

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1993-1994 8672

8446 SENATE RESOURCES

FINAL REPORT
OF THE
GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE
ON
REGULATORY REFORM

MARCH 19, 1993

GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE REPORT
ON REGULATORY REFORM 1993

SI 12. Eliminate all reference standards and requirement for turbidity for water. 18 AAC 70.020

The federal EPA maintains and requires no standards or references to water turbidity. This is a State of Alaska requirement. This particular requirement has caused massive costs to mining operations, and in many cases, has resulted in operation closures, for economic inability to meet the standards.

In a "common sense" test, it is illogical to require that miners return water to glacial silt streams of a turbidity quality not achieved by City of Fairbanks tap water.

The Task Force believes that a proposed ADEC regulation that requires users to return water to its source in a condition similar to that which exists upstream from the point of extraction will more than adequately address the real need and intent of the turbidity standard.

SI 13. The natural resource regulations should be amended to require an automatic extension of durable time for permits and other administrative decisions that are foreshortened by administrative appeals and or court actions. 11 AAC 02.new section

The net usable term of a permit or other delivered authorization may be reduced significantly or eliminated entirely when a person receiving authorization is prohibited from using it due to a third party intervention. Any third party may challenge administrative permits or decisions for a variety of reasons, and although litigation or other administrative remedies may not change the prior decision regarding a permit or authorization, a person may become damaged by the foreshortening of time guaranteed by the original approval. The process of intervention in these decisions currently is structured in favor of the challenger, with no equal footing supplied to the permittee even when they prevail in the dispute. Delays presented by these challenges can effectively deny an individual or business the right to provide a living for themselves and others, or even more devastating, cause the possible loss of a business investment.

SI 14. The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) should amend the water quality regulations to allow the natural levels of contaminants and the physical properties of a receiving water to dictate which water quality criteria should be applied for a designated use category. 18 AAC 70.010 (c)

ADEC regulation 18 AAC 70.010(c) requires that "water with natural characteristics of higher quality than the water quality criteria for the use classes set out in 18 AAC 70.020 must be kept at existing quality...." This approach to water quality is called the ANTI DEGRADATION POLICY which is intended to limit the degree of human influence as a result of their actions. This policy does not, however, address the case of many Alaskan water bodies where the naturally occurring water quality is no where near its protected use class.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 132

Revision Date: _____
Title: Extend Resource Extraction Permit/Lease
Sponsor: Representative Brice
Requestor: House Finance

Department Affected: Environmental Conservation
BRU: Environmental Quality
Component: Various

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

Expenditures/Revenues:

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE

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

Estimate of any current year (FY94) cost: \$ _____

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

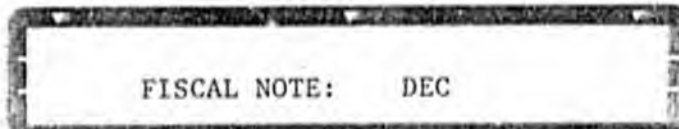
Prepared by: [Signature]
Division: Director T&S

Phone: 465-5010
Date: 2/8/94

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] For
Agency: Department of Environmental Conservation

Date: 2/8/94

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL NO. CSHB132 (FIN)

1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: 7-Feb-94 Dept Affected: Natural Resources
 Title: "An Act extending the time period of all permits BRU: Resource Development
issued by the state relating to the extraction or..." Component: Various
 Sponsor: Representative Brice
 Requestor: House Finance Committee Component Serial No. Various

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)
 The intent of the bill is to acknowledge the impact of delays due to litigation on time limited activity authorization (permits).

Prepared by: Jerry Gallagher, Legislative Liaison Phone: 465-2400
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 7-Feb-94
 Approved by Commissioner: Harry A. Noah Date: 7-Feb-94
 Agency: Natural Resources

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FISCAL NOTE: DNR

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 132 (FIN)

Revision Date: _____
Title: An act extending the time period of all permits issued by the state for resource extraction or removal

Dept. Affected: Fish and Game
BRU: Habitat and Restoration

Sponsor: Rep. Bruce Kott, James Foster, MacLean
Requestor: House Finance

Component: Habitat
COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 486

Expenditures/Revenues

(Thousands of Dollars)

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

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

POSITIONS

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: This measure requires a one-time dedication of staff and fiscal resources for adoption of implementing regulations.

Prepared By: Frank Rue *Frank Rue* Phone: 465-4105
 Division: Habitat and Restoration Date: 2/8/04
 Approved by Commissioner: *[Signature]*
 Agency: Alaska Department of Fish and Game Date: 2/8/04

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 132

Revision Date: 2/7/94
Title: Extending resource extraction permits
Sponsor: Representative Brice
Requestor: Representative Brice

Department Affected: Commerce and Economic Development
BRU: Mining
Component: Economic Development
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
CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0	0	0	0	0	0

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.)

Prepared by: Paul Fuhs, Commissioner
Division: Commissioner's Office

Phone: 465-2500
Date: _____

Approved by Commissioner: Paul Fuhs
Agency: Commerce and Economic Development

Date: _____

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8-LS0527M⁴
Luckhaupt
2/16/94

SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 132()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
EIGHTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES BRICE, Kott, James, Foster, MacLean

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act extending the time period of permits issued by the Department of
2 Environmental Conservation, the Department of Fish and Game, and the
3 Department of Natural Resources relating to the extraction or removal of
4 resources if the permittee, or an agency issuing a permit to the permittee, is
5 involved in administrative or judicial proceedings concerning the issuance or
6 validity of a permit related to the extraction or removal of resources, and the
7 permittee is unwilling to engage in the resource extraction or removal activity due
8 to the proceedings."

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

10 * Section 1. AS 46.35 is amended by adding a new section to read:

11 ARTICLE 2. EXTENSION OF RESOURCE EXTRACTION
12 OR REMOVAL RELATED PERMITS.

1 Sec. 46.35.300. EXTENSION OF RESOURCE EXTRACTION OR
2 REMOVAL RELATED PERMITS. (a) The department that issued the permit shall
3 extend a resource removal or extraction permit when the permittee

4 (1) is unwilling to engage in the resource removal or extraction activity
5 allowed under the permit due to the actions of another person, other than the state,
6 seeking administrative or judicial review of the issuance or validity of the permit or
7 another permit, or a permit, lease, authorization, or license issued by the federal
8 government, relating to the same resource removal or extraction activity; and

9 (2) at the conclusion of the legal proceedings is allowed to proceed
10 with the resource removal or extraction activity.

11 (b) A department may not extend a permit under (a) of this section

12 (1) unless

13 (A) the permittee notifies the department that issued the permit
14 of the legal proceedings and provides a sworn statement that the permittee is
15 unwilling to engage in the permitted activity due to the proceedings; and

16 (B) upon the conclusion of the legal proceedings, the permittee
17 notifies the department of the conclusion of the proceedings and the outcome
18 of the proceedings;

19 (2) for any period that the permittee has engaged in the resource
20 removal or extraction activity authorized under the permit;

21 (3) if the extension is prohibited by or otherwise inconsistent with
22 federal law applicable to the permitted activity;

23 (4) if another provision of state law, or a regulation, or contractual
24 provision authorizes an extension, or otherwise stays the running, of the permit.

25 (c) A permittee receiving an extension of a permit under this section is subject
26 to the rights, conditions, and liabilities the permittee would have had under the original
27 permit if the permit had not been extended.

28 (d) An extension of a permit under this section may only be for the length of
29 time equivalent to the period from the date the department receives the notice and
30 sworn statement under (b) of this section until the conclusion of the legal proceedings
31 that allow the permittee to engage in the resource removal or extraction activity.

1 (e) The Department of Environmental Conservation, the Department of Fish
2 and Game, and the Department of Natural Resources shall adopt regulations to
3 implement this section.

4 (f) In this section,

5 (1) "legal proceedings" means, as appropriate, administrative
6 proceedings not followed by judicial proceedings, administrative proceedings followed
7 by judicial proceedings, or judicial proceedings not preceded by administrative
8 proceedings;

9 (2) "permit" means a permit, lease, authorization, license, or another
10 determination necessary for or related to resource extraction or removal that is issued
11 by the Department of Environmental Conservation, the Department of Fish and Game,
12 or the Department of Natural Resources.

13 * Sec. 2. APPLICABILITY. (a) Section 1 of this Act applies to permits relating to
14 resource extraction or removal that are issued after the effective date of this Act.

15 (b) In this section, "permit" has the meaning given in AS 46.35.300(f), added by
16 sec. 1 of this Act.

HB

133

Ray Gillespie
Gillespie & Associates
Lobbying & Governmental Affairs



Mailing Address:
9478 Riverbend Court
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Telephone: (907) 463-3375
Fax: (907) 463-5522

Office Address:
318 Fourth Street
Juneau, Alaska 99801

February 16, 1993

Representative Carl Moses
Chairman, House Special Committee on Fisheries
Alaska State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

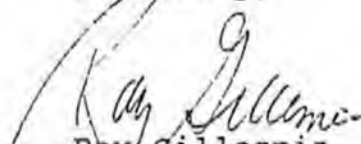
Re: House Bill 133

Dear Representative Moses:

On behalf of Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association, Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation, Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association, and Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association, I would like to express our complete support for House Bill 133.

This legislation will close loop-holes in the definition of "fisheries value." By closing the loop-holes, the incidents of tax avoidance or evasion in the collection of enhancement taxes will be minimized. This legislation is needed to give the Department of Revenue complete tools in its efforts to fully collect taxes derived from the self-imposed enhancement taxes used to support regional aquaculture programs.

Sincerely,


Ray Gillespie

fej

Alaska State Legislature

Representative Carl E. Moses



CHAIRMAN
HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN
HOUSE SPECIAL FISHERIES COMMITTEE

MEMBER
FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEES
FISH AND GAME
PUBLIC SAFETY

SESSION:
CAPITOL BUILDING, ROOM 204
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1182
PHONE: (907) 465-4451
FAX: (907) 465-3445

INTERIM:
P.O. BOX 109
UNALASKA, ALASKA 99685
PHONE: (907) 581-1234
FAX: (907) 581-2875

HB 133

The Definition of "Value" for Purposes of Fisheries Taxes

House Bill 133 is substantially similar to existing law [AS 43.75.290(11)], but restructures the definition of "value" used in administering fisheries taxes in order to clarify exactly what payments are included in that definition.

The bill is identical to Resources CSHB 448, introduced by Representative Gail Phillips last session, with some further clarification recommended by the Division of Legal Services. The legislation has not received any opposition.

In the past, a few processors and fishermen have disputed the definition of value in paying the raw fisheries tax and salmon enhancement tax. The argument is that bonuses and delivery costs are not part of the actual amount paid fishermen for their fish. This interpretation leaves an opening for processors to pay lower prices for the fish, and make up for this low price by giving bonuses for services such as delivery or handling. HB 133 clarifies exactly what services and forms of payment are subject to these taxes.

HB 133 would take effect on January 1, 1994.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
POSITION PAPER

Bill No: HB 133
Sponsor: House Fisheries Committee
Division: Commercial Fisheries
Bill Title: "An Act amending the definition of
'value' for purposes of administration of
fisheries taxes; and providing for an
effective date."
Department Position: Neutral

This legislation would plug some loopholes in the administration of the fisheries business tax. This legislation has no fiscal impact upon the department. The department has no position for or against this legislation.

Commissioner's Signature

Tom Sawmill
for

Date:

3/16/93

FISCAL NOTE

No. 1
 Bill Version: HB 133
 (H) Publish Date: 2/17/93

STATE OF ALASKA
 1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Division Date: February 16, 1993 Dept. Affected: Revenue
 Title: Amending the definition of "value" for purposes of administration of fisheries taxes BRU: Revenue Operations
 Component: Income and Excise Audit
 Sponsor: House Special Committee on Fisheries
 Requestor: House Special Committee on Fisheries COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 113

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99
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 Fund	10.0	550.0	550.0	550.0	550.0	550.0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99
1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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 (FY93) impact: \$ _____

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

Prepared by: Larry E. Meyers, Director Phone: 465-2320
 Division: Income and Excise Audit Division Date: February 16, 1993
 Approved by Commissioner: Darrel J. Rexwinkel Date: February 16, 1993
 Agency: Department of Revenue

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HB 133
Fiscal Note Analysis
February 16, 1993
Page 2 of 2

Analysis

HB 133 clarifies the definition of "value" which is used as the basis for calculating fisheries business and salmon enhancement taxes under AS 43.75 and AS 43.76, respectively. This bill amends the current definition of value under AS 43.75.290 to specify that amounts paid for delivery are included as part of the value of fisheries resources. The department has noted through its audit efforts that some taxpayers deduct actual or imputed costs of delivery when determining value for tax computations. This bill strengthens the department's position that amounts paid for delivery are part of the value of fisheries resources. Inclusion of delivery costs will eliminate understatements of value by fisheries businesses thereby increasing fisheries business and salmon enhancement taxes collected by the State.

HB

140

Royal Cruise Line

TELEFAX

Royal Cruise Line
One Maritime Plaza #1400
San Francisco, California 94111
Phone (415) 388-7203
FAX (415) 466-1856

Fax # 667

To: Ketchikan Legislative Affairs Office 907-325-6345

From: Bruce Good RCL/CPO

PAGE 1 OF 1

Date: March 23, 1993

Subject: House Bill 140

To: Alaska House Resource Committee

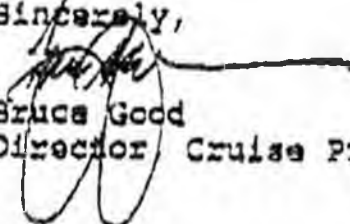
Dear Sirs:

As a cruise ship operator selling fishing excursions in Ketchikan during the summer tourist season, we urge the passage of this bill in support of the local fishing industry.

In our opinion the bill, if passed, would increase the appeal and sales of sportfishing tours, and also increase the sales of processed fish (being traded by visiting sportfishers) during the tourist season, thus providing a positive effect on both the sport and commercial fishing industry and the fish processing industry in your community.

We thank you for your anticipated support of this important bill when the opportunity arises.

Sincerely,


Bruce Good
Director, Cruise Product

LETTERS OF SUPPORT

KETCHIKAN SPORTFISHING
P.O. BOX 3212, KETCHIKAN, AK 99901
(907) 225-7526 FAX 225-7525. 1-800-488-8254

FAX TRANSMISSION

March 24, 1993

page 1

TO: HOUSE RESOURCE COMMITTEE

FROM: MARGE HANGER, OWNER, KETCHIKAN SPORTFISHING

SUBJECT: HOUSE BILL NO. 140, AN ACT RELATING TO THE KING SALMON TAG FEE.

NUMBER OF PAGE INCLUDING THIS ONE: 2

MESSAGE: AS FOLLOWS

To Whom it May Concern:

Ketchikan Sportfishing supports House Bill No. 140 to reduce the King salmon tag fee for non residents fishing for a limited time.

In 1992 the State of Alaska sold 205,941 non resident sport fishing licenses. 48,221 were sold as one day non resident licenses. 51,257 were sold as three day non resident licenses. The number of one and three day non resident licenses combined almost total 100,00 licenses. Almost half of the State of Alaska non resident sportfishing licenses sold were for three days or less.

The majority of tourists who come to Southeast Alaska are Cruise Ship passengers who spend less than a day in each port and less than two weeks total in Alaska. To charge these and other tourists the same fee to fish for King salmon for one or two days that is being charged to non residents to fish for King salmon the entire season is unfair.

We are not against fishery enhancement, we believe that enhancement has already improved fisheries in our area as well as other areas. We strongly feel that all who partake of the harvest should accept the responsibility that comes with the privilege. We must protect, enhance and maintain our public resource. Those who harvest the most should take greater responsibility than those who harvest the least.

page 2

Last year Ketchikan Sportfishing alone sent over seven thousand Cruise Ship passengers fishing for one day. Many of those people did not catch a King salmon. On a four hour charter one in four persons will return to shore with a King salmon during peak season.

We strongly feel that a \$20.00 flat fee for retention tags will drastically reduce our sales during King season which is half of our operating season. It is unfair and unconstitutional to demand that those who harvest the least pay the most simply because they represent greater numbers and therefore greater revenues.

We do not wish to give the impression that because of our limited population base and lower tax revenues that we are making an Alaskan habit of taxing, regulating and MILKING our tourist. Milk cows eventually dry up especially when over milked. The State of Alaska fishery resource does not solely belong to Alaskan residents it belongs to all Americans everywhere. We hope that all concerned will be treated equally and receive equal privileges as well as assuming equal and fair responsibility in harvesting a public resource.

Sincerely

Marge Hanger

Marge Hanger

Owner



To: Sen. L.J.O. From: Sen. L.J.O.
 Subject: Relaxed testimony Co.: S RES
 Dept.: _____ Phone #: _____

Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the SENATE RESOURCES committee name
 committee on HB 140 (LOWER FEES FOR TAGS) NON RESIDENT KINGS dated 4-19-93
 bill/subject

I OWN AND OPERATE NOAH'S ALASKAN FISHING, A SMALL TACKLE SHOP IN STERLING ALASKA, I HAVE QUITE A NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS THAT COME TO MY SHOP WITH THE INTENT TO BOOK A HALF DAY FISHING TRIP WITH ONE OF THE FISHING GUIDES THAT I ACT AS BOOKING AGENT FOR. MANY OF THESE PEOPLE ARE EITHER HERE WITH THE INTENT TO SIGHTSEE & DIDNT THINK THEY WOULD GO FISHING OR THEY CAME HERE TO FISH ON THEIR OWN FROM THE BANK & AFTER FISHING FOR A WEEK. HAVE NOT CAUGHT MANY OR ANY FISH & AS A LAST RESORT ARE GOING TO HIRE A GUIDE. MANY OF THESE PEOPLE HAVE SCRIMPED & SAVED TO GET TO ALASKA AT ALL & THE \$125.00 PER PERSON TO GO WITH A GUIDE IS REALLY PUSHING THE BUDGET. NEXT I HAVE TO INFORM THEM THAT IN ADDITION THEY WILL HAVE TO COME UP WITH AN ADDITIONAL \$20.00 ON TOP TO BUY KING TAGS PER PERSON, THIS WILL NOT AFFECT THE PEOPLE WITH MONEY WHO ARE HERE FISHING KINGS FOR 5 DAYS... BUT THE GUYS THAT HAVE

Signed: Lawrence R. Davis
 Testifier
LAWRENCE R. DAVIS
 Representing (Optional)
NOAH'S ALASKAN FISHING
 Address
PO BOX 3721 SOLDOTNA, AK. 99669
 Phone No. 262-6171

- ONLY 1/2 DAY TO KING FISH, MOST WILL NOT GO. FOR A FAMILY OF 3 IT WOULD COST \$375.00 (GUIDE) \$60.00 (KING TAG) \$30.00 (1 DAY LICENSE)
 NICEER CHURCH MINUTE ON (MUSIC ONE AND) MAKE IT CREDITIVE THIS WOULD

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
POSITION PAPER

Bill No: HB 140
Sponsor: Representative Hudson
Division: Sport Fish
Bill Title: "An act relating to the king salmon tag fee."
Department Position: Support

The King Salmon Tag is an important new user-pay funding source for the Department of Fish and Game. HB 140 would modify the fee structure for nonresident king salmon tags as well as provide legislative intent that the revenues be dedicated to king salmon sport fishing research, management, and enhancement projects. The department supports the legislative intent.

The effect of HB 140 on total revenue from sales of the tag is essentially neutral. However, there could be a shift on the pattern of sales between short-term and longer-term licenses.

The department strongly recommends that a new king salmon fee structure not go into effect until January 1, 1994. The \$20 nonresident stamps have already been distributed to the vendors and are on sale now. In addition, we believe that by the time the bill becomes law, an RFP for printing the new nonresident stamps is completed, and the new stamps are distributed to vendors, most of the 1993 fishing season for king salmon will have occurred. We believe that the cost and confusion that will result because of a 1993 effective date are not justifiable.

The department would also like the bill to be modified to require that the king salmon stamp be purchased only by people fishing for anadromous king salmon. This will exempt people who fish for pan-size king salmon in landlocked stocked lakes. We recommend this change because the landlocked lakes king salmon stocking program usually occurs in urban areas and is intended to benefit children and lower income fishermen, and because small king salmon in landlocked systems are difficult to distinguish from other salmon species.

Commissioner's Signature

Carl L. Resier

Date: 2/19/93

(F+G submitted)

Potential Amendments To HB 140

- 1. Effective date January 1, 1994
- 2. Page 1, line 12 insert the word "anadromous" before king salmon.
- 3. *Sec. 3. AS 16.05.340(a)(23) is amended to read:
 - (23) Resident king salmon \$10
 A resident may not engage in sport fishing for anadromous king salmon without having a valid [THE CURRENT YEAR'S] king salmon tag in the resident's actual possession, unless that person
 - (A) qualifies for the 25 cent license fee under (1) of this subsection:
 - (B) etc
- 3. Page 1, line 12 add:
 - (D) nonresident ^{EN} military king salmon tag . . \$20

FISCAL NOTE

No. 1
 Bill Version: CSHB 140(FSS)
 (H) Publish Date: 3/12/93

STATE OF ALASKA
 1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Fish and Game

Title: An Act relating to the king salmon tag fee. BRU: Sport Fish, Administration and Support

Component: Sport Fisheries, Administrative Services

Sponsor: Representative Hudson

Requestor: House Special Committee on Fisheries

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 468, 479

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
PERSONAL SERVICES	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9

CAPITAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE 1024	81.8	81.9	82.2	82.5	82.7	82.9
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FUNDING:

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other 1024	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9
TOTAL	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact: \$ None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)
see attached

Prepared By: Rocky Holmes Phone: 465-5187

Division: Division of Sport Fish Date: 3/22/93

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature]

Agency: Department of Fish and Game Date: 3/22/93

PREDICTED SALES OF KING SALMON TAGS

	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
H-R. ANNUAL SF	6,827	6,857	6,881	6,900	6,910	6,932
H-R. 14-DAY SF	22,965	23,065	23,147	23,211	23,270	23,320
H-R. 3-DAY SF	16,027	16,097	16,153	16,198	16,240	16,274
H-R. 1-DAY SF	13,986	14,047	14,096	14,135	14,171	14,201
H-R. SF/HUNT	365	367	360	369	370	371
H-R MILITARY SF	2,237	2,247	2,235	2,261	2,267	2,272

STATUS QUO KING SALMON TAG COSTS

	KS TAG	PREDICTED REVENUE					
		FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
COST							
H-R. ANNUAL SF	\$20	136,542	137,134	137,618	137,999	138,351	138,644
H-R. 14-DAY SF	\$20	459,319	461,309	462,938	464,220	465,405	466,392
H-R. 3-DAY SF	\$20	320,344	321,933	323,069	323,965	324,791	325,480
H-R. 1-DAY SF	\$20	279,720	280,932	281,924	282,705	283,426	284,027
H-R. SF/HUNT	\$20	7,308	7,340	7,366	7,386	7,405	7,421
H-R MILITARY SF	\$20	44,744	44,938	45,096	45,221	45,337	45,433

TOTAL \$1,248,177 \$1,253,585 \$1,258,010 \$1,261,496 \$1,264,715 \$1,267,396

HIB 140 - WITH THE COST OF A 1-DAY LICENSE INCREASED TO \$10

	KS TAG	PREDICTED REVENUE					
		FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
COST							
H-R. ANNUAL SF	\$30	204,813	205,700	206,427	206,999	207,527	207,967
H-R. 14-DAY SF	\$30	688,979	691,964	694,406	696,331	698,107	699,587
H-R. 3-DAY SF	\$15	240,408	241,430	242,302	242,973	243,593	244,110
H-R. 1-DAY SF	\$10	139,860	140,466	140,962	141,352	141,713	142,014
H-R. SF/HUNT	\$30	10,962	11,009	11,048	11,079	11,107	11,131
H-R MILITARY SF	\$20	44,744	44,938	45,096	45,221	45,337	45,433

TOTAL \$1,329,766 \$1,335,527 \$1,340,241 \$1,343,955 \$1,347,385 \$1,350,241

NET REVENUE \$81,589 \$81,942 \$82,231 \$82,459 \$82,670 \$82,845

57112
H0.1
P93 63

HB 140A (1-Day license increased to \$10)

Fiscal Note Analysis:

Expenditures included in this bill are for the additional cost of printing, distributing, and accounting for individually numbered nonresident king salmon tags. Tags will be individually numbered in order to prevent the possibility of illegal reuse of short term tags, and to facilitate accurate accounting of the number of tags sold by vendors. These costs include: \$1.4 in personal services for a non-permanent position (range 8) for 1 month to assist in mailouts of supplies and in data entry of stamps issued, sold, and returned (an estimated 120,000 tags will be sold in FY94); and 9.4 in contractual for the additional cost of printing individually numbered tags.

The enclosed table lists the assumptions used to estimate the effect of this bill on revenue. Part one of the table lists the predicted number of king salmon tags that will be sold by each class of nonresident license. Projected sales were estimated based on past increases in license sales, and it was assumed that 35% of all nonresident license holders would buy a king salmon tag. The second part of the table lists the projected king salmon tag revenue based on the current cost of a nonresident tag (\$20). The third part of the table lists the projected revenue based on the king salmon tag fees proposed in HB 140A. The net effect of the bill would be to increase revenue to the Fish and Game fund by about \$81.6 in FY94.

AMENDMENTS TO HB140 IN HOUSE (FSH) COMMITTEE:

The amendments below were either proposed by the Department of Fish & Game (see Position Paper, dated 2/19/93) or by the House Special Committee on Fisheries. All were adopted, and are contained in CSHB140 (FSH):

1. adopted an effective date of January 1, 1994;
2. distinguish between "anadromous" and land-locked king salmon;
3. technical amendment- to leave king salmon tag fee at \$20 for military and dependents, this fee would have to be separated from nonresident annual fee rate (which is \$30. under this bill);
4. treat nonresident youths (under the age of 16) similar to resident youths by excluding both groups from the necessity of purchasing a tag;
5. established a \$10 fee (HB140 proposed \$5) for the nonresident 1 day tag.
6. title change: add word Anadromous and the language and providing for an effective date.

CSHB140(FSH)

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS:

SECTION 1: intent language was included to underscore the purpose of this legislation and the tag fee program. King salmon tag fees should be appropriated to support only king salmon sport fishing research, management, and enhancement projects.

SECTION 2: amends current law by requiring residents to purchase a tag only for anadromous king salmon.

SECTION 3: amends current law by:

a. requiring nonresidents to purchase a tag only for anadromous king salmon;

b. establishes a graduated fee schedule for nonresidents (\$10, 15 & 30) based on validation period (1,3, & 14 day / annual period);

c. exempts nonresidents, under the age of 16, from tag requirement;

d. leaves in place a flat rate tag fee (\$20) for military personnel and dependents.

SECTION 4: technical amendment, clarifying that the king salmon tag, similar to all other fishing licenses & tags, expires December 31 following issuance.

SECTION 5: this act takes effect January 1, 1994.



Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE BILL HUDSON

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska
99801-1182
(907) 465-3744

COMMITTEES

CHAIR
Labor & Commerce
VICE CHAIR
Resources
MEMBER
Transportation
Regulation Review
Economic Development
Task Force

SPONSOR STATEMENT

CSHB140(FSH) "An Act relating to the king salmon tag fee."

This bill was introduced to address concerns raised by individuals in our tourism/sport fish industry. In short, the current flat fee of \$20.00 (imposed on all nonresidents) is very likely to discourage sport fish participation among short-time tourists (those with a one to three day turnaround). A response of this nature is likely to have a very detrimental impact on our resident sport-guide businesses and local economies.

Fortunately, there is a very simple solution to this problem- institute a graduated fees schedule. CSHB140(FSH) would repeal the flat \$20.00 rate, while imposing a rate that increases (\$10, \$15 and \$30) with the validation period (one, three, 14 day or annual tag).

Furthermore, a graduated rate schedule not only addresses the adverse economic implications of a flat rate system, it also insures that fees are commensurate with resource impacts. The longer a nonresident participates in our fishery resource, the higher their fee will become.

The Department of Fish & Game has worked closely with the sponsor on this legislation, and supports its passage.

CSHB140(FSH) carries a positive fiscal note of \$70.6 in FY94 (81.6 additional revenues, less 10.9 in administrative costs).

REPRESENTING

SPONSOR STATEMENT

HB

191



COOK INLET
AQUACULTURE ASSOCIATION

HC 2, BOX 849
SOLDOTNA, AK 99869-8707
(807) 283-6781

March 11, 1992

House Special Committee on Fisher
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Special Committee Member:

CIAA urges approval of HB 191 because we need to be able to utilize cost recovery revenues generated at the State owned facilities we operate in exactly the same fashion as cost recovery revenues generated at facilities we own and operate. We need to be able to spend fish sale revenues generated at State owned facilities to:

1) make improvements to the State owned facilities. In many instances the complete design was never constructed, vital parts were left out. In other instances, poor construction or poor maintenance has resulted in the need for major improvements. In still other instances new regulations (fuel handling and storage for example) require expensive improvements.

2) pay reasonable costs of operating the regional associations. It is not fair that any association overhead must be charged off against those facilities owned by associations. All facilities require administrative services which we call overhead; all facilities should pay a fair share.

3) take advantage of the flexibility and security offered by securing operating revenue through a "corporate cost recovery goal". We can use monies generated from facilities owned by associations to operate, maintain or improve State owned hatcheries. We should be able to use monies generated at a State owned facility to operate, maintain or improve another State owned facility or an association owned facility. It is not likely that every facility will generate exactly its individual cost recovery goal every year. Shortages at one facility must be made up by surpluses from other facilities; regardless of who actually owns a particular facility.

I would be happy to answer any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Thomas E. Mears".

Thomas E. Mears,
Executive Director

Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association, Inc.

2721 Tongass Avenue
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
Phone: (907) 225-9605
Fax: (907) 225-1348

House Special Committee Fisheries
RE: HB 191 "An act relating to cost recovery by
contractors who operate state-owned hatcheries"



The Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA) recommends the approval of this act. SSRAA signed an agreement with the Department of Fish and Game on July 1, 1992 to operate the State Sockeye Salmon Hatchery at Beaver Falls for a twenty year period. A cost recovery program is being developed that will pay for the operations of this facility. However, our experience in operating salmon hatcheries over the past fifteen years has shown that return rates and prices are highly volatile, and there will be times when a single species will not cover the operating costs.

One of the strengths of SSRAA's program is the diversification of our species being reared and the multiple sites where these fish are released. SSRAA releases all salmon species, except for pink salmon, and release them at multiple sites. When the return of one species is low or the price is depressed, we can frequently make cost recovery goals on another species for which the return or price is higher and/or harvest at another site.

SSRAA also operates all of our programs from a pool of money derived from the salmon enhancement tax and cost recovery. This pool is budgeted among all projects. It is not practical in our case to make each project pay for itself. This is more efficient and less costly than running each as an independent entity.

The current limitation on SSRAA to operate the State Beaver Falls Hatchery is not consistent with our operations. There will be occasions when the sockeye returns will not provide sufficient funds to operate the hatchery and SSRAA will have to subsidize the state hatchery from our other cost recovery efforts. It is only fair that SSRAA should also be able to use funds from the Beaver Falls cost recovery to meet our other program needs.

If HB 191 is enacted, it will help stabilize our source of revenue and add to our diversification strength. It will help assure that our other salmon enhancement programs will not be jeopardized and it will help assure that SSRAA will be able to meet our debt service to the State Fisheries Enhancement Revolving Loan Fund (FERLF). The recent legislative audit report (08-4445-93) recommends approval of this bill and advises that the bill would also help secure the future of the FERLF for other operators who still need to borrow from the fund.

Sincerely,

Donald F. Amend
General Manager



UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

211 Fourth Street, Suite 112
Juneau, Alaska 99801
907/586-2820
Fax: 907/463-2545

March 16, 1993

The Honorable Carl Moses, Chair
and Committee Members
House Special Committee on Fisheries
The Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99802-1182

RE: HB 191 - An Act relating to cost recovery by
contractors who operate state-owned hatcheries

Dear Chairman Moses and Committee Members:

The State of Alaska has more or less completed the process of transferring the operations of state-owned salmon hatcheries to regional aquaculture associations. Standard lease agreements with the State allow the regional associations to harvest a portion of the returning hatchery salmon to pay for the cost of producing those salmon. However, under current laws, the revenues received in the cost recovery harvest may only be used to pay for costs at the state-owned facility, and only for operating costs.

This bill, which is unanimously supported by the United Fishermen of Alaska, would allow the regional associations to use cost recovery revenues earned at state-owned hatcheries to pay for all costs that may be associated with producing salmon at those hatcheries. These include administrative, maintenance, and capital costs; program evaluation costs, such as tagging; and, debt retirement of any loans associated with the state-owned facilities.

The bill would also allow the regional associations to use those revenues to pay for costs associated with any other projects or facilities operated by the regional association. This allows an association to pool all cost recovery and enhancement tax revenues for the most efficient and effective use in its program.

The State has transferred the operation of commercially important hatcheries to the regional associations under the presumption that resource users should pay for the programs which benefit them. In order to make these transfers financially feasible, the regional associations have, in many cases, made capital improvements to these facilities.

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

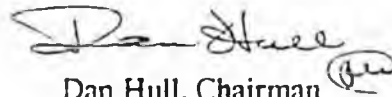
Alaska Crab Coalition • Alaska Longline Fisherman's Association • Alaska Trollers Association • Area K Seiners Association
Bering Sea Fisherman's Association • Bristol Bay Driftnetters Association • Concerned Area "M" Fishermen
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association • Cordova District Fishermen United • Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association
North Pacific Fisheries Association • Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association • Peninsula Marketing Association
Petersburg Vessel Owners Association • Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation • Seafood Producers Cooperative
Southeast Alaska Seiners Association • Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association
United Cook Inlet Drift Association • Western Alaska Cooperative Marketing Association

The Honorable Carl Moses, Chair
and Committee Members
House Special Committee on Fisheries
March 16, 1993
Page Two

Now that the regional associations have the responsibility to operate these hatcheries, it is important that the State of Alaska also give them the opportunity to make them succeed, and not hobble them with unreasonable constraints. This bill will help to make the transfer program a success by removing one such constraint.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Dan Hull, Chairman
Aquaculture Committee
United Fishermen of Alaska

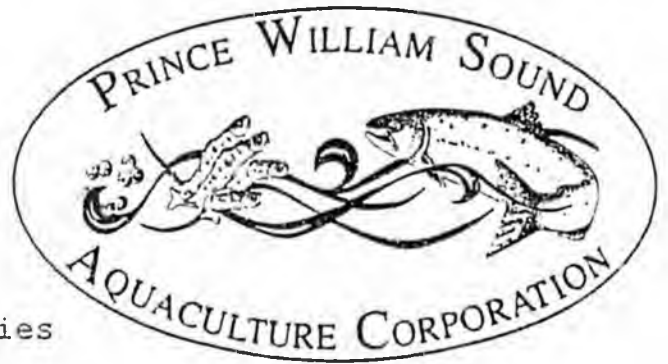


Jerry McCune, President
United Fishermen of Alaska

cc: UFA Board of Directors

FD:Legislation:HB191:HSComOnFish/3-19

March 9, 1993



Carl Moses, Chairman
House Special Committee on Fisheries
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Chairman;

It is my understanding that House Bill 191, an act relating to cost recovery by contractors who operate state owned hatcheries, is scheduled to come before your committee.

This bill is very meaningful to my organization. We fund a state hatchery, located near Paxson on the Gulkana River. The state has asked us to accept full responsibility in FY-94 for the operation of that facility. There is no opportunity for cost recovery at the Gulkana Hatchery because the fish arrive there in spawning condition. Therefore, we must fund that facility with revenue earned at other hatcheries such as the Main Bay sockeye salmon hatchery in Prince William Sound.

The Main Bay Hatchery is owned by the state, but operated by the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation. Current regulations prevent us from using Main Bay cost recovery revenue to fund another hatchery.

HB 191 will enable us to fund the Gulkana hatchery with Main Bay hatchery revenue, which is acceptable to gill net fishermen, since both hatcheries principally supply the gill net fishery plus the subsistence and dip net fisheries on the Copper River.

Thanks very much.

John McMullen
President

copy: Ray Gillespie

Alaska State Legislature



During Session:
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
(907) 465-3424
Fax (907) 465-3793

In Ketchikan:
327 Front Street
Ketchikan, AK 99901
(907) 247-4672
Fax (907) 225-8546

Committees:
House Resources,
Chairman
Community &
Regional Affairs
Labor & Commerce

Representative William K. Williams

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Senator Mike Miller, Chairman
Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Rep. Bill Williams *W.K.W.*

DATE: April 12, 1993

RE: Request for scheduling of HB 191 for Senate Resources
hearing **CONTRACTOR OPERATED ST. HATCHERIES**

I would like to request a hearing of HB 191 before the Senate Resources Committee. I am the prime sponsor of this measure, and co-sponsors include Representatives Olberg, Phillips, Grussendorf, G. Davis, and Navarre.

HB 191 pertains to how a contractor (usually a regional aquaculture association) may spend the cost recovery monies generated from a state-owned hatchery which the contractor operates under contract with the state. This bill is strongly supported by aquaculture associations, fishermen, and the Department of Fish and Game. The bill has a zero fiscal note and will in the long run help to save money for the state while maintaining hatchery production. This is because the increased flexibility proposed by the bill will help to make the take-over of operation of state facilities by contractors more feasible. Thus, it will help to accomplish the goal of weaning hatchery operations off of state funding.

HB 191 is a non-controversial bill. No one has voiced opposition to HB 191, and the bill passed the House unanimously. I would very much appreciate your consideration of scheduling it for a hearing soon.

Back-up information is attached to this request. If further information is needed, please contact my office at 465-3715. Thank you.

Alaska State Legislature



During Session:
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
(907) 465-3424
Fax (907) 465-3793

In Ketchikan:
352 Front Street
Ketchikan, AK 99901
(907) 247-4672
Fax (907) 225-8546

Committees:
House Resources,
Chairman

Community &
Regional Affairs

Labor & Commerce

Representative William K. Williams

SPONSOR STATEMENT

HB 191: RELATING TO COST RECOVERY BY CONTRACTORS
WHO OPERATE STATE-OWNED HATCHERIES

BY REP. BILL WILLIAMS

HB 191 pertains to how a contractor (usually a regional aquaculture association) may spend the cost recovery monies generated from a state-owned hatchery which the contractor operates under contract with the state. The bill has a zero fiscal note and will in the long run help to save money for the state while maintaining hatchery production because the increased flexibility proposed by the bill will help to make the take-over of operation of state facilities by contractors more feasible. Thus, it will help to accomplish the goal of weaning hatchery operations off of state funding.

HB 191 is a non-controversial piece of legislation. It is strongly supported by aquaculture associations, fishermen, and the Department of Fish and Game. No one has voiced opposition to HB 191, and the bill passed the House unanimously.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

POSITION PAPER

Bill No.: HB 191

Sponsor: Williams

Division: FRED

Bill Title: An act relating to cost recovery by contractors of state-owned hatcheries.

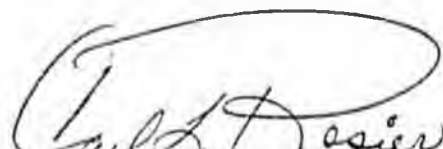
Background/Legislative Intent:

Passage of this bill would allow funds from cost recovery at a contracted state hatchery to be used for the same purposes that funds from cost recovery at ordinary PNP hatcheries may be used. Under current AS 16.10.480(d), contractors can only use funds generated from cost recovery at a contracted hatchery for operating that hatchery. If insufficient operating funds are generated at a contracted hatchery, the contractor may use funds from one of its own hatcheries to support the state-owned hatchery, but could not use funds from another contracted facility to support the first.

Analysis of Bill/Program Effects:

The current law unnecessarily restricts the flexibility of contractors to operate state-owned hatcheries and may result in the closure of productive state facilities that do not have immediate cost-recovery potential sufficient to support their operating costs. Under AS 16.10.450, PNP hatchery operators are able to utilize funds generated from harvests of salmon returning to their facilities for reasonable operating costs, including debt retirement, expansion of facilities, fisheries research or other salmon rehabilitation projects, or operating costs and fisheries-related activities of the regional aquaculture association. This bill would allow contractors of state-owned hatcheries to operate contracted hatcheries with the same flexibility they already have with their own hatcheries. It may also reduce the need for loans or additional state funding for some contracted hatcheries where cost recovery is not possible.

Signature:


Carl L. Rosier, Commissioner

3/14/93
Date

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 191

Revision Date: _____
 Title: An act relating to cost recovery by contractors who
operate state-owned hatcheries
 Sponsor: Williams
 Requestor: _____

Department Affected: Fish and Game
 BRU: FRED
 Component: FRED
 COMPONENT SERIAL NO. _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

CAPITAL	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
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FUNDING:

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1006 GF/MHTIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact: \$0.0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Passage of this bill would allow funds from cost recovery at a contracted state hatchery to be used for the same purposes that funds from cost recovery at ordinary PNP hatcheries may be used. Under current AS 16.10.480(d), contractors can only use funds generated from cost recovery at a contracted hatchery for operating that hatchery. If insufficient operating funds are generated at a contracted hatchery, the contractor may use funds from one of its own hatcheries to support the state-owned hatchery, but could not use funds from another contracted facility to support the first.

Prepared By: Steve McGee
 Division: FRED
 Approved by Commissioner: Carl Z. Rosier
 Agency: Department of Fish and Game

Phone: 465-4160
 Date: 3/10/93
 Date: 3/14/93

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HB

213



ALASKA MINERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Mining Industry Outlook For Alaska

October 1992

By Steve Borell

Note: This article will appear in the November 1992 issue of the *Alaska Business Monthly*.

The future outlook for several parts of the Alaska mining industry is excellent. During the next 18 months, six projects will be at the stage where they could make decisions to begin construction of major mines. In that each has significant design, permitting, market and/or financing challenges that must be overcome there are however no guarantees.

The significance for Alaska of six major mines in this position could be easily overlooked. One must remember that from World War II until 1989 there was effectively no hardrock mining (as compared to placer mining) in all of Alaska. At the start of WW II President Roosevelt's executive order closed all precious metal mines in the country so those miners would go into the mining of iron, lead, zinc, copper and other metals needed for the war effort. Since the war, a few small hardrock mines have operated for short periods of time but there has been effectively no hardrock mining.

All that changed in 1989. In that year Greens Creek and Red Dog began operation and thereby proved to the world that it is possible to start a major new mine in Alaska. That notion had been in doubt. The d(2) lands debate, ANILCA, unstable tax and regulatory policies and ongoing preservationists pressures to stop all development had convinced many companies that major mine development in Alaska was simply not possible.

But now we have proof positive that major mines are possible. Also with oil production declining we are seeing changes in attitude toward mining by the public, by legislators and by the administration. Alaskans are looking for future economic opportunities and they see that mining can be a major contributor.

For the project owners, these six projects represent many years of exploration, drilling, sampling, engineering and metallurgical studies, environmental studies and permitting and millions of dollars of expenditures that are about to come to fruition. To the economy of Alaska they will mean new jobs and many millions of dollars in supplies and services.

These six projects involve five gold mines and one coal mine. They are the Kensington Venture and Alaska-Juneau underground gold mines near Juneau, the Wishbone Hill coal mine near Sutton, the Fort Knox and Citigold projects near Fairbanks and the Illinois Creek project southwest of Galena. If these six projects become operating mines they will create more than 1400 new jobs. These will be challenging, skilled, good-paying, year-around jobs in four different parts of the state and are sorely needed as employment on the north slope continues to decline.

Another important aspect of these projects is that they are moving ahead in the face of extreme pressure from various groups that oppose all development in Alaska. However, the mining companies are sticking with the projects in spite of this opposition and their determination is an important facet for the future of the state.

An added measure of the health of the mining industry involves expenditures for minerals exploration. Exploration expenditures appear to have decreased somewhat from the past several years of growth. However, this must be seen in perspective and is actually a good sign for Alaska. Many industries are leaving the United States due to excessive and overbearing regulations and harassment. Just like the major oil companies, major mining companies are taking most of their exploration dollars to other countries.

But for Alaska there is a difference. Alaska lands are receiving continued interest by a wide cross section of companies and some major international mining companies are again exploring in Alaska after an absence of ten or more years. Exploration is the very necessary first stage that must occur if new mineral deposits are to be located. It has been estimated that 1000 prospects are evaluated for every one major mine that begins operation. It is therefore a good sign that exploration interest in the State remains high.

The segment of the Alaska mining industry that continues to struggle is the small placer miner. In the past 15 years this segment has gone from an industry with only minimal regulation to what is now possibly the most heavily regulated industry. New requirements and new permits of one sort or another seem to be added each year. The result is that the uncertainty and sheer bulk of requirements makes it difficult for the small miner to continue.

Many of the new requirements being forced on the placer miners are not scientifically based nor in proportion to the potential environmental hazard. In some instances they are merely bureaucracy out of control. Miners are however hopeful that ongoing work by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation will bring some science and logic into their regulations.

Regarding projects for the more distant future, there are several in various stages of evaluation. Some of these are on Native Corporation lands. Nearly all of the Alaska Native Corporations are actively promoting mineral exploration on their lands. Their lands comprise about 46 million acres having some of the highest potential mineral terranes in the state. Their desire is for economic development and jobs for their shareholders and Alaska can expect great things from these lands in the future. ♁

Steve Borell is the Executive Director of the Alaska Miners Association. A registered professional engineer in Alaska, Colorado and North Dakota, he has worked in coal and metals mining for more than 18 years throughout the United States and in Canada and South America.

Alaska Miners Association
501 W. Northern Lights, Suite 203
Anchorage, AK 99503
Phone (907) 276-0347
FAX (907) 278-7997

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DIVISION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

P.O. BOX 110804
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0804
PHONE: (907) 465-2017

**AREA IMPACTED BY ALASKAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENTS**

Trans Alaska Pipeline System:	16.3 mi ²
Red Dog Mine facility:	1873 acres (2.9 mi ²)
Greens Creek Mine facility:	350 acres (.5 mi ²)
Kensington Mine facility:	275 acres (.4 mi ²)
Fort Knox Mine facility:	4533 acres (7.1 mi ²)
AJ Mine facility:	500 acres (.78 mi ²)

areas given include all related facilities (well complexes, mines, beneficiation complexes, tailing disposal, airfields, roads and ports)

A.H. Clough
10 March, 1993



NORTH PACIFIC MINING CORPORATION

A Subsidiary of Cook Inlet Region, Inc.

March 19, 1993

Representative Pete Kott
House of Representatives
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Representative Kott:

North Pacific Mining Corporation offers its support for the passage of HB 213. The closure of large tracts of state lands during the exploration and development stages without the review and consent of the legislature has been a problem in the past.

The Alaska Minerals Commission has made the intent of HB 213 a primary issue of concern and we support that view. Passage of HB 213 would insure that State lands remain in multiple-use status and available for mineral development considerations.

Yours truly,

NORTH PACIFIC MINING CORPORATION

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "G. Booth", is written over a horizontal line.

Gerald G. Booth
President

2525 "C" Street, Suite 500
P.O. Box 93330
Anchorage, Alaska 99509-3330

(907) 274-8638 - Office
(907) 279-8836 - Fax

**USIBELLI COAL MINE, INC.****MARKETING**

122 First Avenue, Suite 302
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
(907) 452-2625 FAX (907) 451-6543

March 19, 1993

Representative Pete Kott
House of Representatives
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Representative Kott:

On behalf of Usibelli Coal Mine, Inc., I would like to offer support for passage of HB213. The bill will assure that closure of large acreage's of state lands will not be done without the review and consent of the legislature. This will satisfy both the spirit and intent of Alaska's multiple-use statutes.

As we look to the future, maintaining a land base for multiple-use including mineral development will be critical to the state's economic health. Passage of HB213 will be an important step in assuring our multiple-use lands remain available for economic development.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Sims", written over a horizontal line.

John Sims
Vice President Marketing

JS/me



A Division of Cominco American Incorporated

March 19, 1993

Representative Pete Kott
Room 409, State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
FAX No. 465-4565

Dear Representative Kott,

Two of the most important issues mining companies consider when trying to decide where to spend their exploration dollars are: 1) land availability for exploration and 2) infrastructure. Land closed to mineral entry, especially large blocks of land, has had the single most negative impact to exploration in the state.

Mineral deposits are not easy to find - exploration can be likened to trying to find the proverbial needle in the haystack. It takes a great deal of time, study and a financial and philosophical commitment of upper management to pursue this endeavor. In the process, geologists identify large tracts of prospective ground in which a mineral deposit *might* occur. After geologic, geophysical and geochemical evaluation over these large tracts of prospective land, the geologists may, but not always, identify an area that deserves detailed study and drilling. Only after detailed geologic and economic studies - a considerable financial investment - can a company evaluate if the area of focus is a mineral *deposit*, rather than just an interesting prospect. This whole process of narrowing down the land base takes several years, even decades.

We applaud the introduction of HB 213 and the companion in the Senate, SB 159. Keeping the maximum number of acres of state land open for mineral exploration sends a very positive message to companies currently conducting mineral exploration in the state and will provide incentive for companies that are not currently exploring in Alaska to invest their time and money in our state.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Madelyn A. Millholland". The signature is written in a cursive style with some loops and flourishes.

Madelyn A. Millholland
Geologist/Permitting Coordinator

cc: B. Bouley, Manager Exploration, Cominco
S. Borell, Executive Director, AMA

Charles B. Green
P.O. Box 71805
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

March 19, 1993

Representative Pete Kott
House of Representatives
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

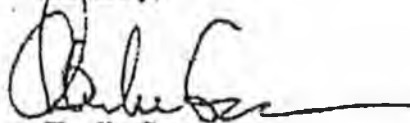
Dear Representative Kott:

I would like to express my appreciation to you and to your co-sponsors for introducing HB213 and would like to offer support for its passage.

As a member of the Alaska Minerals Commission and a 20 year resident of the state who has been involved in mining and resource development for most of that time, I cannot over emphasize the importance of maintaining a true multiple-use land base. This is especially important at a time when there will be increasing pressure to restrict and close Alaska's federal lands to mineral development.

The economic benefits of mineral development will become increasingly important to Alaska's economy. It is critical that closures to mineral development should be minimized and only be undertaken with the consent of the legislature.

Sincerely,



Charlie Green

CG/me



ALASKA MINERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

501 West Northern Lights Boulevard, Suite 203, Anchorage, Alaska 99503 fax: (907) 278-7997 telephone: (907) 276-0347

March 19, 1993

Honorable William Williams
Chairman
House Resources Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Williams,

Re: HB-213 Multiple Use & Administrative Mineral Closures of
Areas Larger Than 640 Acres

I am writing on behalf of the Alaska Miners Association in support of House Bill 213. The practice of closing State lands to mineral entry and mineral leasing is a very important issue and we heartily endorse this bill that would place some reasonable restrictions on the ability of the Department of Natural Resources to make administrative mineral closures.

There are actually three mechanisms by which state lands can be closed to mineral entry and mineral leasing. First, the Legislature can pass bills to establish State parks, refuges, sanctuaries, recreation areas, etc. To date, more than 3.2 million acres have been closed to mineral development by Legislative action. This authority and prerogative is very rightly held by the Legislature.

The second mechanism for restricting mineral development is the application of Title 16 by ADF&G to areas where fisheries resources may be affected. The application of Title 16 applies to all activities on State lands, not just mining, and gives the ADF&G authority to insure that fisheries are not adversely affected.

The third mechanism is the use of administrative closures by the Department of Natural Resources. From the time of statehood until the mid or late 1970's, administrative closures of land to mineral entry and mining were limited to 640 acres (one section) or less. Then came a series of DNR commissioners who closed large areas of state lands to mineral entry with little or no justification. The statute requires a "finding of incompatibility" but this has been very broadly interpreted and abused. These closures were often the result of State Area Plans developed by DNR with massive pressure from groups and agencies that wanted to close State lands to development. To add insult to injury, some of these lands that have been closed administratively were actually selected by the State because of their mineral potential.



ALASKA MINERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

I would stress that the need for this bill is not attributable to actions of the current Administration. The Hickel Administration has generally used mineral closures in the true spirit that was envisioned at the time of Statehood. If we could be certain that this attitude would continue in future administrations, then there would be no need for this legislation. However, that cannot be assured and legislation limiting administrative closures by the DNR is therefore necessary.

The challenge is to tighten the rules on DNR without making it impossible to impose closures that are legitimate and justifiable. We need to stop massive mineral closures and still ensure that the requirement will not be too restrictive for DNR to do its job properly. We believe that by limiting administrative closures to 640 acres in a contiguous block, HB-213, makes the necessary changes. This limit does not apply where mineral closures are made for land disposals or infrastructure including ports, airports, roads, railroads, pipelines, and powerlines.

In conclusion, the changes proposed in this bill are needed to: (1) correct the problem of excessive closures of lands to mineral entry, and (2) insure that legitimate closures are allowed in a way that is efficient for DNR. If the latter part of the change were not made, state land disposals and infrastructure projects would require individual approval by the Legislature. This would be very cumbersome and inefficient.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Steven C. Borell, P.E.
Executive Director

cc: Representative Pete Kott



Alaska State Legislature

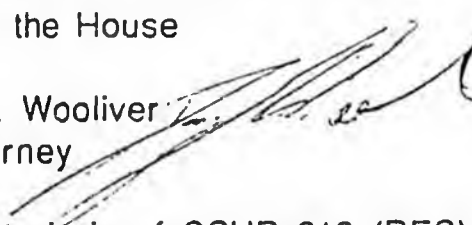
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Official Business

MEMORANDUM

State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

TO: Representative Ramona Barnes
Speaker of the House

FROM: Douglas A. Wooliver 
Staff Attorney

SUBJECT: Sectional Analysis of CSHB 213 (RES)

DATE: March 27, 1993

The following is a sectional analysis of CSHB 213 (RES); "An Act prohibiting the commissioner of natural resources from classifying state land, water, or land and water so that mining, mineral entry and location, mineral prospecting, and mineral leasing are precluded or are designated an incompatible use without an act of the legislature if the area involved contains more than 640 contiguous acres except in certain situations; and providing for an effective date."

Section 1 amends AS 38.05.300(a). Title 38 deals with public lands and chapter 05 refers to the Alaska Lands Act. Subsection 300 is entitled "Classification of land."

Section 1 prohibits the commissioner of natural resources, except by act of the state legislature, from classifying any area of land that is more than 640 acres in such a manner that mining activities and functions are precluded. This prohibition does not apply to those classifications that are necessary for a land disposal or exchange or when necessary for utility or transportation corridors or infrastructure.

Section 2 amends AS 38.05.300 again by adding a new subsection. This new section allows the commissioner of natural resources to make interim classifications that preclude mining activities. If the commissioner has made any interim classifications they must be

submitted to the legislature within 10 days after the convening of each regular legislative session. The legislature then must approve those interim classifications within 90 days or they expire.

Section 3 applies the above sections to classifications made after the effective date of the act.

Section 4 provides for an immediate effective date.



Alaska Environmental Lobby, Inc.

P.O. Box 22151 Juneau, Alaska 99802

907-463-3366

HB 213 CLOSURES TO MINERAL ENTRY

HB 213 prohibits the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) from closing state lands to mineral entry for purposes of Public Recreation/Habitat Use. The commissioner would retain authority to close lands to mineral entry for purposes of Land Disposals and Exchanges, Resource Development/Transportation Corridors and Reserved Use.

The Alaska Environmental Lobby opposes this legislation.

First the problem needs to be put into perspective. Only 4% of state lands have been closed to mineral entry. Of that 4%, 70% has been closed for reasons of Land Disposal, Land Exchange, Resource Development and Reserved Use, the exemptions granted by HB 213. The remainder, 30%, has been closed for Public Recreation/Wildlife Habitat purposes. In other words, only 1.2% of state lands have been closed by DNR to mineral entry in cases where HB 213 would now require an act of legislature.

Alaska mineral policy now favors mining. In Alaska, state lands are open to mineral entry unless *specifically* closed. All other state resources, such as timber, fisheries, oil and gas are closed to commercial exploitation unless *specifically* opened. Timber and oil for instance, must be advertised for sale or lease by the state and are made available to industry only after a competitive auction. This is not the case for mining. Consequently the state and its residents lose an element of control over the disposition of their resources. Mineral entry should be made subject to the same review, planning and competitive bidding process as are other state resources.

It has been argued that closing state land to mineral entry threatens Alaska's economic opportunities. However, lands are frequently closed to mining in order to protect other industries such as fishing, tourism or recreation. Each of these industries returns large benefits to the state. Why should mining be treated with special consideration, especially when studies have shown that mining returns the *greatest net loss* to the state than any other resource industry other than the timber industry?

Clearly there are many issues involved when state lands are classified. Many balances must be struck: Between public against private interests, between competing private interests; between sustained yield and profitable exploitation, as well as concern for plants, animals and other components of a healthy ecosystem. The personnel of DNR are skilled in balancing all these considerations and should make these decisions. Micro-managing DNR will only slow the classification process and skew it in favor of only one of many important Alaskan interests.

3/26/93

Examples of Mineral Closures implemented under DNR Area Plans.

Tanana Basin Area Plan

Nenana River - Rex to Healy 7,600 acres (recreation)

Fielding Lake - 21,440 acres (recreation)

Northwest Area Plan

Seabird Rookeries - 19 areas, 6,250 acres

Sheefish Spawning Areas - 12 streams, 3,070 acres, includes 200 foot upland buffer

Bristol Bay Area Plan

64 streams closed to mineral entry with 200 foot buffer - approximately 213,000 acres. Bristol Bay Plan states the following "The streams closed to new mineral entry by the plan are not necessarily the most productive from a fishery standpoint. They are however, the streams most likely to encounter mining pressure as a result of their location within or near identified mineral terranes."

Kuskokwim Area Plan

499.4 miles of streams closed - 3,917 acres

Susitna Area Plan

Approximately 240,040 involving 6 rivers were closed to mineral entry by the Susitna Area Plan. This action was pre-rec rivers legislation.

Copper River Basin Area Plan

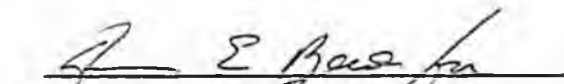
24 rivers, streams, and lakes closed to mineral entry - 108,000 acres, also includes 200 foot upland buffer.

HB 213: "An Act relating to mineral exploration, mining, and mineral leasing on state lands."

This act prohibits the administrative closure of state lands and waters amounting to areas of over 640 acres to mining activities and other multiple use functions. This prohibition does not apply for specific functions, such as closures for land disposals, utility and transportation corridors, and other similar infrastructure projects. The act underscores that such large closures (those greater than 640 acres) are only the domain of the State Legislature.

Opponents of this legislation will cast it as a giveaway to development interests and an open license to develop and mine on state lands. Nothing could be further from the truth. What this bill actually does is keep state lands open to exploration, mineral development, and eventual mining if a whole host of specific parameters can be met. This bill does not usurp the regulatory and oversight authority of the Department of Natural Resources, Department of Environmental Conservation, or Alaska Department of Fish and Game in any way. Mineral developments will still have to meet rigorous environmental and regulatory standards to include avoidance and mitigation of adverse impacts and reclamation before being allowed to proceed. Furthermore, all of these operating stipulations will continue to be developed in open public forums.

HB 213 only preserves the opportunity for mining. It does not give mining a blank check or preferential treatment over other uses of state lands.


Paul Fuhs, Commissioner

3-17-93
Date

dgl/128pp.ed

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA 1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB213(RES)

Revision Date 26-Mar-93 Department Affected: Natural Resources
 Title: "An Act prohibiting the commissioner from BRU: Resource Development
precluding mining if the area involved contains more than.. Components: Land Development
 Sponsor: Kott
 Requestor: House Resources Component Serial No. 431

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
REVENUE fund source:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Estimate of current year (FY93) Impact: \$ No fiscal impact anticipated

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)
 The department supports HB213, as amended by the House Resources committee, which establishes a requirement for legislative approval of any administrative order closing more than 640 acres of land in an area to mining except when related to land disposal or for the development of utility or transportation corridors. The department currently submits an annual report to the legislature which identifies such closing orders. This report shows annual and cumulative land classification and mineral orders.

Prepared by: Ron Swanson, Director Phone: 762-2692
 Division: Land Development Date: 15-Mar-93
 Approved by Commissioner: Glenn A. Olds Date: 26-Mar-93
 Agency: Department of Natural Resources

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MINERALS / COAL

1. Direct the regulatory agencies to design and implement air and water quality standards which are based on science and reasonable/logical risk assessment rather than emotion.
2. Evaluate and streamline provisions in Title 38 so that land planning statutes and regulations do not work against the responsible development of the state's mineral and coal resources.
3. Enact the Alaska Coal Policy to signal the industry and international markets of Alaska's intent to develop a competitive, world-class coal industry.
4. Amend the current Alaska Mental Health Land Trust Settlement Act through adoption of SB 67 to clear legal challenges and costly delays of Chapter 66.
5. Change the administrative mineral closure laws to accomplish their intended use.
6. Fund the Alaska Minerals Assessment Program.
7. Analyze and redesign the state's rental and royalty programs to retain active mineral and coal exploration on state lands.
8. Work with Alaska's Congressional Delegation in efforts to retain the Federal Mining Law of 1872 and support hard rock and placer mining on Alaska's federal land.
9. Fund Department of Law to assert RS 2477 rights-of-way and secure access for the development of areas currently off the Alaska road system.
10. Support a waiver of the Jones Act for Alaskan coal shipments to Hawaii and the west coast of the "Lower 48."
11. Continue to fund the Alaska Minerals Commission and take advantage of the research and recommendations made in their annual report to the Legislature.
12. Amend Alaska Civil Code Rule 82 to include language making it more costly for plaintiffs to bring weak claims which often delay, or up the cost, of economic development projects.

MINERALS / COAL

Steve Borrell, Executive Director *
Alaska Miners Association
Anchorage

1. The Legislature must take substantive actions to signal the U.S. and international mining industry that there is a positive business climate here to attract exploration and development investment.
2. Direct the regulatory agencies to design and implement water quality standards which are based on science and reasonable/logical risk assessment, rather than emotion.
3. Evaluate and streamline provisions in Title 38 so that land planning statutes and regulations do not work against the responsible development of the state's mineral resources.
4. Amend the current Alaska Mental Health Land Trust Settlement Act through adoption of SB 67 to clear legal challenges and costly delays of Chapter 66.
5. Change the state's administrative mineral closure laws to accomplish their intended use, and prevent abusive lock-up of large tracts of land from any possibility of mineral development.
6. Enact a reasonable air quality bill this session in order to maintain state control of the administration of air quality issues in the state. Monitor provisions to guarantee that federal standards are not exceeded.
7. Fund the Alaska Minerals Assessment Program (AMAP) to send an immediate message to the international minerals industry that Alaska is serious about encouraging the development of its mineral resources.
8. Analyze and redesign the annual claim rental fee program to retain active exploration on state lands. Do not trade short-term income for a depletion of exploration interest and manpower.
9. Design and implement a statutory provision to allow exploration expenditures to be deducted from state royalties.
10. Insure that a portion of the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities budget is invested in new road construction and road upgrades in rural and remote Alaska.

* Indicates written testimony received prior to noon, March 16, 1993.

11. Work with Alaska's Congressional Delegation in efforts to retain the Federal Mining Law of 1872. The current bills in Congress would challenge, if not eliminate, hardrock and placer mining on Alaska's federal land.
12. Fund the Department of Law sufficiently to assert RS 2477 rights-of-way and establish future access to many areas of state land, native and private lands, and to isolated federal lands.

Robert Stiles *
Alaska Coal Association
Anchorage

1. Enact an Alaska Coal Policy which expresses the state's will with regard to the growth and enhanced competitiveness of the Alaska coal industry.
2. Continue to move forward with consideration and enactment of amendments to the Chapter 66 resolution of the Mental Health Lands Trust issue.
3. Demonstrate by whatever means are available to the Legislature, support for obtaining a Jones Act waiver for Alaskan coal shipments to Hawaii and the west coast of the "Lower 48."
4. Give consideration to means and methods by which the Legislature can help protect Alaskan coal's current small market share.

Caryl Boehnert *
Alaskans for Juneau
Juneau

1. Urges Alaska to become more self-protective regarding mine development.
2. Retain strong budgets in regulatory agencies.
3. Monitor mining companies.

Del Ackels
Fairbanks

1. Recommends that the Alaska Minerals Commission report be examined by the Legislature.

* Indicates written testimony received prior to noon, March 16, 1993.

2. RS 2477 provisions are key to tourism, timber industry, and mineral development.

Rudi Vetter
Fairbanks

1. Supports the testimony of the Alaska Miners Association especially the comments about exploration expenditure.
2. Mineral royalties are counterproductive to state revenue as investment will diminish before the royalty income can come on-line.

Jim Kohler, Executive Director
Southeast Conference
Juneau

Recommends that the Department of Commerce and Economic Development or the Department of Natural Resources analyze the feasibility of a base metals refinery in Alaska.

Rick Van Nieuwenhuyse *
Placer Dome U.S. Inc.
Anchorage

1. Legislature must take steps which indicate its pro-active role in the promotion of the mining industry throughout Alaska. This can include the support of industry conventions and advertising initiatives which communicate the attributes and incentives of developing mineral properties in Alaska.
2. Enact SB 67 as a workable solution to the Mental Health Trust Lands issue.
3. Support new industry-sponsored legislation before Congress which will resolve many of the controversial issues regarding the 1872 Mining Law, and allow mining companies operating on federal lands to stay in business and keep people employed.
4. Keep as much state land as possible open to mineral entry by endorsing a multiple use land policy and by limiting mineral closures.
5. Encourage exploration investment through incentives such as deducting expenditures from royalties or through "flow-through" financing incentives.

* Indicates written testimony received prior to noon, March 16, 1993.

-
6. Support the Alaska Minerals Assessment Program funding in the FY 94 capital budget.
 7. Streamline regulatory process and support the business climate needs of the mineral industry as a means to increase the state's potential for a tax base and provide private sector employment opportunities across the state.

Roger Eichman, Acting President Juneau Mining District

1. Assurance of land status and access to mineral lands are both prerequisites for mineral development.
2. Take actions to resolve the Mental Health Lands issues.
3. Administrative mineral closures are very detrimental to the industry as it is counter to the multiple use provisions guiding state land use. Recently over 10,000 acres of land in the Juneau area were closed to mineral entry, the second closing order in the area in the last year.
4. State land law needs to change in order to give subsurface title to the land **under** the millsite, not title to the mineral itself, in order to encourage this major capital investment by the private sector.

Senator Robin Taylor

SB 67 is currently in the Senate Judiciary Committee. Work is going on with all parties in hopes of resolving the issue. Intent of the Senate majority to resolve the Mental Health issue this year.

Dick Swainbank Fairbanks

1. Create a \$50 million, interest-bearing account to fund a decade of geophysical and other state-of-the-art mapping to identify mineral deposits on state land. When the state land data base is complete, return the principal to the state.
2. Debate the "public interest" criterion of Article 8 Section 1 of the Constitution. Issue a Joint House-Senate Resolution which clearly states that "it is the policy of the State of Alaska to develop its natural resources."

* Indicates written testimony received prior to noon, March 16, 1993.

Jerry Harmon
Echo Bay Alaska
Juneau

1. Echo Bay is committed to the AJ Project and is ready to begin construction, provided we can avoid lawsuits and can have favorable support from the regulatory agencies. Over 500 direct, well-paying jobs waiting for Alaskans who are waiting for the opening of the mine.

Senator Tim Kelly

Senator Rick Halford, who appointed the Senate members of the Task Force, and Senator Suzanne Little both prescheduled constituent hearings back home and were unable to be here today. They indicated that they would be looking at the summary and supporting the efforts of the Task Force.

Jim Richardson
Wasilla

1. Bring about a balance between Environmental Protection Agency and the mining industry.
2. Tourism and mining industries need to come together and then both can benefit.

Meredith Marshall
Southeast Alaska Cab Co., Inc.
Ketchikan

Amend Alaska Civil Rule 82 to include language making it more costly for plaintiffs to bring weak claims which often delay or up the cost of economic development projects.

Randy Smith
Wasilla

Make funds available to small miners through investment assistance so they, in turn, can put people to work.

At the conclusion of the testimony, Co-Chairman Kelly recognized the three Commissioners who remained and offered them the opportunity to make a few comments.

Glenn A. Olds, Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources

I am terribly grateful for what I've heard today, and I want to thank members of the House and Senate and those who have spoken . . . I am impressed with four generalizations which I take as mandates to the Department of Natural Resources and . . . to the Legislature.

1. Clear recognition . . . that the capital of Alaska is not money, but is natural resources. We are the only state which has natural resource use mandated in our constitution. We will be judged by what we do about that mandate, not what we say. Many testifiers are troubled, as I am, that we have not put our money where our mandate is.

We have successively reduced budgets that are concerned with the protection and value-added aspects of our natural resources while we have seen the escalation of the nonproductive features of our budget.

2. We recognize that the regulatory mandates which have been put in place by the Legislature have become increasingly oppressive, and they need revisiting and radical simplification. Our department is willing to work with the Legislature to revisit Title 38 and other regulatory requirements which have become very expensive to implement and very excessive in creating barriers which affect the development of our natural resources.
3. There is . . . recognition that we are talking, not about protecting our assets, but properly investing in them in terms of our fiduciary responsibility

Recommendations:

1. We need to capitalize our resources and leverage them into an enormous income for the state. Example: British Petroleum's use of Alaska's oil to finance their exploration and development of the Russian Far East.
2. We ought to leverage the resources we have. Our \$13 billion savings account has no requirement that those who manage that account have offices and jobs in Alaska. Leverage of capital, not the use of that capital . . . has not been done.
3. We were wise to save our resource-generated money, but we missed by not establishing a development fund to encourage more resource development.

* Indicates written testimony received prior to noon, March 16, 1993.



ALASKA MINERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

3/20/91

	<u>LAND STATUS IN ALASKA</u> (Millions of Acres)		<u>Total Closed to Mining</u>	<u>Total Open to Mining</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total "Wilderness"</u>		
<u>Federal Lands</u>				
National Park Service	54.7	32.8	54.7	0
U.S. Fish & Wildlife	77.1	18.5	77.1	0
U.S. Forest Service	22.8	5.7	5.7	17.1
Bureau of Land Mgmt.	57.9	2.4(2) 23.0(3)	2.4 23.0	32.5 0
Department of Defense	2.5		2.5	0
Subtotal	<u>215.0(1)</u>	<u>82.4</u>	<u>165.4(5)</u>	<u>49.6</u>
<u>State Lands</u>				
State Parks	3.2		3.2	0
Administrative Mineral Closures	5.3		5.3	0
Other State Lands	77.9		0	77.9
Not Selected/TA'd	18.0		0	18.0
Subtotal	<u>104.4(1)</u>		<u>8.5</u>	<u>95.9</u>
<u>Private Lands</u>				
Native Corporations	45.6		0	45.6(4)
Other Private	0.5		0.5	0
Subtotal	<u>46.1</u>		<u>0.5</u>	<u>45.6</u>
Total	<u>365.5</u>	<u>82.4</u>	<u>174.4</u>	<u>191.1</u>

- (1) Final acres that will result after all State and Native Land Transfers.
- (2) Wild and Scenic River Corridors total approximately 2.4 million acres and these are managed the same as Wilderness designated lands.
- (3) National Petroleum Reserve Alaska is effectively managed as Wilderness.
- (4) Open to mining if leased from Native Coporations.
- (5) AS A COMPARISON: Texas has 168 million acres. OR This 165.4 million acres, is equal to the TOTAL combined acreage of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois!!!

January 1993

DNR, Division of Land - Report to the Legislature

IV. MINERAL ORDER REPORT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Purpose of Closure	Code	Acreage Closed	Percent of Total
Land Disposals	LD	2,892,283	46.0
Public Recreation Wildlife Habitat	PR/WH	1,890,640	30.0
Land Exchange	LE	596,411	9.5
Resource Development/ Transportation Corridor	RD/TC	734,097	11.7
Reserved Use	RU	174,083	2.8
Unknown	UK	435	0.0
TOTAL		6,287,949	100.0

<u>MCO #</u>	<u>EFF. DATE</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>AMENDMENTS</u>	<u>DATE AMENDED</u>	<u>ACREAGE CLOSED OR (OPENED)</u>	<u>NET ACREAGE CLOSED</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
LAND DISPOSALS									
MCO 15	1969/2/13	LD	121.412	Port Lyons Subdiv				121.412	
MCO 45	1972/2/29	LD	440.000	Ester				440.000	
MCO 46	1972/3/30	LD	5.950	Ester				5.950	
MCO 67	1977/9/26	LD	0.000	NW AK Gas Land Disp	MCO 67A3; MOO 303A	1981; 1984	98,390.000	98,390.000	
MCO 70	1980/9/5	LD	6,662.250	Anderson				6,662.250	
MCO 71	1980/8/20	LD	8,622.793	June Creek				8,622.793	
MCO 72	1980/8/20	LD	333.745	Minchumina				333.745	
MCO 73	1980/9/9	LD	15,881.060	Potlatch Ponds	MOO 731A	1982/11/1	(1,920.000)	13,961.060	
MCO 74	1980/9/8	LD	697.000	Ketchikan Mount Pt	MCO 74A1	1981/3/4	67.210	764.210	
MCO 75	1980/9/9	LD	1,280.000	Chona Ridge				1,280.000	
MCO 76	1980/8/28	LD	2,560.000	Tok				2,560.000	
MCO 77	1980/8/28	LD	3,840.000	Tok				3,840.000	
MCO 78	1980/8/28	LD	48.166	Skagway				48.166	
MCO 79	1980/8/28	LD	1,280.000	Haines				1,280.000	
MCO 80	1980/8/28	LD	261.200	Petersburg				261.200	
MCO 81	1980/8/28	LD	2.030	Wrangell				2.030	
MCO 82	1980/8/28	LD	265.700	Ketchikan				265.700	
MCO 83	1980/8/28	LD	1,024.748	Gustavus				1,024.748	
MCO 84	1980/8/28	LD	1,285.000	Yakutat				1,285.000	
MCO 85	1980/8/28	LD	488.790	Shelter Island				488.790	
MCO 86	1980/12/6	LD	6,789.110	Thome Bay				6,789.110	
MCO 87	1980/8/28	LD	8,480.000	Fish Lakes Disposal				8,480.000	
MCO 88	1980/8/28	LD	32,000.000	Skwentna Flats	MCO 88A2	1981/3/23	8,580.000	40,580.000	
MCO 89	1980/8/28	LD	5,760.000	Lockwood Lake				5,760.000	
MCO 90	1980/8/28	LD	7,960.000	Katillina Flats				7,960.000	
MCO 91	1980/8/28	LD	10,000.000	Indian River Remote				10,000.000	
MCO 92	1980/8/28	LD	1,600.000	Dinglishna Hill				1,600.000	
MCO 93	1980/8/28	LD	640.000	Bench Lake				640.000	
MCO 94	1980/8/28	LD	20,000.000	Coal Creek				20,000.000	
MCO 95	1980/8/28	LD	1,280.000	Sourdough				1,280.000	
MCO 96	1980/8/28	LD	6,000.000	Tokroetna Bluffs				6,000.000	

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

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

CORRECTION

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

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MCO 97	1980/8/28	LD	1,920.000	Chickaloon Bunch	MCO 97A1; MOO 97A2	1983/8/21	190.000	2,110.000	
MCO 98	1980/8/28	LD	14,000.000	Peters Creek				14,000.000	
MCO 99	1980/8/28	LD	9,000.000	Kenny Creek	MCO 99A1	1980/10/6	0.000	9,000.000	
MCO 100	1980/8/28	LD	2,560.000	Enterprise Estates				2,560.000	
MCO 101	1980/8/28	LD	15,000.000	Ninemile Creek				15,000.000	
MCO 102	1980/8/28	LD	3,200.000	Canyon Lake				3,200.000	
MCO 103	1980/8/28	LD	7,360.000	Talachtulitna Lakes				7,360.000	
MCO 104	1980/9/28	LD	20,240.000	Yonko Hills	MCO 104A1	1982/3/30	2,120.000	31,360.000	
MCO 105	1980/8/28	LD	6,975.000	Hunts Creek				6,975.000	
MCO 106	1980/9/9	LD	22,166.000	Washington Creek	MOO 106A1; MOO 383A	1982; 1984	(5,943.000)	16,223.000	
MCO 107	1980/9/16	LD	3,170.000	Chena Hot Springs	MOO 383A	1984/3/16	(340.000)	2,830.000	
MCO 108	1980/9/16	LD	584.620	Hay Stack	MOO 383A	1984/3/16	(256.620)	328.000	
MCO 109	1980/9/16	LD	1,280.000	Keystone	MOO 383A	1984/3/16	(570.000)	710.000	
MCO 110	1980/9/16	LD	700.000	Murphy				700.000	
MCO 111	1980/11/8	LD	9,468.000	Overland				9,468.000	
MCO 112	1980/9/16	LD	46,400.000	Kantishna	MOO 112A1	1982/11/1	(19,721.000)	26,679.000	
MCO 113	1980/9/16	LD	1,600.000	Nenana South				1,600.000	
MCO 114	1980/9/16	LD	11,520.000	Slate Creek				11,520.000	
MCO 115	1980/9/16	LD	3,900.000	Rex-Quota				3,900.000	
MCO 116	1980/9/16	LD	160.000	Salcha AG				160.000	
MCO 117	1980/9/16	LD	2,880.000	Tanana River West				2,880.000	
MCO 119	1980/9/16	LD	190.000	Donley				190.000	
MCO 120	1980/9/3	LD	1,920.000	Alder Creek				1,920.000	
MCO 121	1980/10/6	LD	1,950.980	Pelican				1,950.980	
MCO 122	1980/10/3	LD	35,200.000	Kichatna				35,200.000	
MCO 123	1980/10/3	LD	22,400.000	Nakochina				22,400.000	
MCO 124	1980/10/1	LD	24,320.000	Kahiltna Remote	MCO 124A1, A2	1981/2/9	2,540.000	26,860.000	
MCO 125	1980/10/6	LD	594.600	Hollis				594.600	
MCO 126	1980/9/3	LD	5,310.000	Homer Disposal Area	MCO 126A1	1980/6/2	320.000	5,630.000	
MCO 127	1980/9/3	LD	10,095.630	Talkeetna Disposal Area				10,095.630	
MCO 128	1980/9/30	LD	49,100.000	Chase Area Disposal	MOO 128A1; MCO 128A2	1982; 1983	(2,800.000)	46,300.000	
MCO 129	1980/10/1	LD	559.723	Robe Lake Disposal Area				559.723	
MCO 130	1980/9/30	LD	623.958	Swan Lake Disposal Area				623.958	

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MCO 132	1980/10/15	LD	30,400.000	Bald Mountain				30,400.000	
MCO 133	1980/10/27	LD	26,000.000	Shull Hills Remote				26,000.000	
MCO 134	1981/2/3	LD	1,920.000	Anaconda Creek	MCO 383A	1984/3/16	(1,880.000)	40.000	
MCO 135	1981/2/3	LD	4,417.000	Crooked Creek				4,417.000	
MCO 136	1981/1/3	LD	83,754.000	West Fork				83,754.000	
MCO 137	1980/11/20	LD	21,135.000	Yantra Disposal Area				21,135.000	
MCO 138	1980/11/20	LD	1,409.000	Alexander Creek West Sub				1,409.400	
MCO 139	1981/2/3	LD	3,500.000	Kokomo Creek				3,500.000	
MCO 140	1981/2/3	LD	1,588.750	Fortune Creek	MCO 140A1	1982/11/1	(880.000)	708.750	
MCO 141	1981/2/3	LD	2,312.000	Left Fork	MCO 141A1	1982/11/1	(320.000)	1,992.000	
MCO 142	1981/3/4	LD	1,000.000	Olnes East	MCO 383A	1984/3/16	(400.000)	600.000	
MCO 143	1981/3/23	LD	219.000	Holstein Hulghis				219.000	
MCO 144	1981/3/23	LD	1,280.000	McKinley View				1,280.000	
MCO 145	1981/3/23	LD	3,840.000	Safail Lake				3,840.000	
MCO 146	1981/3/23	LD	3,200.000	Colorado Station				3,200.000	
MCO 147	1981/3/23	LD	1,280.000	Super Cub				1,280.000	
MCO 148	1980/3/23	LD	2,560.000	High Mountain Lake Sub	MCO 148A1	1981/3/30	1,280.000	3,840.000	
MCO 149	1981/3/23	LD	3,200.000	Hewitt-Whiskey				3,200.000	
MCO 150	1981/2/23	LD	1,280.000	Kutna Creek				1,280.000	
MCO 151	1981/3/23	LD	3,200.000	Shell Lake North				3,200.000	
MCO 152	1981/3/23	LD	43,520.000	Hewitt Lake Remote				43,520.000	
MCO 153	1981/3/23	LD	74,880.000	Lake Cr/McDougal Remote				74,880.000	
MCO 154	1981/3/23	LD	19,200.000	Green Acres Remote				19,200.000	
MCO 155	1981/3/23	LD	5,760.000	Big Eleven Remote				5,760.000	
MCO 156	1981/3/23	LD	39,200.000	Johnson Creek Remote				39,200.000	
MCO 157	1981/3/23	LD	7,845.000	Gate Creek B Remote				7,845.000	
MCO 158	1981/3/23	LD	46,640.000	Windy Forks Remote				46,640.000	
MCO 159	1981/3/23	LD	5,993.000	McCarthy Remote Parcel				5,993.000	
MCO 160	1981/3/23	LD	10,400.000	Iron Creek Remote				10,400.000	
MCO 161	1981/3/23	LD	15,360.000	Sunday Lakes Remote				15,360.000	
MCO 162	1981/4/27	LD	54,960.000	Kutna Creek Remote				54,960.000	
MCO 165	1981/4/27	LD	22,200.000	Friday Creek Remote				22,200.000	
MCO 168	1981/4/27	LD	115,860.000	Big River Remote				115,860.000	

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

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

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

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MCO 284	1982/8/28	LD	5,708.090	Mat Su Borough AG				5,708.090	
MCO 285	1983/2/24	LD	340.000	John Lake Subdiv				340.000	
MCO 286	1982/12/23	LD	7,970.000	Hurricane Remote				7,970.000	
MCO 287	1982/12/13	LD	9,660.000	Resurrection Pen. Remote				9,660.000	
MCO 289	1982/8/24	LD	90.000	Fairbanks Odd Lot II				90.000	
MCO 290	1982/8/24	LD	61.920	Delta				61.920	
MCO 294	1982/9/17	LD	14,085.000	Dugan Hills				14,085.000	
MCO 295	1983/2/24	LD	275.830	Lake Louise Small Lots				275.830	
MCO 298	1983/6/14	LD	70.000	Honey Creek				70.000	
MCO 299	1983/6/14	LD	11,160.000	Kustatan Ridge				11,160.000	
MCO 303	1983/6/14	LD	22.510	Fielding Lake Subdiv				22.510	
MCO 304	1983/6/14	LD	2,360.000	Snake Lake Subdiv				2,360.000	
MCO 305	1983/6/14	LD	13,393.000	Weary Lake Remote				13,393.000	
MCO 306	1983/6/14	LD	920.000	Summit Lake Subdiv				920.000	
MCO 307	1983/6/14	LD	4,252.000	Crosswind Lake				4,252.000	
MCO 308	1982/12/16	LD	3,840.000	South Lake Louise Remote				3,840.000	
MCO 310	1983/6/14	LD	2,038.000	Cascade Creek				2,038.000	
MCO 311	1983/6/14	LD	500.000	Indian River West				500.000	
MCO 313	1983/6/14	LD	1,800.000	Sherman Remote				1,800.000	
MCO 314	1983/6/14	LD	775.000	Curry North Remote				775.000	
MCO 315	1983/6/14	LD	3,595.000	McKenzie Creek Remote	MCO 315A1	1985/8/6	160.000	3,755.000	
MCO 316	1984/7/17	LD	9,419.920	Upper Trapper Creek				9,419.920	
MCO 317	1983/6/14	LD	580.000	Black Diamond				580.000	
MCO 318	1983/9/6	LD	1,160.000	Willow Creek AG				1,160.000	
MCO 319	1982/12/13	LD	230.000	Wigwam				230.000	
MCO 320	1982/12/8	LD	46,080.000	Yukl				46,080.000	
MCO 321	1982/12/20	LD	1,400.000	Hullitakwa				1,400.000	
MCO 322	1982/12/20	LD	840.000	Kentucky Creek				840.000	
MCO 323	1982/12/20	LD	357.790	Berg Subdiv				357.790	
MCO 324	1983/8/28	LD	2,560.000	Small Lakes				2,560.000	
MCO 325	1983/11/8	LD	377.370	Patrol View				377.370	
MCO 326	1983/9/6	LD	40.000	Point McKenzie Odd Lot				40.000	
MCO 327	1983/9/6	LD	80.000	Kashwina				80.000	

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

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MCO 373	1983/6/7	LD	1,475.000	Sprucehill				1,475.000	
MCO 374	1983/8/31	LD	3,500.000	Fbx North Star Borough				3,500.000	
MCO 375	1983/8/31	LD	3,500.000	Fbx North Star Borough				3,500.000	
MCO 376	1983/10/4	LD	3,150.000	Montana Creek				3,150.000	
MCO 377	1983/10/4	LD	772.500	Village View				772.500	
MCO 378	1985/3/26	LD	3,072.210	Mat-Su Borough AG				3,072.210	
MCO 380	1983/12/12	LD	640.000	Bluff Cabin Ridge				640.000	
MCO 382	1984/3/13	LD	305.000	Splnach Creek Subdiv				305.000	
MCO 383	1984/3/16	LD	18,832.000	Fairbanks Area Disposal				18,832.000	
MCO 384	1984/3/31	LD	735.000	Neukad Bay				735.000	
MCO 386	1984/6/5	LD	390.000	Nikishka AG Homosite				390.000	
MCO 387	1984/5/17	LD	416.580	Lake Louise Small Lots II				416.580	
MCO 388	1984/5/9	LD	6,769.280	Chase III AG Homosite				6,769.280	
MCO 396	1984/4/23	LD	12.840	McGrath Subdiv				12.840	
MCO 399	1984/6/25	LD	180.000	Horse Island				180.000	
MCO 400	1984/6/25	LD	385.000	Vallanar Bay, Gravina Is				385.000	
MCO 401	1984/6/25	LD	165.000	Funtor Bay, Admiralty Is				165.000	
MCO 402	1984/6/25	LD	266.790	Meyers Chuck				266.790	
MCO 403	1984/6/25	LD	775.000	Camp Coogan				775.000	
MCO 404	1984/6/25	LD	640.000	Capo Pole, Kosciusko Is				640.000	
MCO 405	1984/7/17	LD	20,237.000	Appel Mtn Non-AG				20,237.000	
MCO 406	1984/7/17	LD	2,224.620	Boar Cove				2,224.620	
MCO 407	1984/7/17	LD	1.276	Ecdus Creek				1.276	
MCO 408	1984/7/17	LD	240.000	Glennallen Subdiv				240.000	
MCO 410	1984/7/17	LD	560.000	Homer AG Homesteads				560.000	
MCO 411	1984/7/17	LD	755.000	Jack Bay Homesteads				755.000	
MCO 412	1984/7/17	LD	1,010.000	Little Creek Homesteads				1,010.000	
MCO 415	1984/7/17	LD	150.000	Petersville Rd Odd Lots				150.000	
MCO 416	1984/7/24	LD	5,040.000	Plateau Lakes				5,040.000	
MCO 417	1984/7/17	LD	2,980.000	Primo Lakes				2,980.000	
MCO 418	1984/7/24	LD	930.000	Chugach View Subdiv				930.000	
MCO 420	1984/7/17	LD	160.000	South 3-Mile Cr Homestead				160.000	
MCO 422	1984/7/17	LD	130.000	Wortmann's E/Halden View	MCO 422A	1985/9/0	40.000	170.000	

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MCO 425	1985/5/6	LD	17.430	Tal Inc Prof Right				17.430	
MCO 426	1984/7/25	LD	21,809.000	Windy Healy Robo				21,809.000	
MCO 427	1984/7/17	LD	4,390.000	Chandalar Lake				4,390.000	
MCO 429	1985/8/3	LD	5,060.000	Fbks North Star Borough				5,060.000	
MCO 430	1985/8/6	LD	2,890.460	Tonsina North AG Homestead				2,890.460	
MCO 431	1985/11/23	LD	23,006.000	Dillinger R. Non-AG Homstd				23,006.000	
MCO 433	1985/9/8	LD	13,795.000	Halfway Mtn Non-AG Homestd				13,795.000	
MCO 435	1985/9/8	LD	6,160.000	Nunsatuk R. Non-AG Homestd				6,160.000	
MCO 436	1985/8/6	LD	21,912.000	South Fork Non-Ag Homestead				21,912.000	
MCO 437	1985/8/6	LD	1,998.000	Kupreanof Pen Non-AG Homestd				1,998.000	
MCO 438	1985/8/6	LD	520.000	SW Chiniak Lk Non-AG Homestd				520.000	
MCO 439	1985/8/6	LD	190.000	Woody Island Subdiv				190.000	
MCO 440	1985/8/6	LD	40.000	Cottonwood Creek Odd Lot				40.000	
MCO 441	1985/8/6	LD	280.000	Logging Camp Bay Subdiv				280.000	
MCO 442	1985/8/6	LD	260.000	Poe Bay Subdivision				260.000	
MCO 443	1985/7/29	LD	2,368.000	Wood River/Aluknagik Rd				2,368.000	
MCO 444	1985/7/29	LD	120.000	Little Susitna E. Odd Lot				120.000	
MCO 445	1985/7/29	LD	1,090.000	Alexander Cr N. AG Homestd				1,090.000	
MCO 446	1985/7/29	LD	2,666.000	Caswall Lake AG Homestead				2,666.000	
MCO 447	1985/7/29	LD	2,880.000	Kroto Creek AG Homestead				2,880.000	
MCO 448	1985/7/29	LD	1,960.000	Whitsol North AG Homestead				1,960.000	
MCO 449	1985/7/29	LD	1,440.000	Beluga Min W. Non-AG Homestd				1,440.000	
MCO 450	1985/7/29	LD	10,634.000	Happy River Non-AG Homestead				10,634.000	
MCO 451	1985/7/29	LD	1,560.000	Hiline Lake South Subdiv				1,560.000	
MCO 453	1985/3/26	LD	80.000	McGrath Road Odd Lot				80.000	
MCO 454	1985/8/23	LD	5.000	Cordova Preference Right				5.000	
MCO 456	1985/6/5	LD	950.000	St John Harbor on Zarembo Is				950.000	
MCO 457	1985/6/5	LD	2,560.000	Collman Cove, Prince of Wales				2,560.000	
MCO 458	1985/6/5	LD	700.000	Middle Is in Sitka Sound				700.000	
MCO 459	1985/6/5	LD	10.000	Upper Chilkoot Lake, Reevo's				10.000	
MCO 462	1985/9/8	LD	14.990	Kenai Mat Su 0 102 Prof Rt				14.990	
MCO 463	1985/9/15	LD	59.130	Kenai Lake, Quartz Creek 068				59.130	
MCO 464	1985/9/8	LD	5.000	Point Possession 035 Prof				5.000	