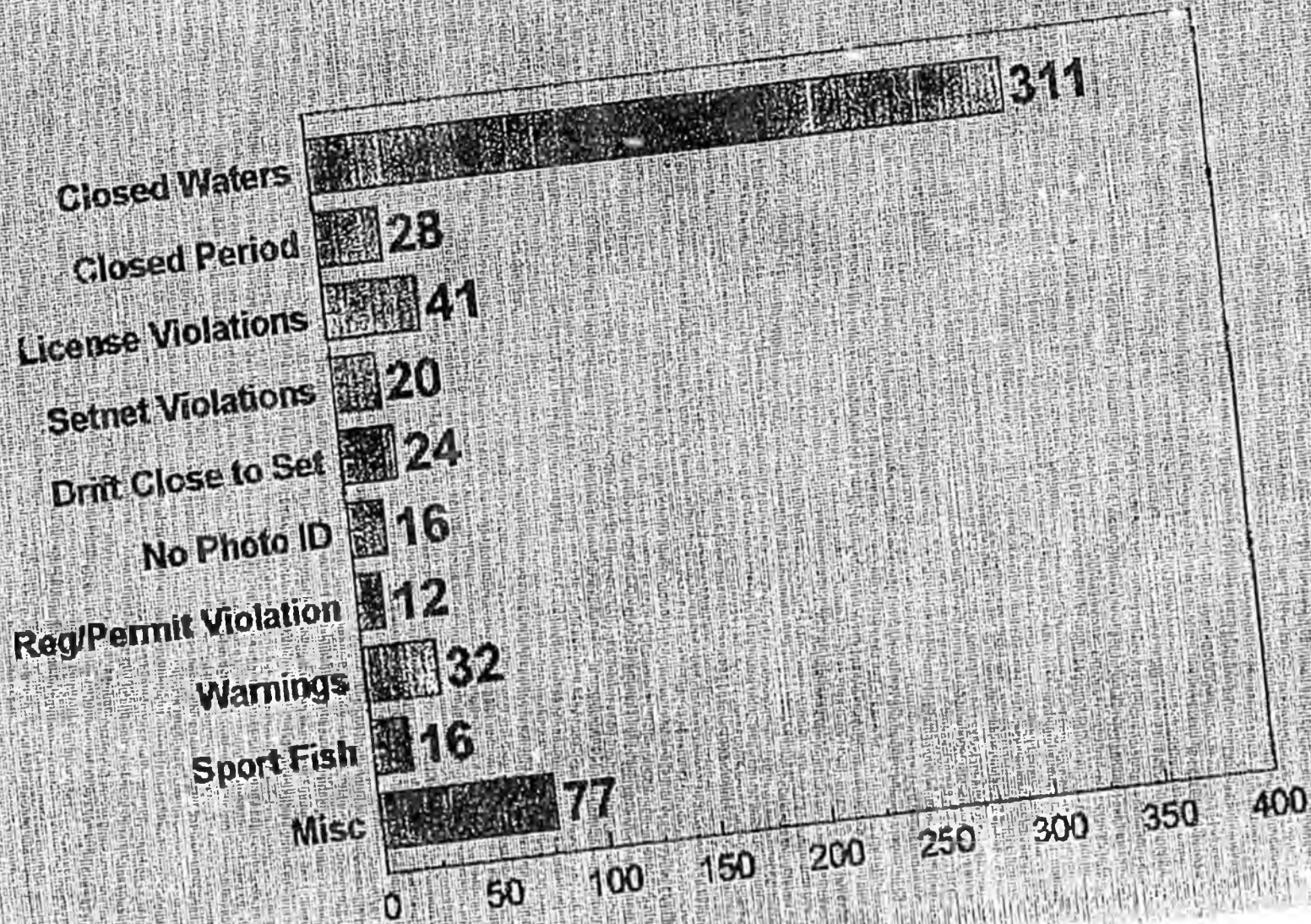


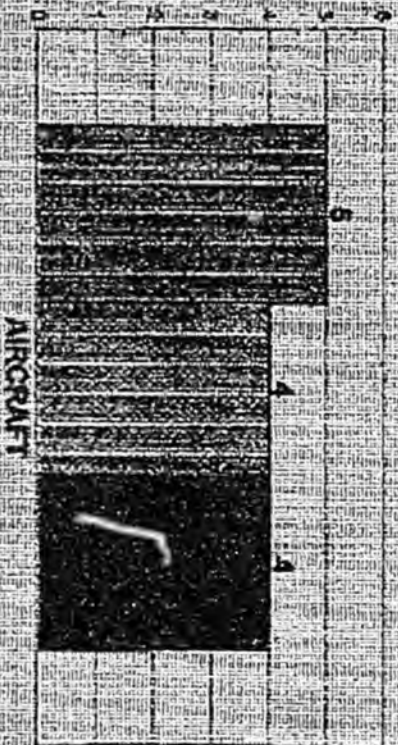
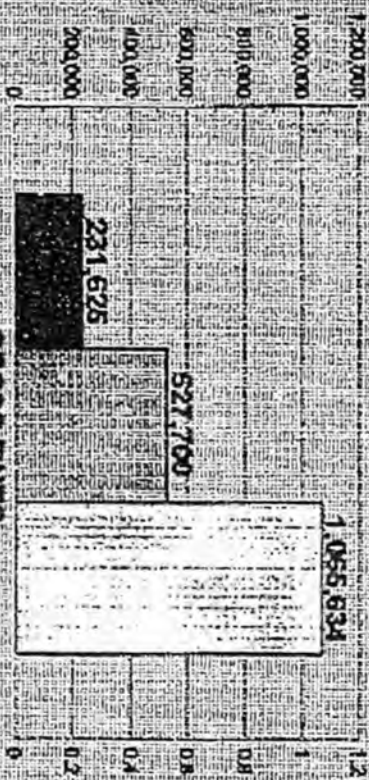
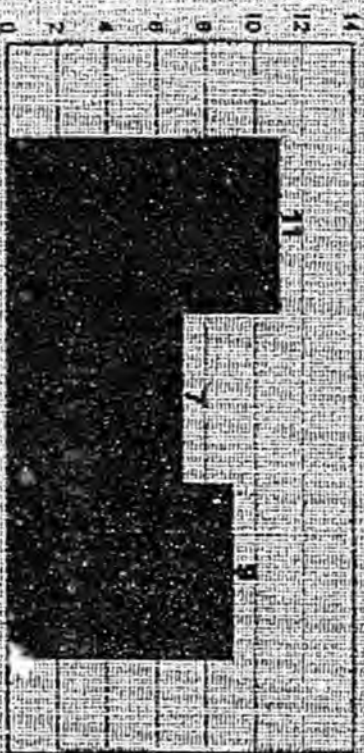
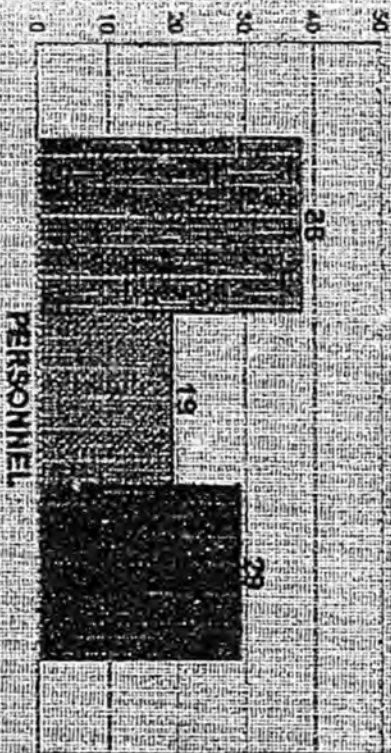
ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1993-1994 8672

8442 SENATE RESOURCES

1993 Distribution of Case Load



1991 - 92 - 93 COMPARISONS



1991 1992 1993

1991 1992 1993

1991 1992 1993

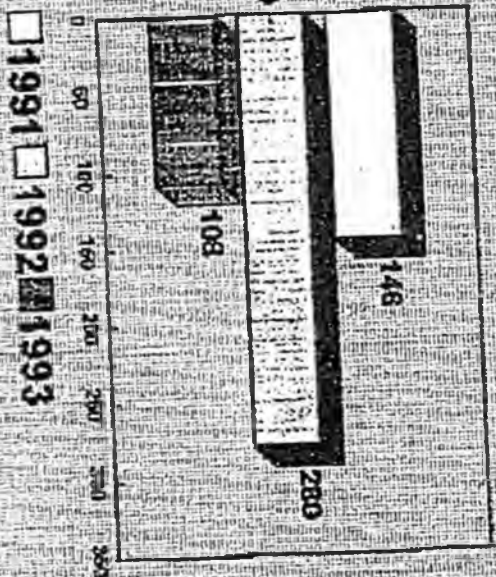
1991 1992 1993

1991 - 92 - 93 COMPARISONS

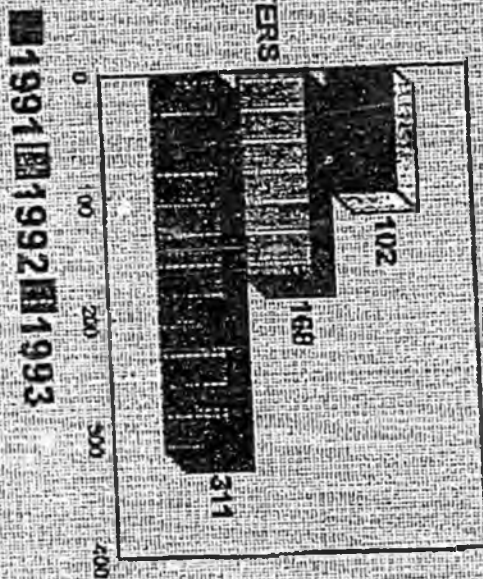
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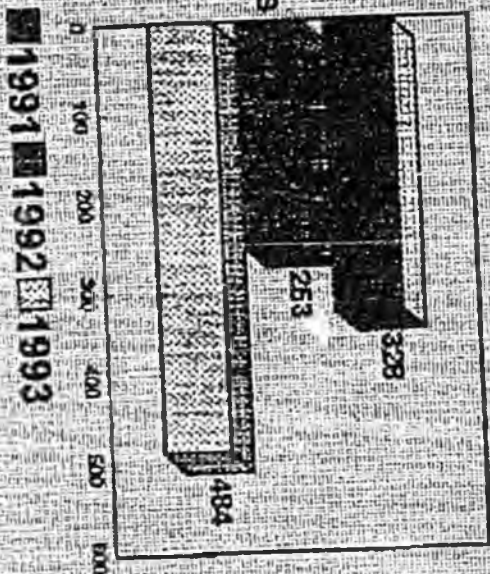
NETS SEIZED



CLOSED WATERS



TOTAL CASES



SB

322

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

400 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1796
PHONE: (907) 465-2400
FAX: (907) 465-3886

February 18, 1994

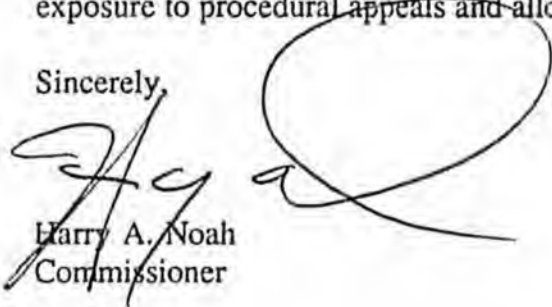
The Honorable Mike Miller, Chairman
Senate Resources Committee
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 423
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Senator Miller:

The Department of Natural Resources supports SB 322, an Act entitled "An Act Repealing the Limitation on Delays Imposed on Oil and Gas Lease Sales Under the Alaska Land Act." The purpose of this legislation is to amend AS 38.05.180(c), to remove the requirement that the department conduct a competitive oil and gas lease sale within 90 days of the quarter in which the sale is originally scheduled in the department's Five-Year Leasing Schedule.

We support this change because it will allow the department greater flexibility to delay sales, if there are valid reasons for doing so, without running the risk of having to reschedule the sale for a minimum of two full calendar years. This added flexibility should reduce the program's exposure to procedural appeals and allow greater time for public participation as the need arises.

Sincerely,



Harry A. Noah
Commissioner

HAN/sf

enc.

cc: James Eason, Director
Division of Oil & Gas

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB322

Revision Date: Original Dept Affected: Natural Resources
 Title: "An Act repealing the limitation on delays imposed BRU: Resource Development
on oil and gas lease sales under the Alaska Land Act." Component: Oil & Gas Development
 Sponsor: Senate Resources Committee
 Requestor: Senate Resources Committee Component Serial No. 439

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY94) cost: \$ None

POSITIONS

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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This change will have no fiscal impact on the Department of Natural Resources

Prepared by: Jerry Gallagher, Legislative Liaison Phone: 465-2400
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 17-Feb-94
 Approved by Commissioner: Harry A. Noah Date: 17-Feb-94
 Agency: Natural Resources

PREPARER TO PROVIDE ALL DISTRIBUTION COPIES TO GOVERNOR'S LEGISLATIVE OFFICE

SB

325

SPONSOR STATEMENT FOR SENATE BILL 325

An Act relating to taking of antlerless moose

Senate Bill 325 was introduced by request to repeal AS 16.05.780 relating to prohibitions on the taking of antlerless moose.

State statute prohibits the taking of antlerless moose except that antlerless moose may be taken only under regulations adopted by the Board of Game. Each year the Board of Game must reauthorize hunts for antlerless moose in every game management unit where the hunt may take place. Prior to allowing for the taking of antlerless moose in a specific year, ADF&G must recommend the season in specified game management units or subunits or a portion of a unit or subunit be opened that year, based on biological evidence.

Before the Board may act on the taking of antlerless moose in a specific area, a majority of active local advisory committees for that unit or subunit must have recommended an opening for that year. A majority of the members of each of the committees must have voted in the affirmative. Proposals must then be submitted every year in order for the BOG to authorize an antlerless moose hunt. If an advisory committee does not meet and does not vote on such a hunt, they are out of luck until the following year.

There was a specific problem at the last Board of Game meeting dealing with antlerless moose when several advisory committees did not meet, so the board members could not concur with the continuation of the hunt. As a result the Department of Fish and Game had to cancel the cow moose hunt.

SB 325 would repeal the statutory requirement that every antlerless moose hunt be reviewed by the Board of Game every year. With passage of this legislation, advisory committees would still be allowed to make recommendations to the Board of Game regarding these hunts, working through the regulatory process every two years. In the meantime, if there is a specific biological problem, it can be addressed by the advisory committee or the Department of Fish and Game. The department also still has Emergency Order authority if it appears any of the resources is facing a biological problem.

Repeal of the statute would leave the regulation of antlerless moose hunts in the hands of the Board of Game. It would also provide a saving of resources in terms of time and funds spent on reauthorizing these hunts every year.

Unit 1(D)

Oct. 1-Oct. 15
(Subsistence hunt only)

No open season

1 bull with spike-fork antlers or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on one side by Tier II subsistence hunting permit only; up to 200 permits may be issued

PROBLEM: This status quo proposal is necessary to accommodate cow moose hunting in Berners Bay. The strategic moose management plan for Berners Bay calls for a post-hunt moose population of 90 moose. Fall 1992 surveys enumerated 83 moose, indicating that as many as 150 moose may be present in the hunt area. The bull to cow ratio (23:100) from that survey indicated that the cow segment of the population can and should be harvested to curtail population growth. The calf to cow ratio in that survey was 13:100, lower than the 25:100 called for in the plan. All hunters (eight bulls and seven cows) were successful in the 1993 hunt. The moose plan calls for 30 hunter-days and 10 hunters; fall of 1993 saw 15 hunters expend 36 hunter days, thus exceeding these objectives.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? The population will continue to grow and could exceed carrying capacity of the habitat. The harvest of moose in Berners Bay will be restricted to bulls.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Hunters will have more opportunity to hunt moose. The moose population will benefit from either-sex harvests that will balance the herd.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED: None.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-94-G-144)

PROPOSAL 35 - 5 AAC 85.045(4). HUNTING SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS FOR MOOSE. Reauthorizes antlerless moose season in Unit 6(A), west of Suckling Hills.

Units and Bag Limits	Resident Open Season (Subsistence and General Hunts)	Nonresident Open Season
Unit 6(A), that portion west of Suckling Hills	Sept. 1-Oct. 5 (General hunt only)	Sept. 1-Oct. 5

1 moose by permit only; up to 30 antlered moose may be taken

by registration permit only
and up to 30 drawing permits
will be issued for antlerless
moose

PROBLEM: Antlerless moose seasons must be reauthorized annually. Continuation of an antlerless season is recommended to promote population stability. The desirable post-hunt population is 250-350. A census during December 1992 estimated 295 moose, with 36 calves (12%). Reported harvest during fall 1993 was 21 antlered and 5 antlerless moose. Prior to 1992, we felt the moose population was too high in relation to the amount of food available. Estimates of total numbers ranged up to 480. Either sex harvests of 55, 89 and 80 during 1990-92 were encouraged to reduce the population to its current size. Maintaining numbers within the desirable range will likely require continued harvest of antlerless moose.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Hunting opportunity will be lost. Desired winter population size may be exceeded, resulting in damage to the winter range.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Individuals who hunt antlerless moose in Unit 6(A), west of Suckling Hills.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? People who are opposed to antlerless moose hunting.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? None.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-94-G-112)

PROPOSAL 36 - 5 AAC 85.045(4). HUNTING SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS FOR MOOSE. Reauthorizes and shortens the antlerless moose season in the remainder of Unit 6(A).

	Resident Open Season (Subsistence and General Hunts)	Ncnresident Open Season
Units and Bag Limits		
Remainder of Unit 6(A)	Sept. 1-Dec. 31 (General Hunt only)	Sept. 1-Dec. 31

1 moose; however, antlerless
moose may be taken only from
Nov. 15-Dec. 31

PROBLEM: Antlerless moose seasons must be reauthorized annually. A shortened antlerless season for 1994 is recommended. Over the past 3 years, harvest reduced the population to a desired post-hunt level of 300-400. Antlerless take should continue, but at a reduced level.

to help stabilize numbers. A census during January 1993 indicated a population of 416 moose, with 32 calves (8%). Post-hunt population in 1993 was probably 380. Estimates of total numbers prior to 1993 ranged up to 515. Reported harvest of antlered and antlerless moose during 1990-1993 was 25 and 8, 35 and 16, and 40 and 24 (preliminary).

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IS NOTHING IS DONE? The population will not stabilize at the desired level, and hunting opportunity will be lost.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? People who favor stabilizing the population to provide maximum hunting opportunity.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? Individuals who are opposed to antlerless moose hunting.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? Closure of the antlerless season.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-94-G-111)

PROPOSAL 37 - 5 AAC 85.045(4). HUNTING SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS FOR MOOSE.
Reauthorizes the antlerless moose season in Unit 6(B).

Units and Bag Limits	Resident Open Season (Subsistence and General Hunts)	Nonresident Open Season
Unit 6(B) 1 moose by permit only; up to 30 antlered moose may be taken by registration permit only and up to 30 drawing permits will be issued for antlerless moose.	Aug. 27-Sept. 30 (General hunt only)	No open season

PROBLEM: Antlerless moose seasons must be reauthorized annually. Continuation of an antlerless season is recommended to promote population stability. The desirable post-hunt population is 300-400. Censuses during January and December 1992 estimated 311 and 327 moose, with 51 (16%) and 57 (17%) calves. Reported harvest of antlered and antlerless moose during 1992-93 was 28 and 13, and 27 and 16. Minimum bull/cow ratio during December 1992 was likely 19:100.

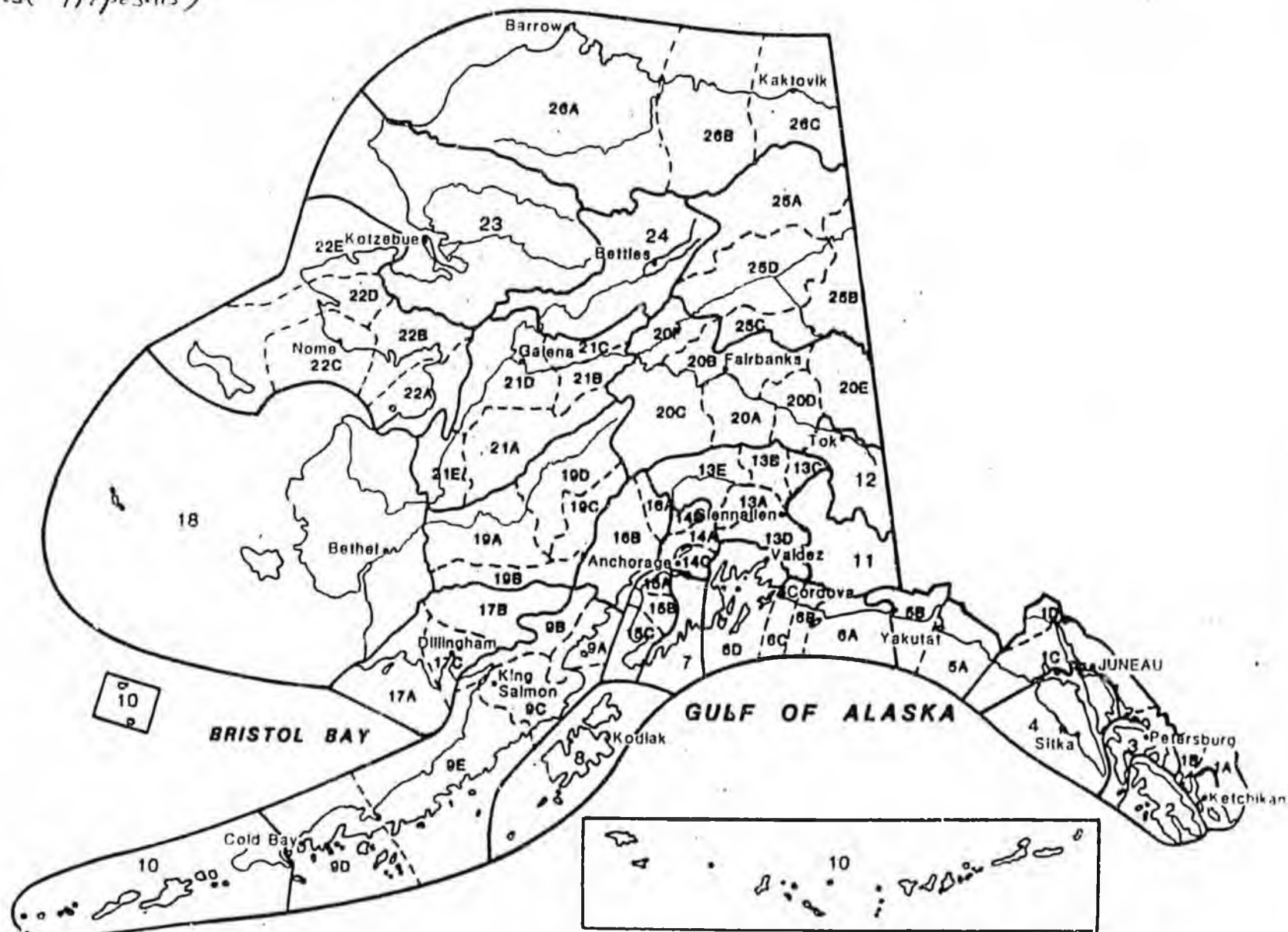
WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Hunting opportunity will be lost. Desired winter population size may be exceeded, resulting in damage to the winter range.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Individuals who hunt antlerless moose in Unit 6(B).

Alaska's Game Management Units

Spring 94 BCG meeting
(Antelopeless Moose Proposals)

6A	14A
6B	16B
6C	19A
7	19D
9C	21D
13A	21E
13B	22A
13C	22B
13D	22D
13E	22E
14A	23
14B	24
14C	26A



SB

339

WALTER J. HICKEL
GOVERNOR



P. O. Box 110001
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001
(907) 465-3500

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

February 25, 1994

339

The Honorable Rick Halford
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Mr. President:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill making amendments to the Alaska Land Act, also referred to as Title 38.05. The bill also makes other amendments to the same title.

The Alaska Land Act dictates how the Department of Natural Resources manages state land. Since 1959, this set of statutes has been added to and amended so that it now exceeds 180 pages in length. This past summer, I asked Commissioner Noah to review the Alaska Land Act to recommend changes that would bring greater efficiency to the management of state lands without sacrificing public involvement in land use decisions. This legislation is the result of that effort.

This legislation will result in increased delivery of state government services to the citizens of Alaska at no additional costs. It will streamline procedures for mining and land actions, clarify definitions for agriculture, allow greater flexibility for managing our forests, provide for exchange of native allotments located within state park units, and make other changes necessary for cost effective and sound land management.

This legislation is not intended to be a comprehensive overhaul of the Alaska Land Act, but rather the first step in a process that will continue to review the requirements of law, the needs of Alaskans, and the cost effective operation of government. I look forward to working with you to assure your prompt consideration and passage of this bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Walter J. Hickel".

Walter J. Hickel
Governor

GOVERNOR'S TRANSMITTAL LETTER

Date: March 1, 1994

Prepared By: Department of Natural Resources

Contact: Jerry Gallagher 465-2400

Neil Johannsen 762-2600

Senate Bill 339 and House Bill 515 relate to the management of state land and resources and to certain remote parcel and homestead entry land purchase contracts and patents. The bill amends or repeals provisions in AS 38 to simplify and clarify them, and to provide greater efficiency in the management of state land and resources.

Sections 1 through 7 of the bill would amend AS 38.04.020 to delete the land disposal bank for potential state land sales, recast the land bank as a land disposal program, revise planning and classification requirements, and make appropriation requests for land disposals discretionary by the commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Currently, existing AS 38.04.020 requires the land bank to have at least 500,000 acres classified and available for disposal into private ownership. That statute also requires an annual report on the status of the land bank and mandates that the commissioner annually submit an appropriation request to the legislature to administer surveys and disposals of land. The land bank system is outdated because regional land use plans have now classified over 2,000,000 acres of state land for disposal. Section 35 of the bill repeals existing AS 38.04.020(c),

(f), (j), and (k), the requirements of which have become unnecessary due to the amount of land now classified for disposal. Section 8 of the bill makes a conforming amendment to AS 38.04.021(b) (1).

Sections 9 and 10 of the bill amend existing AS 38.04.030 and AS 38.04.035 to simplify the methods that DNR can use to design state land disposals. Section 9 amends existing AS 38.04.030 by authorizing DNR to develop additional disposal programs by regulation. A program established by regulation would have to provide for competitive disposal at no less than fair market value, but would not necessarily have to conform to existing programs in AS 38.

Section 10 amends AS 38.04.035 by making a fair market value return to the state mandatory, rather than discretionary, when state land is conveyed to private parties, unless a conveyance for less than fair market value is specifically authorized by statute or regulation.

Section 11 of the bill amends existing AS 38.05.035(b) (9) to allow DNR to reconvey substitute land for state land that is subject to a pending Native allotment application. This amendment is designed to give DNR the ability to relocate Native allotment claims from state parks and recreation areas to less sensitive areas. Existing AS 38.05.035(b) (9) only allows the reconveyance of land wrongfully

conveyed by the federal government to the state, such as land subject to Native use and occupancy predating state selection. The amendment is intended to allow DNR to take advantage of a 1992 amendment to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), 43 U.S.C. 1617(c), which authorizes the relocation of pending Native allotment claims to substitute state land with the commissioner of DNR's concurrence.

Sections 13 and 14 of the bill delete from existing AS 38.05.055 and AS 38.05.057(a) the requirement that a purchaser appear in person at a lottery or auction for state land. In Chambers v. State, No. 3AN-88-4634 CI (1989), that requirement was held to violate the equal protection clause of the Constitution of Alaska because it discriminates between local and non-local residents. Section 12 of the bill amends existing AS 38.05.050 to remove the requirement that the lottery or auction be held in a community near the land to be disposed. Such a decision would, instead, be discretionary. Section 35 of the bill repeals existing AS 38.05.057(g) and AS 38.05.057(j), which are premised on the existing requirements in AS 38.05.050, AS 38.05.055, and AS 38.05.057(a) that are being deleted. Section 32 of the bill amends AS 38.09.010(g) to remove language related to personal appearance at a lottery and local site for a lottery.

In addition, sec. 14 of the bill deletes a provision of AS 38.05.057(a) that requires the commissioner of DNR to consult

with the municipal assessor before determining the purchase price for state land located in that municipality. Because the appraisal required by existing AS 38.05.840 gives the commissioner an accurate valuation, the consultation requirement is unnecessary.

Section 15 of the bill repeals and reenacts AS 38.05.069(e) (2). Existing AS 38.04.069(e) (2) defines "approximate vicinity," a term that is not used elsewhere in existing AS 38.05.069, the agricultural preference right statute. The bill would replace "approximate vicinity" with a definition of "adjacent," a term that is used elsewhere in that statute.

Changes made by secs. 16 through 18 and sec. 35 of the bill eliminate special procedures for leasing setnet and aquatic farming sites contained in existing AS 38.05.082, 38.05.083, and 38.05.856. Sections 29 and 35 revise the public notice requirements of existing AS 38.05.945 accordingly, by repealing AS 38.05.945(a) (5) and (6) and amending AS 38.05.945(d). Section 16 amends existing AS 38.05.082(b), which requires DNR to award set net leases between two or more competing applicants on the basis of a complex analysis of the "most qualified applicant." This procedure is highly dependent on DNR's ability to make factual determinations as to each applicant's tenure in the fishery, present ability to utilize the location to its maximum potential, and "other factors relevant to the equitable assignment of the disputed area." The amendment would replace this procedure with the options of either a public

auction under AS 38.05.075(a) or, if only one application is received and the value of the lease is \$5,000 a year or less, a negotiated lease under AS 38.05.070(b). In secs. 3 and 5, ch. 27, SLA 1991, the legislature amended AS 38.05.082(b), effective January 1, 1997, regarding language that refers to DNR land use plans. Section 34 of the attached bill clarifies that the changes in the bill regarding new procedures for determining the qualifications of setnet lease applicants, contained in sec. 16 of the bill, do not affect the changes made to AS 38.05.082(b) by secs. 3 and 5, ch. 27, SLA 1991.

In sec. 18 of the bill, AS 38.05.083 is repealed and reenacted to set out aquatic farm and hatchery site leasing procedures. In the repeal and reenactment, many of the existing permit provisions in AS 38.05.856 are moved to AS 38.05.083 as leasing provisions. AS 38.05.856 is repealed by sec. 35 of the bill. Section 35 of the bill also repeals existing AS 38.05.855, which requires DNR to identify and propose sites for aquatic farms and hatcheries, and AS 38.05.946(b), which requires DNR to hold public hearings on those proposed sites. The purpose of these changes is to bring the leasing of setnet and aquatic farming sites into conformity with the procedures governing other state land uses. Section 36 of the bill makes clear that the changes made to existing AS 38.05.083 and 38.05.856 by secs. 18 and 34 of the bill do not impair the legal rights of a person who holds a permit under those statutes.

Section 19 of the bill repeals and reenacts AS 38.05.090 to make a lessee of state land responsible for returning a former leasehold to a marketable condition. The amendment would also provide for the automatic vesting of title in the state of any personal property, buildings, or fixtures that are not removed by the lessee within a specified time. Under the existing statute, a lessee who leaves buildings or personal property on state land when a lease expires is not subject to any penalty and is not responsible for the costs of restoring the property to a condition suitable for subsequent leasing. The changes made by sec. 19 would address this statutory deficiency.

Sections 20 and 21 of the bill give the commissioner of DNR new authority regarding the sale of state timber. A new statute, AS 38.05.117, would permit the commissioner of DNR, after making a best interests determination, to sell timber that will quickly lose substantial economic value or perpetuate insect or disease epidemics unless salvaged. Cases of damage due to insects, disease, or fire, or when the land is to be cleared of timber and converted to some nonforest use, often fall outside of the normal five-year sale schedule mandated by AS 38.05.113 and the limitations on sales set out in AS 38.05.115. This new section providing for salvage sales would exempt those sales from the limitations of AS 38.05.113 and, in certain circumstances, from the limitations of AS 38.05.115. The amendment made by sec. 21 of the bill would permit the commissioner of DNR to negotiate timber sales

in certain areas if the commissioner finds that the specified circumstances "will exist" within two years, and adds, as a circumstance: "that timber will lose substantial economic value due to insects, disease, fire, or land use conversion."

Section 22 of the bill amends existing AS 38.05.180(c) to remove restrictions on DNR's ability to delay an oil and gas lease sale for more than 90 days after the sale's scheduled date in the five-year oil and gas leasing schedule submitted annually to the legislature. Under the existing statute, an oil and gas lease sale may be delayed only for a maximum of 90 days after the last day of the calendar quarter for which the sale was scheduled. After that time, the sale must be delayed until the sale has again appeared in the annual five-year leasing schedules submitted to the legislature for two calendar years. Although the purpose of the 90-day restriction was to prevent arbitrary delays in lease sales, that has not been shown to be a problem. The Department of Natural Resources has concerns that administrative appeals and court challenges to lease sales might cause the 90-day limit to be exceeded. Also, DNR might wish to extend the comment period for a lease sale beyond 90 days to facilitate unique needs of residents in the area. For instance, the comment period might otherwise occur during peak subsistence hunting or fishing seasons. The amendment would delete the 90-day restriction to accommodate unavoidable delays, while still allowing for timely scheduling of lease sales. Timely scheduling of future sales is important in

encouraging development.

Section 23 of the bill amends existing AS 38.05.185(a) to eliminate overly broad provisions allowing land to be closed to mining. The existing statute allows DNR to determine which state land should be closed to mining or mineral entry. The commissioner of DNR must first find that mining would be incompatible with significant surface uses of the land. Although not defined in AS 38.05, the term "mining" generally refers to the activities and operations involved in extracting, processing, and marketing minerals. "Mining" presupposes the existence of valid mining rights under mining claims or leases. Existing AS 38.05.185(a) is overly broad because it allows land to be closed to mining without provision for valid existing mining rights. The existing statute could be viewed as effecting a "taking" of valid mining rights, since it authorizes a mineral closure without requiring an eminent domain action or providing for compensation; it may therefore run afoul of AS 37.05.170 and art. IX, sec. 13, of the Alaska Constitution. The amendment would provide that land may be closed to location under AS 38.05.185 - 38.05.275, which would prevent the acquisition of new mining rights, thus avoiding these potential pitfalls.

Section 24 amends existing AS 38.05.190(a) to clarify the qualifications for mining claim ownership by aliens and foreign corporations. Under the existing statute, an alien at least 18 years old from a country that grants "like privileges" to United

States citizens may acquire or hold exploration and mining rights. A corporation in which more than 50 percent of the stock is owned or controlled by aliens whose country does not grant reciprocal rights to United States citizens may not acquire or hold exploration and mining rights. However, determinations of which countries grant "like privileges" to United States citizens have never been made or enforced in any consistent manner due to the number and complexity of mining laws worldwide. The federal mining laws, upon which Alaska laws were initially based, allow an alien to form a domestic corporation that would be qualified to obtain mining rights, without inquiry into "like privileges." The Alaska laws governing the acquisition and holding of oil and gas rights also do not inquire into "like privileges." Amending AS 38.05.190(a) to delete these requirements would be consistent with modern business practices, similar federal laws, and state laws affecting other types of mineral rights.

The bill makes several changes regarding mining operations. Section 35 of the bill repeals AS 38.05.207 in its entirety. That statute requires a production license for every mining operation. This provision was added in 1982 in an effort to resolve issues arising under sec. 6(i) of the Alaska Statehood Act. In Trustees for Alaska v. State, 736 P.2d 324 (Alaska 1987), AS 38.05.207 was held not to satisfy the Statehood Act provision and the existing rent and royalty measures in AS 38.05.211 and AS 38.05.212 subsequently were enacted. The production license requirement in

AS 38.05.207 is thus outmoded and serves no public purpose at this time.

Section 25 of the bill would repeal and reenact AS 38.05.211(d) to simplify the adjustments to be made in the annual rental amounts due on mining claims and leases. The existing statute requires the rental amounts to be adjusted every 10 years based on changes in the consumer price index for Anchorage. This statutory adjustment would most likely result in odd rental amounts that would make calculating, accounting, and collection more difficult. Additionally, adjusting rental amounts only at 10-year intervals could result in large changes at one time. The repeal and reenactment would allow rent adjustments to be made whenever the change in the consumer price index for all urban consumers in the Anchorage area equals or exceeds \$5, and would restrict the change to multiples of \$5. Both DNR and the mining claim or lease owners would appear to be better served if changes can be made more often, and in smaller increments than at cumulative 10-year intervals. The amendment also more clearly identifies the consumer price index on which changes are to be based.

Section 26 of the bill amends AS 38.05.255 to provide a more workable surface use authorization for mine millsites. The existing statute requires a millsite permit for millsites and tailings disposal. Millsites and tailings disposal sites involve large, long-term structures such as mills, dams, and tailing

impoundments, often constructed or installed at considerable expense. However, the term "permit" traditionally refers to an authorization to use land for a limited purpose, with the authorization revocable at the will of the grantor of the permit. A permit does not accommodate the realistic needs of a mining project, which requires long-term surface occupancy and some certainty of continuance if the authorization is maintained in good standing. A prudent operator would obviously be reluctant to invest the large amounts of capital and time necessary for a major mining project if the millsite authorization could be revoked without cause at any time. The amendment substitutes "lease" for "permit" in AS 38.05.255 and provides other conforming changes relating to that change of term. A lease provides for use of the land for a definite period of time if the leasehold is maintained in good standing. A lease generally requires good cause and notice for cancellation. The amendment exempts millsite leases from the requirements of AS 38.05.070 - 38.05.105, which govern leases not for the extraction of natural resources. Those statutes require competitive bidding as the disposal method. A millsite lease, however, should not be competitively bid since there will almost always be only one party, the mine operator, applying for a particular tract for a millsite lease, and the characteristics of each mine probably will not generate more than one or two acceptable millsite tracts for disposal. Instead, the bill requires the commissioner of DNR to adopt regulations establishing appropriate procedures and annual rent amounts for millsite leases.

Section 27 of the bill amends existing AS 38.05.265 to eliminate the failure to file a lease application within a prescribed period of time as grounds for abandonment of a mining claim. In areas open to mining only under lease, a person who locates a mining claim first must record the certificate of location with DNR under AS 38.05.205(a). DNR then issues a public notice of the proposed mining lease and mails a lease application to the locator. The locator of the mining claim is required to return the lease application within 90 days after receipt of it. Under existing AS 38.05.265, if a lease applicant fails to file the application within 90 days after receipt, the mining claims included within the proposed lease area are abandoned. The 90-day deadline for return of the lease application appears to be for the purpose of issuing a lease timely after the required public notice, so that the notice is not "wasteful" when the lease is finally issued. However, if the application is not timely filed, the notice period could be repeated without the severe penalty of loss of the mining applicant's leasehold property rights. Under this bill, an applicant would still be prohibited from mining the claims, except for testing or sampling purposes, until a lease is issued and other filing requirements are met.

Section 28 of the bill amends AS 38.05.850(a) to clarify that the use of "limited term" permits is allowable to authorize certain uses of limited term.

THE
FOLLOWING
DOCUMENTS
ARE
POOR
ORIGINAL
COPIES

Sections 30, 31, and 33 of the bill amend existing AS 38.08.030, 38.08.040, and AS 38.09.030, respectively, to increase fees for the use of homesites and homesteads before patent, to defray DNR's administrative costs. Existing AS 38.08.030(b) sets a maximum \$10 application fee for the use of a homesite. Existing AS 38.08.030(a) limits the application fee for homesteads to \$5 per acre. These minimal fees presently paid by permittees for the use of state land do not even cover DNR's administrative costs. This proposal would amend AS 38.08.030(b) by increasing the fee for new homesite applications to the maximum of \$25 set out in AS 38.08.030(d), and would amend AS 38.08.040(a) to establish a \$100 annual fee to receive and hold a homesite permit before patent. AS 38.09.030(a) would be amended to increase the application fee for homesteads to \$20 per acre if the land is not classified as agricultural. The fee increases would apply only to new applications filed after the effective date of this bill. Section 32 of the bill makes clear that the new requirement in AS 38.08.040 for payment of an annual rental fee for a homesite entry permit does not apply to a person who was issued a permit under the statute's existing guarantee that the \$10 "application fee is the sole rent chargeable on the permit for its duration."

In addition, secs. 30 and 31 make amendments to clarify that homesite entry permits are issued under lottery procedures in AS 38.05.057(e), (f), and (h). Under DNR regulations, lottery procedures apply to issuance of the permits, but AS 38.05.057 and

AS 38.05 are not clear regarding the applicable procedures.

Section 35 of the bill would repeal existing AS 38.09.050(d) and (e), which prohibit the sale of homesteads for five years after the issuance of patent and the subdivision of homesteads for either five or ten years after patent, depending on whether the land was purchased under AS 38.09.090. Section 38 of the bill would prohibit DNR from including the conditions of former AS 38.05.078(d) (prohibiting sale or subdivision of the parcel for 10 years after purchase) in a remote parcel purchase contract issued after the effective date of this bill. This section also would allow the DNR to amend a remote parcel or homestead purchase contract or patent issued before the effective date of the bill if the holder of the contract or patent pays (1) the administrative costs of the amendment, and (2) the difference between the land's fair market value before and after the conditions on the land are removed. The latter requirement is proposed because the fair market value of remote parcel land and homestead entry land sold by the state under existing law has been reduced by 50 percent to account for the conditions in AS 38.05.078 and AS 38.09.050. Removal of the conditions under secs. 34 and 37 of the bill is designed to increase revenue from state land sales and to allow private landowners greater use of the land.

Section 39 of the bill, and its immediate effective date (sec. 39 of the bill), allow for timely adoption of regulations needed to

implement the changes made by the bill. Section 40 of the bill provides for an effective date of July 1, 1994 for the remainder of the bill.

In addition to the changes described above, numerous "housekeeping" amendments are contained in many sections of the bill.

FISCAL NOTE

No. 1

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

I Bill Version: SB 339
(S) Publish Date: 2-28-94

Revision Date: Original Dept Affected: Natural Resources
Title: "Title 38 Revision" BRU: ALL
Component: ALL
Sponsor: Governor
Requestor: _____ Component Serial No. ALL

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES (1004)*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY94) cost: \$ None

POSITIONS

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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Bill would lower administrative costs for Division of Land (deletes duplicative land bank, travel to hold lotteries at remote sites, special procedures for set net sites/aquatic farmsites, loopholes that let ex-lessees transfer site cleanup costs to state, enforcement of reconveyance restrictions on remote parcels/homesteads). It would increase revenue by ensuring fair market value for most state land sales and leases under AS 38.05.070-.105, and at least some rental payment to hold homesites/homestead entry permits.

*Revenue of \$100.0 depends on maintaining current level of staffing in FY95.

Prepared by: Jerry Gallagher, Legislative Liaison Phone: 465-2400
Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 1-Feb-94
Approved by Commissioner: Harry A. Noah Date: 1-Feb-94
Agency: Natural Resources

PREPARER TO PRO... LEGISLATIVE OFFICE

8-GS2023VK
Luckhaupt
4/6/94

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 339(RES)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

EIGHTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATE RULES COMMITTEE BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to the management and disposal of state land and resources;
2 relating to certain remote parcel and homestead entry land purchase contracts and
3 patents; and providing for an effective date."

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

5 * Section 1. AS 38.04.020(a) is amended to read:

6 (a) The state [COMMISSIONER SHALL ESTABLISH A] land disposal
7 program consists of [BANK CONTAINING] state land identified and classified
8 under adopted regional land use plans for disposal into private ownership.

9 * Sec. 2. AS 38.04.020(b) is amended to read:

10 (b) The state land disposal program [BANK] does not include
11 (1) land nominated for selection or selected by a municipality to satisfy
12 a general grant land entitlement under AS 29.65 or former AS 29.18.201 - 29.18.213;
13 (2) land retained in state ownership for multiple-use management;
14 (3) land where less than a fee simple title has been conveyed;

1 (4) land retained in state ownership under an enactment of the
2 legislature or by the governor or a state agency under authority of law.

3 * Sec. 3. AS 38.04.020(d) is repealed and reenacted to read:

4 (d) In the annual classification report required by AS 38.05.300(b), the
5 commissioner shall report to the legislature on the planned total acreage of land
6 classified as suitable for disposal under AS 38 for

7 (1) settlement purposes, including homestead, commercial, or industrial
8 disposal;

9 (2) agricultural disposal; and

10 (3) grazing leases.

11 * Sec. 4. AS 38.04.020(e) is repealed and reenacted to read:

12 (e) The commissioner may annually submit to the governor an appropriation
13 request for the entire amount of funding estimated to be necessary for each project
14 proposal to allow survey and disposal of land proposed to be offered for (1) homestead
15 staking under AS 38.09; (2) agricultural, commercial, industrial, or other uses under
16 AS 38.05.055 or 38.05.057; or (3) other subdivisions. Each project proposal shall
17 include the general location of the land and the estimated cost of preliminary feasibility
18 studies, engineering design work, right-of-way acquisition, and construction of access
19 roads and capital improvements required by municipal subdivision ordinance or
20 regulation of the platting authority or otherwise necessary to develop and market the
21 land.

22 * Sec. 5. AS 38.04.020(g) is amended to read:

23 (g) The [AFTER JULY 1 OF EACH YEAR, THE] commissioner shall direct
24 the expenditure of money appropriated for the disposal of land in response to requests
25 made under (e) [AND (f)] of this section for the following:

26 (1) Land designated as suitable for homestead disposal shall be
27 [CLASSIFIED AND] surveyed under this chapter and AS 38.05 and made available
28 for staking and lease under AS 38.09.

29 (2) Land designated as suitable for subdivision and homesite disposal
30 shall be surveyed, subdivided, [CLASSIFIED,] and disposed of under this chapter,
31 AS 38.05, and AS 38.08.

1 (3) Land designated agricultural, commercial, industrial, or suitable for
2 other disposal shall be sold under AS 38.05.055 or 38.05.057.

3 * Sec. 6. AS 38.04.020(h) is amended to read:

4 (h) Individual parcels disposed of in subdivisions intended for private
5 residential or recreational use may not exceed five acres unless the commissioner
6 determines that a larger size is necessary to comply with municipal ordinances; [,] to
7 permit the design of a viable subdivision because of topographical features, soil
8 conditions, on-site sewage disposal requirements, or water drainage or supply
9 considerations that are unique to the subdivision; to increase the return to the state
10 from the sale of the parcels; [,] to minimize adverse effect on wildlife, fishery, public
11 recreation, timber, or other significant resources in the area; [,] or to minimize adverse
12 effect on other residential uses in the area.

13 * Sec. 7. AS 38.04.020(i) is amended to read:

14 (i) Nothing in this section prevents the disposal of other land by the
15 commissioner in accordance with AS 38.05.055, 38.05.057, 38.05.070, the issuance of
16 remote cabin permits under AS 38.05.079, AS 38.08, AS 38.09, or other law.

17 * Sec. 8. AS 38.04.021(b) is amended to read:

18 (b) A request by a municipality under this section must be accompanied by
19 (1) a schedule for the disposal of municipal land for the next five years;
20 the schedule shall be based on an assessment of the demand for private land within the
21 municipality [AND INCLUDED IN THE ASSESSMENT SUBMITTED UNDER
22 AS 38.04.020(f)];
23 (2) an estimate of the number of acres of municipal land that the
24 municipality plans to dispose of during each fiscal year of the five-year period;
25 (3) a description of the methods to be used for the disposal of
26 municipal land and the terms under which it will be offered to the public; and
27 (4) a description of the municipal land that the municipality plans to
28 dispose of each fiscal year during the five-year period.

29 * Sec. 9. AS 38.04.030 is amended to read:

30 Sec. 38.04.030. LAND AVAILABILITY PROGRAMS. Programs that may
31 be used by the director to make the state's land surface available for private use under

1 AS 38.04.020 - 38.04.055 include sale of whole or partial rights to the fee simple
2 estate, including conveyance of agricultural use rights; leasing; [OPEN-TO-ENTRY;]
3 homesiting; homesteading; permitting for construction and occupation of cabins in
4 isolated locations on land retained in state ownership; and other methods as provided
5 by regulation or other law. Notwithstanding a contrary provision of this title, a
6 land availability program adopted by regulation must provide for competitive
7 disposal, based on no less than fair market value, to serve the best interests of the
8 state.

9 * Sec. 10. AS 38.04.035 is amended to read:

10 Sec. 38.04.035. CRITERIA FOR PROGRAM SELECTION. In determining
11 which land availability program is appropriate for state land in different locations, the
12 director shall be guided by the following criteria:

13 (1) to cover public costs associated with private land use and to provide
14 the public with a fair return for publicly owned property, conveyance of state land to
15 private parties shall [SHOULD] be at fair market value except where otherwise
16 authorized by statute, or by an administrative regulation the adoption of which is
17 specifically permitted by statute;

18 (2) sale or lease programs should be used where land is readily
19 accessible to a major community center or where, because of a prime location on
20 waterfront or a transportation route or some other location characteristic, land has
21 relatively high real estate value;

22 (3) sale programs are preferred but lease programs should be used

23 (A) where special land use controls are required and there is a
24 high public interest in having certain types of land used for particular purposes;

25 (B) when the intended use is a temporary one;

26 (C) in commercial or industrial situations when a leasehold can
27 provide cash flow advantages to the lessee;

28 (D) when a unique location with special public values is
29 involved, as in a deep water port, hydroelectric site, or aquaculture facility;

30 (E) where current demand for private use is high, but
31 projections suggest that, in the future, the land may be more valuable for public

1 use, as in accessible waterfront recreation areas;

2 (4) for enabling isolated cabin development in remote locations where
3 survey and conveyance is impractical at the anticipated time of cabin development,
4 or where disposal of land would cause potential conflicts with other resources and
5 uses, or where a long-range interest in public ownership and use exist, a system for
6 cabin permits on public land may be used;

7 (5) limited or conditional title may be granted when the state's best
8 interest so dictates; among other things, title limitations may include grants of
9 agricultural interest only, retention of development rights, and retention of scenic or
10 other easements; a conditional title may be tied to a development schedule or other
11 standards of performance.

12 * Sec. 11. AS 38.05.020(b) is amended to read:

13 (b) The commissioner may

14 (1) establish reasonable procedures and adopt reasonable regulations
15 necessary to carry out this chapter and, whenever necessary, issue directives or orders
16 to the director to carry out specific functions and duties; regulations adopted by the
17 commissioner shall be adopted under AS 44.62 ([THE] Administrative Procedure Act)
18 [(AS 44.62)]; orders by the commissioner classifying land, issued after January 3,
19 1959, are not required to be adopted under AS 44.62 ([THE] Administrative
20 Procedure Act) [(AS 44.62)];

21 (2) enter into agreements considered necessary to carry out the purposes
22 of this chapter, including agreements with federal and state agencies;

23 (3) review any order or action of the director;

24 (4) exercise the powers and do the acts necessary to carry out the
25 provisions and objectives of this chapter;

26 (5) notwithstanding the provisions of any other section of this chapter,
27 grant an extension of the time within which payments due on any lease or sale of state
28 land, minerals, or materials may be made, including payment of rental and royalties,
29 on a finding that compliance with the requirements is or was prevented by reason of
30 war, riots, or acts of God;

31 (6) classify tracts for agricultural uses and require the prequalification,

1 including the submission of conservation plans, development plans, or other plans,
2 schedules, or programs, of persons who apply to participate in an agricultural
3 development project under AS 44.33.475;

4 (7) waive, postpone, or otherwise modify the development requirements
5 of a contract for the sale of agricultural land if

6 (A) the land is inaccessible by road; and

7 (B) transportation, marketing, and development costs render the
8 required development uneconomic;

9 (8) reconvey or relinquish land or an interest in land to the federal
10 government if

11 (A) the land is described in an amended application for an
12 allotment under 43 U.S.C. 1617; and

13 (B) the reconveyance or relinquishment is

14 (i) for the purposes provided in 43 U.S.C. 1617; and

15 (ii) in the best interests of the state.

16 * Sec. 12. AS 38.05.050 is amended to read:

17 Sec. 38.05.050. DISPOSAL OF LAND FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP. The
18 commissioner shall determine the land to be disposed of for private use. The
19 commissioner shall determine the time and place of disposal. An auction sale, a
20 lottery sale, or a disposal of land for homesites may [SHALL] be held in a community
21 that is near the land to be sold or disposed of.

22 * Sec. 13. AS 38.05.055 is amended to read:

23 Sec. 38.05.055. AUCTION SALE PROCEDURES. Unless another method of
24 sale is required under this chapter, [AS 38.07, OR] AS 38.08, or AS 38.09, the sale
25 of state land shall be made at public auction to the highest qualified bidder as
26 determined by the director. The director may accept bids and sell state land under this
27 section at no less than 70 percent of the appraised fair market value of the land. [A
28 BIDDER MUST APPEAR IN PERSON AT THE AUCTION UNLESS MEDICAL
29 REASONS, ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL, OR MILITARY SERVICE OUTSIDE
30 THE STATE PREVENT ATTENDANCE.] A bidder may be represented by an
31 attorney or agent at the auction [IF THE LAND OFFERED FOR DISPOSAL IS

1 COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, OR AGRICULTURAL LAND]. An aggrieved
2 bidder may appeal to the commissioner within five days after the sale for a review of
3 the director's determination. The sale shall be conducted by the director and at the
4 time of sale the successful bidder shall deposit an amount equal to five percent of the
5 purchase price. The director shall immediately issue a receipt containing a description
6 of the land or property purchased, the price bid, and the amount deposited. The
7 receipt shall be acknowledged in writing by the bidder.

8 * Sec. 14. AS 38.05.057(a) is amended to read:

9 (a) The commissioner may dispose of land, including land limited to use for
10 agricultural purposes, by lottery. The purchase price of land sold by lottery shall be
11 the fair market value of the land as determined by the commissioner. The
12 commissioner may sell land by lottery for less than the fair market value of the land
13 on a determination that scarcity of land for private use in the area of the land to be
14 sold has resulted in unrealistic land values. [THE COMMISSIONER SHALL
15 CONSULT WITH THE ASSESSOR OF A MUNICIPALITY BEFORE
16 DETERMINING THE PURCHASE PRICE FOR LAND THAT IS LOCATED IN
17 THE MUNICIPALITY AND THAT IS TO BE SOLD UNDER THIS SECTION.] The
18 lottery shall be conducted in public by the commissioner. A [AN APPLICANT MAY
19 NOT BE SELECTED TO PURCHASE LAND UNLESS THE APPLICANT IS
20 PRESENT ON THE DATE AND AT THE PLACE THAT THE LOTTERY IS
21 CONDUCTED UNLESS MEDICAL REASONS, ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL, OR
22 MILITARY SERVICE OUTSIDE THE STATE PREVENT ATTENDANCE. AN
23 APPLICANT MAY BE REPRESENTED BY AN AGENT ON THE DAY OF THE
24 LOTTERY IF THE LAND OFFERED FOR SALE IS COMMERCIAL,
25 INDUSTRIAL, OR AGRICULTURAL LAND. ON THE DAY OF THE LOTTERY
26 A] purchaser selected by lot shall deposit an amount equal to five percent of the
27 purchase price within 30 days after receiving notification of the selection.

28 * Sec. 15. AS 38.05.069(e)(2) is repealed and reenacted to read:

29 (2) "adjacent" means that a tract of land has a common boundary or
30 corner to presently held land or is separated from the presently held land only by a
31 physical barrier such as a road or stream.

1 * Sec. 16. AS 38.05.090 is repealed and reenacted to read:

2 Sec. 38.05.090. REMOVAL OR REVERSION OF IMPROVEMENTS UPON
3 TERMINATION OF LEASES. (a) Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the
4 commissioner, a lessee shall remove from a former leasehold

5 (1) all personal property, including above-ground and below-ground
6 tanks, transportable buildings, equipment, machinery, tools, and other goods, not
7 belonging to the state, within 30 days after termination of the lease; and

8 (2) all buildings and fixtures, including gravel pads, foundations, and
9 slabs, not belonging to the state, within 60 days after termination of the lease.

10 (b) Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the commissioner, the lessee shall
11 restore the leasehold to a good and marketable condition, acceptable to the
12 commissioner, within 120 days after termination of the lease.

13 (c) If the lessee does not remove personal property, buildings, and fixtures as
14 required within the time specified under (a) of this section, title to the personal
15 property, buildings, and fixtures that remain automatically vests in the state unless the
16 commissioner elects to remove and dispose of the remaining personal property,
17 buildings, and fixtures of the lessee. The commissioner may assess upon the lessee
18 the cost of removing and disposing of personal property, buildings, and fixtures
19 remaining upon the land.

20 (d) If the lessee does not restore the land within the time period specified
21 under (b) of this section, the commissioner may have the land restored and assess the
22 costs upon the lessee.

23 (e) As part of a lease agreement, and in order to protect the public interest, the
24 commissioner may require terms for removal or reversion of improvements additional
25 to those specified in (a) - (d) of this section.

26 (f) Private residential improvements of a lessee that have become fixtures of
27 the land and that are not removed by that lessee upon termination of the lease shall be
28 purchased by the subsequent purchaser of the land if the improvements were
29 authorized in the former lease or by permit from the director and if they have a net
30 value of more than \$10,000. The net value is the value of the improvements as
31 determined by an appraisal approved by the commissioner, less all rents due the

1 department, all costs of restoration under (d) of this section, and all department
2 expenses estimated to be incurred in making the sale. After termination of the former
3 lessee's lease, and at additional times as determined necessary by the commissioner,
4 the value of the authorized residential fixtures shall be determined by an independent
5 appraisal made at the cost of the former lessee. A notice or offer by the state to sell
6 formerly leased land under this subsection must state (1) the appraised value of
7 authorized residential fixtures remaining on the land that must be purchased, and (2)
8 that that cost is included in the purchase price. Out of the proceeds of the sale, the
9 department shall pay to the former lessee the appraised value of the residential
10 improvements, less all rents due the department, all costs of restoration due the
11 department under (d) of this section, and all department expenses incurred in making
12 the sale.

13 (g) Personal property described in (c) of this section is not subject to AS 34.45
14 (Uniform Unclaimed Property Act).

15 * Sec. 17. AS 38.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

16 Sec. 38.05.117. SALVAGE SALES. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of
17 AS 38.05.113, the commissioner, after making a determination that the disposal will
18 serve the best interests of the state, may offer for salvage sale timber stands that will
19 lose substantial economic value, or will perpetuate insect or disease epidemics, if not
20 salvaged within two years. Timber on land to be cleared for conversion to nonforest
21 uses also may be offered as a salvage sale under this section.

22 (b) A salvage sale offered as a negotiated timber sale is exempt from
23 AS 38.05.115.

24 * Sec. 18. AS 38.05.118(c) is amended to read:

25 (c) A sale of timber may not be negotiated by the commissioner under this
26 section except on a finding that, within an area proximate to the business site that
27 [WHICH] the manufacturer may economically serve, there exists, or will exist within
28 two years.

29 (1) a high level of local unemployment;

30 (2) an underutilized timber manufacturing capacity; and

31 (3) an underutilized allowable cut of state timber, or timber that will

1 lose substantial economic value due to insects, disease, fire, or land use
2 conversion.

3 * Sec. 19. AS 38.05.180(c) is amended to read:

4 (c) Except as provided in (d) and (w) of this section, an oil and gas lease sale
5 may not be held unless it was included in the proposed leasing programs submitted to
6 the legislature during the two calendar years preceding the year in which the sale is
7 held. [A LEASE SALE SHALL BE HELD DURING THE CALENDAR QUARTER
8 FOR WHICH IT IS SCHEDULED IN THE PROPOSED OIL AND GAS LEASING
9 PROGRAM BUT MAY BE DELAYED BY THE COMMISSIONER FOR NOT
10 MORE THAN 90 DAYS AFTER THE LAST DAY OF THE CALENDAR
11 QUARTER FOR WHICH IT WAS SCHEDULED IF THE COMMISSIONER
12 DETERMINES THAT A DELAY IS IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE STATE.
13 A LEASE SALE WHICH IS NOT HELD DURING THE CALENDAR QUARTER
14 FOR WHICH IT WAS SCHEDULED IN THE OIL AND GAS LEASING
15 PROGRAM, OR IN THE FOLLOWING 90-DAY PERIOD AUTHORIZED BY THIS
16 SUBSECTION, MAY BE HELD ONLY IF RESCHEDULED AS PROVIDED IN (b)
17 OF THIS SECTION.] A lease sale may not be held before the date it is scheduled in
18 the proposed oil and gas leasing program.

19 * Sec. 20. AS 38.05.185(a) is amended to read:

20 (a) The acquisition and continuance of rights in and to deposits on state land
21 of minerals, which on January 3, 1959, were subject to location under the mining laws
22 of the United States, shall be governed by AS 38.05.185 - 38.05.275. Nothing in
23 AS 38.05.185 - 38.05.275 affects the law pertaining to the acquisition of rights to
24 mineral deposits owned by any other person or government. The director, with the
25 approval of the commissioner, shall determine that land from which mineral deposits
26 may be mined only under lease, and, subject to the limitations of AS 38.05.300, that
27 land that shall be closed to location under AS 38.05.185 - 38.05.275 [MINING].
28 State land may not be closed to [MINING OR MINERAL] location under
29 AS 38.05.185 - 38.05.275 except as provided in AS 38.05.300 and unless the
30 commissioner makes a finding that mining would be incompatible with significant
31 surface uses on the state land. State land may not be restricted to mining under lease

1 unless the commissioner determines that potential use conflicts on the state land
2 require that mining be allowed only under written leases issued under AS 38.05.205
3 or the commissioner has determined that the land was mineral in character at the time
4 of state selection. The determinations required under this subsection shall be made in
5 compliance with land classification orders and land use plans developed under
6 AS 38.05.300.

7 * Sec. 21. AS 38.05.190(a) is amended to read:

8 (a) The right to acquire exploration and mining rights under AS 38.05.185 -
9 38.05.275 may be acquired or held only by

10 (1) citizens of the United States at least 18 years of age;

11 (2) legal guardians or trustees of citizens of the United States under 18
12 years of age on behalf of the citizens;

13 (3) persons at least 18 years of age who have declared their intention
14 to become citizens of the United States;

15 (4) [ALIENS AT LEAST 18 YEARS OF AGE IF THE LAWS OF
16 THEIR COUNTRY GRANT LIKE PRIVILEGES TO CITIZENS OF THE UNITED
17 STATES;

18 (5)] corporations organized under the laws of the United States or of
19 any state or territory of the United States and qualified to do business in this state [,
20 EXCEPT THAT IF MORE THAN 50 PERCENT OF THE STOCK OF A
21 CORPORATION IS OWNED OR CONTROLLED BY ALIENS WHO ARE NOT
22 QUALIFIED, THE CORPORATION IS NOT QUALIFIED TO ACQUIRE OR HOLD
23 THE RIGHTS];

24 (5) [(6)] associations of persons described in (1) - (4) [(1) - (5)] of this
25 subsection.

26 * Sec. 22. AS 38.05.211(d) is repealed and reenacted to read:

27 (d) The rental amount established under this section shall be revised by the
28 commissioner as provided in this section based on changes in the Consumer Price
29 Index for all urban consumers, Anchorage Metropolitan Area (Semi-Annual Average)
30 compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, as
31 revised, rebased or replaced by that bureau. The reference base index is the index for

1 January - June, 1989, as revised or rebased by that bureau. The rental amount shall
2 be revised by the commissioner if the change between the index for the first six
3 months of the current year and the most recent index used to revise the rental, or the
4 reference base index if the rental amount has never been revised, equals or exceeds \$5.
5 The rental amount shall be increased or decreased, as appropriate, by an amount equal
6 to the change in the index described in this subsection rounded to the nearest whole
7 \$5 unit. The commissioner shall calculate the change in the index annually and, if the
8 rental amount must be revised, shall adopt a regulation establishing the revised rental
9 amount. A revised rental amount applies to a rental payment if the regulation
10 establishing the revised rental amount took effect at least 90 days before the date the
11 rental payment is due.

12 * Sec. 23. AS 38.05.255 is amended to read:

13 Sec. 38.05.255. SURFACE USE OF LAND OR WATER. Surface uses of
14 land or water included within mining properties by owners of those properties shall be
15 limited to those necessary for the prospecting for, extraction of, or basic processing of
16 mineral deposits and shall be subject to reasonable concurrent uses. Leases
17 [PERMITS] for millsites and tailings disposal may be issued [GRANTED] by the
18 director. The leases [PERMITS] shall be conditioned upon payment of a reasonable
19 annual rent [CHARGE] for the lease [USE] and restriction to [CONTINUANCE OF]
20 the limited use. Timber from land open to mining without lease, except timberland,
21 may be used by a mining claimant or prospecting site locator for the mining or
22 development of the location or adjacent claims under common ownership. On other
23 land, timber may be acquired as provided in this chapter. Use of water shall be made
24 in accordance with AS 46.15.

25 * Sec. 24. AS 38.05.255 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

26 (b) A lease issued under this section is exempt from the provisions of
27 AS 38.05.070 - 38.05.105. The commissioner, by regulation, shall establish
28 appropriate leasing procedures and annual rent amounts for leases under this section.

29 * Sec. 25. AS 38.05.265 is amended to read:

30 Sec. 38.05.265. ABANDONMENT. Failure to properly record a certificate of
31 location or a statement of annual labor, [FILE WITH THE DIRECTOR WITHIN THE

1 TIME PRESCRIBED A LEASE APPLICATION,) pay any required annual rental, pay
2 any required production royalty, or keep location boundaries clearly marked as
3 required by AS 38.05.185 - 38.05.275 and by regulations adopted under these sections
4 constitutes abandonment of all rights acquired under the mining claim, leasehold
5 location, lease, or site involved, and the claim, location, lease, or site is subject to
6 relocation by others. A locator or claimant of an abandoned location or a successor
7 in interest may not relocate the location until one year after abandonment. A statement
8 of annual labor that does not accurately set out the essential facts is void and of no
9 effect. If an annual rental or a royalty payment is deficient but is otherwise timely
10 paid, abandonment does not result if full payment is made within

11 (1) the period prescribed by a deficiency notice from the commissioner;

12 or

13 (2) 30 days after a final judgment establishing the amount due if the
14 deficiency amount due was contested.

15 * Sec. 26. AS 38.05.850(a) is amended to read:

16 (a) The director, without the prior approval of the commissioner, may issue
17 permits, rights-of-way or easements on state land for roads, trails, ditches, field
18 gathering lines or transmission and distribution pipelines not subject to AS 38.35,
19 telephone or electric transmission and distribution lines, log storage, oil well drilling
20 sites and production facilities for the purposes of recovering minerals from adjacent
21 land under valid lease, and other similar uses or improvements, or revocable,
22 nonexclusive permits for the [LIMITED] personal or commercial use or removal of
23 resources that the director has determined to be of limited value [OF TIMBER OR
24 MATERIALS]. The commissioner, upon recommendation of the director, shall
25 establish a reasonable rate or fee schedule to be charged for these uses, subject to the
26 exception for nonprofit cooperative associations specified in (b) of this section. In the
27 granting, suspension or revocation of a permit or easement of land, the director shall
28 give preference to that use of the land which will be of greatest economic benefit to
29 the state and the development of its resources. However, first preference shall be
30 granted to the upland owner for the use of a tract of tideland, or tideland and
31 contiguous submerged land, which is seaward of the upland property of the upland

1 owner and which is needed by the upland owner for any of the purposes for which the
2 use may be granted.

3 * Sec. 27. AS 38.08.030(b) is amended to read:

4 (b) Fees for filing an application may not exceed \$25 [\$10].

5 * Sec. 28. AS 38.08.040(a) is amended to read:

6 (a) An applicant meeting the qualifications for homesite entry under
7 AS 38.08.030 and selected under (f) of this section shall be issued a revocable permit
8 to occupy and improve the homesite in order to qualify for issuance of patent as
9 provided in this chapter. The holder of a homesite entry permit shall pay, in
10 advance, an annual rental fee of \$100. [THE APPLICATION FEE IS THE SOLE
11 RENT CHARGEABLE ON THE PERMIT FOR ITS DURATION.]

12 * Sec. 29. AS 38.08.040 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

13 (f) If only one application for a homesite parcel is received, the commissioner
14 shall offer an entry permit for the parcel to the applicant provided the applicant is
15 otherwise qualified. If more than one application is received for a parcel, the
16 commissioner shall select by lottery the applicant who is entitled to receive the permit
17 for the parcel. The lottery shall be conducted under regulations adopted by the
18 commissioner that are to the maximum extent practicable consistent with the provisions
19 of AS 38.05.057 and the regulations adopted under that section.

20 * Sec. 30. AS 38.09.010(g) is amended to read:

21 (g) The commissioner may limit the number of persons permitted to stake
22 homestead entries within an area designated under (a) of this section by a lottery of
23 qualified applicants. [THE COMMISSIONER MAY CONDUCT A LOTTERY HELD
24 UNDER THIS SUBSECTION IN THE COMMUNITY THAT IS CLOSEST TO THE
25 AREA DESIGNATED FOR HOMESTEAD ENTRY. THE COMMISSIONER MAY
26 REQUIRE THAT EACH PARTICIPANT IN THE LOTTERY BE PRESENT UNLESS
27 ATTENDANCE AT THE LOTTERY IS PREVENTED BY

28 (1) MEDICAL REASONS, ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL, OR
29 MILITARY SERVICE OUTSIDE THE STATE; OR

30 (2) A MANDATORY, UNAVOIDABLE EMPLOYMENT
31 COMMITMENT DETERMINED VALID BY THE COMMISSIONER BEFORE THE

1 SALE.]

2 * Sec. 31. AS 38.09.030(a) is amended to read:

3 (a) An applicant for a homestead entry permit shall

4 (1) submit proof acceptable to the commissioner that the applicant is
5 at least 18 years of age and has been a resident of the state for not less than one year
6 immediately before the date of application:

7 (2) pay a fee of \$5 per acre according to the description provided by
8 the applicant if the entry is on land classified agricultural, or \$20 per acre if the
9 entry is on land not classified agricultural;

10 (3) agree to comply with the requirements of AS 38.09.050;

11 (4) certify that the corners of the land entered have been staked and the
12 boundaries have been flagged; and [OR]

13 (5) assume full responsibility for the accuracy of the description of the
14 land filed with the commissioner under AS 38.09.020(b).

15 * Sec. 32. AS 38.09 is amended by adding a new section to read:

16 Sec. 38.09.105. REMOVAL OF CONDITIONS ON REMOTE PARCEL AND
17 HOMESTEAD ENTRY LAND. (a) The commissioner may not include the
18 conditions of former AS 38.05.078(d) in a remote parcel purchase contract issued on
19 or after the effective date of this section.

20 (b) The commissioner shall amend a remote parcel or homestead entry land
21 purchase contract or patent issued before the effective date of this section to remove
22 the conditions of former AS 38.05.078(d) or former AS 38.09.050(e) if the holder of
23 the purchase contract or patent

24 (1) requests the amendment:

25 (2) pays the reasonable administrative costs of the amendment as
26 determined by the commissioner; and

27 (3) pays the difference, as established by the commissioner, between
28 the land's fair market value before the amendment and the estimated fair market value
29 after the amendment.

30 * Sec. 33. AS 38.04.020(c), 38.04.020(f), 38.04.020(j), 38.04.020(k); AS 38.05.035(e)(6),
31 38.05.057(g), 38.05.057(j), 38.05.207, 38.05.945(g); AS 38.09.050(d), and 38.09.050(e) are

1 repealed.

2 * Sec. 34. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS: REGULATIONS. (a) Notwithstanding sec.
3 36 of this Act, the Department of Natural Resources may proceed to adopt regulations
4 necessary to implement the changes made by this Act. The regulations take effect under
5 AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act), but not before July 1, 1994.

6 (b) To the extent they are consistent with AS 38.08, regulations governing the
7 selection of applicants for homesite parcels under AS 38.08 in effect on the effective date of
8 this Act remain in effect notwithstanding the amendment to AS 38.08.040, provided by sec.
9 29 of this Act, until the regulations are amended, repealed, or superseded.

10 * Sec. 35. Section 34 of this Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

11 * Sec. 36. Sections 1 - 33 of this Act take effect July 1, 1994.

SB

341

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

No. 1
Bill Version: SB 341
(S) Publish Date: 3-14-94

Revision Date: 3/9/94
Title: Extending the termination date for
the Alaska Tourism Marketing Council
Sponsor: Senate Labor and Commerce
Requestor: Senate Labor and Commerce

Department Affected: Commerce and Economic Development
BRU: Division of Tourism
Component: Alaska Tourism Marketing Council
COMPONENT SERIAL NO. _____

Expenditures/Revenues:

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0	0	0	0	0	0
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FUND SOURCE

1002 Federal Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0
1003 GF Match	0	0	0	0	0	0
1004 GF	0	0	0	0	0	0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0
1006 GF/MHTIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year (FY 94) cost: \$ 0

POSITIONS

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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

* The funds for the Alaska Tourism Marketing Council are in the Governor's FY 95 operating budget.

Prepared by: Wendy Mulder *Wendy Mulder* Phone: 465-2500
Division: Dept. of Commerce and Economic Development Date: _____

Approved by Commissioner: Paul Fuhs *Paul Fuhs*
Agency: Commerce and Economic Development Date: 3/15/94

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Lauterbach
4/13/94

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 341(RES)
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
EIGHTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATE LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to the Alaska Tourism Marketing Council; and providing for
2 an effective date."

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

4 * Section 1. AS 44.33.705(b) is amended to read:

5 (b) If the commissioner determines that it is in the best interests of the state
6 to promote the state as a destination through the cooperative marketing program, the
7 commissioner shall contract with a single qualified trade association to jointly manage
8 the council if the trade association agrees that, before the end of each fiscal year that
9 the contract covers, the association will contribute at least 25 [15] percent of the total
10 operating expenses of the council for that fiscal year. The term of a contract under
11 this section may not exceed two years.

12 * Sec. 2. AS 44.66.010(a)(15) is amended to read:

13 (15) Alaska Tourism Marketing Council (AS 44.33.700) --
14 December 30, 1996 [1994];

- 1 * Sec. 3. APPLICABILITY. AS 44.33.705(b), as amended by sec. 1 of this Act, applies
2 to contracts entered into or renewed on or after the effective date of this Act.
3 * Sec. 4. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

S B

3 5 5

Municipality
of
Anchorage



ANCHORAGE ALASKA 99502-0851

April 21, 1983

E. Lee Browning, Municipal Engineer
Public Works Department
Engineering Division
3500 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99507

Subject: Rabbit Creek Heights Subdivision, and;
Rabbit Creek View Subdivision

It was recently brought to our attention that many of the lot lines, lot corners, streets, right-of-ways, etc., as shown on the subdivision plats for the Rabbit Creek Heights Subdivision and Rabbit Creek View Subdivision may be incorrect.

In an attempt to confirm this information, this office contacted the Municipal Surveyor, Mr. Jack Stanley, and Mr. Jerry Weaver of the Planning and Zoning Department. Mr. Stanley confirmed that several survey closure checks made by his office, on these subdivisions, did not close satisfactory. Mr. Stanley further indicated that several other subdivisions surveyed by the same registered surveyor (Mr. William Johnson, whose stamp #14825 appears on the subdivision plats) are also in error. Numerous other professional surveyors have refused to conduct as-built surveys in these areas, due to the discrepancies in the original surveys and the related subdivision plats. According to Mr. Weaver, Mr. Johnson received a registered letter but did not respond, and the matter has since been turned over to the Municipal attorney.

In view of the confirmed fact that there are many known discrepancies on the lot lines, lot corners, streets, right-of-ways, etc., in the Rabbit Creek Heights Subdivision and Rabbit Creek View Subdivision; this department will discontinue the issuance of on-site water and sewer permits or health authority approvals for bank financing in both subdivisions. We will

E. Lee Browning, Municipal Engineer
April 31, 1983
Page Two

lift this discontinuance at such time that we have some form of acceptable assurance that lot lines and configurations are correctly shown on an approved subdivision plat.

If there are any further questions, please call this office at 264-4720.

Sincerely,



Robert W. Robinson
Environmental Engineering Manager

RWR/ljw

cc: Public Works Department
Bob Daniel, Permit Office
John Bishop, Building Official
Jack Stanley, Municipal Surveyor
Frank Huber, Construction Engineer
Michael Kerr, Zoning Enforcement Officer

Planning Department
Don Alspach, Manager of Zoning and Platting
Jerry Weaver, Platting Officer

Health and Environmental Protection
Lynn Lindquist
John Kennedy
Robert Pratt
John W. Lynn



Tom K. ... my sig.

520 East 34th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99503
(907) 561-1900
P.O. Box 101020
Anchorage, AK 99510

May 22, 1991

RECEIVED
MAY 23 1991

Mr. Ross Dunfee
Municipal Engineer
Municipality of Anchorage
P.O. Box 196650
Anchorage, AK 99519-6650

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL ENGINEER
MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE

RE: Rabbit Creek Heights and Rabbit Creek View Subdivisions

Dear Mr. Dunfee:

Mr. Knox's letter of April 10, 1991 (enclosed) to AHFC regarding the survey problems in the above referenced subdivisions reflects that the Municipality has no legal right or obligation to solve the problems. Further, it is stated that all homeowners in the subdivision would have to agree to a replat.

Alaska Housing Finance Corporation as well as other lenders, investors and relocation companies in the community are extremely concerned about the effect these survey problems will have on the availability of future mortgage financing in the area as well as the financial impact to current lot and home owners in these subdivision.

In view of the serious nature of the survey deficiencies, AHFC is requesting your help in any way possible to assist in resolving this problem.

Is it possible for the Municipality to obtain a court order to replat?

Can you estimate when public water and sewer will be available to these subdivisions? And would the installation of these public utilities necessitate an accurate replat?

Will the Municipality issue building permits in these subdivisions?

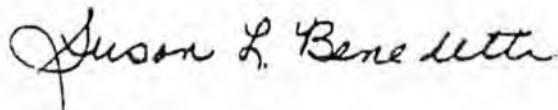
Can you ascertain at this time what percentage of lots would be affected by a replat and would only certain portions of the subdivisions be affected - i.e. say lots near the greenbelt, lots at the perimeter, etc.

Issue\sb9140

Mr. Thomas Knox
RE: Rabbit Creek Heights and
Rabbit Creek View Subdivisions
May 21, 1991
Page 2

We sincerely appreciate any information or suggestions you are able to provide. Please contact us if we can be of assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,



Susan L. Benedetti
Mortgage Operations Officer

cc: Municipal Attorney's Office
Don Alspach

Municipality of Anchorage



P O BOX 196650
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99519 6650
(907) 786-8160

TOM FINK
MAYOR

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
(3500 East Tudor Road)

June 10, 1991

Susan L. Benedetti
Mortgage Operations Officer
AHFC
P.O. Box 101020
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

RE: RABBIT CREEK VIEW AND RABBIT CREEK HEIGHTS SUBDIVISIONS

Dear Ms. Benedetti:

The Municipality understands the dilemma faced by the lending institutions, investors and lot owners of property situated in the above named subdivisions. It is however, a problem affecting the rights of private parties who have a direct financial interest in the lots. The Municipality's interest lies only in those areas dedicated to public uses. These are identifiable even though they do not agree with the plats on file at the District Recorder's office.

My staff conducted research on surveying and boundary law issues pertaining to erroneous plats. The courts have recognized that the actual survey is substance and the plat is merely a picture. Where the plat and the actual survey are in conflict, the actual survey, as laid out on the ground, will control and the plat will be considered as surplusage. In a conveyance that refers to a plat, it is the lines actually surveyed on the ground that control the lots. Your problem is to properly identify the lot locations according to the original boundary. This can be accomplished by having a location survey performed for each lot that you have an interest in or by vacating the existing plats and resubdividing.

If a majority of property owners wish Municipal assistance to vacate and resubdivide the properties, then property owners are required to come into Public Works at 3500 Tudor Road and initiate a special assessment district. Contact Mark Sollenberger (786-8208) in special assessments to obtain the details of such a program.

According to the Municipal Attorney's office, Title 21 Municipal Land Use Regulations does not contain any language which would permit the Municipality to require erroneous plats to be resubdivided or to bring this type of matter before the courts. The state statutes do not address this situation either.

Susan L. Benedetti
June 10, 1991
Page 2

According to AWWU, the utility is forbidden to service this area with water and sewer facilities by Municipal Ordinance. The Hillside Wastewater Management Plan would have to be amended along with the ordinance before AWWU would consider utility extensions in this area.

The two plat areas are outside of the Building Safety Service Area and therefore are not required to obtain a building permit. If such a permit were required then we would require a builder to supply us with a plot plan showing the location of the proposed building on the lot. Since the lot corners have been staked in these two subdivisions builders would be able to meet our requirements.

We know the approximate magnitude of error through reports given to us by land surveyors. Since these plats are in a limited road service area, which is maintained by the residents of the subdivisions, the Municipality does not have any experience with problems associated with plat to lot errors. It would be difficult to guess at how many lots would need to be involved with a resubdivision. It would be prudent to resubdivide all the lots in each subdivision in order to insure that all errors would be corrected.

You have requested the Municipality's assistance in any way possible. For years the Municipality has responded to whomever has requested this help in the only way we are legally able to help. That is through the special assessment district process. To date none of the interested parties have come forward and initiated the process. If you have any further questions you may contact me at 786-8109.

Sincerely,

Ross Dunfee, P.E.
Municipal Engineer

RBD/TK/gfc
/28

cc: Tom Knox, Municipal Surveyor

COORD. STAMP / INITIAL / MAIL WHEN SIGNED			
OFFICE	Muni. Eng.	Muni. Eng.	
SIGN	TJK.	R	
DATE	6/10/91	6/10	
ATTACHMENTS:	YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	#:



Anchorage Office, Region A
 222 W. 8th Avenue, #64
 Anchorage, AK 99513-7537

RECEIVED

JUN 26 1991

JUN 27 1991

Thomas W. Knox, RLS
 Municipal Surveyor
 Municipality of Anchorage
 P.O. Box 196650
 Anchorage, AK 99519-6650

ENGINEERING DIVISION
 PUBLIC WORKS

Dear Mr. Knox:

Subject: Rabbit Creek and Rabbit Creek Heights Subdivisions

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has become aware of the survey problems in the subject subdivisions. We have received information that lot corners as staked are not in the same position as shown on plats and that some surveyors are finding positional errors in the range of 20 to 30 feet.

In the past, HUD/FHA has insured properties in the Rabbit Creek and Rabbit Creek Heights Subdivisions, being unaware of the discrepancies in the lot plats and surveys. In the past year our Property Disposition Branch has received a number of homes in these subdivisions back in foreclosure and HUD sustains significant losses if the properties cannot be resold with mortgage insurance.

Please advise our office as to what steps are being taken by the Municipality to solve these problems. Until these problems can be resolved HUD will be unable to insure any homes in the Rabbit Creek and Rabbit Creek Heights areas.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Alice Bethka, Valuation Branch, at 271-4657.

Sincerely,

Arlene L. Patton
 Arlene L. Patton
 Manager

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671 # of pages • 9

To	CGW RICHAY	From	Ross
Co.		Co.	DPW
Dept.		Phone #	786-8109
Fax #	465-3871	Fax #	562-5762



STEWART TITLE
COMPANY OF ALASKA

November 16, 1992

Mr. Paul Richardson
Performance Real Estate

Re: Rabbit Creek Heights/Rabbit Creek View

Dear Paul:

As discussed with you Thursday, I am writing to clarify our Company's position as to the survey/boundary discrepancies of the above referenced subdivisions.

It is commonly known that when these two subdivisions were originally surveyed and platted the common boundary between the two contained errors in the bearings and distances and therefore creating encroachments, location, boundary and area discrepancies that spread throughout and affect all lots in these subdivisions. Many surveyors will not even perform as-built surveys because of this problem. Many lenders will not lend either.

An Alaska Owner's Policy of Title Insurance (insuring the buyer) contains a general exception as follows:

"Encroachments or questions of location, boundary and area, which an accurate survey may disclose...."

This exception means that the policy does not afford coverage relating to these problems in these subdivisions.

As far as possible solutions of this problem, it would require a comprehensive replat of both subdivisions. This would have to be accomplished by agreement between all property owners or by a court action that would bind all property owners to cause a replat.

Page 2
Mr. Paul Richardson

Under today's municipal regulations for platting, the costs involved could be astronomical, however, this is the only appropriate solution to this dilemma.

Best of luck in your endeavors and please call if I may be of further assistance.

Yours truly,

STEWART TITLE COMPANY OF ALASKA, INC.


Howard Hancock
Advisory Title Officer

HH:bt



Alaska State Legislature

SENATE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Senator Randy Phillips, Chair
Senator Robin Taylor, Vice Chair
Senator Loren Leman
Senator Al Adams
Senator Fred Zharoff

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Juneau, Ak 99801-1182
(907) 465-4989

INTERIM:
P. O. Box 142
Eagle River, Ak 99577
(907) 694-4949

SB 355 - "An Act relating to errors in surveys of land."

SB 355 would allow a party to enjoin all property owners of record, after proper petition to the court and resolution by the local government, to request a resurvey and replat of manifestly defective subdivision lines and subsequent changes in individual lots through Superior Court action.

When outside survey lines of a subdivision are grossly incorrect, it causes the inside lines of some or all of the individual lots to be incorrect as well. If this occurs, no one in the entire subdivision is afforded clear title, creating difficulties in title transfer.

Several officials of the Municipality of Anchorage have requested this legislation to help correct two "manifestly defective" subdivision surveys in the Anchorage area. The Municipality has exhausted all other aspects of law to correct this problem and finds that this legislation is the only practical solution to offer relief to assist property owners in correcting this defect. While the immediate reason for this legislation occurs in Anchorage, the changes would be available statewide for manifestly defective surveys.

The Board of Architects, Engineers and Land Surveyors, the Municipal League, the ASPLS, and the Municipality of Anchorage have been notified of this legislation. Further, the Division of Occupational Licensing and various land title companies can attest to the problems caused by manifestly defective subdivision surveys.

Submitted by: Assemblymembers Abney and Bell
Prepared by: Department of Law
For reading: September 14, 1993

CLERK'S OFFICE
APPROVED

Date: 11-9-93 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
AC NO. 93-156

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AN ORDINANCE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE AMENDING CHAPTER 19.10 OF THE ANCHORAGE MUNICIPAL CODE REGARDING SPECIAL ASSESSMENT DISTRICTS, ADDING SURVEYING AS A PURPOSE FOR WHICH SPECIAL ASSESSMENT DISTRICTS ARE AUTHORIZED.

THE ANCHORAGE ASSEMBLY ORDAINS:

Section 1: That AMC 19.10.020 is amended to read as follows

19.10.020 Special assessment districts--Authorized improvements.

A special assessment district for a public improvement including, without limitation, for any one or more of the following improvements may be initiated:

- A. Streets, roads, parkways, street lighting, curbs and gutters, driveways, curb cuts and sidewalks;
- B. Storm sewers or drains;
- C. Sanitary sewers;
- D. Parks, recreation areas and open space;
- E. Off-street parking facilities;
- F. Changes in channel of streams or watercourses;
- G. Bridges, culverts, embankments and dikes for streams or water courses;
- H. Water supply system including water mains, water connections and fire hydrants;
- I. Fallout or disaster shelters;
- J. Street, road, parkway and sidewalk drainage, ciling, sprinkling and snow removal;
- K. Placing overhead utility distribution lines as defined in section 19.60.010, underground;
- L. Natural gas lines[.];
- M. The re-survey and re-platting of manifestly inaccurate surveys of record.

Post-it brand fax transmittal memo 7671

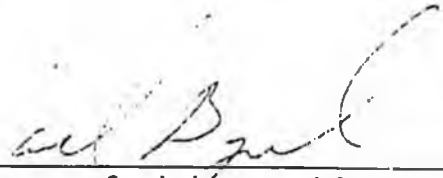
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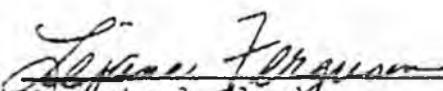
Section 2: That this ordinance shall become effective immediately upon passage and approval.

PASSED AND APPROVED by the Anchorage Assembly this 9th day of November, 1993.



Chairman of the Assembly

ATTEST:



Municipal Clerk
(Logging: \assy\ao\survey.she\dp)

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

BEFORE THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, AND LAND SURVEYORS

In the Matter of:)
)
 William E. Johnson,)
 Respondent)

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW
AND PROPOSED DECISION

Case No. AE 89L-12

A hearing was held on December 6, 1988 in the Frontier Building, Suite 722, Anchorage, Alaska. In attendance was Assistant Attorney General, Lawrence Delay, Esq. representing the State of Alaska, along with Ray Spiess, Investigator. Mr. William E. Johnson, the Respondent, did not attend the hearing, nor did he respond in any way.

The hearing was conducted in the most part, by telephone. The first witness was an Alan Rathbun, who was and is the registrar for the Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors for the State of Washington. Mr. Rathbun had served as the board's secretary, and also the supervisor of the staff of investigators. He was responsible for the record keeping for the Washington State Board. He was sworn and testified that William Johnson was charged in Washington with misconduct in June of 1984 by a Mr. Imakura. The State of Washington investigated the complaint and found that Johnson had committed a number of technical errors as a land surveyor, that Johnson performed work which was useless work, that the work performed by Johnson was to develop a plan of engineering needed to develop a mobile home project. Johnson, who was not a licensed engineer in the State of Washington, developed road plans and overall site plans for the project. The facts were that a substantial part of the site was undevelopable because of floodplain limitation. When Johnson found out about the floodplain problem, he did not tell the client, but continued to work as if the floodplain problem did not exist.

Two years later the mobile home project was changed to residential lots. The short plats development had a technical error in it caused by Johnson, and Johnson also ignored a water easement, which lost one lot to development. There were only four lots, and therefore, the loss of one was a substantial engineering fault. Johnson did the staking on the final project before the preliminary plat had been approved, and thus, a lot of changes had to be made after the preliminary plat was approved.

The Washington State Board had a hearing on October 26, 1985 and Johnson did not appear. The Board found that Johnson practiced engineering in four separate ways for which he was not licensed. Secondly, that he was guilty of misconduct or malpractice in at least five instances as a surveyor and revoked his license, put him on suspension of license for five years, and charged him a \$5,000 fine, and required him to pass the surveyor's license exam when and if he reapplied in Washington. Since then Johnson has not abided by any of the sanctions of the Washington State Board of Engineers and Surveyors.

The next witness was Ray Spiess, the investigator for the State of Alaska. Mr. Spiess started the investigation of Johnson in April 1987 in Alaska. Mr. Spiess filed for the record in this hearing a certified copy of the statement of charges in the State of Washington and a certified copy of the Board Finding of Fact and Conclusions of Law and the Board Order in the Washington case.

Findings of Fact

1. William E. Johnson is currently registered as a land surveyor in the State of Alaska, holding license # LS 1482. His license will expire, unless revoked, on December 31, 1989.
2. On November 15, 1985, the Washington State Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, after a hearing, ordered the revocation of Johnson's license to practice land surveying in the State of Washington for a period of five years and ordered Johnson to pay a \$5,000 fine caused by five acts of misconduct in the practice of land surveying.
3. The misconduct proved at the hearing, consisted of continuing to do engineering and surveying for a client after Johnson had been notified that the project on which he was working consisted of undevelopable land. The land in question was below the flood plain for the area. After being alerted to the flood plain problem, Johnson did not tell his client and continued to work on the project. Johnson, two years later, working on the same project, ignored a waterline easement and lost a lot from the plat. The Washington State Board found that Johnson was guilty of misconduct, suspended his license for a period of five years from November 1985, and fined him \$5,000.
4. Johnson, to this date, has never paid the fine, nor fulfilled any other conditions for the State of Washington potential renewal of license.

Conclusions of Law

1. AS 08.48.111(2) states that "the Board may suspend, refuse to renew, or revoke the certificate of or reprimand a registrant or corporation who is found guilty of... (2) gross negligence, incompetence, or misconduct in the practice of architecture, engineering, or land surveying;"
2. AS 08.01.075(a) a board may take the following disciplinary actions singly or in combination: (2) suspend a license for a specified period; (4) impose limitations or conditions on the professional practice of a licensee; (6) impose requirements for remedial professional education to correct deficiencies in the education, training, and skill of the licensee;
3. 12 AAC 36.310 a person who, after a hearing under the Administrative Procedures Act (AS 44.62) is found to have violated a provision of AS 08.48 or this chapter is subject to the disciplinary penalties listed in AS 08.01.075, including public notice of the violation and penalty in appropriate publications.

Proposed Decision

Johnson, having been found guilty of misconduct in the practice of land surveying by the Washington State Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors is subject to appropriate discipline within the State of Alaska by the Alaska Board of Registration for Architects, Engineers and Land Surveyors. The Alaska Board has ample authority to discipline William Johnson in any appropriate manner based on the Order of the Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors in the State of Washington.

It is recommended as requested by the Division of Occupational Licensing, that Johnson's license within the State of Alaska be subject to two year's suspension from the date of the Board's recommended order. Then Johnson may petition for reinstatement and must pass an appropriate examination for land surveyors within the State of Alaska.

Dated in Anchorage, Alaska this 3rd day of March, 1989.

David M. Roderick

David M. Roderick
Administrative Hearing Officer

BOARD ACTION ON PROPOSED DECISION

The Alaska Board of Architects, Engineers and Land Surveyors has reviewed the recommendation of the Hearing Officer, and hereby ~~Adopts/Rejects/Modifies/Remands~~ the Proposed Decision to suspend the license of William E. Johnson for two years.

Dated at Juneau, Alaska, this 3rd day of March, 1989.

William E. O'Neil
Chairman
Board of Architects, Engineers, and
Land Surveyors

0694h

SB

371



ALASKA MINERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

501 W. Northern Lights Blvd., Suite 203, Anchorage, Alaska 99503 FAX: (907) 278-7097 Telephone: (907) 276-0347

April 11, 1994

Honorable Mike Miller
Chairman
Senate Resources Committee
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99811

RE: SB-371, Exploration Incentives

Dear Senator Miller,

The Alaska Miners Association wishes to go on record in support of the Senate Bill 371 which provides financial incentives for companies and individuals to explore for and develop mineral deposits in the state. This is an important bill that will encourage both the small prospector as well as large international mining companies to invest here in Alaska.

In addition to being an encouragement to invest, SB-371 also insures that the state and the rest of the industry will have access to the data generated. This bill requires that the company wishing to receive the incentive credit document the expenditures it has made and provide the State Division of Geologic & Geophysical Surveys with drill core, drill cuttings, sample analysis, etc. This can be a tremendous help for other companies as they search for minerals. Without this provision the data would remain proprietary and would not be available to the industry as a whole.

One important aspect of the bill is that a company can assign their exploration credit to another company that may become the owner of the project at a later date. This can become very important when developing financing for a mineral project. A company that may otherwise not invest can be encouraged if they know they can assign their expenditures, if for example they are not able to continue in the project due to other un-related financial reasons. If they can assign their credits to the next company to buy into the project, they can recover some of their expenditures. The bottom line is that more exploration will result and more mineral deposits will likely be discovered that can provide jobs, facilities that increase the local tax base, and ultimately company profits that can then be taxed by the state.

SB-371 comes at an important time for encouraging mineral investment in Alaska. There is now a mass exodus of exploration funds away from federal lands throughout the western U.S. This is due primarily to the increasingly oppressive regulatory climate in the U.S. and to the efforts to change the federal mining law. Alaska cannot correct all of these problems but Alaska can add the exploration incentive of this bill to encourage investment. SB-371 will send the message to the international mining industry that Alaska is seeking to improve the investment climate. This bill is one more indication that Alaska is working to encourage mineral development.

If you have any questions regarding this bill please contact me.

Sincerely,

Steven C. Borell, P.E.
Executive Director

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

3/29/94

B
(9)

Date Referred: February 14, 1994

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Finance

Date of Committee Action: 3/25/94

The RESOURCES Committee considered:

HB 498

HOUSE BILL NO. 498

MINERAL EXPLORATION INCENTIVE CREDITS

"An Act providing for exploration incentive credits for activities involving locatable and leasable minerals and coal deposits on certain land in the state; and providing for an effective date."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

be replaced with CS HB 490, (RES) the same title
 a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept) _____

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date) _____

fiscal impact Revenue

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING <u>DO</u> PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Bill Hudson</i> Hudson	✓	<i>David Hubsten</i> Finkelstein		✓	
<i>John Carney</i> Carney	✓				
<i>Robert Green</i> Green	✓				
<i>Adam James</i> James	✓				
<i>John N. Davies</i> Davies	✓				
<i>Car Bunde</i> Bunde	✓				
<i>W.R. Williams</i> Williams	✓				
	(7)			(1)	

W.R. Williams Williams
CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Senate Bill 371 Mineral Exploration Incentive Credits

SB 371 allows credits of up to 50% of qualified exploration expenditures that can be used to offset state royalty payments and income taxes. There is an additional 10% credit for the use of Alaska Resident labor that meets specific criteria. The credit must be used within 15 years after it is extended by the commissioner of Natural Resources.

The credit must be granted if the applicant is authorized to do business in the state and adequately documents the exploration activity. Data provided to the Commissioner must be kept confidential for 36 months after receipt. Credits are site specific, assignable and may be carried forward and/or apportioned between royalty and taxes, in the applicants discretion, but may not exceed the combined amount of taxes and royalties due for the period in which the credit is being used.

This bill implements a 1994 recommendation of the Alaska Minerals Commission. Over the past several years there has been a significant decline in mineral exploration investment from the lower 48 states and to a lesser extent, away from Alaska. These dollars are now being invested in other countries such as Mexico, Chile, Indonesia, and Russia. Much of this shift is attributable to the combination of ever-increasing regulatory and political obstacles in the U.S. and proactive foreign mineral exploration and development policies, including elimination of royalties and tax incentives. Alaska's image has fortunately been improving for the past several years after a long period of disfavor; although there is still a concern that our remoteness and lack of infrastructure and access to public lands are significant disadvantages.

Alaska is blessed with an abundance of geologically favorable terrain. SB 371 will help to reinforce the distinction between Alaska and the lower 48, address the issue of foreign competition, and encourage further investment in our mining industry. It proposes a meaningful and reasonably attractive economic incentive that will help offset real and perceived problems facing exploration here, sending a clear message that Alaska is a good place to do business.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 371

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Revenue
 Title: Mineral Exploration Incentive Credits BRU: Revenue Operations
 Component: Income and Excise Audit
 Sponsor: (S) RES
 Requestor: (S) RES COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 113

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL

REVENUE FUND SOURCE: General Up to (17MM) | Up to (17MM) | Up to (17MM) | Up to (17MM) | Up to (17MM) | Up to (17MM)

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY94) impact: \$ 0.0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

MM equals million
(See Attached)

Prepared by: Larry E. Mevers Phone: 465-2320
 Division: Income and Excise Audit Division Date: April 11, 1994
 Approved by Commissioner: Darrel J. Rexwinkel Date: April 11, 1994
 Agency: Department of Revenue

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SB 371

Mineral Exploration Incentive Credits

April 11, 1994

Page 2 of 2

Bill Analysis

This bill grants an exploration incentive credit to qualified applicants for activities related to determining the existence, location, extent and quality of a locatable or leasable mineral or coal deposits. The credit may be claimed against corporation net income and mining license taxes under AS 43.20 and AS 43.65, respectively, and royalties under AS 38.05.135 - 38.05.175.

The credit is limited in any one tax year to 60% of direct labor costs for Alaska residents and 50% of direct labor costs for nonresidents and other eligible costs that qualify for the credit not to exceed 50% of the sum amount payable as taxes and royalties under AS 43.20, AS 43.65 and AS 38.05. The credit is available as a carryforward for 15 years.

The credit may be assigned to the applicant's successor in interest for the site at which exploration activities occur if the successor is a qualified applicant.

This bill has a retroactive effective date of January 1, 1994 and applies to activities undertaken after December 31, 1993.

Operating Costs

Department of Revenue does not anticipate additional costs to administer the provisions of this bill. The Department would modify current forms to provide for taxpayers to claim credits.

Revenue

Average corporation net income and mining license tax collections over the past three fiscal years were approximately \$186 million. According to Department of Natural Resources' publication *Alaska's Mineral Industry 1993: A Summary*, exploration expenditures in 1993 were \$28.2 million.

Since credits are limited to the lesser of the percentages of eligible costs outlined above or 50% of taxes payable, the maximum amount of credits which could have been claimed for 1993 would have been limited to 60% of expenditures (assuming all costs are for direct labor for residents) or approximately \$17 million. Total expenditures may increase as a result of the incentive program under this bill. Accordingly, the maximum amount of credits would increase over time in proportion to expenditures.

Amounts claimed as credits will vary each year depending on amounts expended for exploration, credits assigned to successor corporations, credits carried forward over the 15 year period allowed, and the effect of credits applied against royalty payments as provided for under this bill.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL NO. SB371

1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: Original Dept Affected: Natural Resources
 Title: *An Act providing for exploration incentive BRU: Resource Development
credits for activities involving locatable and leasable minerals.... Component: Mining Development
 Sponsor: Senate Resources Committee
 Requestor: Senate Resources Committee Component Serial No. 442

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHANGE IN REVENUES (1004)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Mater.						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY94) cost: \$ None

POSITIONS

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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

SEE ATTACHED.

Prepared by: Jerry Gallagher, Director Phone: 465-2400
 Division: Mining Date: 13-Apr-94
 Approved by Commissioner: Harry A. Noah Date: 13-Apr-94
 Agency: Natural Resources

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SB 371

Fiscal Impacts for Royalty

- Assume:
- 1) Calculations for this F/N only applies to royalty portions. Corporate tax impacts to be provided by Dept. of Revenue.
 - 2) Development work at existing mines does not fall under the definition, or intent, of "exploration" of SB 371.
 - 3) Credit calculated after 50% of royalty accounted to Permanent Fund. Therefore, credit is 50% of the remaining 50% of royalty paid (or 25% of total paid).
 - 4) Exploration that can be credited can only be counted after the effective date of this act. (For example, exploration conducted at a site in 1985 that's now in production cannot be used to affect current royalty obligation.)
 - 5) Ten (10) new placer mines that qualify during the first year; and at year 10, one new major hardrock and one new coal mine.

therefore:

- 1) Annual Royalty from 10 Placer Mine = \$2,000
 $25\% \times \$2,000 = \$500.00/\text{year credit}$
- 2) Annual Royalty from 1 Coal Mine = \$1,000,000
 $25\% \times \$1,000,000 = \$250,000/\text{year credit}$
- 3) Annual Royalty from 1 Hardrock Mine = \$100,000
 $25\% \times \$100,000 = \$25,000/\text{year credit}$

Fiscal impact from SB 171 credits for royalty:

in thousands

Year 1	<0.5>
2	<0.5>
3	<0.5>
4	<0.5>
5	<0.5>
6	<0.5>
7	<0.5>
8	<0.5>
9	<0.5>
10	<275>
11	<275>
12	<275>
13	<275>
14	<275>
15	<275>