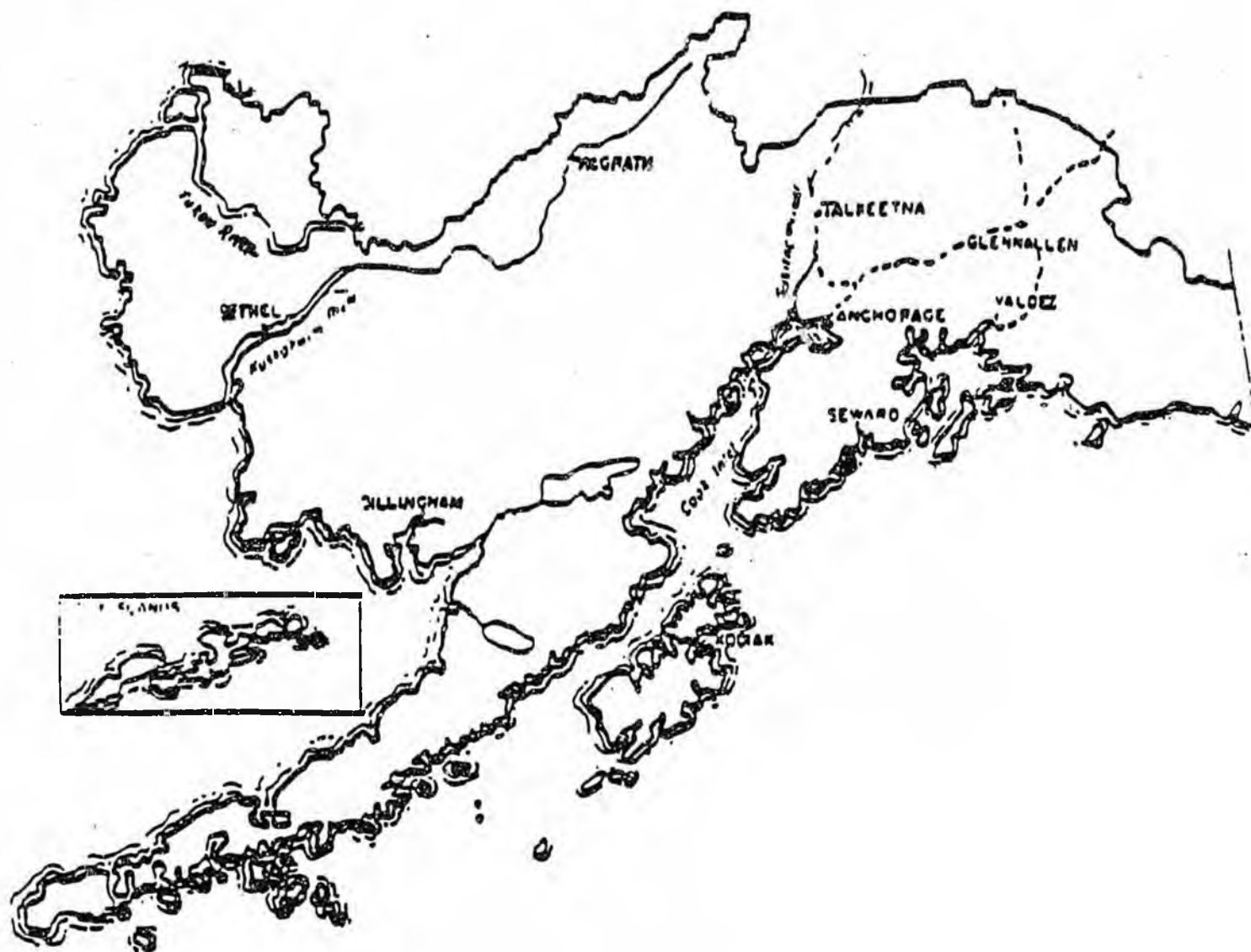


Rick Smith, Regional Manager
Division of Land
Northern Regional Office
4420 Airport Way
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Please direct questions to: (907) 451-2700

SOUTHCENTRAL REGIONAL OFFICE

The Southcentral Regional Office shares characteristics and some program emphasis with each of the other two regions. In addition, the large urban populations result in emphasis on resolution of recreation/mining conflicts, tidelands management, municipal entitlements, and preference rights. Policy development in the Southcentral Regional Office centers on commercial leasing, management plans and grazing.

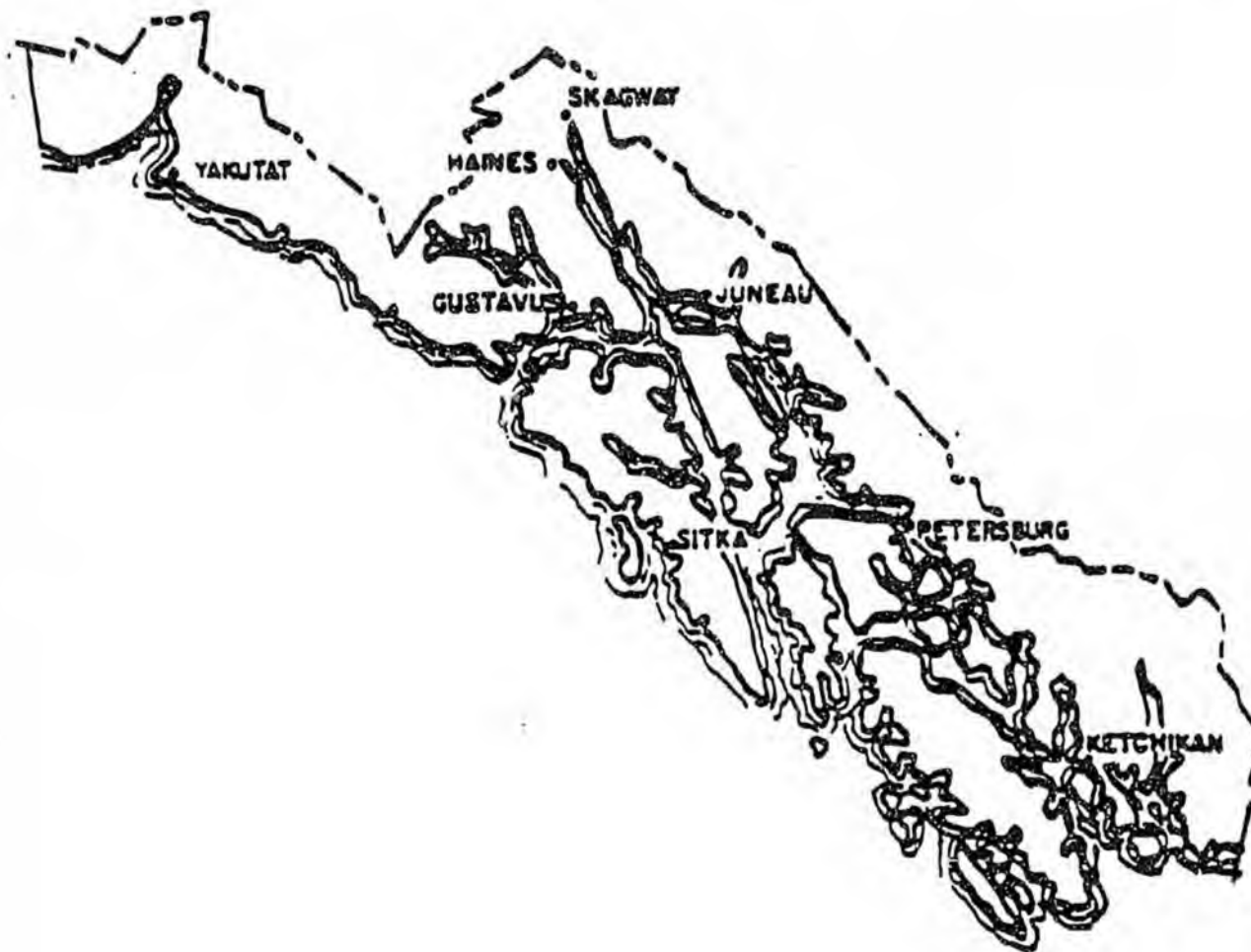


Rick Thompson, Regional Manager
Division of Land
Southcentral Regional Office
P.O. Box 107005
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-7005

Please direct questions to: (907) 762-2251

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE

The Southeast Regional Office manages twelve million acres of tide and submerged lands. The state lands surrounded for the most part by the Tongass National Forest. While these acres may not be numerous, they have high public and private value due to their location, their general proximity to communities, their resource values, and the development taking place on adjacent lands. A very high proportion of the state-owned uplands in southeast are Mental Health Lands. The programs emphasized in the Southeast Regional Office include National Forest community grant selections, tidelands leases and preference rights, accretion actions, and coastal management.



Andy Pekovich, Regional Manager
Division of Land
Southeast Regional Office
400 Willoughby Ave., 4th Floor
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Please direct questions to: (907) 465-3400

**THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT
HAS NOT BEEN FILMED
BUT IS AVAILABLE IN THE
ORIGINAL FILE**

ALASKA WATER RIGHTS ADJUDICATION PROCESS

Application reviewed for completeness.
Time/Date Stamped.
11 AAC 93.040

Complete Applications
Initiated by computer entry.
Assign LAS Number.
Plot point of take from maps.
Enter Water Rights & Well log info.
Request plat add function.
Confirmation letter sent to applicant.

Incomplete Applications
Returned to applicant for proper documentation.
File not initiated.
11 AAC 93.050.

Determine if project is within
Coastal Zone boundaries.

Coastal Zone.
11 AAC 93.010-190

Not within Coastal Zone.

Review Project for compliance with water management statutes and regulations 11 AAC 93.040.
Verify possessory interest/ or management responsibility.
Evaluate quantities requested.
Evaluate legal description for pt. of take and use.
Check LAS and/ or Records Office for prior water rights on property.
Check well logs and enter on LAS

PROCESS

Questionnaire
from one agency
Agency Review.

Single Agency Review

API

Obj
May
stud

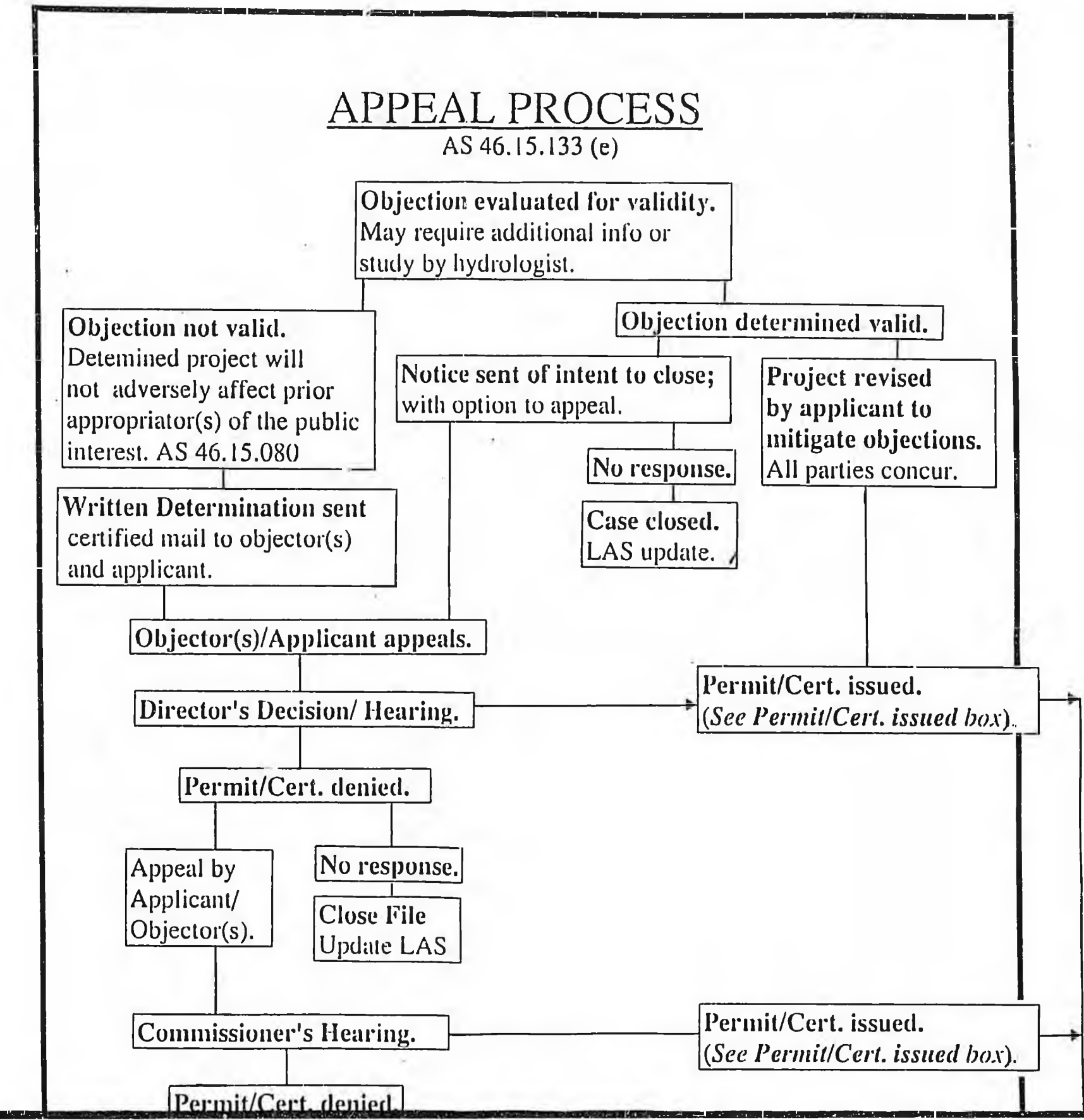
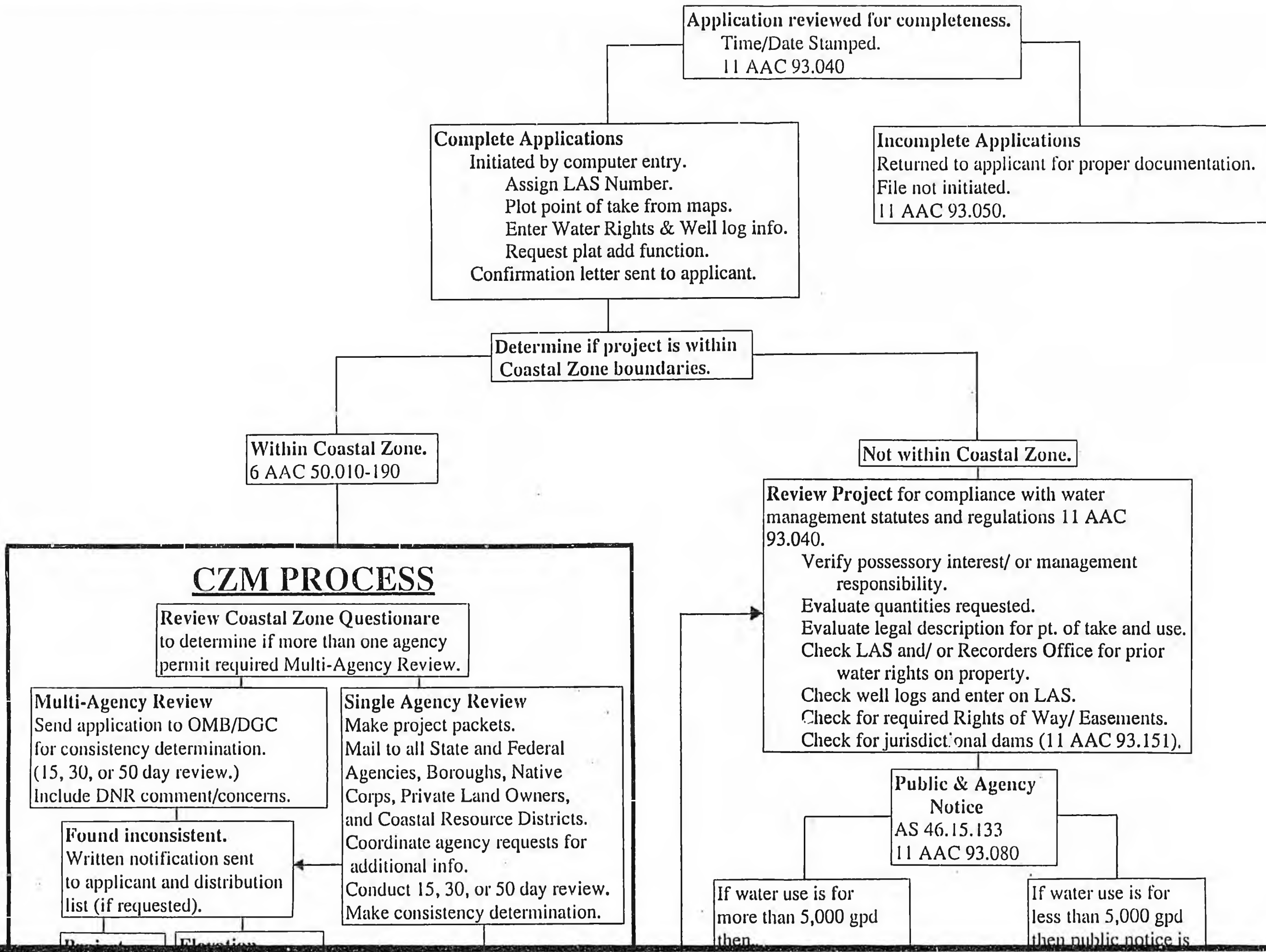
Objection not valid.
Determined project will not adversely affect prior appropriator(s) of the public interest. AS 46.15.080

Written Determination sent certified mail to objector(s) and applicant.

Objector(s)/Applicant ap

Director's Decision/ Hear

ALASKA WATER RIGHTS ADJUDICATION PROCESS



ARTICLE VIII NATURAL RESOURCES

SECTION 1. It is the policy of the State to encourage the settlement of its land and the development of its resources by making them available for maximum use consistent with the public interest.

SECTION 2. The legislature shall provide for the utilization, development, and conservation of all natural resources belonging to the State, including land and waters, for the maximum benefit of its people.

SECTION 3. Wherever occurring in their natural state, fish, wildlife, and waters are reserved to the people for common use.

SECTION 4. Fish, forests, wildlife, grasslands, and all other replenishable resources belonging to the State shall be utilized, developed, and maintained on the sustained yield principle, subject to preferences among beneficial uses.

SECTION 5. The legislature may provide for facilities, improvements, and services to assure greater utilization, development, reclamation, and settlement of lands, and to assure fuller utilization and development of the fisheries, wildlife, and waters.

SECTION 6. Lands and interests therein, including submerged and tidal lands, possessed or acquired by the State, and not used or intended exclusively for governmental purposes, constitute the state public domain. The legislature shall provide for the selection of lands granted to the State by the United States, and for the administration of the state public domain.

SECTION 7. The legislature may provide for the acquisition of sites, objects, and areas of natural beauty or of historic, cultural, recreational, or scientific value. It may reserve them from the public domain and provide for their administration and preservation for the use, enjoyment, and welfare of the people.

SECTION 8. The legislature may provide for the leasing of, and the issuance of permits for exploration of, any part of the public domain or interest therein, subject to reasonable concurrent uses. Leases and permits shall provide, among other conditions, for payment by the party at fault for damage or injury arising from noncompliance with terms governing concurrent use, and for forfeiture in the event of breach of conditions.

SECTION 9. Subject to the provisions of this section, the legislature may provide for the sale or grant of state lands, or interests therein, and establish sales procedures. All sales or grants shall contain such reservations to the State of all resources as may be required by Congress or the State and shall provide for access to these resources. Reservation of access shall not unnecessarily impair the owners' use, prevent the control of trespass, or preclude compensation for damages.

SECTION 10. No disposals or leases of state lands, or interests therein, shall be made without prior public notice and other safeguards of the public interest as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 11. Discovery and appropriation shall be the basis for establishing a right in those minerals reserved to the State which, upon the date of ratification of this constitution by the people of Alaska, were subject to location under the federal mining laws. Prior discovery, location, and filing, as prescribed by law, shall establish a prior right to these minerals and also a prior right to permits, leases, and transferable licenses for their extraction. Continuation of these rights shall depend upon the performance of annual labor, or the payment of fees, rents, or royalties, or upon other requirements as may be prescribed by law. Surface uses of land by a mineral claimant shall be limited to those necessary for the extraction or basic processing of the mineral deposits, or for both. Discovery and appropriation shall initiate a right, subject to further requirements of law, to patent of mineral lands if authorized by the State and not prohibited by Congress. The provisions of this section shall apply to all other minerals reserved to the State which by law are declared subject to appropriation.

SECTION 12. The legislature shall provide for the issuance, types and terms of leases for coal, oil, gas, oil shale, sodium, phosphate, potash, sulfur, pumice, and other minerals as may be prescribed by law. Leases and permits giving the exclusive right of exploration for these minerals for specific periods and areas, subject to reasonable concurrent exploration as to different classes of minerals, may be authorized by law. Like leases and permits giving the exclusive right of prospecting by geophysical, geochemical, and similar methods for all minerals may also be authorized by law.

SECTION 13. All surface and subsurface waters reserved to the people for common use, except mineral and medicinal waters, are subject to appropriation. Priority of appropriation shall give prior right. Except for public water supply, an appropriation of water shall be limited to stated purposes and subject to preferences among beneficial uses, concurrent or otherwise, as prescribed by law, and to the general reservation of fish and wildlife.

SECTION 14. Free access to the navigable or public waters of the State, as defined by the legislature, shall not be denied any citizen of the United States or resident of the State, except that the legislature may by general law regulate and limit such access for other beneficial uses or public purposes.

SECTION 15. No exclusive right or special privilege of fishery shall be created or authorized in the natural waters of the State. This section does not restrict the power of the State to limit entry into any fishery for purposes of resource conservation, to prevent economic distress among fishermen and those dependent upon them for a livelihood and to promote the efficient development of aquaculture in the State.

SECTION 16. No person shall be involuntarily divested of his right to the use of waters, his interests in lands, or improvements affecting either, except for a superior beneficial use or public purpose and then only with just compensation and by operation of law.

SECTION 17. Laws and regulations governing the use or disposal of natural resources shall apply equally to all persons similarly situated with reference to the subject matter and purpose to be served by the law or regulation.

SECTION 18. Proceedings in eminent domain may be undertaken for private ways of necessity to permit essential access for extraction or utilization of resources. Just compensation shall be made for property taken or for resultant damages to other property rights.

Title 38

(enacted 1957)

#3

Article 1, 2, 3...
Organization, Definition, General

Article 4...
Land Sale

Article 5...
Lease

Article 6...
Timber & Materials

Article 7...
Residual Rights

Article 8...
Mineral Leasing

Article 9...
Oil & gas

Article 10...
Mining Rights

Article 11...
Multiple Use

Article 12...
Land Selection

Article 13...
Parks & Recreation

Article 14...

In Brief:

Return of Municipal Entitlement Land to the Mental Health Trust



Alaska Department of
**NATURAL
RESOURCES**

Division of Land • October, 1991

Background: The Alaska Legislature has enacted a proposed settlement to the Mental Health Trust Land litigation under SB 65; Ch. 66, SLA, 1991. This law will not become effective until it is approved by the Alaska Superior Court. Under the proposed settlement, original Mental Health Trust Land that has been conveyed or approved for conveyance to municipalities/boroughs may remain with the municipality/borough and need not be returned to the trust.

Part of the settlement is to reconstitute as much of the original one million acres of Mental Health Trust Land as possible. Some municipalities/boroughs have expressed an interest in returning some of the original Mental Health Land they have received. The following information is provided for guidance in returning these lands to the State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

In what situations should a municipality/borough return original Mental Health Trust Land to DNR?

A municipality/borough must first determine if there is sufficient available State land (as defined in AS 29.65.130) within the boundary of the municipality/borough to compensate for the acreage entitlement if it returns original Mental Health Trust Land to DNR. In that determination it must be remembered original Mental Health Trust Land selected by, but not approved for conveyance to a municipality/borough will be returned to the Trust without any action by the municipality/borough.

What other criteria must be met to return original Mental Health Trust Land to DNR?

- The municipality/borough has not created any third-party rights which would result in a fee title interest on the parcel to be returned. If these rights have been created, the third-party parcels must be excluded by survey before the Mental Health parcel is returned to DNR and the acreage of these third-party rights will remain charged against the municipality's/borough's entitlement.
- If the municipality/borough has created leases on parcels to be returned, report these leased parcels to DNR and DNR will contact the plaintiffs or the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority (AMHTA) to determine if they want the land subject to the lease.
- If the municipality/borough has created rights of way or easements through the action of the platting authority on parcels proposed to be returned, these parcels will be subject to negotiation with the AMHTA or the plaintiffs prior to DNR acceptance.
- Parcels that have been *approved for conveyance* by DNR, and not yet patented, must be returned to DNR by Quitclaim Deed (QCD). The QCD must use a surveyed legal description or a metes and bounds legal description approved by DNR, Division of Land. If the final decision approving land for conveyance has been recorded, a citation of the recording office, book and page numbers and recording date must be included in the QCD. If the final decision has not been recorded, the municipality/borough must record the decision first and use the citations described above in the QCD to DNR.
- The municipality/borough will convey a *patented parcel* to the DNR by a QCD using a surveyed description or a metes and bounds description approved by the DNR, Division of Land. The QCD must cite the recording office, book and page numbers and recording date of the patent.

- In lieu of title insurance, which is costly, DNR will accept a Certificate of Title stating the municipality/borough has created no third-party right not identified in the conveyance document. The Certificate of Title will be signed by an authorized officer of the municipality/borough. If the municipality/borough prefers to purchase title insurance, DNR will consider this an adequate alternative.
- Each QCD must be accompanied by a copy of a resolution of the municipal/borough assembly agreeing to the conveyance of the original Mental Health Trust Land.

How will the municipality/borough receive credit for the conveyed land?

Upon acceptance of the conveyance document by DNR, the appropriate Regional Office will notify the municipality/borough that under the application (ADL file) originally filed for the parcel conveyed, the municipality/borough now has a credit of x acres on the acreage entitlement. Or the original application (ADL file) has been reopened and the municipality/borough now has a credit of x acres on the acreage entitlement.

What will happen to the original Mental Health Trust Land conveyed to DNR?

When the QCD is accepted by DNR the land will be considered as unencumbered Mental Health Trust Land and will be reconstituted to the Trust.

What is the timeframe to convey original Mental Health Trust Land back to DNR?

DNR would like to know which lands the municipalities/boroughs are interested in conveying as soon as possible. No QCD will be accepted until after the Alaska Superior Court has ruled on the acceptance of Ch. 66, SLA 1991 as the settlement of *Weiss v. State of Alaska*.

If you need further information, please contact Bruce Phelps, Mental Health Trust Land Project Manager at 762-2316, or Dennis Daigger, Municipal Entitlement Project Manager at 762-2660.

MENTAL HEALTH LAND

Division of Land and Water • January, 1991

The Mental Health Enabling Act

In 1956, the U.S. Congress granted the Territory of Alaska one million acres of land to be used first to fund mental health programs. Any funds left over could be used for other public purposes at the discretion of the legislature.

Land was selected under the Mental Health Enabling Act between 1956 and 1966¹, and included areas along transportation routes and near the state's population centers. Mental health lands were managed by the state as trust land, and, in 1976, the Mental Health Trust Board was established to provide oversight.

Under the enabling act, mental health land could be sold. By 1978, 19,800 acres had been sold to individuals. Income received from mental health land and resources was placed in a separate account within the general fund. As the state's population grew, so did pressure to use these lands for purposes that might produce little or no revenue. Among those uses were municipal expansion, public facilities, utilities, recreation and charitable activities.

Redesignation and Litigation

In 1978, the legislature redesignated the mental health land as general statehood grant land to be managed similar to other state land. In return, the legislature was to annually appropriate 1.5 percent of the state's annual income from land and resources to the mental health trust. However, the legislature did not appropriate the money,² and on November 26, 1982, a class action law suit was filed in Superior Court on behalf of several mental health beneficiaries (Weiss v. State of Alaska).

In 1984, the Superior Court directed the state to pay the trust for the mental health land redesignated as general statehood grant land in 1978. In order to value that land, the state produced an accounting of mental health land and assembled a panel of three appraisers to assign a 1978 value to the redesignated lands.³

The Superior Court decision was appealed to the Alaska Supreme Court and, on October 4, 1985 that court invalidated the 1978 redesignation.

The court required the state to restore the mental health land holdings as much as possible to their pre-1978 status and to compensate the trust for the value of the land already conveyed, minus prior state expenditures made for mental health programs⁴. The Supreme Court decision also returned the case to the Superior Court so that the remaining issues could be decided. As a result, income from mental health land transactions again began to flow into a specially designated mental health trust account within the state's general fund. In addition, the Department of Natural Resources adopted safeguards to prevent further diminution of the trust (Department Order 121); appointed an Interim Mental Health Trust Officer; and audited mental health land status as of the 1985 court decision.⁵

Legislative Action

In 1986, the legislature passed two bills affecting mental health land. The bills established two bodies: a five-member Interim Mental Health Trust Commission to oversee management of mental health trust land and to develop recommendations for legislation relating to those lands and mental health programs of the state; and a Joint Special Committee on Mental Health Trust Land to hold public hearings and develop a proposal to resolve the mental health trust litigation, particularly from the aspect of annual funding levels for mental health programs.

Based upon the recommendations of the Commission and the Committee, the 1987 legislature passed a bill initiating a mechanism for settlement. A three-member Interim Mental Health Trust Commission was established and charged with approving procedures for the Department of Natural Resources' commissioner to use to determine the fair-market-value of mental health land as of September 7, 1987 (the effective date of the bill); selecting land within legislative designations to equal the value of the original mental health land granted to the state; and continuing oversight of mental health land management. The framers of the bill envisioned a designation "switch," that would release existing mental land from trust status, and replace it with land within legislative designations, such as parks and refuges. The designated land would then be

The proposal would secure the trust with land already removed from the Public Domain, and provide income to the trust through rental of the land. The 1987 bill also established a separate board to consider state mental health needs and funding levels.

Valuation

In 1988, the commission contracted with nine independent fee appraisers to determine the fair-market-value of the surface estate of mental health land. The appraisers set that value at \$511.9 million. However, attorneys for the plaintiffs and intervenors disagreed and hired their own review appraisers. These review appraisers, operating under the direction to determine "the highest value supported by market data" concluded that the surface estate was worth \$833.3 million.

The commission initially decided that there were insufficient data to establish a sub-surface value. Instead, lands with mineral potential were to be replaced with land of similar potential. However, the attorneys for the plaintiffs and intervenors hired a consultant who established a sub-surface value of \$1.5 billion. This value was challenged by several independent experts who concluded that it was not fair-market-value and could not be supported.

In December, 1989, the commission adopted a value of \$2.23 billion for all mental health land. A minority report was prepared by the department establishing the fair-market-value of mental health land at \$564 million. The Commissioner of Natural Resources disagreed with both values, stating that they did not reflect the fair-market-value required by the legislation, and declared an impasse.

1990 Actions

In the 1990 legislative session, several alternatives were proposed to resolve this issue. A bill was introduced removing the fair-market-value requirement from the 1987 legislation, adopting the commission's \$2.23 billion figure and providing for a periodic land revaluation index

would then be the basis for future mental health program expenditures. However, many legislators opposed this approach because it would cause the mental health revenue account to exceed the entire state general fund within a relatively short time-frame.

The 1990 legislature eventually passed SB 493 allocating up to six percent of the state's annual unrestricted general fund revenue to the mental health income account, and redesignating over nine million acres of legislatively designated land as mental health land to secure the trust. In return, the original mental health trust land was redesignated to general state land status. The legislature remains responsible for determining mental health program expenditure levels. However, mental health advocates did not support the bill.

On July 9, 1990, the Superior Court granted a temporary injunction preventing the state from taking any further action on mental health land. On September 7, 10, and 11, attorneys for the mental health litigants filed a Notice of Lis Pendens on the million acres of mental health land. The notice warns people that the title to the property is in litigation, and that they are in danger of being affected by an adverse judgement. This notice is affecting many private transactions as Alaskans attempt to sell their properties, or use them as collateral.

The state petitioned the court to mitigate the effects on third party owners of mental health land and allow the state to issue patent for land that has been paid for. The court refused, however, stating that the plaintiffs "would be within their rights to litigate the issue of third-party rights." Still pending is a motion by the state for declaratory judgement to determine whether the plaintiffs are entitled only to monetary compensation for the prior transfer of mental health land to third parties.

Another outstanding issue yet to be addressed by the court is whether the 1990 legislation complies with the 1985 Supreme Court Weiss decision.

Endnotes

1. State records show that 1,005,843.38 acres of mental health land have been received by the state under the mental health grant. The state is involved in a survey recalculation project to rectify this apparent over-conveyance.
2. The 1.5% appropriation would have amounted to approximately \$71 million by the end of FY 82; it would have grown to \$147 million by the 1985 Supreme Court decision.
3. The 1978 value of mental health land in state ownership as of the redesignation in 1978 was established under this process as \$281,997,805. Brought forward to July, 1985 at 10.5% settlement interest, the total was estimated at \$567,259,354.
4. Total income for mental health land from 1959-1977 was \$25,110,430. State mental health expenditures during this same period were \$115,364,054 with an additional \$16,430,771 being spent on alcohol and drug abuse programs.
5. 1985 mental health land status:

Mental Health Land no longer in state ownership

The following conveyances were not disputed by mental health plaintiffs in 1985:

46,000 acres were sold to individuals

5,000 acres were condemned for the Chena River Lakes flood control project.

(Total remaining mental health land: 949,000 acres)

The following conveyances were disputed by the mental health plaintiffs:

43,000 acres conveyed to municipalities

*36,000 acres were conveyed to Native corporations

*3,000 acres were conveyed to the University of Alaska

(Total remaining mental health land: 867,000 acres)

*These conveyances were made under litigation settlement agreements and land exchanges.

Encumbrances

368,000 acres were legislatively designated for parks, etc.

6,685 acres were under land lease

54,600 acres were under coal lease

131,900 were under oil & gas lease

4,500 acres were covered by inter-agency land management assignments or transfers
(e.g. for state facilities)

1,900 acres were covered by material sales

28,000 acres supported timber sales

62,000 acres were covered by state mining claims

Fact sheet:

MENTAL HEALTH LAND SETTLEMENT



Alaska Department of
**NATURAL
RESOURCES**

Division of Land • August, 1991

On June 19, 1991, Governor Hickel signed Senate Bill 65 into law. This law, known as the Alaska Mental Health Trust Settlement Act, proposes a settlement of Weiss v. State of Alaska for the plaintiffs and court to accept. The settlement would reconstitute the mental health land trust created by the Alaska Mental Health Enabling Act of 1956.

Background: Prior to statehood, Alaska was granted title to one million acres of federal land to generate revenue to support Alaska's mental health programs. Over the next ten years, land with high income-producing potential was selected to fulfill this trust entitlement. The original trust lands included coal and mineral deposits, commercial forests and agricultural areas. Additional land was selected in and around existing communities to allow growth and to return income to the trust.

As Alaska's population increased, some Alaskans wanted certain of these lands for non-income-producing activities such as parks, municipal expansion and public facilities. In 1978, the legislature waived the trust status of mental health trust land, and redesignated it as general statehood grant land. In return, the legislature was to appropriate 1.5 percent of all income from state lands to the Mental Health Trust Fund.

No appropriation was made, and in 1982, mental health advocates sued the state (Weiss v. State of Alaska, 4FA-82-2208 Civ.). The suit went to the Alaska Superior and Supreme Courts over the next few years. The Supreme Court ruled in favor of the plaintiffs and ordered the state to "reconstitute, as nearly as possible the holdings which comprised the trust when the 1978 law became effective." The 1990 legislature passed a bill providing a revenue stream to the trust. The plaintiffs considered this only a partial solution and, at their request, in July 1990, the court placed an injunction on all activities and conveyances of title to the original mental health trust land.

It was against this background that SB 65 was crafted by the Hickel administration, the plaintiffs' attorneys, and the 1991 legislature.

The Mental Health Trust Lands Settlement Act establishes an independent Mental Health Trust Authority made up of financial managers appointed by the Governor (after considering nominations by groups representing beneficiaries of the trust) to manage the assets of the trust. It reconstitutes the land trust with all unencumbered land from the original mental health trust and provides replacement land through an exchange process for land conveyed out of the trust. While the Mental Health Trust Lands Settlement Act has become law (Ch. 66, SLA 1991), it is not yet in effect. It will only become effective upon dismissal of Weiss v. State by the Superior Court and the expiration of the time for appeal. Although many questions remain about how the Act will be implemented, this fact sheet gives a general description of how the state will fulfill its obligation to reconstitute the mental health trust.

What lands are available for transfer to the trust?

The Act establishes three categories of lands that can be returned to the trust: (1) certain **original mental health lands**; (2) other state lands to be conveyed to the trust in **exchange** for original mental health lands not returned to the trust; and (3) "**hypothecated lands**"—lands held as security—that can be transferred to the trust if the state does not make the trust whole within the time specified under the Act.

How much of the original mental health land is available to return to the trust?

More than half of the original one-million acres is available for return to the trust. Land without permits or leases, land leased for oil and gas or coal development, land with current timber contracts, rights-of-way, and

land with other encumbrances acceptable to the plaintiffs will be returned to the trust. Land selected under the Municipal Entitlement Act but not yet conveyed will or formally approved for conveyance also return to the trust.

What original mental health land will not be returned to the trust?

Under the Act, land sold to individuals, transferred to a municipality under the Municipal Entitlement Act, and land within legislative designations such as parks and refuges will not be returned to the trust. However, the legislation requires that the original mental health land now within the Haines and Tanana State Forests be returned to the trust. In addition, some lands with long-term use authorizations not specifically listed in the bill are being reviewed by the plaintiffs to see if they are acceptable to be returned to the trust.

What state land is being considered for exchange?

The potential exchange land parcels will be chosen on the basis of similarity to the original trust lands. These parcels should be as similar as possible in character (including terrain, use, location, income and development potential, and accessibility) to the land not being returned to the trust. The land will be exchanged on an equal value basis. The exchanges will be negotiated solely between the commissioner and the plaintiffs in the lawsuit. State tide and submerged land, land within legislative designations and School Trust Lands are not available for exchange.

When will the trust be reconstituted?

The Act specifies that the reconstitution process be completed by December 1, 1994.

What is the Hypothecated Lands List and what is its purpose?

"Lands Hypothecated to the Mental Health Trust, May 1991" in the Act, is a pool of land pledged to the trust without transferring possession or title, and works as security for the land compensation to the trust. If the state does not complete the exchange process by the time specified in the Act, the plaintiffs can have the court "foreclose" appropriate

land from the hypothecated lands list and transfer it to the trust.

Department of Natural Resources staff worked with the plaintiffs in the Mental Health Land Trust litigation to assemble this land pool. The land on the hypothecated list will either be used as replacement or exchange lands, or released from the list as exchanges are accomplished.

What lands are on the Hypothecated Lands List?

As with the exchange lands, the hypothecated land pool is primarily made up of land similar to the original trust land. It includes subdivision lots; large tracts of land such as the Willow Capitol site; land with timber or mineral resources; land designated for settlement in area plans; land with existing commercial leases; and land with mental health facilities such as the Alaska Psychiatric Institute in Anchorage and the Fahrenkamp Center in Fairbanks. The complete Hypothecated Lands List is available for inspection at the Department of Natural Resources offices noted below.

If a property is on the hypothecated list, what impact will that have on Department of Natural Resources management decisions?

Although inclusion in the hypothecated list precludes the sale of the parcels, it does not place an injunction on these lands. The department must manage these lands so that their value is not diminished, but this does not preclude development. The department will continue to manage all land in the pool under these guidelines until specific parcels are either conveyed to the trust or released from the list.

Will unsold lots, access lands and/or public or common lands in state subdivision disposals be put in the pool as exchange lands?

Unsold subdivision lots which would otherwise be available for sale "over-the-counter" will be available as exchange land. Not available will be rights-of-way and public or common land which are considered part of the subdivision.

Does the state have sufficient land to reconstitute the trust on a comparable character and equal-value basis, and still meet the other land needs of the state?

Yes. The state's vast holdings (85 million acres not including tide and submerged land), which will soon be augmented by the state's final statehood land selections (an additional 20 million acres), should be sufficient to answer all of the state's needs. The state has more than 76 million acres of land currently available for exchange.

What public notice requirements apply to the transfer of lands into the trust?

The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources must give 30 days public notice in local and statewide newspapers and other methods specified by law. These additional requirements can be found in Alaska Statute 38.05.945 (b) and (c). The purpose of the notice is to announce the pending transfers of original mental health land or to announce the decision of the commissioner and the plaintiffs with respect to exchange land. Public hearings are not contemplated in the Act.

What factors will be considered in selecting land for exchange?

The Act specifies that the lands to be exchanged must be of comparable character and equal value. Additional factors to be considered in selecting land for exchange are the resulting diversity of both the trust and state land portfolios, revenue generating potential for the trust, public benefits to both the trust and to the state, and resulting efficiencies of land management. The actual process for these considerations has not yet been determined, but there will be a reviewable administrative record.

Does the commissioner have to reclassify lands or amend land-use plans in order to convey land to the trust?

No. Land-use plans will eventually be amended to reflect the change in land status. When lands currently covered by land-use plans are conveyed to the trust, the lands are exempt from the area plan provisions.

After land is transferred to the Trust, what public notice requirements will apply to decisions made by the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority?

The Trust Authority must give 30 days notice in statewide and local newspapers and by other methods specified in the law before taking an action. These additional requirements can be found in Alaska Statute 38.05.945 (b) and (c).

Do multiple use requirements on state lands apply to management of the trust?

No. The purpose of the trust is to generate revenue to meet the expenses of its beneficiaries.

For more information, or to review the complete Hypothecated Lands List, contact one of the D.NR offices listed below:

Department of Natural Resources
Division of Land

Southcentral Regional Office
3601 C Street, Suite 1080
P.O. Box 107005
Anchorage, AK 99510-7005
(907) 762-2492

Southeast Regional Office
400 Willoughby Avenue, 4th Floor
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 465-3400

Northern Regional Office
3700 Airport Way
Fairbanks, AK 99709
(907) 451-2700

MENTAL HEALTH LANDS TRUST RECONSTITUTION PROJECT OVERVIEW

This briefing paper summarizes the central aspects of the Mental Health Trust Project. It also includes a discussion of the 1991 enacting legislation, a summary of the Settlement Agreement, the status of associated legal efforts, and a short description of the Department Order. A project management timeline is also included.

1. Chapter 66, SLA 1991

This legislation provides the conceptual basis for the settlement of the mental health trust litigation through reconstitution of the Mental Health Trust. Although passed by the 1991 Legislature, Chapter 66 must be approved by the courts before it becomes effective. At its heart, Chapter 66 provides for the following:

- a. The establishment of a Mental Health Trust Authority (Trust Authority) to oversee the state's mental health programs and to manage the reconstituted land trust.
- b. The reconveyance to the Trust Authority of as much Original Trust land as possible, including approximately 35,000 acres of unencumbered Original Trust Land and approximately 300,00 acres of conveyable, encumbered Original Trust Land. The conveyable encumbered Original Trust Land remains subject to the encumbrance (e.g. rights-of-way, leases) and the state compensates the Trust with additional land equal in value to the value of the "interest in the land" not returned to the Trust because of the encumbrance.
- c. The conveyance of other state land to the Trust Authority, to compensate for the inability of the State to reconvey encumbered Original Trust land or interests therein. There is about 665,000 acres of non-conveyable encumbered Original Trust Land which will not be conveyed to the Trust Authority.
- d. The conveyance is, however, subject to certain restrictions; that is, to the extent practicable, the other state land should be comparable in characteristics to the encumbered Original Trust land, equal in fair market value, and generally be in the public interest for conveyance to the Trust Authority.
- e. The hypothecation of land as security to the Trust for successful reconstitution of the Trust under Chapter 66. If the reconstitution is otherwise unsuccessful, an appropriate amount of Hypothecated Land may be foreclosed under the direction of the Alaska Supreme Court or special master to complete the reconstitution.

2. Settlement Agreement

Chapter 66 becomes effective once the mental health lands trust litigation is dismissed by the courts and the time for appeal has run. Because the litigation is a class action and because Chapter 66 contains only the framework of the reconstitution process, the state and three of the four mental health plaintiff groups negotiated and drafted a Settlement Agreement. (The remaining plaintiff group opposes the settlement in large part because they believe it provides too much land and not enough money to the reconstituted trust). The Settlement Agreement is before the Superior Court for review and approval.

The Settlement Agreement is built around the structure of Chapter 66 and provides for specific procedures and requirements in the Trust reconstitution process to be met by the State and Plaintiffs. It also establishes processes for the interim management of state land affected by the settlement, provides for the funding of the Plaintiffs efforts, establishes remedies in the event of failure of the Trust reconstitution process under Chapter 66, and establishes principles governing long term state/trust relations. A selection of its more important aspects as it relates to this Project includes the following:

- a. The parties will work together to develop exchanges and will jointly share information.
- b. A process similar to the "smallest practicable tract" determinations under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act will be followed for Original Trust lands, the intent being to convey as much of these Original Trust lands as possible.
- c. Procedures are laid out for the valuation of lands, and a specific process is described for the exchange of properties involving the mineral estate.
- d. Hazardous materials are covered, with specific procedures to be followed in the event such materials are found on properties to be conveyed to the Trust Authority.
- e. The State will survey the lands to be conveyed to the Trust Authority within a time-frame determined by available funding.
- f. The State will convey state land by patent after survey is completed and through interim conveyance documents prior to survey and platting.

A more complete listing of the highlights of the Settlement Agreement is attached as is a copy of the Settlement Agreement.

3. Mental Health Project

The Mental Health Project (Project) is that process of technical, legal, and administrative work conducted by ADNOR and the Plaintiffs that will successfully implement the Settlement Agreement and Chapter 66 (the Legislation) by the legislatively imposed deadline of December, 1994. It is important to recognize that this is a joint, interactive project involving the Department and the Plaintiffs. The Project began in earnest in October, 1991. Substantial work has already been accomplished, and large amounts of work are now underway.

The Project is structured around the requirements of the Legislation, the Settlement Agreement, the needs of the upcoming 1993 legislative session, and the legislative deadline of December, 1994.

For reasons of understanding, the Project can be broken into separate work components. Although these components are described separately, they are functionally interrelated.

a. Title Research

The Title Research process identifies all Original Trust land, categorizes this land into the types established in the Settlement Agreement, identifies title encumbrances related to the establishment of value, performs title analyses of replacement land, and creates the conveyance documents for conveyable Original Trust land and replacement land. This work is done by the Mental Health Project staff of Contracts and Title, Division of Land.

A more specific listing of this Unit's major activities includes:

- The identification of non-conveyable Original Trust land. This is important because it tells us the lands for which we must provide other state land in exchange.
- The identification of "elective" Original Trust land. This is land that the Plaintiffs may or may not wish to be conveyed to the Trust Authority.
- The identification of conveyable Original Trust land. This is land that must be conveyed to the Trust Authority.
- The identification of encumbrances (right-of-ways, easements, etc.) on Original Trust land and replacement land. This is done to support the appraisal analyses of Original Trust land and replacement land.

b. Comparable Characteristics Analyses

The Comparable Characteristics Analyses are performed to identify the attributes of non-conveyable Original Trust land and replacement land. Under the terms of the Legislation and Settlement Agreement, replacement land should be comparable in character to that land that was previously part of the Trust. The idea behind Chapter 66 is to re-establish the Mental Health Trust with land that matches the original inventory of Mental Health Trust properties to the greatest extent possible.

To accomplish this, the non-conveyable Original Trust land and replacement land have been separated into their principal resource attributes. Since 'land' refers to the fee estate, the resource attributes include oil and gas, coal, and minerals of the mineral estate. Comparable Characteristics Analyses are to be performed for the following resource attributes: surface land, extraction sites, commercial forest tracts, coal, oil and gas, and minerals. These evaluations are for both the non-conveyable Original Trust land and replacement land. In terms of responsibility, DNR is to prepare the surface land, forest tract, oil and gas, and coal evaluations. The Plaintiffs are responsible for preparing the comparable characteristics analyses for mineralized areas. It should be noted that the surface land evaluations have or will be prepared by consultants under contract to DNR.

The results of these analyses are to be incorporated within a relational data base accessible to both parties through a third party, independent vendor. The data is structured for ease of manipulation through a specific software language; this flexibility should prove critical to developing land exchanges, as required under the Settlement Agreement and Legislation.

c. Value Analyses

Valuation analyses are required to identify the (fair market) value of the resources associated with each parcel of conveyable Original Trust land and replacement land. The type of evaluation and whether an evaluation is required varies with the type of resource.

- Valuations of 'surface land' are to be made by independent appraisers jointly selected by the parties, with appraisals to be performed using a specific set of agreed upon procedures.

- Valuations of forest resources are also to be made by independent contractors jointly selected by the two parties, with the evaluations to follow typical industry standards and methods.

- Valuations of mineral resources will be required if, based upon the results of the comparable characteristics analyses, satisfactory alternative replacement land cannot be found. The Settlement Agreement provides for the development of a valuation method but does not specify who will conduct such analyses. The procedures and responsibility for methodology development have yet to be determined.

The results of these valuations should establish the aggregate resource value of each non-conveyable Original Trust land and replacement land parcel. This data, on a per parcel basis, will be incorporated within the aforementioned, jointly accessible computer system.

d. Replacement Land Identification

Each party has the ability to select replacement land or interests in land, and this selection can be for either the mineral or land estate. The intention is to select the entire fee estate.

The Plaintiffs have selected 150,000 acres of surface land fee estate; DNR has objected to slightly less than 10,000 acres of this selection. Processes are underway to resolve these contested selections. DNR will nominate replacement land when the next round of replacement land is received from the Plaintiffs, which is expectedly within the next several weeks.

Although the vast bulk of replacement land should be nominated within the next several months, there will be additional selections over the period of the Project.

e. Land Exchange Analysis

The legislation provides for a 'land exchange' process wherein replacement land is exchanged for comparable non-conveyable Original Trust land. If the criteria of comparability and value are satisfied between the non-conveyable Original Trust land and the replacement land, then an 'exchange' is recognized and the replacement land will be eventually conveyed to the Trust Authority. The 'exchange' must also be in the overall public interest.

The exchange analysis is to be based upon the results of the valuation and comparable characteristics analysis. Essentially, this process will involve a comparison, largely using the aforementioned information system, of sets of non-conveyable Original Trust land and replacement land of generally similar resource attributes. For example, the commercial forest tracts of non-conveyable Original Trust land are to be compared to similar tracts of replacement land. A similar matching approach will be used for surface land, extraction sites, and mineral areas. These comparisons will involve large groupings of parcels having generally similar attributes, and the subsequent matches will be comprised of parcels within those groups. The software system (FoxPro) is designed to readily manipulate the vast amounts of attribute data in a convenient, rapid manner.

It can be expected that not all the 'matched' non-conveyable Original Trust land parcels will be comparable in value to that of the replacement land parcels. The differences in value will be identified, and subsequently used as the basis for the selection of certain replacement land by the Plaintiffs.

f. **Surveying and Platting**

Under the terms of the Settlement Agreement, the State must survey all parcels that are to be conveyed to the Trust Authority. The level of survey would be that required to meet established State and local government standards. Because of inadequate funding by the Legislature, survey and platting activities are not underway. They could begin next fiscal year. Because of the amount of land to be conveyed, we expect survey and platting activities to extend many years beyond the end of the Project.

g. **Support Functions**

- (1) **Mapping.** To properly manage state land affected by the Legislation, standard 1:63360 scale U.S. Geologic Survey maps depicting Original Trust land, hypothecated land, and replacement land, must be prepared. Maps showing Original Trust land and hypothecated land have already been prepared. Maps depicting replacement land are under preparation.
- (2) **Information Systems.** There are three information sub-systems to support the Project: that accommodating title research information, including a project management capability; another holding all comparable characteristics and appraisal data; and another that comprises all exchange data. The data within these systems is to be centralized at an independent data repository. The repository, which is a contractor to DNR, will provide all Project data to the Plaintiffs and the public. The data repository is in the process of being established. All of the requisite information systems have been developed by DNR and are available for data upload.
- (3) **Revenue Reporting.** Revenue on Original Trust land and hypothecated land must, under the Settlement Agreement, be reported to the Plaintiffs at periodic intervals. These systems have been set up and are operational.

h. **Public Review Functions**

There are two sets of regional public meetings scheduled to review proposed replacement land: the first is scheduled in July, 1993, and the second, in March, 1994. These meetings are to be used to establish the overall public interest in conveying (or retaining) proposed replacement land. These meetings, at a minimum, will occur in Fairbanks, the Anchorage area, and Juneau.

i. **Project Status**

Since the initiation of the Project in October, 1991, much has been accomplished and significant progress is being made currently on various aspects of the Project. For ease of understanding, these tasks are organized according to the previously described project components. Activities that are scheduled to occur between January and June, 1993, are also identified. A Project time frame is included as an attachment.

(1) **Activities Accomplished**

Title

- Identified non-conveyable and elective Original Trust land parcels.
- Identification of native allotment and smallest practicable tract affected parcels.
- Identification of title encumbrances of 11(a)(2) and replacement land.

Comparable Characteristics

- Identified comparable characteristics attributes for surface land, forestry tracts, oil and gas, coal, and mineral areas.

Valuation Analyses

- Identified process and methods for surface appraisal analyses.
- Surface appraisals of 11(a)(2) affected land, totaling in excess of 30,000 acres.

Replacement Land

- Identified 150,000 acres of replacement land by the Plaintiffs with subsequent review by DNR.

Support Functions

- Mapping of Original Trust land and Hypothecated Land.
- Developed the title research, comparability-appraisal, and land exchange sub-systems.
- Established the Original Trust land and Hypothecated Land revenue reporting systems.

(2) Activities Underway or About to be Underway

Title

- Identify conveyable Original Trust land, with requisite information on title stipulations necessary to the preparation of conveyance documents.

Comparable Characteristics Analysis

- Initiate comparable characteristics analyses for replacement land, including surface land, forest tracts, and mineralized areas. The surface land and forestry evaluations will be done by contractors to DNR.

Valuation Analyses

- Initiate surface land appraisals by contractors to DNR for non-conveyable Original Trust land and replacement land.

Replacement Land

- Review proposed replacement land nominations by Plaintiffs.
- Nominate proposed replacement land by DNR.

Support Functions

- Prepare map(s) showing replacement land.
- Upload data into the Title Research and Comparability/Appraisal Sub-systems.
- Initiate the Data Repository function by a contractor to DNR.

(3) Activities within Immediate Future (February-June 1993) Title

- Continue previous title functions

Comparable Characteristics Analysis

- Complete all comparable characteristics analyses, including the upload of data into the Title Research and Comparability/Appraisal Sub-system.

Valuation

- Complete all surface land and forest tract valuations, including the upload of data to the Comparability/Appraisal Sub-systems.

Land Exchange

- Identify (tentative) land exchanges for surface land, forest tracts, and mineralized areas.

J. Project Management Time-Frame

A Project Time-Frame is attached that identifies the principal Project tasks by time period. This is our best estimate of the time it will take to do the work associated with the tasks of this complex Project. It bears repeating that this is an interdependent project between the Plaintiffs and the Department of Natural Resources, and each party is reliant upon the efforts of the other.

4. 11(a)(2) Replacement Land Process

A side agreement to the Settlement Agreement requires the state to convey additional land to the trust to replace Original Trust Land withdrawn by 11(a)(2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and selected by Native Corporations. There are three areas, totaling some 9,270 acres, that are affected by this side agreement: tracts selected by the Tyonek, Knik, and Toghottle Native Corporations. Under the terms of the side agreement, the State will compensate the Trust Authority with other, similar state land that is equal in value to the Original Trust land tracts, discounting for the value of state land that would be ordinarily selected by the Trust under their remaining Mental Health Enabling Act Entitlement Act (over-selection land). This process requires the identification of the 11(a)(2) affected land, the over-selection land, and the replacement land; the valuation of the fee estate of the 11(a)(2) affected land, the over-selected land, and the surface estate of the replacement land; and the eventual conveyance of the replacement land to the Trust Authority through AS 38.05.810(a) (Public and Charitable conveyance). This process is to be completed within six months, and began in May, 1992. Essentially all of the steps of this process have been completed except for the determination of sub-surface value at Tyonek and the publication of public notice under the 810 conveyance process.

5. Department Order

Department order #135 was developed by the Department of Natural Resources and the Plaintiffs, and is designed to provide DNR staff with guidelines for the management of state land affected by the Settlement Agreement and the Legislation. A copy is attached. Essentially, it establishes separate procedures for each category of affected land:

- Original Trust land; all departmental actions on such land must be reviewed by the Plaintiffs and there must be written concurrence to any proposed action. This is a formalization of the court imposed requirements for review.
- Hypothecated land; all departmental actions on such land must be reviewed by the Plaintiffs, although they have only the right to review and comment on proposed actions; they do not have concurrence authority.
- Replacement land; all departmental actions on such land must be reviewed by the Plaintiffs and there must be written concurrence to any proposed action.

5. Summary

Much has been accomplished by both the Plaintiffs and the State in developing this Project, in defending and promoting the Settlement Agreement before the court, and in establishing procedures for the interim management of state land affected by the Settlement Agreement.

The upcoming months and the period between January through May, 1993, will be a critical time for the Project and, therefore, for the successful resolution of the Mental Health Trust lands dilemma that has affected the State for so many years. The Project will analyze the value and comparability attributes of replacement land this fall and winter and, together with the available comparability data on non-conveyable Original Trust land, we should know what lands and/or interests in land will/should be eventually conveyed to the Trust Authority by early 1993.

MENTAL HEALTH LANDS PROJECT STATUS December, 1992

Since the initiation of the Project in October, 1991, much has been accomplished and significant progress is being made currently on various aspects of the Project. For ease of understanding, these tasks are organized according to the previously described project components. Activities that are scheduled to occur between January and June, 1993, are also identified. A Project time frame is included as an attachment.

Activities Accomplished

Title

- Identified non-conveyable and elective Original Trust land parcels.
- Identified native allotment and smallest practicable tract affected parcels.
- Identified title encumbrances of 11(a)(2) and replacement land.

Comparable Characteristics

- Identified comparable characteristics attributes for surface land, forestry tracts, oil and gas, coal, and mineral areas.

Valuation Analyses

- Identified process and methods for surface appraisal analyses.
- Surface appraisals of 11(a)(2) affected land, totaling in excess of 30,000 acres.

Replacement Land

- Identified 500,000 acres of replacement land by the Plaintiffs with subsequent review by DNR.

Support Functions

- Mapping of Original Trust land and Hypothecated Land.
- Developed the title research, comparability-appraisal, and land exchange sub-systems.
- Established the Original Trust land and Hypothecated Land revenue reporting systems.

Activities Underway or About to be Underway

Title

- Identify conveyable Original Trust land, with requisite information on title stipulations necessary to the preparation of conveyance documents.

Comparable Characteristics Analysis

- Initiate comparable characteristics analyses for replacement land, including surface land, forest tracts, and mineralized areas. The surface land and forestry evaluations will be done by contractors to DNR.

Valuation Analyses

- Initiate surface land valuations by contractors to DNR for non-conveyable Original Trust land and replacement land. A new methodology is being developed.

Replacement Land

- Review proposed replacement land nominations by Plaintiffs.
- Nominate proposed replacement land by DNR.
- The 11(a)(2) process has been completed (see attached) with PFDs prepared for six acres. The public comment period on the PFDs is now closing.

Support Functions

- Prepare map(s) showing replacement land.
- Upload data into the Title Research and Comparability/Appraisal Sub-systems.
- Initiate the Data Repository function by a contractor to DNR.

Activities within Immediate Future (February-June 1993)

Title

- Continue previous title functions.

Comparable Characteristics Analysis

- Complete all comparable characteristics analyses, including the upload of data into the Title Research and Comparability/Appraisal Sub-system.

Valuation

- Complete all surface land and forest tract valuations, including the upload of data to the Comparability/Appraisal Sub-systems.

Land Exchange

- Identify (tentative) land exchanges for surface land, forest tracts, and mineralized areas.

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION BOARD

The following is a brief overview of the Alaska Soil and Water Conservation District Program. It will hopefully provide information on the unique structure of this organization, its relationship to state government, the significant roll Districts play in the delivery of federal, state, and local assistance to resource users and land owners, and the need to consider proposed legislative changes to A.S. 41.10.

HISTORY: Conservation districts are local, "special purpose" units of government charged under state law with carrying out a variety of natural resource conservation and management programs. In the 1930's, the Federal government provided all states and with model legislation to provide for consistency in the delivery of national programs while recognizing constitutional variability at the state level. Since then all 50 states have enacted legislation to provide for local Soil and Water Conservation Districts. To date there are approximately 3,000 Districts in the United States served by 17,000 locally elected officials that contribute without compensation to local land use planning efforts and in providing technical assistance to District cooperators. Districts currently serve the resource needs of approximately 2.3 million land owners and resource users across the nation. It is through the efforts of this grass roots organization, that local land owners and resource users receive an approximate \$800 million in Federal and \$660 million in State funding for financial and technical assistance.

In Alaska, the Soil and Water Conservation Districts were first authorized in 1947. In 1960, the Territorial Law was abolished and all District functions were transferred to the Department of Natural Resources under AS 41.10. The Law was again repealed in 1983 to expand the roll of Districts within the department. The administration of District programs were housed in the Dept. of Natural Resources, Div. of Agriculture until Dec. 1991 at which time the Executive Directors position was transferred to the Commissioners Office.

Since 1947, District programs in Alaska have slowly expanded to address all forms of land use with emphasis on planning and development based on resource capability and sustained use. All 10 Districts are designed to be locally driven and regionally focussed on resource management issues. Districts are the "people" part of resource management. It is the quasi public/private status of the organization that provides such an effective mechanism for program implementation; and until only recently has this quality received so much attention.



Alaska Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts

1992

**DIRECTORY OF
DISTRICT SUPERVISORS**

CONSERVATION - DEVELOPMENT - SELF-GOVERNMENT

**SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS
SCHEDULE OF MONTHLY MEETINGS**

Salcha-Big Delta
First Thursday of Every Month

Kenny Lake
First Thursday of Every Month

Fairbanks
Third Tuesday of Every Month

Palmer
Second Wednesday of Every Month

Homer
Second Thursday of Every Month

Upper Susitna
Third Monday of Every Month

Kenai
Third Thursday of Every Month

Wasilla
Last Wednesday of Every Month

Kodiak
Meets Every Other Month

ALASKA SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

FAIRBANKS SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

GERRY YOUNG, Chair
1275 Summit Drive
Fairbanks, AK 99712
457-2025

EDWIN BOSTRON
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North Pole, AK 99705
488-3940

CHARLES BODDY
122 First Avenue, #302
Fairbanks, AK 99705
452-2625

LUCY KNOLL
6983 No Name Lane
Fairbanks, AK 99712
488-9036

ROBERT TSIGONIS
PO Box 73726
Fairbanks, AK 99707
452-4653

GENA DELUCHI, Alt.
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Fairbanks, AK 99708
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PALMER SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

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745-2993

MYRTLE MOLINE
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745-7767

WAYNE BOUWENS
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Palmer, AK 99645
745-3681

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HC 04 Box 9260
Palmer, AK 99645
745-6276

BILL LONG, Alt.
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Palmer, AK 99645
745-5948

ALASKA SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

KENAI SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

MIKE SWAN, Chair
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262-1014

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Soldotna, AK 99669
262-4616

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Soldotna, AK 99669
262-6208

BILL WARD
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Soldotna, AK 99669
262-5135

BILLIE HARDY
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Kenai, AK 99511
262-9800

MARCIA WARD, Alt.
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Soldotna, AK 99669
262-5135

WASILLA SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

DICK ZOBEL, Chair
PO Box 872288
Wasilla, AK 99687
376-5640

TED BERRY
PO Box 871990
Wasilla, AK 99687
745-9752

BONNIE FRIEDMAN
PO Box 1635
Palmer, AK 99645
376-2131

CLAUD OXFORD, Alt.
373-1702

JOHN SCHRIACK, Alt.
373-3202

KODIAK SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

JIM BURTON, Chair
PO Box 1805
Kodiak, AK 99615
486-6202

CHARLES DORMAN
524 Willow
Kodiak, AK 99615
486-5395

BARBARA ZIMMERMAN
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486-4497

BUD CASSIDY, Alt.
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Kodiak, AK 99615
486-3949

BILL BURTON
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Kodiak, AK 99615
487-2436

OMAR STRATMAN
PO Box 2376
Kodiak, AK 99615
486-5578

DeWITT FIELDS, Alt.
PO Box 25
Kodiak, AK 99615
486-3949

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Glenn A. Olds, Commissioner

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICES

400 Willoughby Avenue
5th Floor
Juneau, Alaska 99801
465-2400
Fax: 586-2754

P.O. Box 107005
Anchorage, AK 99510-7005
762-2483
Fax: 562-4871

ALASKA SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION BOARD

Glenn A. Olds, Ex-Officio Member

James Carter, Chair 6/94
P.O. Box 286
Willow, AK 99688
495-6823

Doug Witte, Exec. Director
P.O. Box 107005
Anchorage, AK 99510-7005
762-2452

Norman Cosgrove 6/95
P.O. Box 861
Delta Junction AK 99737
895-4578

Marcia Ward 6/95
P.O. Box 356
Soldotna, AK 99669
638-3971

Susan Brook 6/93
P.O. Box 93
Gustavus, AK 99826
697-234J

Tom Gray 6/95
P.O. Box 24
White Mountain, AK 99784
638-3971

To apply for a volunteer position, complete the application and send it to the area or areas in which you would like to work, or to the Statewide Volunteer Coordinator.

For more information please contact any of the following Department of Natural Resources' Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation Offices:

Statewide Volunteer Coordinator
P.O. Box 107001
Anchorage, AK 99510-7001

Northern Region
3700 Airport Way
Fairbanks, AK 99709-4613
(907) 451-2695

Mat-Su/Copper Basin Area
HC 32 Box 6706
Wasilla, AK 99687
(907) 745-3975

Anchorage/Chugach/Southwest
HC 52 Box 8999
Indian, AK 99540
(907) 345-5014



Kenai Peninsula
P.O. Box 1247
Soldotna, AK 99669
(907) 262-5581

Kodiak Area
SR Box 3800
Kodiak, AK 99615
(907) 486-6339

Southeast Region
400 Willoughby Avenue
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 465-4563



Sixty-seven campgrounds in Alaska depend on volunteer hosts to answer questions and provide information for park visitors.

Volunteers In Parks Application

Name _____ Date of birth _____

Address _____ Telephone () _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Soc. Sec. # _____

Message phone/address _____

Driver's license: state and # _____ Do you prefer? ongoing project short-term project

Area, park and/or campground you prefer: _____

In what other area or park would you accept a job? _____

Are you available? Weekdays: morning afternoon evening Dates available _____

Weekends: morning afternoon evening _____

If volunteering for campground host, do you have an RV or trailer? _____

Employment status: full-time part-time not employed Do you want school credit? _____

Occupation _____ May we contact your references and employers? _____

Reference or most recent employers	Address/phone number	Dates of employment
1) _____	_____	_____
2) _____	_____	_____

Education: high school college Field: _____

Volunteer experience _____

Outdoor interests, hobbies or special training _____

_____ Have you ever been convicted of a misdemeanor or felony? _____

Physical or medical condition affecting kind of work you can do _____

How did you learn about the V.I.P. program? _____

Signature _____ Date _____



Alaska Department of
NATURAL
RESOURCES

Volunteer in Alaska State Parks



PLACE
POSTAGE
HERE

You can be a V.I.P.

Do you enjoy helping people, sharing your skills and talents, and the outdoors? Would you like to spend several weeks in one of Alaska's scenic state parks learning about the natural and cultural history of the area? Then Alaska State Parks has a place for you. There are positions for Volunteers in Parks state-wide, from the rain forests and fjords of southeast Alaska to the salmon streams of the Kenai Peninsula to the rolling hills and birch forests of the Interior.

Alaska State Parks depends on volunteers to help manage and maintain the parks and to provide services that would not otherwise be offered.

Volunteers in Parks help others enjoy Alaska's state parks by serving in one of the many V.I.P. positions:

Campground Hosts welcome campers, acquaint them with the park and provide information about activities and facilities. They help with special projects suited to their skills and interests, such as interpretive programs. Hosts do light maintenance work and report safety and law enforcement problems to park rangers. In return they receive a free campsite during their stay. Hosts provide their own camping equipment and RV or trailer.

Backcountry Hosts patrol and monitor the more remote areas in parks. They inform visitors about backcountry regulations, safety and no-trace camping. They also repair and replace signs and clean up campsites.

Information Services Volunteers are trained to work at a state park visitor center and provide information to the public on the park's natural and cultural history.



Trail Crew Members clear brush, remove stumps and downed trees, build bridges and boardwalks, and dig drainage ditches.

Special Project Volunteers help with land-use planning, research, surveys or coordinating the Volunteers in Parks program.

Volunteers receive valuable training and experience for their service. Transportation within the state and a subsistence allowance may be available for some positions. Eligibility for these benefits usually requires a six-week, full-time commitment. Worker's Compensation Injury Insurance covers state park volunteers while they are on the job.



If you would like to volunteer for a position not described here, please discuss your idea with the volunteer coordinator.

**THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT
HAS NOT BEEN FILMED
BUT IS AVAILABLE IN THE
ORIGINAL FILE**

ALASKA STATE PARKS



Alaska Department of
**NATURAL
RESOURCES**

Welcome to our parks. I hope this brochure will guide you through many happy journeys in Alaska's State Parks.

With over three million acres, ours is the largest state park system in the United States and it holds nearly one-third of America's state park acreage.

More than 100 state park units stretch from the rain forests and fjords of Southeast through the glacier-carved mountains of central Alaska and to the rolling hills and birch forests of the Interior. Our parks range from scenic roadside campgrounds where visitors can find trails to hike, beaches to comb, and fish to catch -- to the large wilderness parks where backcountry recreation opportunities seem endless.

Whether you are a roadside traveler, backcountry explorer, history buff, or out for a Sunday stroll, our parks offer experiences as diverse as the state itself.

You will find links to Alaska's past that are protected and interpreted at historical parks and sites across the state. Hundreds of wildlife and bird species are at home in our parks. We hope you'll play a favorite Alaskan sport -- wildlife spotting -- and be rewarded by seeing moose, caribou, mountain goats, and sheep, and maybe even a grizzly bear.

The bald eagle is the state park symbol, and birdwatchers enjoy frequent sightings of eagles -- and some of Alaska's 337 other bird species. If you're a coastal traveler, you may see whales, sea lions, otters and seals, or catch your share of trout, salmon and other game fish in our rivers, lakes and coastal waters.

We think of our state parks as a gift to our citizens -- those from outside and inside Alaska. Most of the pleasures of our parks are free of charge. What do we ask in return? Only that you respect our rules, enjoy our beautiful parks, smile at your fellow travelers, and come back soon.



Governor
Walter J. Hickel



**WELCOME...
to Alaska's
State Parks**
from Governor Walter J. Hickel



ALASKA'S STATE PARKS
... as vast and varied
as the state itself.

ALASKA STATE PARKS
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks & Outdoor Recreation
3601 'C' Street
P.O. Box 107001
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-7001

This publication was released by the Department of Natural Resources to inform the public of activities and services available in Alaska State Parks. Printed in Anchorage, Alaska at a cost of 18.5 cents per copy.

March 1992

Look out for

WILDLIFE: Creatures in the wild are fun to watch, but must be treated with respect, for your safety and their protection. Animal signs are everywhere and can add interest to your park visit. Look for tracks, signs of feeding (nibbled branches, chewed bark) and animal droppings. They will all help tell you which animals are nearby.



Brown bear

BEARS are unpredictable and should always be considered dangerous. Keep your campsite clean and wash food odors from your hands and clothing. Never take food into your tent. Put garbage in the proper containers or take it out of the park with you.

MOOSE feed on young birch and other tender vegetation. *Do not approach moose.* They can be very dangerous, especially females with their young. Take pictures but keep a respectful distance!

BEAVERS and their lodges abound in Alaska's lakes, ponds and streams. A quiet observer can watch these beautiful animals go about their work.

OTHER ANIMALS seen in state parks are caribou, Dall sheep, mountain goats, wolves and many of the smaller mammals such as foxes, porcupines, marmots, and lynx.



Caribou

NESTING WATER BIRDS are fascinating to observe. Ducks, geese, swans and other birds are beautiful. Watch, take pictures, but please don't disturb.



Willow ptarmigan

BALD EAGLES can be seen in great numbers in many of our parks. Watch for this majestic bird near salmon streams, but do not enter feeding areas.

WILLOW PTARMIGAN, Alaska's state bird, can be spotted in all seasons unless their camouflage works too well. Look for a mottled, brown bird in the summer and a snow-white one in winter.

For your outdoor safety and comfort

FILE A TRIP PLAN before heading into the backcountry. Contact the nearest ranger station and let them know where you're going and when you plan to return. They will have information on backcountry travel conditions, equipment and safety.

WEATHER can change rapidly and with little warning. Even in summer, visitors may encounter cold temperatures, strong winds, and rain or snow. Be prepared with adequate clothing and, when planning a long hike or boat trip, carry extra food and water in anticipation of delays due to weather.

MOSQUITOS are famous in Alaska and can be a problem from June through August. Be prepared with your favorite repellent and a long-sleeved shirt.

GIARDIASIS, an intestinal disease contracted from water containing the parasite *Giardia lamblia*, is a growing problem in Alaska. All water, even icy cold or fast moving water, must be boiled for at least one full minute, or filtered with a commercial filter, or treated with chemicals to make it safe to drink.

GLACIERS may be covered with snow that hides deep crevasses. Park visitors should not venture onto a glacier unless well-equipped and experienced.

TIDES in many coastal areas of Alaska are extreme, with powerful currents as fast as 20 miles per hour. Some of Alaska's tide flats are composed of a gray clay that acts as a binding quicksand which, along with rushing, incoming high tides, makes a dangerous combination. Bore tides near Anchorage are interesting to watch, but do not walk out onto tide flats.

BOATING, CANOEING, RAFTING & KAYAKING in Alaska require special precautions because of Alaska's cold, and often treacherous, water. If you capsize, it is usually wise to stay with the boat, wait for rescue help, and not try to swim to shore. Hypothermia and death can result after only a few minutes of exertion in cold water. Check with park rangers for information on boating trips and proper equipment.

WILDLIFE should never be approached or fed. Don't surprise wildlife. Make noise or ring bells when in the woods to warn animals of your presence.



Moose

ALASKA STATE PARKS

Alaska Department of
NATURAL RESOURCES



ALASKA'S STATE PARKS . . . as vast and varied as the state itself.



Bald eagles gather at the Chilkot River each fall.

ALASKA CHILKAT BALD EAGLE PRESERVE, near Haines, is the site of the largest congregation of bald eagles in North America. Three thousand eagles flock to this five-mile stretch of the Chilkat River each fall to feed upon salmon. The ranger office in Haines has information on the best areas to view eagles without disturbing them.



TOTEM BIGHT STATE HISTORICAL PARK, near Ketchikan, is dedicated to Southeastern Alaska's Native cultures. An interpretive trail winds through the rain forest to a clan house and Tlingit and Haida totem poles, then on to a fine view of the Tongass Narrows.



Rangers interpret totem tales at Totem Bight State Historical Park.

CHILKAT STATE PARK, south of Haines on the Chilkat Peninsula, offers spectacular views of glaciers across the Chilkat Inlet. Visitors often spot whales, seals and other wildlife from the coastline trail. There are campgrounds, picnic areas and a boat ramp.



A view from the coastline trail in Chilkat State Park.

NANCY LAKE STATE RECREATION AREA is one of the few lake-studded landscapes in Alaska preserved in its natural state for recreation. It's ideal for canoeing, fishing and boating on a network of more than 130 lakes and ponds. Visitors will find camping areas, hiking and skiing trails, a system of canoe portages and twelve public rental cabins. The area is well used in winter by dog mushers, skiers and snowmachiners. The park is just south of Willow on the Parks Highway. Call 495-6273 for a recorded message on recreation opportunities and conditions.



Winter in Alaska has its own special beauty and outdoor activities.



Camping on Kesugi Ridge above Byers Lake in Denali State Park.



DENALI STATE PARK takes its name -- Denali -- from the tallest peak in North America (also known as Mt. McKinley). Denali means "the great one" in the Tanaina Indian dialect. The park, about 130 miles north of Anchorage, offers outstanding views of Denali from the highway, and the trails to Kesugi Ridge afford famous views of the mountain. A brochure is available that tells about camping, boating, hiking trails and other features of the park.

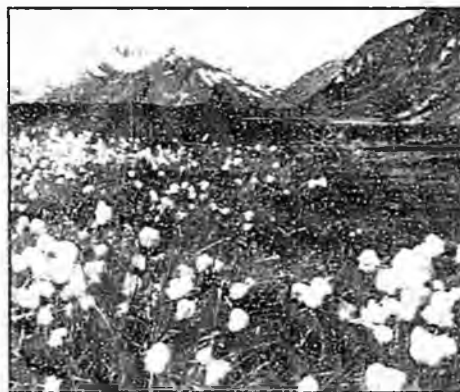


The mill building at Independence Mine.

Dog mushing is a favorite sport in Interior Alaska.

INDEPENDENCE MINE STATE HISTORICAL PARK features the abandoned buildings and machinery of a 200-worker camp and hardrock gold mining operation which was one of Alaska's greatest gold producers in the 1930s. This park, less than a two-hour drive from Anchorage, is located in the rugged Talkeetna Mountains. The mine manager's house and assay building have been restored and offer interpretive displays and visitor information. The historical spirit and a ghost-town flavor of the area can be experienced on a walking tour of the mining camp. Heavy winter snowfalls offer great cross-country skiing.

Alaska cotton grass grows in alpine tundra near Worthington Glacier.



WORTHINGTON GLACIER STATE RECREATION AREA features a short trail leading right to the blue ice of the glacier. High alpine tundra and many hanging glaciers make this an excellent area for photographers. A log cabin visitor center at Glennallen is filled with displays on the area's wildlife, geology, and recreational opportunities.

FORT ABERCROMBIE STATE HISTORICAL PARK is perched on a forested headland northeast of Kodiak Island. Visitors can explore the remains of an artillery fort which commemorates the history of World War II in Alaska. There are a campground, a picnic area, a fresh water lake and spectacular ocean views. Trails wind through open meadows and under massive Sitka spruce stands. A ranger station provides visitor information.



A bunker built at Fort Abercrombie during World War II.



With 1.5 million acres of wilderness, Wood-Tikchik is the largest state park in the United States.

WOOD-TIKCHIK STATE PARK, bounded by rugged mountains to the west and open tundra to the east, is Alaska's most remote state park, and the largest state park in the United States. Visitors are attracted by superb fishing and boating in the Tikchik Lakes and Wood River Lakes. Private lodges offer visitor services and sport fishing packages by advance reservations only. The park is 300 air miles west of Anchorage and is accessible by charter flight from Dillingham.



Rika's Roadhouse, circa 1909, is located at Big Delta State Historical Park.

BIG DELTA STATE HISTORICAL PARK, located on the Tanana River, commemorates the days of roadhouses in Alaska's history. Rika's Roadhouse, located in the park, was a major stop for travelers. Guided tours through the building, a museum and a food concession are available. There is an interesting view of the trans-Alaska pipeline from this site.



CHENA RIVER STATE RECREATION AREA, on the Chena Hot Springs Road, is less than an hour's drive from Fairbanks. It offers a full range of recreation including fishing, boating, and camping. Canoeing on the Chena River and hiking to prominent granite formations in the alpine country are popular summer activities. Winter adds snowmachining, cross-country skiing and dog sledding. Beavers, moose and bears are numerous and often spotted by visitors to the park.



Sailing in Kachemak Bay.

KACHEMAK BAY STATE PARK is undeveloped, but accessible by plane or boat from Homer, at the tip of the Kenai Peninsula. Alaskans rate this park extremely high for its scenic, wild mountain terrain, fjords, coves and vast glacier fields. Boating, fishing and beachcombing are outstanding. There are primitive campsites and trails to high mountain lakes & glaciers.



The Kenai Peninsula is the most popular fishing area in Alaska.

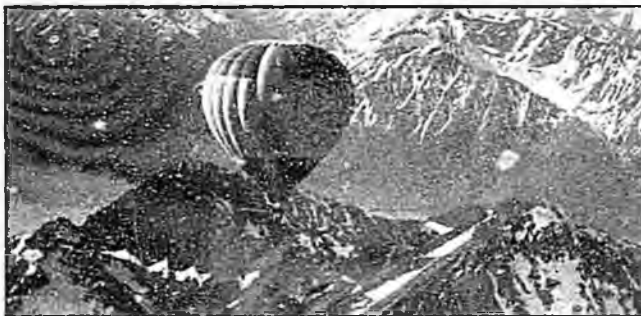
CAPTAIN COOK STATE RECREATION AREA, 30 miles north of Kenai, has about 3,500 acres of saltwater: beaches, forests, lakes and rivers. There are several drive-in and remote campgrounds as well as picnic areas on high bluffs overlooking Cook Inlet. The area has trails for skiing and hiking, good fishing, a small boat launch and a swimming beach.

The Chugach Mountains dominate Anchorage's skyline.



Kayaking in Prince William Sound.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND STATE MARINE PARKS are undeveloped parks on the shores of Prince William Sound, about 60 miles east of Anchorage. The Sound offers views of tidewater and upland glaciers, forested islands, and fjords surrounded by mountains rising to 13,000 feet. The scenery and wildlife, including brown and black bears, whales, otters, eagles, salmon and many species of marine birds, make it a favorite area for boating, hiking, and photography. Boats can be chartered in Whittier and Valdez.



CHUGACH STATE PARK is an accessible wilderness in the backyard of Anchorage, home of half of Alaska's population. Wildlife viewing and mountain scenery are year-round pleasures and campers can choose developed campgrounds or secluded backcountry valleys. The 495,000 acre park is popular with hikers, climbers and cross-country skiers. The Eagle River Visitor Center and the Potter Section House Historic Site offer interpretive displays and programs.

CHUGACH/SOUTHWEST AREA OFFICE

3601 C Street, Suite 1280
P.O. Box 107001
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-7001
(907) 345-5014

Unit #	Unit Name	Acreage	CAMP SITES*	CAMPING LIMIT (DAYS)	PICNIC SITES	TOILETS	DRINKING WATER	PICNIC SHELTERS	TRAILS	HISTORICAL FEATURES	BOAT LAUNCH	FISHING	NEAREST COMMUNITY	Location
77	Chugach SP	495,204												
	• Eklutna Campground	50	15										F	Eagle River 26.5 Glenn Hwy.
	• Thunderbird Falls SF	3			T								Tr	Anchorage 25.5 Glenn Hwy.
	• Eagle River Campground	50	4	12		S							F	Anchorage 12.6 Glenn Hwy.
	• Eagle River Visitor Center												F	Anchorage 12 Eagle River Road
	• McHugh Creek Picnic Area												Tr	Anchorage 111 Seward Hwy.
	• Bird Creek Campground	25	7			W	S						F	Anchorage 101.5 Seward Hwy.
	• Old Johnson Trail												Tr	Anchorage 101-114 Seward Hwy.

HILLSIDE TRAIL SYSTEM

	• Prospect Heights												Tr	Anchorage Up. O'Malley/Prospect
	• Upper Huffman	8											Tr	Anchorage Upper Huffman
	• Glen Alps					W							Tr	Anchorage Upper Huffman

SOUTHWEST (See Chugach/Southwest address) Dillingham office (907) 842-2375

79	Wood-Tikchik SP	1,555,200	3	15		T							F	Dillingham Access by plane & boat
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PUBLIC RENTAL CABINS are available in several state parks. There are cabins at Chena River SRA near Fairbanks and Nancy Lake SRA near Willow. Cabins at Oliver Inlet, a southeast state marine park, and in Shuyak Island State Park north of Kodiak, are accessible by plane or boat. Regional park offices have information on cabin rentals.

CAMPGROUND FEES A \$6 or \$8 per night overnight camping fee is charged at most developed campgrounds, except Eagle River (\$12) and Eklutna Lake (\$10) in Chugach State Park near Anchorage, and Chena River State Recreation Site in Fairbanks (\$12 per night). An annual camping pass, which authorizes unlimited camping for the calendar year, subject to the camping stay limit in each campground, is available. Annual camping passes cost \$75, and may be purchased at any state park office or from state park rangers. To order a pass by mail, send a check or money order payable to "State of Alaska" to Annual Camping Pass, P.O. Box 107001, Anchorage, AK 99510-7001. Fee levels are subject to change.

KENAI PENINSULA AREA OFFICE

Mile 85 Sterling Hwy. P.O. Box 1247
Soldotna, AK 99669
(907) 262-5581

Unit #	Unit Name	Acreage	CAMP SITES*	CAMPING LIMIT (DAYS)	PICNIC SITES	TOILETS	DRINKING WATER	PICNIC SHELTERS	TRAILS	HISTORICAL FEATURES	BOAT LAUNCH	FISHING	NEAREST COMMUNITY	Location
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND STATE MARINE PARKS														
80	Bettles Bay SMP	680											F	Whittier Port Wells
81	Zeigler Cove SMP	720											F	Whittier Port Wells
82	Surprise Cove SMP	2,280											F	Whittier Cochrane Bay
83	South Esther Island SMP	3,360											F	Whittier Esther Island
84	Horseshoe Bay SMP	970											F	Seward Latouche Island
85	Sawmill Bay SMP	2,320											F	Valdez Valdez Arm
86	Shoup Bay SMP	4,560											F	Valdez Valdez Arm
87	Jack Bay SMP	811											F	Valdez Valdez Arm
88	Boswell Bay SMP	799											F	Cordova Gulf of Alaska
89	Canoe Passage SMP	2,735											F	Cordova Hawkins Island
90	Decision Point SMP	460											F	Whittier Passage Canal
91	Entry Cove SMP	370											F	Whittier Point Pigot
92	Granite Bay SMP	2,105											F	Whittier Esther Island
93	Kavak Island SMP	1,437											F	Cordova Gulf of Alaska

SEWARD AREA STATE MARINE PARKS

74	Driftwood Bay SMP	840											F	Seward Day Harbor
95	Safety Cove SMP	660											F	Seward Day Harbor
96	Sandspit Point SMP	600											F	Seward Eldorado Narrows
97	Sunny Cove SMP	300											F	Seward Resurrection Bay
98	Thumb Cove SMP	300											F	Seward Resurrection Bay

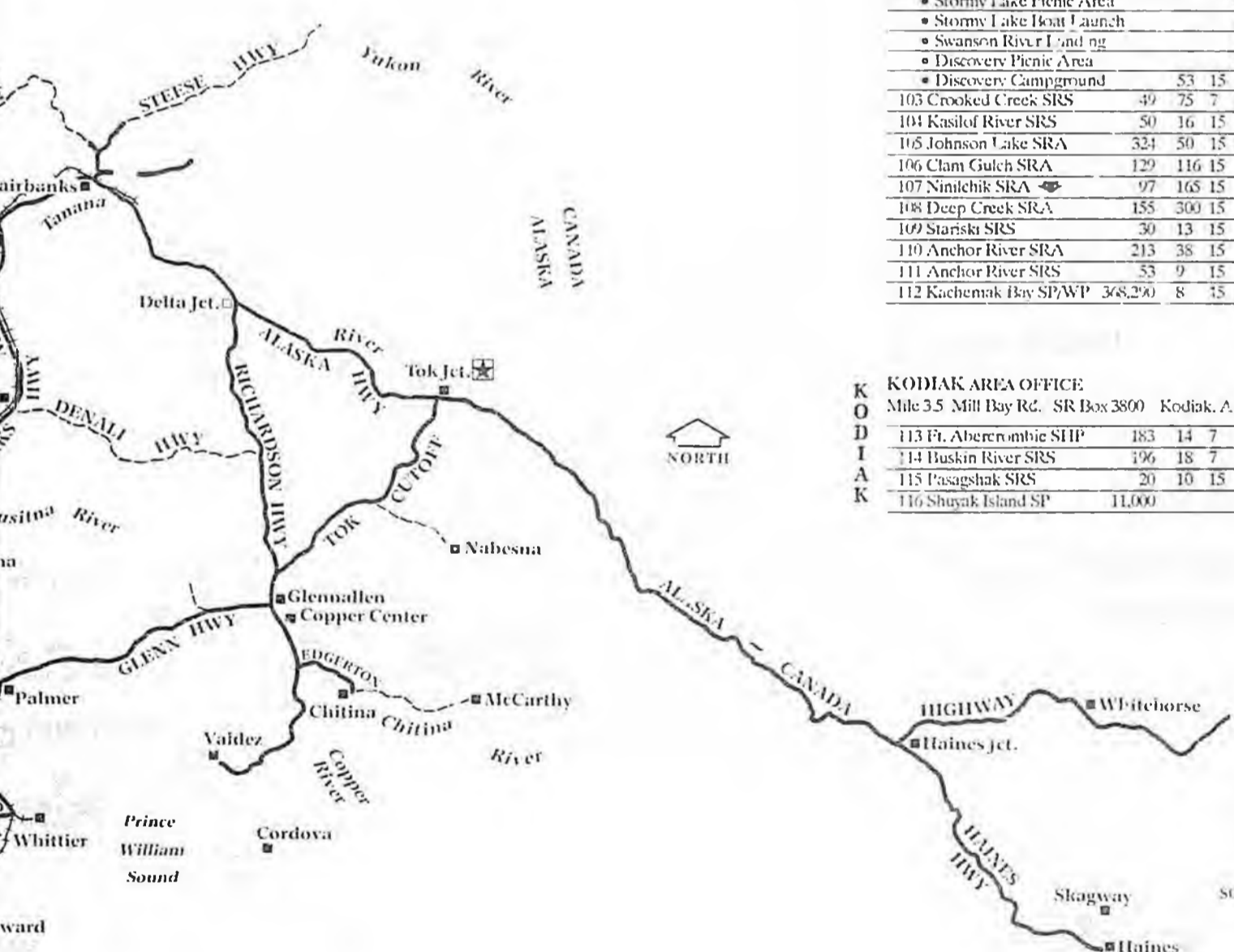
99 KENAI RIVER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA

	• Kenai Keys	193											F	Sterling 78 Sterling Hwy.
	• Bings Landing	126	37	7									B F	Sterling 79 Sterling Hwy.
	• Izaak Walton	8	38	7									B F	Sterling 81 Sterling Hwy.
	• Morgans Landing	279	50	7									F	Sterling 85 Sterling Hwy.
	• Scout Lake	195	8	7									F	Sterling 85 Sterling Hwy.
	• Funny River	336	5	7									F	Sterling 10 Funny River Rd.
	• Ninunqa SHS	42												Sterling Funny River Road
	• Kenai River Islands	69											F	Sterling River Miles 11-41
	• Slikok Creek	40	5										F	Soldotna Kalifornsky Beach Rd.
	• Big Eddy	16											F	Soldotna Big Eddy Road
	• Ciechanski	34											F	Soldotna Ciechanski Road
	• Kenai River Hats	832											F	Kenai Kalifornsky Beach Rd.
100	Caines Head SRA	5,961	4	15	4	T	S	Tr	H				F	Seward Access by boat
101	Bernice Lake SRS	152	11	15	1		W						B	Kenai 23 Kenai Spur Road
102	Captain Cook SRA	3,466												
	• Bishop Creek	12	15			T							Tr	F Nikiski 36 Kenai Spur Road
	• Stormy Lake Swim Beach													F Nikiski 36 Kenai Spur Road
	• Stormy Lake Picnic Area	48				T								F Nikiski 36.5 Kenai Spur Rd.
	• Stormy Lake Boat Launch	1				T							B F	Nikiski 37 Kenai Spur Road
	• Swanson River Land ng	1				T							F	Nikiski 38.5 Kenai Spur Rd.
	• Discovery Picnic Area	20				T								Nikiski 39 Kenai Spur Road
	• Discovery Campground	53	15			T	W						Tr	F Kenai 39 Kenai Spur Road
103	Crooked Creek SRS	49	75	7	30	T	W						Tr	F Soldotna Coho Loop Road
104	Kasilof River SRS	50	16	15			W						Tr	F Soldotna 109.5 Sterling Hwy.
105	Johnson Lake SRA	324	50	15	25								R F	Soldotna 110 Sterling Hwy.
106	Clam Gulch SRA	129	116	15										F Soldotna 117 Sterling Hwy.
107	Nintchik SRA	97	165	15										F Homer 135 Sterling Hwy.
108	Deep Creek SRA	155	300	15			W						B F	Homer 138 Sterling Hwy.
109	Stariski SRS	30	13	15			W	S						Homer 151 Sterling Hwy.
110	Anchor River SRA	213	38	15										F Homer 157 Sterling Hwy.
111	Anchor River SRS	53	9	15			W							F Homer 162 Sterling Hwy.
112	Kachemak Bay SP/WP	368,290	8	35	1	T							Tr	F Homer Access by plane & boat

KODIAK AREA OFFICE

Mile 3.5 Mill Bay Rd. SR Box 3800 Kodiak, Alaska 99615 (907) 486-6339

113	Ft. Abernombie SHP	183	14	7									Tr	F Kodiak 4.0 E. Rezanof Dr.
114	Buskin River SRS	196	18	7									Tr H	F Kodiak 4.5 W. Rezanof Dr.
115	Pasagshak SRS	20	10	15										F Kodiak 40 Pasagshak River Rd.
116	Shuyak Island SP	11,000											Tr	F Kodiak Access by plane & boat



LEGEND

- State Park unit
- Park Ranger Station / Information Center
- Alaska Public Lands Information Center
- Highway --- Road ——— Railroad



Photographs by:
Division of Parks & Outdoor Recreation
Larry Harig
Elizabeth Johannsen
Neil Johannsen - cover photo
Mark Kelley
Michel D. Lee
David Pedeger
Dave Stephens
Doug Van Eiten

ALASKA

<p>Alaska Division of Tourism Box E Juneau, Alaska 99811 (907) 465-2010 Juneau (907) 563-2167 Anchorage</p> <p>Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game P.O. Box 3-2000 Juneau, Alaska 99802 (907) 465-4112 Juneau (907) 344-0541 Anchorage</p> <p>Alaska Ferry System Division of Marine Highways P.O. Box R Juneau, Alaska 99811 (907) 642-0966</p>	<p>Alaska Public Lands Information Centers (33 locations) 250 Cushman Street, Suite 1A Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 451-7352 MP 1431, Alaska Highway P.O. Box 389 Tok, Alaska 99780 (907) 888-5667</p> <p>608 West 4th Avenue Anchorage, Alaska 99501 (907) 271-2737</p>	<p>National Park Service 2525 Gambell Street Anchorage, Alaska 99503-2592 (907) 271-2645</p> <p>U.S. Forest Service P.O. Box 1628 Juneau, Alaska 99802 (907) 271-2507 Juneau (907) 270-5541 Anchorage</p> <p>American Youth Hostels, Inc. Alaska Council P.O. Box 41101 Anchorage, Alaska 99509 (907) 276-3035 (res. ordering)</p>
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COVER
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rimination in departmental
nal origin, age, or handicap.

Southeast Region

SOUTHEAST REGION OFFICE
400 Willoughby Bldg., 3rd Floor
Juneau, Alaska 99801 (907) 465-4563

CAMP SITES *
CAMPING LIMIT (DAYS)
PICNIC SITES
TOILETS
DRINKING WATER
PICNIC SHELTERS
TRAILS
HISTORICAL FEATURES
BOAT LAUNCH
FISHING
NEAREST COMMUNITY

Unit #	Unit Name	Acreage	CAMP SITES	CAMPING LIMIT (DAYS)	PICNIC SITES	TOILETS	DRINKING WATER	PICNIC SHELTERS	TRAILS	HISTORICAL FEATURES	BOAT LAUNCH	FISHING	NEAREST COMMUNITY	Location
1	Totem Bight SHIP	11												Ketchikan 10 Tongass Road
2	Refuge Cove SRS	13		14	T					F				Ketchikan 8.7 Tongass Road
3	Settlers Cove SRS	38	12	11					Tr	F				Ketchikan 18 N. Tongass Road
4	Pioneer Park SRS	3			T				Tr					Sitka 2 Halibut Road
5	Baranof Castle SHS	1								H				Sitka Lincoln Street
6	Halibut Point SRS	22		9	T	W	S		Tr	H		F		Sitka 4.4 Halibut Road
7	Old Sitka SHIP	51								B	F			Sitka 7.5 Halibut Road
8	Juneau Trail System ST	15								Tr	H		F	Juneau Juneau Area
9	Johnson Creek SRS	65												Juneau 15.5 N. Douglas Hwy.
10	Wickersham SHS	5												Juneau 7th Street
11	Point Bridget SP	2,800							Tr		F			Juneau 38.5 Glacier Hwy.
12	Chilkoot Lake SRS	80	32	7		W	S			B	F			Haines 10 Lutak Road
13	Portage Cove SRS	7	9	7	3	T	W					F		Haines 1 Beach Road
14	Chilkat SP	6,045	15	15		W	S	Tr		B	F			Haines 7 Mud Bay Road
15	Ak-Chilkat Bald Eagle P.	49,320										F		Haines 8-30 Haines Hwy.
16	Moose Lake SRS	5	10	15		T	W			B	F			Haines 27.2 Haines Hwy.
17	Gruening SHIP	12								H		F		Juneau 24 Glacier Hwy.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA STATE MARINE PARKS

15	Dall Bay SMP	585								F				Ketchikan Gravina Island
19	Thom's Place SMP	1,198								F				Wrangell Wrangell Island
20	Beecher Pass SMP	600								F				Wrangell Mitkof Island
21	Joe Mace Island SMP	62								F				Wrangell Sumner Strait
22	Security Bay SMP	500								F				Petersburg Chatham Strait
23	Taku Harbor SMP	700								F				Juneau Stephens Passage
24	Oliver Inlet SMP	500							T	Tr	B	F		Juneau Admiralty Island
25	Funter Bay SMP	162								F				Juneau Admiralty Island
26	Shelter Island SMP	3,500				6	T	Tr		F				Juneau Lynn Canal
27	St. James Bay SMP	10,220								F				Juneau Lynn Canal
28	Sullivan Island SMP	2,163								F				Juneau Lynn Canal
29	Chilkat Islands SMP	6,500								F				Haines Lynn Canal
30	Magoun Islands SMP									F				Sitka Krestof Sound
31	Big Bear/Baby Bear SMP									F				Sitka Peil Strait

Northern Region

NORTHERN REGION OFFICE
3700 Airport Way Fairbanks, Alaska 99709-4613 (907) 451-2695

32	Tok River SRS	38	50	15						Tr				Tok 1309 Alaska Hwy.
33	Eagle Trail SRS	640	40	15	4	T	W	S	Tr	H				Tok 109.5 Tok Cutoff
34	Moon Lake SRS	22	15	15		W				B				Tok 1332 Alaska Hwy.
35	Fielding Lake SRS	300	7	15		T				B	F			Delta Jct. 200.5 Richardson Hwy.
36	Donnelly Creek SRS	42	12	15		T	W							Delta Jct. 238 Richardson Hwy.
37	Clearwater SRS	27	18	15		T	W			B	F			Delta Jct. 1415 Alaska Hwy.
38	Delta SRS	7	22	15	6	T	W							Delta Jct. 267 Richardson Hwy.
39	Big Delta SHIP	10												Delta Jct. 274.5 Richardson Hwy.
40	Quartz Lake SRA	600	16	15		S	Tr			B	F			Delta Jct. 277.8 Richardson Hwy.
41	Birch Lake SRS	191	10	15		T				B	F			Delta Jct. 305.5 Richardson Hwy.
42	Harding Lake SRA	169	89	15	52				Tr	B	F			Delta Jct. 321.4 Richardson Hwy.
43	Salcha River SRS	61	25	15	20	W				B	F			Delta Jct. 323.3 Richardson Hwy.
44	Chena River SRS	27	59	30						B	F			Fairbanks University Avenue
45	Chena River SRA	254,080												
	• Rosehill Campground	38	15							Tr		F		Fairbanks 27 Chena Hot Sp.Rd.
	• Tors Trail Campground	23	15							Tr		F		Fairbanks 39 Chena Hot Sp.Rd.
	• Red Squirrel Picnic Area	12										F		Fairbanks 43 Chena Hot Sp.Rd.
	• Lower Chena Dome Tr.Hld.					T	W		Tr					Fairbanks 49 Chena Hot Sp.Rd.
	• Upper Chena Dome Tr.Hld.					T	W		Tr					Fairbanks 50.5 Chena Hot Sp.Rd.
	• Angel Rocks Trailhead	1	T			Tr								Fairbanks 49 Chena Hot Sp.Rd.
46	Upper Chatanika River SRS	73	25	15		T	W			F				Fairbanks 39 Steese Highway
47	Lower Chatanika R. SRA	570												
	• Whitefish Campground	15	15							B	F			Fairbanks 11 Elliott Highway
	• Olmes Pond	50	15			T	W			F				Fairbanks 10.5 Elliott Highway

Mat-Su/Valdez

MATANUSKA-SUSITNA / VALDEZ / COPPER RIVER AREA OFFICE
11C32 Box 6706 Wasilla AK 99687 (907) 745-3975

48	Denali SP	324,240												
	• Little Coal Creek Trailhead					T			Tr					Trapper Cr. 163.9 Parks Hwy.
	• AK Veteran's Memorial													Trapper Cr. 147.1 Parks Hwy.
	• Byers Lake Campground	66	15	15		T			Tr	B	F			Trapper Cr. 147 Parks Hwy.
	• Upper Troublesome Cr. Tr.Hld.					T			Tr					Trapper Cr. 137.6 Parks Hwy.
	• Lower Troublesome Cr. Tr.Hld.	20	15	10		T	S	Tr		F				Trapper Cr. 137.2 Parks Hwy.
	• Denali Viewpoint South													Trapper Cr. 135.2 Parks Hwy.
49	Montana Creek SRS	82	89	15	28					F				Talkeetna 97.6 Parks Hwy.
50	Willow Creek SRA	3,583				T	W			F				Willow 70 Parks Hwy.
	• Deception Creek Cpgrd.	7	15							F				Willow 48 Hatcher Pass Road.
51	Nancy Lake SRA	22,685												Willow 67.2 Parks Hwy.
	• Winter Trailhead								Tr					Willow 1.8 Nancy Lk. Pkwy.
	• Tullik Nature Trail					T			Tr					Willow 3.5 Nancy Lk. Pkwy.
	• Canoe System Trailhead	6	T			Tr				F				Willow 4.8 Nancy Lk. Pkwy.
	• South Rolly Lake Cpgrd.	98	15	20		T	W	S	Tr	B	F			Willow 6.5 Nancy Lk. Pkwy.
52	Nancy Lake SRS	36	30	15	30	W				B	F			Willow 66.5 Parks Hwy.
53	Rocky Lake SRS	48	10	7		T	W			B	F			Big Lake 3.5 Big Lake Road
54	Big Lake North SRS	19	60	7						B	F			Big Lake 5 N. Big Lake Road
55	Big Lake South SRS	16	20	7	10	W				B	F			Big Lake 5.2 S. Big Lake Road
57	Kepler-Bradley Lakes SRA	344												
	• Matanuska Lake													Palmer 36.4 Glenn Hwy.
	• Canoe Lake								Tr	F				Palmer 38.0 Glenn Hwy.
	• Irene Lake								Tr	F				Palmer 38.0 Glenn Hwy.
	• Long Lake								Tr	F				Palmer 38.0 Glenn Hwy.
58	Finger Lake SRS	47	41	7	10	T	W		Tr	B	F			Palmer Bogard Road
59	Wolf Lake SRS	23	4	7	4					F				Palmer 2.5 Engstrom Dr.
60	Independence Mine SHIP	761				W								Palmer 18 Hatcher Pass Rd
61	Summit Lake SRS	360							Tr					Palmer 20 Hatcher Pass Rd.
62	Moose Creek SRS	40	12	7	4	W			Tr	F				Palmer 54.4 Glenn Hwy.
63	King Mountain SRS	20	22	15	2	T	W	S						Palmer 76 Glenn Hwy.
64	Bonnie Lake SRS	129	8	15		T				B	F			Palmer 83.3 Glenn Hwy.
65	Long Lake SRS	480	9	15		T	W			B	F			Palmer 85.3 Glenn Hwy.
66	Matanuska Glacier SRS	229	12	15					Tr					Palmer 101 Glenn Hwy.

COPPER RIVER AREA OFFICE (See Mat-Su/Copper Basin address) Glennallen Office (907) 822-5536

67	Little Nelchina SRS	22	11	15		T			Tr	B	F			Glennallen 137.4 Glenn Hwy.
68	Lake Louise SRA	90	36	15		W				B	F			Glennallen 160 Glenn Hwy.
70	Dry Creek SRS	372	58	15	4	T	S	Tr		F				Glennallen 117.5 Richardson Hwy.
71	Porcupine Creek SRS	240	12	15					Tr					Tok 64 Tok Cut-off
72	Liberty Falls SRS	10	8	4		T			Tr					Chitina 23.5 Edgerton Hwy.
73	Squirrel Creek SRS	350	14	15		T	W			F				Copper Ctr. 79.5 Richardson Hwy.
74	Little Tonsina SRS	103	8	15		T	W			F				Copper Ctr. 65 Richardson Hwy.
75	Worthington Glacier SRS	113							Tr					Valdez 28.7 Richardson Hwy.
76	Blueberry Lake SRS	192	15	15					Tr	F				Valdez 23 Richardson Hwy.

Please help protect our parks



Mountain goat

RESERVATIONS are not required for any park facilities except rental cabins. Permits are required for large groups or commercial activities.

PETS must be on leashes at developed facilities, such as campgrounds and picnic areas, and under control in other areas at all times.

LITTER is an eyesore and a disappointment to park visitors. All refuse should be removed or placed in litter containers provided. In the backcountry, please pack out what you pack in and leave your campsite as you found it. Practice "no trace" camping.

MOTOR VEHICLES are generally restricted to roads and parking lots. For information on specific areas open to off-road vehicles, contact a park office.

HORSEBACK RIDING is allowed in designated areas of park units. Call a park office for information on specific areas.

FISHING & HUNTING regulations can be obtained from the State Dept. of Fish and Game. Check campground bulletin boards or call a park office for current information.

DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS Check with park office for area closures and for 1/4 or 1/2 mile restrictions near developed facilities. Target shooting is prohibited.

FIRES must be confined to designated sites. Portable stoves should be used in the backcountry.

FIREWORKS are strictly prohibited.

WILDFLOWERS, trees, ferns and grasses are found in abundance in Alaska's parks. Enjoy them, but please don't pick wildflowers or peel bark from trees. Leave the beauty for the next person to appreciate.



shaded area enlarged below

* Camp Sites:

Most campsites accommodate RVs up to 35 ft. in length.

Electrical hook-ups are not available.

indicate available handicap accessible facilities.

- ♣ = Sanitary dump station
- SP = State Park
- SRS = State Recreation Site
- SRA = State Recreation Area
- SHIP = State Historical Park
- SHS = State Historic Site
- ST = State Trail
- WP = Wilderness Park
- SMP = State Marine Park
- P = Preserve

Kuskokwim

Dillingham

Kodiak

GULF

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

This agency receives Federal funds from the National Park Service. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discriminatory practices in Federally Assisted Programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, or age.



HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

SUBJECT OF MEETING:

Department of Natural Resources
Overview

DATE: January 18, 1993

PLACE: Capitol, Room 124

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?		WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
<i>Glenn A. Oehl</i>	<i>DNR</i>	<i>400 Willoughby</i>	<i>99801</i>	<i>465-2400</i>	<i>7</i>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> N	<i>Overview of Dept.</i>
						<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> N	
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