



THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
GOVERNOR BILL WALKER

Department of Natural Resources

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

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MEMORANDUM

To: DNR Division Directors
DNR Commissioner's Office staff
DNR Division of Mining, Land & Water Survey Section

Date: April 12, 2016

From:  Marty Rutherford, Acting Commissioner

Subject: Supplement to
Department Order 16 -
Revised list of recording
locations

This memorandum provides notice that the list of recording locations attached to the December 2, 1994 reissue of Department Order 16 has been revised due to the closure of Recorder's Office locations in Sitka, Ketchikan, Valdez, Homer, Bethel and Kodiak at the end of fiscal year 2015.

The attached list provides the current recording locations for each of the State of Alaska's 34 recording districts.

Attachment: Districts and Placement of Recording, Updated as of July 1, 2015

DISTRICTS & PLACE OF RECORDING

UPDATED AS OF JULY 1, 2015

Recording District

Place of Recording

Aleutian Islands
Anchorage
Barrow
Bethel
Bristol Bay
Cape Nome
Chitina
Cordova
Fairbanks
Fort Gibbon
Haines
Homer
Iliamna
Juneau
Kenai
Ketchikan
Kodiak
Kotzebue
Kuskokwim
Kvichak
Manley Hot Springs
Mt. McKinley
Nenana
Nulato
Palmer
Petersburg
Rampart
Seldovia
Seward
Sitka
Skagway
Talkeetna
Valdez
Wrangell

Anchorage
Anchorage
Fairbanks
Fairbanks
Anchorage
Fairbanks
Anchorage
Anchorage
Fairbanks
Fairbanks
Juneau
Anchorage
Anchorage
Juneau
Kenai
Juneau
Anchorage
Fairbanks
Fairbanks
Anchorage
Fairbanks
Fairbanks
Fairbanks
Palmer
Juneau
Fairbanks
Anchorage
Anchorage
Juneau
Juneau
Palmer
Anchorage
Juneau

MEMORANDUM
Dept. of Natural Resources

State of Alaska
Office of the Commissioner

TO: Distribution List

DATE: December 2, 1994

FILE NO: 0.012

TELEPHONE NO: 465-2400

FAX NO: 465-3886

FROM:  Harry A. Noah
Commissioner

SUBJECT: Reissue of
Dept. Order 016

THIS IS A REISSUE OF DEPARTMENT ORDER 016.
ORIGINALLY ISSUED AUGUST 1, 1985.
ESTABLISHING RECORDING DISTRICTS FOR THE
STATE OF ALASKA AND DEFINING GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES.

This department order establishes the State of Alaska's 34 recording districts, describes those districts geographically, and adopts, by reference, official maps illustrating the boundaries of those districts.

This department order, its geographic descriptions, and the illustrative maps referenced under it are adopted by reference as a regulation under 11 AAC 06.010. Any changes to the department order will require amendment to 11 AAC 06.010. An amendment to the regulation might or might not require amendment to the department order, depending upon the substance of the amendment.

Attachment:

Geographic descriptions of the State of Alaska's
34 recording districts

Recording DistrictPlace of Recording

Aleutian Islands
Anchorage
Barrow
Bethel
Bristol Bay
Cape Nome
Chitina
Cordova
Fairbanks
Fort Gibbon
Haines
Homer
Iliamna
Juneau
Kenai
Ketchikan
Kodiak
Kotzebue
Kuskokwim
Kvichak
Manley Hot Springs
Mt. McKinley
Nenana
Nulato
Palmer
Petersburg
Rampart
Seldovia
Seward
Sitka
Skagway
Talkeetna
Valdez
Wrangell

Anchorage
Anchorage
Fairbanks
Bethel
Anchorage
Nome
Glennallen
Anchorage
Fairbanks
Fairbanks
Juneau
Homer
Anchorage
Juneau
Kenai
Ketchikan
Kodiak
Fairbanks
Bethel
Anchorage
Fairbanks
Fairbanks
Fairbanks
Fairbanks
Palmer
Ketchikan
Fairbanks
Homer
Seward
Sitka
Juneau
Palmer
Valdez
Ketchikan

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

To include all of the Aleutian Islands, the Pribilof Islands, and the part of the Alaska Peninsula, and Islands south and west of a line starting at a point due west of the apex of Black Peak on the 160th Meridian of west longitude; thence due east to the apex of Black Peak; thence northeasterly to the apex of Aniakchak Volcano; said apex lying west of headwaters of Hidden Creek on eastern crater rim; thence southeasterly on the divide separating the watersheds of Meshik River and Kujulik Bay from the watershed of Amber Bay to the southern extremity of Cape Kumlik, thence south into the Pacific Ocean east of Nakchamik and Atulik Islands.

ANCHORAGE DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Beginning at a point at the westerly end of Fire Island in the Cook Inlet; thence due south to the centerline of the tide channel of Cook Inlet on the southerly side of Fire Island; thence proceeding in an easterly direction up the centerline of the channel of Turnagain Arm to its head; thence easterly to the head of Portage Creek; thence in an easterly direction to a point on the crest of the divide between Passage Canal and Turnagain Arm where it crosses the railroad tunnel; thence southerly along the divide between the Waters of Turnagain Arm and Prince William Sound to a point opposite the most southerly point in Cochrane Bay; thence east to the most southerly point in Cochrane Bay; thence northeasterly following the mid-channel of Port Wells and Cochrane Bay to College Point in Port Wells; thence northeasterly between Yale and Harvard Glaciers to Mt. Weatherspoon; thence northeasterly to a point northeast of Mt. Weatherspoon at the head of Harvard Glacier; thence southwesterly along the divide between the watersheds of Knik Arm and Prince William Sound to latitude 61°02'N; thence due north to the southernmost point of Lake George; thence along the easterly and northerly shore of Lake George to the Knik River; thence down the northerly shore of Knik River and the northerly fork of Knik River to Knik Arm; thence to and down

the center of Knik Arm to the Seward Meridian; thence down the main channel of Knik Arm to a point due south of the east shore of the Little Susitna River; thence northerly along the easterly shore of the Little Susitna River to a point due east of the northerly bank of the Yentna River where it flows into the Susitna River; thence due west to said point on the north bank of the Yentna River; thence northwesterly along the northerly bank of the Yentna River to a point due east of the northerly bank of the Kichatna River at its confluence with the Yentna River; thence due west crossing the Yentna River to the northerly bank of the Kichatna River; thence westerly along the northerly bank of the Kichatna River to Simpson Pass; thence southerly following the divide separating the watersheds of the Kuskokwim and its tributaries on the west from the watershed of Cook Inlet to a point where the 153° 28' Meridian of west longitude intersects said divide; thence southerly and easterly following the divide; separating the waters flowing into Cook Inlet and Yentna River from the waters flowing into Lake Clark, to Redoubt Peak; thence easterly to the southerly end of Kalgin Island; thence due east to the centerline of Cook Inlet; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Cook Inlet to the place of beginning.

BARROW DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Beginning at the intersection of 141st meridian of west longitude (the Canadian Border) and 68° north latitude; thence due west along the 68° of north latitude into the Chukchi Sea; thence following the seaward boundaries of Chukchi Sea, Arctic Ocean and Beaufort Sea to the 141st meridian of west longitude; thence due south along the 141st meridian of west longitude to the point of beginning. Said district shall extend seaward 3 nautical miles and encompass all offshore islands west of the Alaska-Canada border to 68° north latitude in the Chukchi Sea.

BETHEL DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Beginning at 165° of west longitude and 58° north latitude, thence northeasterly in a straight line to Cape Newenham; thence northeasterly along the divide between the waters flowing into Bristol Bay from those flowing into the Kuskokwim Bay to a point east of the headwaters of Kisarlik River; thence northwesterly on the divide separating the Aniak River and its tributaries on the east and north from the Kisarlik River and its tributaries on the west and then northerly along the divide separating the Salmon River and its tributaries on the east and the Tuluksak River and its tributaries on the west to Mt. Hamilton; thence in a westerly direction around the headwaters of the Tuluksak River and Ophir Creek and following the divide separating the watersheds of the Tuluksak River and the Yukanikuk River to a point on the Kuskokwim River at the easterly point of the upstream margin of its confluence with Tuluksak River; thence in a northerly direction crossing the Kuskokwim River to a point midway between the Yukon River and the Kuskokwim River on the 161st Meridian of west longitude; thence north along the 161st Meridian to its point of intersection with the crest of the divide between the waters flowing southerly into the waters of the Yukon River and the waters flowing northerly into Norton Sound; thence westerly along the crest of said divide to the

farthest point on the divide; thence northerly and westerly to the north bank of the Apoon Mouth of the Yukon River; thence by meanders of Norton Sound and Bering Sea westerly and southerly to 165° 30' longitude in Hagen Bay; thence southerly between Nunivak Island and the mainland to the place of beginning.

BRISTOL BAY DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Beginning at a point in Bristol Bay southwest of Cape Newenham; thence easterly in the waters of Bristol Bay on past Cape Constantine into the middle of the channel of Kvichak Bay; thence northeasterly up the middle of the channel of Kvichak Bay to a point on the west shore of said Bay due west of Naknek; thence northeasterly following the divide separating the waters flowing into Nushagak River from the waters flowing into Kvichak Bay and Kvichak River to the point of intersection of 157° west longitude and 59° 30' north latitude; thence due north following 157° west longitude to the divide separating the waters flowing into the Nushagak River from the waters flowing into the Kuskokwim River; thence westerly and southerly following the divide separating the waters flowing into Bristol Bay from the waters flowing into the Kuskokwim River and the Kuskokwim Bay to Cape Newenham; thence southwest of Cape Newenham to place of beginning.

CAPE NOME DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Beginning at a point on the shore of Goodhope Bay midway between Pish River and Goodhope River; thence easterly by meanders of Goodhope Bay, Kotzebue Sound south of Chamissa Island, Spafaries Bay, and Eschscholtz Bay; thence southerly and easterly along the crest of the divide on the easterly and northerly limits of the Buckland River drainage basin to a point between the headwaters of the Buckland, Inglutalik, Tagagaiwik, and the Kateel Rivers; thence southwesterly on the divide between the watersheds of the Koyukuk, Yukon and Anvik Rivers on the east and the waters flowing into Norton Sound on the west to the intersection of 161° west longitude; thence westerly along the crest of the divide between the waters flowing into the Norton Sound on the north and the Yukon River on the south and west to the north bank of the Apoon Mouth of the Yukon River; thence by meanders of Norton Bay to place of beginning and including Sledge Island, Nunivak Island, St. Lawrence Island, King Island and Little Diomedé Island, Hall Island, St. Matthew Island and Pinnacle Island.

CHITINA DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Beginning at a point on the apex of the mountain peak at the head Woodworth Glacier; thence in an easterly direction along the divide between the watersheds of Tasnuna River and Lowe River to Marshall Pass; thence northerly along the divide separating the watersheds of the Tsina and Lowe Rivers from the watershed of the Copper River to and then crossing the Tiekel River to the apex of the divide separating the watersheds of the Tiekel River on the west and Copper River on the east; thence along said divide to Kimball Pass; thence along the west bank of Bernard Creek to the Tonsina River; thence westerly along the Tonsina River to the divide separating the watershed of the Tonsina River from the watershed of the Klutina River; thence westerly along the divide between the watershed of Copper River and the waters flowing into Prince William Sound to Mt. Weatherspoon; thence northerly on the divide separating the South Fork of the Matanuska River from the Nelchina River to Tahneta Pass; thence northerly and westerly on the divide separating the watershed of the Matanuska River on the west from the watershed of the Copper River on the east; thence northerly and easterly on the divide separating the watersheds of the Copper River on the east and south from the watershed of the Susitna River on the west to a point on the divide separating

the watershed of the Tanana River from the watershed of the Copper River and the watershed of the Susitna River; thence easterly on the divide between the watersheds of the Tanana River and Copper River as it meanders from mountain peak to mountain peak to a point on the divide south of the headwaters of Totschunda Creek; thence southeasterly in a straight line first crossing the Nabesna River to Mt. Allen; thence meandering on the divide mountain peak to mountain peak to a point north of Regal Mountain on the divide separating the Nabesna Glacier from the Chisana Glacier; thence easterly along the divide separating the watersheds of the White and Tanana Rivers from the watershed of the Chitina and Copper Rivers to Castle Mountain; thence crossing Skolai Pass and continuing southeasterly along the divide between the watersheds of the White River and Chitina River to Mt. Natazhat; thence due east to the 141° Meridian on the Canadian and Alaskan boundary; thence south along the International Boundary Line to a point on the summit dividing the waters of the Tana River from the waters flowing into the Gulf of Alaska; thence northwesterly along the divide passing through the Hump, Mt. Huxley, Barkley Ridge, Waxell Ridge, and Mt. Tom White, and following the southern watershed of the Bremmer River and all of its tributaries to a point where the Tasnuna River flows into the Copper River; thence southwesterly first crossing the Copper River at the mouth of Tasnuna River, and then to the top of the divide separating Schwan Glacier, Heney Glacier, and Allen Glacier; thence westerly to the apex of the

mountain peak at the head of Woodworth Glacier, the place of beginning.

CORDOVA DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Beginning at a point at the head of Gravina Bay and running thence in a northeasterly direction to the head or upper end of Woodworth Glacier; thence in an easterly direction following the summit of the southerly watershed of the Tasnuna River to the mouth of said Tasnuna River; thence in a southeasterly direction crossing the Copper and Bremner Rivers; thence following the southern watershed of the Bremner River and all of its tributaries and along the summit dividing the watershed of the Tana River from the waters flowing into the Gulf of Alaska; said divide passing through Mt. Tom White, Waxwell Ridge, Barkley Ridge, Mt. Huxley and the Hump to the 141st meridian of west longitude the Canadian Border; thence due south on the 141st meridian of west longitude into the Gulf of Alaska; thence westerly in the Gulf of Alaska to include all Alaskan Islands to the middle of the channel between Montague Island and Hinchinbrook Island; thence in a northeastern direction around Hinchinbrook Island and along the southern line of Gravina Bay to the point of beginning.

FAIRBANKS DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

The Fairbanks District includes the area south of the 68° north latitude, west of the 141st meridian of west longitude, or the Canadian Border, north of the divide separating the watersheds of the White and Tanana Rivers from the watersheds of the Chitina, Copper, and Susitna Rivers (except that portion which is within the Chitina Recording District and is described as follows: Beginning at Mt. Allen, thence northwesterly in a straight line, first crossing the Nabesna River to a point on the divide south of the headwaters of Totschunda Creek, thence along the divide in a northwesterly direction to a point on the divide at the headwaters of Little Tok River, Suslota Creek, and Trail Creek; thence in a southerly direction on the divide west of Little Jack Creek and east of Rock Creek, to a point on the divide at the headwaters of Skookum Creek, thence along the divide separating the drainage of the Copper and Chitina Rivers on the west and south from the Nabesna River on the east and north to Regal Mountain, thence due north to a point north of Regal Mountain on the divide separating the Nabesna Glacier from the Chisana Glacier; thence meandering on the divide mountain peak to mountain peak to Mt. Allen, the place of beginning), and east of the following described westerly boundary line; starting in a northerly direction from a point

on Mt. Debora following the divide separating the watersheds of Little Delta River and Dry Creek from the watershed of Wood River; thence crossing the Tanana River and in a northwesterly direction to a point marked by a monument known as Burn's Knob, which point is the highest point of land at the head of the tributaries of Little Goldstream and Maiden Creek; thence in a westerly direction along said height of land north of the tributaries of Little Gold Stream and Maiden Creek to a point 100 feet east of the easterly rail of the Alaska Railroad about 1 mile east of Dunbar Station; thence in a northerly direction in a straight line, to the most easterly point on the easterly shore of the northerly one of Mintos Lakes, thence in the northerly and westerly direction along the easterly and northerly bank of said lake to the northerly most point on said shore; thence in a westerly direction to the most northerly point on the bank of the Tanana River between Minto Village and the confluence of the Tolovana River and the Tanana River; thence in a straight line southerly to the divide between the Nenana and Kantishna Rivers; thence along said divide to the Mt. McKinley National Park boundary line; thence southwesterly along said boundary line to the northwest corner of Mt. McKinley National Park; thence northwesterly along the divide between the Herron River and Slow Fork; thence in a northerly direction along the height of land between the waters of Fish Creek and those flowing into Lake Minchumina to the most westerly shore of Lake Minchumina; thence northeasterly along the divide separating the watershed

of the North Fork of the Kuskokwim River and its tributaries from the Kantishna River to a point south of the headwaters of the Zitziana River, north and east of the headwaters of the Kuskokwim River and the westerly watershed of the Kantishna River; thence northeasterly on the divide between the watershed of the Kantishna River and the watershed of the Zitziana River to the south bank of the Tanana River; thence along the south bank of said river to the mouth of the Kantishna River; thence to the center of current of the Tanana River; thence upstream in the center of current to the point of intersection with the center of current of the Tolovana River; thence up the center of the current of the Tolovana River to its junction with Uncle Sam Creek; thence upstream along the center of the current of Uncle Sam Creek to the divide between Uncle Sam Creek and Niggerhead Creek; thence in a northerly direction following the divide between the tributaries of Niggerhead Creek and Uncle Sam Creek to a point between the heads of Moose Creek and Goose Creek on the east, Troublesome Creek, or its tributary on the north, and Applegate Creek on the west; thence northeasterly up the divide between the watersheds of Troublesome Creek and the watershed of the West Fork of the Tolovana River crossing the crest of Sawtooth Mountain to a point between the headwaters of Mud Fork Creek and the headwaters of Erickson Creek; thence northerly between the watersheds of Richardson Creek and Erickson Creek crossing Hess Creek to the divide between Mastodon Creek and the tributaries of Hess Creek; thence

westerly on the divide between the watersheds of Hess Creek and Waldron Creek on to the center of current of the Yukon River; thence upstream following the center of current of the Yukon River to the mouth of the Hodzana River; thence northerly to the top of Hermit Ridge on the divide between the watersheds of the Hodzana River and the Yukon River; thence westerly on the divide marking the watershed of the Hodzana River; thence north on the highland separating the watersheds of the Hodzana River and Kanuti River; thence nearly due west on the divide which separates the watershed of the Kanuti River from the watershed of the Koyukuk River to the junction of the Kanuti River with the Koyukuk River; thence southwesterly following along the southerly bank of the Koyukuk River to the point where it intersects the 154th meridian of west longitude; thence north on the 154th meridian of west longitude to a point on the divide separating the watershed of the Kobuk River from the watershed of the Alatna River at approximately 66° 58' north latitude; thence in a northwesterly direction along the westerly divide of the Alatna River to the intersection with the 68° of north latitude at approximately 155° 32' west longitude.

FORT GIBBON DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

At a point commencing 2000' above the north bank of the Yukon River, where the same is intersected by the 155th meridian of west longitude; thence north along said 155th meridian to the south bank of the Koyukuk River; thence in a northeasterly direction along the south bank of the Koyukuk River and Mathews Slough to the junction of the Kanuti River and the Koyukuk River, at which point Arctic City was formerly located; thence almost due east on the divide which separates the watersheds of the Kanuti River from the watersheds of the Koyukuk River to a point on the Arctic Circle and about the 150th meridian of west longitude said point being the height of land at the headwaters of the Kanuti River, the Dall River, and the tributaries of the Jim River; thence southwesterly following the divide separating the watersheds of Kanuti River and Tozitna River from Dall and Ray Rivers to the Rapids Telegraph Station on the Yukon River; thence in a southerly direction across the Yukon River and along the westerly height of land forming the watershed for Texas Creek to the point where said height of land intersects the height of land forming the northerly watershed of Boulder Creek; thence in a downstream direction along the northerly divide of said Boulder Creek to the point where the same joins with another stream coming from the west end of Fish Lake;

thence in a southerly direction to the mouth of Patterson Creek on a branch or slough of the Tanana River; thence due west across the Tanana River to the west bank thereof; thence in a southwesterly direction to the height of land forming the northwesterly watershed of the Chitanana River; thence westerly following the divide separating the watersheds of the Chitanana, Big Mud and Little Mud Rivers on the south from the Yukon River and its tributaries on the north, to the northerly bank of the Yukon River where it intersects 154° west longitude; thence 2000 feet north of last said point; thence in a westerly direction 2000 feet above the north bank of the Yukon River to the point where it intersects the 155th meridian of west longitude, the point of beginning.

HAINES DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Commencing on the International Boundary Line at Mt. Bagot; thence in a direct line to the Katzeihin River at the base of Meade Glacier; thence down the center of said river to the center of Chilkoot Inlet; thence in a northwesterly direction up the center of said Chilkoot Inlet to a point opposite Lutak Inlet; thence up the center of Lutak Inlet and on up the center of Chilkoot River to the headwaters thereof and thence in a straight line to the crest of Mt. Raymond on the International Boundary Line between Alaska and British Columbia; thence west and southerly along said International Boundary Line to Mt. Turner which is on the line of the 59° north latitude; thence directly east on said latitude line to the International Boundary Line; thence north and westerly to Mt. Bagot, the place of beginning.

HOMER DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Beginning at the point of land on the left and west bank of the Doroshin River where it empties into China Poot Bay; thence westerly along the shores of said Bay and along the mainland to a point directly south of the point of land of the Homer Spit; thence north to a point in the center of Kachemak Bay; thence in a circuitous northwesterly direction to include all land and tide flats on the Homer side of Kachemak Bay and Cook Inlet to a point in the middle of Cook Inlet due west of the dividing line between T 1 N and T 2 N, Seward Meridian; thence due east to the northeast corner of Section 1, T 1 N, R 12 W, Seward Meridian; thence in a southeasterly direction to a point on the divide between the watershed of Kachemak Bay and the watershed of the Gulf of Alaska; thence in a southwesterly direction along said watershed to a point directly east of the source of the Doroshin River; thence in a northwesterly direction to the left bank at the source of the Doroshin River; thence along said bank to the point of beginning.

MANLEY HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Beginning at the mouth of the Tolovana River where the center of its current intersects the center of the current of the Tanana River; thence along the center of the current of said Tolovana River upstream to its junction with Uncle Sam Creek; thence upstream along the center of the current of Uncle Sam Creek to the height of land forming the divide between Uncle Sam Creek and Niggerhead Creek; thence in a northerly direction following the natural divide between the tributaries of Niggerhead Creek and the tributaries of Uncle Sam Creek to a point between the heads of Moose Creek and Goose Creek on the east, Troublesome Creek, or its tributary, on the north, Applegate Creek on the west; thence in a northwesterly direction along the divide between the tributaries of Hutlinana Creek and the tributaries of Troublesome Creek to the summit of Wolverine Mountain; thence in a westerly direction following the divide between the waters flowing north into the Yukon River and the waters flowing south into the Tanana River over the summits of Elephant Mountain, Eureka Dome, and Roughtop Mountain to the point where the Boulder Creek joins with another stream coming from the west end of Fish Lake; thence in a southerly direction to the mouth of Patterson Creek on a branch or slough of the Tanana River; thence due west across the Tanana

River to the west bank thereof; thence in a southwesterly direction following height of land forming the northwesterly watershed of the Chitanana River to the point where the northeasterly divide of the Nowitna River, or the divide of the Big Mud River, intersects the westerly watershed of the Chitanana River; thence in a southeasterly direction along the divide between the tributaries of the Nowitna River on the southwest and the Chitanana, Cosna, and Zitziana Rivers and their tributaries on the northeast to a point on the divide midway between the Zitziana River, or its tributary on the north, and the north fork of the Kuskokwim, or its tributary, on the south; thence easterly to the heights of land forming the westerly watershed of the Kantishna River north of Wien Lake; thence northeasterly on the divide between the watershed of the Kantishna River and the watershed of the Zitziana River to the south bank of the Tanana River; thence along the south bank of the Tanana River upstream to the mouth of the Kantishna River; thence to the center of the current of the Tanana River; thence upstream along the center of the current of the Tanana River to its intersection with the center of the current of the Tolovana River, the place of beginning.

ILIAMNA DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Beginning at Cape Douglas on the north shore of Shelikof Strait and thence running in a northeasterly direction up the middle of the channel of Cook Inlet to a point on the south end of Kalgin Island; thence in a westerly direction to Redoubt Peak; thence northerly and westerly following the divide separating the watersheds of Cook Inlet and Yentna River from the watershed of Lake Clark to the 154th Meridian; thence southwesterly along the divide between the watershed of Mulchatna and Nushagak Rivers and their tributaries to the 157th Meridian; thence southerly along said Meridian to a point where it intersects the Mulchatna River; thence southeasterly in a straight line to the north bank of the Alagnak River at the outlet of Kukaklek Lake; thence in a northeasterly direction around the shoreline of Kukaklek Lake to the mouth of Narrow Cove; thence southeasterly following the divide between the waters flowing into Kamishak Bay and the waters flowing into Naknek Lake, Lake Coville and Kukaklek Lake to a point due east of the eastern extremity of Naknek Lake, on the divide between the watershed of Bristol Bay and the watershed of Shelikof Strait; thence in a northeasterly direction following the divide to Cape Douglas, the point of beginning.

JUNEAU DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Commencing on the International Boundary Line between Alaska and British Columbia at a point marked "Devil's Paw-8584 feet," and following said boundary line in a north and westerly direction to a point where the line of 59° north latitude intersects said Boundary; thence due west on said 59° north latitude to Mt. Turner; thence again following the boundary line as it meanders from mountain peak to mountain peak, to the 141° west longitude; thence south along said longitude line to the deep waters of the North Pacific Ocean; thence in a southeasterly direction paralleling the coast of Southeastern Alaska to a point opposite Cross Sound; thence northeasterly through Cross Sound on the northerly side thereof to Icy Strait, passing Lemesurier Island on its northerly side and passing Pleasant Island on its southerly side and on down mid-channel of Icy Strait to its junction with Chatham Strait; thence southerly down mid-channel of Chatham Strait south of the Little Sisters Islands to a point directly opposite to the entrance to Whitewater Bay; thence leaving Whitewater Bay to the south, in a direct line across Admiralty Island, crossing False Pt. Pybus, and crossing equidistant between Hobart Bay and Port Houghton and onward to the International Boundary Line to an unnamed mountain peak, the altitude of which is given at 7358 feet;

thence following said boundary line in a northwesterly direction to "Devil's Paw," the place of beginning.

KENAI DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Beginning at a point on the 150' of west longitude in the middle of Turnagain Arm and due north from a line separating the boundary of the Chugach National Forest and the Kenai Peninsula Moose Reserve and proceeding due south along that boundary to the centerline of the Sterling Highway; thence westerly along said centerline of Sterling Highway passing north of Hidden Lake to a point due north of the outlet of Skilak Lake; thence southerly in a straight line to the southeasterly most point of Tustumena Lake; thence southeasterly to the summit of the watershed between said Lake and Fox River; thence westerly along the summit of the watershed between the Ninilchik River and the Kasilof River to the northeast corner of Section 1, T 1 N, R 12 W; thence due west along said township line dividing T 1 N and T 2 N to Cook Inlet and continuing to the center of Cook Inlet; thence northerly to the southerly point of Kalgin Island; thence easterly to the centerline of Cook Inlet; thence along the centerline of Cook Inlet to the westerly end of Fire Island; thence due south to the centerline of the tide channel of Cook Inlet on the southerly side of Fire Island; thence proceeding in an easterly direction to the point of beginning.

KETCHIKAN DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Commencing on the International Boundary Line between Alaska and British Columbia, at its most southerly point at Sitklan Island thence following said boundary line up through Portland Canal and continuing northwesterly along said boundary line to Mt. Stoekel on the International Boundary Line; thence due south to the line of 56°14' north latitude, a point opposite the head of Bradfield Canal; thence on a line due west to the head of Bradfield Canal; thence down the middle of Bradfield Canal into Ernest Sound; thence down the middle of Ernest Sound, passing Deer Island on its westerly side to the junction point of Ernest Sound and Clarence Strait, right opposite Union Bay; thence in a northwesterly direction up the middle of Clarence Strait to the line of 56° north latitude; thence westerly on said line of 56° north latitude to a point where said line of latitude intersects the line of 135° west longitude; thence in a straight line southeasterly to a point just south of Cape Muzon; thence in a straight line, almost due east, past Cape Muzon and Cape Chacon, crossing Dixon Entrance to the International Boundary Line at Sitklan Island, the place of beginning.

KODIAK DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Beginning at the southern extremity of the Cape Kumlik on the Alaska Peninsula; thence northwesterly on the divide separating the watersheds of Meshik River and Kujulik Bay from the watershed of Amber Bay to the apex of Aniakchak Volcano; said apex lying west of Hidden Creek on the easterly Crater Rim; thence northeasterly along the divide separating the waters flowing into Bristol Bay on the west from the waters flowing into the Gulf of Alaska on the east and northeasterly following the divide between the waters flowing into Bristol Bay, Ugashik Lake, Becharof Lake, Kvichak Bay and Kvichak River on the west, and the waters flowing into the Shelikof Strait on the east, to a point due east of the eastern tip of Naknek Lake; on the divide between the watershed of Bristol Bay and the watershed of Shelikof Strait; thence northeasterly following the divide to Cape Douglas on Cook Inlet; thence in an easterly direction to a point south of Cape Elizabeth, the most southerly extremity of the Kenai Peninsula and midway between said Cape and the Barren Islands; thence south and west around the east shore of Kodiak Island and all islands adjacent thereto and in a circuitous line so as to include Trinity, Chirikof, South Island, Chowiet, Aghiyuk and Sutwik Islands to the southern extremity of Cape Kumlik, the point of beginning.

KOTZEBUE DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Beginning at a point on the 68° of north latitude in Kotzebue Sound; thence due east along the 68° of north latitude to the divide separating the waters flowing into the Arctic Ocean, Chukchi Sea, and Kotzebue Sound from the watersheds of Sagavanirktok, Chandalar, Koyukuk Rivers at approximately 155°32' west longitude; thence meandering southeasterly along the westerly divide of the Alatna River to a point where the divide intersects the 154th meridian of west longitude at the approximate north latitude of 66° 58'; thence in a southwesterly direction along the divide which separates the drainages of the Kobuk and Selawik Rivers to the north and the Koyukuk and Kateel Rivers to the south, to a point at approximate latitude and longitude of 65° 21' north and 159° 21' west; thence northerly and westerly along the divide which separates the drainage of the Buckland River to the west and the Selawik and Kauk Rivers to the east and north to the intersection with the shore of Eschscholtz Bay; thence northerly and easterly following the seaward boundaries of Eschscholtz Bay and Kotzebue Sound to the point of beginning. Said district shall extend seaward 3 nautical miles and encompass all offshore islands south of 68° north latitude to Eschscholtz Bay.

KVICHAK DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Beginning in Bristol Bay at a point on the 160° west longitude due west of the apex of Black Peak, thence due east to the apex of Black Peak, on the Alaska Peninsula; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the apex of Aniakchak Volcano; said apex lying west of Hidden Crater Rim; thence northeasterly following the divide between the waters flowing into Bristol Bay, Ugashik Lake, Becharof Lake, Kvichak Bay, and Kvichak River, from the waters flowing into Shelikof Strait to a point due east of the eastern tip of Naknek Lake on the divide between the watershed of Bristol Bay and the watershed of Shelikof Strait; thence northwesterly following the divide separating the waters flowing into Kamishak Bay and the waters flowing into Naknek Lake, Lake Coville and Kukaklek Lake to the easterly shore of Kukaklek Lake; thence in a northwesterly direction around Kukaklek Lake to the westerly shore; thence northwesterly in a straight line to the intersection of the 157° west longitude with the Mulchatna River; thence due south following 157° west longitude to its point of intersection with 59° 30' north latitude; thence in a southerly direction following the divide separating the waters flowing into Kvichak Bay and Kvichak River from the waters flowing into Nushagak River to a point on the west shore of Kvichak Bay due west of Naknek; thence

southwesterly down the middle of the channel of the Kvichak Bay into Bristol Bay; thence southwesterly in the waters of Bristol Bay to 160° west longitude, the place of beginning.

KUSKOKWIM DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Beginning at a point of 16' 30' north latitude on the divide between the waters flowing into the Yukon River and those flowing into the Norton Sound; thence meandering westerly along said divide to the 161st Meridian of west longitude; thence south on said Meridian to the easterly point of the upstream margin of the confluence of the Tuluksak River with the Kuskokwim River; thence easterly along the divide separating the Tuluksak River watershed and the Yukaniluk River watershed following the divide between the headwaters of the Tuluksak River and the headwaters of Ophir Creek to Mt. Hamilton; thence southerly along the divide between the headwaters of the Salmon River and the Tuluksak River; then southeasterly on the divide between the headwaters of Aniak River and Kisarlik River to a point east of the headwaters of the Kisarlik River; thence north and easterly following the divide between the watershed of the Kuskokwim River and the watersheds of the Nushagak River, the Mulchatna River and Iliamna Lake to the 154th Meridian of west longitude; thence in a straight line crossing Lake Telequana, also crossing the Necons River just west of the Two Lakes; to Snow Cap Mountain and thence along the divide to Sled Pass; thence north along the divide of the westerly watershed of the South Fork of the Kuskokwim River and the easterly watershed

of Big River which is also a tributary of the Kuskokwim River; thence to the summit of Mt. Egypt which is approximately 62-1/2' north latitude and 153-1/2' west longitude; thence in a straight line due west crossing the Kuskokwim River; thence in a southerly and westerly direction around the headwaters of the Black and Takotna Rivers on the north and the headwaters of the George River and its tributaries on the south; thence in a southwesterly direction along the divide between the headwaters of the Dishna River and the watershed of the George River to a point between the headwaters of the Iditarod River and the watershed of Crooked Creek; thence in a westerly direction along the divide between the watersheds of the Iditarod and Innoko Rivers and the Kuskokwim and its tributaries to a point on the Portage Mountains, elev. 1500 feet; thence northerly in a straight line to the easterly bank of the Yukon River east of Holy Cross; thence northerly following the easterly bank of the Yukon to the junction with the Shageluk Slough; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the divide of the Kaiyuh Mountains; thence along said divide to 63' 30' of north latitude, then due west to place of beginning.

MT. MCKINLEY DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Commencing at a point on the summit of Mt. Egypt; thence in a straight line due west crossing the Kuskokwim River; thence in a southwesterly direction along the divide between the headwaters of the Takotna River, the watershed of the George River, and the easterly watershed of Bonanza Creek and Iditarod River; thence in a westerly and southwesterly direction along the divide separating the headwaters of Crooked Creek, the Kolmakof River and the Owhat River from the headwaters of the Iditarod River; thence in a westerly direction along the divide between the tributaries of the Kuskokwim River on the south and west and the tributaries of the Innoko River on the north to a point on the Portage Mountains, elev. 1500 feet; thence northerly in a straight line to the easterly bank of the Yukon River opposite the Holy Cross Post Office; thence northerly along the easterly bank of the Yukon River to the junction with the Shageluk Slough and the Yukon River; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the divide of the Kaiyuh Mountains; thence northerly on the ridge of the Kaiyuh Mountains to a point southeasterly of the Kaiyuh Slough and the Khotol River, which is also at the head of the West Fork of the Little Mud River; thence in an easterly direction along the divide between the Little Mud River watershed on the south and the Yukon River watershed on

the north; thence in an easterly direction on the divide between headwaters of the Yuki (Yuko) River on the north and the tributaries of the Innoko River on the south, these tributaries being the Kluklaklatna and North Fork of the Innoko Rivers, to Twin Buttes; thence southerly along the divide between the easterly watershed of Poorman Creek and the North Fork of the Innoko; thence in a southerly direction along the divide between the Innoko River and its tributaries and the Sulatna and Susulatna Rivers and their tributaries; thence easterly on the divide between the watersheds of the Susulatna, Nowitna and Sulukna Rivers to the north and the watersheds of Nixon River, Nixon Fork, and North Fork of the Kuskokwim to the south; thence southeasterly crossing the North Fork of the Kuskokwim River to a point which is downstream below the mouths of the southerly of two creeks flowing into the North Fork of the Kuskokwim from the northwest and downstream from the junction of Fish Creek with said North Fork; thence northeasterly along the south bank of said North Fork to the junction of Fish Creek; thence easterly in a straight line to the most westerly portion of Lake Minchumina; thence in a southerly direction along the height of land between the waters of Fish Creek and those flowing into Lake Minchumina, to the head of said Fish Creek; thence southeasterly along the divide between the Herron River and Slow Fork and the northwest corner of Mt. McKinley National Park; thence in a southeasterly direction along the westerly end of the Mt. McKinley National Park to the southwesterly end

thereof; thence in a southwesterly direction along the divide between the watershed of the Kuskokwim and the waters flowing into Cook Inlet and the Nushagak River to 154° west longitude; thence in a straight line crossing Lake Telequana, also crossing the Necons River just west of Two Lakes to Snow Cap Mountain; thence in a northerly direction along the crest of Snow Cap Mountain to Sled Pass between the headwaters of Stony River and the headwaters of the South Fork of the Kuskokwim River; thence along the divide between the easterly watershed of the South Fork of the Kuskokwim River and the westerly watershed of Big River to the summit of Mt. Egypt, the place of beginning.

NENANA DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Commencing at the most northerly bank of the Tanana River west of Minto and east of the Tolovana River; thence easterly to the northern most shore of the most northerly Minto Lakes; thence southeasterly along said shore to the most easterly point of said Lakes; thence southerly in a straight line passing through a point 100 feet east of the easterly rail of the Alaska Railroad about 1 mile east of Dunbar Station, to the height of land forming the natural divide on the north draining into Little Goldstream; thence in an easterly direction along said height of land north of Little Goldstream and its tributaries to the highest point of land at the head of the tributaries of Little Goldstream and also the tributaries of Maiden Creek, which point is marked by a monument known as Burns' Knob; thence in a southeasterly direction crossing the Tanana River to the divide on the easterly watershed of the Wood River; thence in a southeasterly and southerly direction following the divide between the watersheds of the Wood River and the Little Delta Creek; to the summit of Mt. Deborah; thence in a southwesterly direction on the divide separating the watershed of Tanana River from the watershed of the Susitna River including the summits of Mt. McKinley and Mt. Foraker to the summit of Mt. Russell, which is the southwesterly corner of Mt. McKinley

National Park; thence in a northwesterly direction along the westerly boundary of Mt. McKinley National Park to the northwesterly corner of said Park; thence in a northeasterly direction along the boundary of said National Park to a point midway between the most southeasterly tributary of the Sushana River and the most southwesterly tributary of the Teklanika River; thence in a northerly direction to the top of the mountain approximately 3580 feet high; thence in a northwesterly direction to the height of land elevation 1370 feet forming the divide between the Sushana River on the west and a tributary of the Teklanika River on the east, said point located north and east of the junction of said Sushana River to the Toklat River; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the most northerly bank of the Tanana River west of Minto and east of the Tolovana River, the place of beginning.

NULATO DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Beginning at a point of 63° 30' north latitude on the divide between the waters flowing into Norton Sound and those flowing into the Yukon River; thence in a northerly direction following the divide between the waters flowing into the Yukon River and the waters flowing into Norton Sound and Kotzebue Sound to the 154th Meridian of west longitude; thence south along said 154th Meridian to the south bank of the Koyukuk River; thence along the south bank of the Koyukuk River to the 155th Meridian of west longitude; thence south along said 155th Meridian to a point 2000 feet above the north bank of the Yukon River; thence northeasterly 2000 feet above the north bank of the Yukon River to the 154th Meridian of west longitude; thence in a southeasterly direction along the summit of the northeasterly divide of the Nowitna River to the point where the divide of Big Mud River, a tributary of the Nowitna River, intersects the westerly watershed of the Chitanana River; thence along the divide between the tributaries of the Nowitna River on the southwest and the Chitanana and Cosna Rivers and their tributaries on the northeast; thence along the divide between the tributaries of said Cosna River on the north and the North Fork of the Kuskokwim River and its tributaries on the south; to a point south of the headwaters of the Zitziana River; thence along the southeasterly divide of the said North Fork and its

tributaries to a point on the most westerly portion of Lake Minchumina; thence westerly in a straight line to the junction of Fish Creek and the North Fork of the Kuskokwim River; thence downstream along the south bank of said North Fork to a point below the mouths of two creeks flowing from the north into said North Fork; thence in a northwesterly direction to the divide forming the northwesterly watershed of the North Fork of the Kuskokwim River; thence southwesterly along said divide to the summit at the head of Folger Creek, a tributary of the Innoko River; thence in a northerly direction along the divide between the tributaries of the Innoko River, including Folger Creek, Colorado Creek, and the North Fork of the Innoko River on the west, and the Susulatna and Sulatna Rivers and their tributaries on the east to the southerly watershed of Poorman Creek; thence northerly along the divide between the easterly watershed of Poorman Creek and the North Fork of the Innoko River to Twin Buttes; thence westerly along the highlands between the southerly watersheds of the Sulatna and Yuki (Yuko) River and the northerly watersheds of the North Fork of the Innoko River to a point on the summit of Kaiyuh Mountains, which is southeast of the junction of the Kaiyuh Slough and the Khotol River; thence westerly around the headwaters of the West Fork of Little Mud River; thence southerly along the summit of the Kaiyuh Mountains between the westerly watershed of the Innoko River and the easterly watershed of the Yukon to 63° 30' north latitude; thence due west to the place of beginning.

PALMER DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Beginning at a point where the Seward Meridian crosses the center of the main channel of the Knik Arm; thence easterly up the main channel of Knik Arm to the north fork of the Knik River and crossing over to the northerly bank of said river; thence easterly and southerly following first the northerly bank of the north fork of Knik River then the northerly and easterly bank of Knik River to Lake George; thence along the northerly and easterly shore of Lake George to its most southerly point; thence due south to a point on the divide between the watersheds of Knik Arm, Turnagain Arm and Prince William Sound; thence northeasterly following the divide between the watersheds of Knik Arm and Prince William Sound to a point northeast of Mt. Weatherspoon at the head of Harvard Glacier; thence northerly on the divide between the South Fork of the Matanuska and Nelchina Rivers to Tahneta Pass; thence northwesterly following the divide between Caribou Creek and Little Nelchina River to the head of Little Oshetna River; thence westerly following the divide separating the watersheds of Chickaloon, Kings, and Kashwitna Rivers from the watersheds of Talkeetna River and Montana Creek to the Susitna River; thence southerly down the middle of the main channel of the Susitna River to a point just north of the junction of the Yentna and Susitna River; thence due east to

the easterly bank of the Little Susitna River; thence southerly following the easterly bank of the Little Susitna River to and then out into the center of the main channel of Knik Arm; thence easterly following the main channel of Knik Arm to the Seward Meridian, the place of beginning.

PETERSBURG DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Commencing on the International Boundary Line between Alaska and British Columbia at a point marked "Kates Needle - 10,002 feet," thence following said boundary line in a northerly direction to an unnamed mountain peak, the altitude of which is given at 7358 feet; thence in a straight west and southerly direction equidistant between Hobart Bay and Port Houghton, crossing Stephens Passage and False Point Pybus on Admiralty Island; thence across Chatham Strait into Kelp Bay and up Middle Arm to the top of the divide on Baranof Island; thence following the watershed meandering line to the head of Great Arm; thence down the center of Great Arm, out through Whale Bay to the deep waters of the North Pacific Ocean; thence southeasterly direction to a point where the line of 56° north latitude intersects the 135° west longitude; thence following said line of 56° north latitude due east to a point mid-channel of Clarence Strait; opposite McHenry Inlet; thence north and westerly up Clarence Strait, through Snow Pass into Sumner Strait and around Zarembo Island crossing over to the Mitkof Island shore; thence along the shore of Mitkof Island, in deep water, passing Vank, Sokolof, Rynda and Dry Islands, leaving them to the south and east; thence through Dry Pass, turning easterly and going up Le Conte Bay and on to the International Boundary Line and "Kates Needle."

RAMPART DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Beginning at Rapids Telegraph Station on the Yukon River; thence southeasterly crossing the Yukon River and thence following the westerly watershed of Texas Creek to a point between the head of Texas Creek and the watershed of Boulder Creek; thence in an easterly direction to the top of Rough Top Mountain; thence northeasterly the divide between the streams tributary to the Yukon River on the north and those tributary to the Tanana River on the south crossing the summits of Eureka Dome, Elephant and Wolverine Mountains, to a point on the divide between the Hutlinana Creek and its tributaries and Troublesome Creek and its tributaries; thence in a southeasterly direction along the divide between the tributaries of the Hutlinana Creek on the southwest and the tributaries of Troublesome Creek on the northeast to the divide between Goose Creek and Starvation Creek on the east, the Applegate Creek and other tributaries of the Hutlinana Creek on the West; thence northeasterly following the divide between the watershed of Troublesome Creek and the watershed of the West Fork of the Tolovana River over the crest of the Sawtooth Mountain to the headwaters of Mud Fork Creek and Erickson Creek; thence northerly between the watersheds of Richardson Creek and Erickson Creek crossing Hess Creek to a point on the divide between Mastodon Creek and tributaries of

Hess Creek; thence westerly on the divide between the watersheds of Hess Creek and Waldron Creek to the center of current of the Yukon River; thence upstream following the center of current of the Yukon River to the mouth of the Hodzana River; thence northerly to the top of Hermit Ridge on the divide between the watersheds of the Hodzana River on the north and the Yukon on the south and west; thence westerly along the ridge marking the southerly watershed of the Hodzana River; thence in a southwesterly direction along the divide between the tributaries of the Kanuti River and the Dall River to a point approximately west of the head of the Dall River; thence in a southwesterly direction along the divide between the tributaries of the Kanuti River and those tributary to Dall and Ray Rivers; thence in a southwesterly direction between the tributaries of the Ray River and the tributaries of the Kanuti River; thence following the divide between the headwaters of Ray River and the Tozitna River to a point at the head of Squaw Creek and a tributary of the Tozitna River; thence in a circuitous manner following the divide between the watersheds of the Tozitna River from the watersheds of Ray River, Squaw Creek and other tributaries of the Yukon River to a point on the divide at the head of Moorelock Creek; thence southeasterly on the ridge forming the easterly watershed of Moorelock Creek to Rapids Telegraph Station, the starting point.

SELDOVIA DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Beginning at Cape Douglas on the north shore of Shelikof Strait, running thence northeasterly to a point in the center of Cook Inlet at 152° 20' west longitude and 59° 40' north latitude; thence in a southeasterly direction to a point in the center of Kachemak Bay directly south of the point of land of the Homer Spit; thence south to the mainland; thence easterly along the mainland and the shores of China Poot Bay to the left and west bank at the mouth of the Doroshin River where it empties into China Poot Bay; thence along the left and west bank of the Doroshin River to its source; thence east to the summit of the watershed dividing the waters flowing into the Gulf of Alaska from the waters flowing into Kachemak Bay; thence southerly along said summit to a point three miles south of Point Gore; thence south and westerly in a circuitous line midway between the Barren Island and the southern extremity of the Chugach Islands to a point south of Cape Elizabeth; thence southwesterly to Cape Douglas, the point of beginning.

SEWARD DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Beginning at a point on the 150° west longitude in the middle of Turnagain Arm and due north from a line separating the boundary of the Chugach National Forest and the Kenai Peninsula Moose Reserve; thence in a southeasterly direction in the middle of Turnagain Arm to the headwaters of Portage Creek; thence in a southerly direction along the summit of the divide between the watersheds of Turnagain Arm and Prince William Sound and easterly to Cape Puget, thence in a southwesterly direction to a point three miles south of Point Gore; thence north to Point Gore; thence in a northerly direction along the summit of the divide between the watershed of the Gulf of Alaska and the watershed of Kachemak Bay to the southeasterly extremity of Tustumena Lake; continuing northerly in a straight line to the centerline of the Sterling Highway at a point due north of the outlet of Skilak Lake; thence easterly along said centerline of the Sterling Highway passing north of Hidden Lake, to the forest boundary; located on the 150° west longitude; thence due north along said forest boundary to the middle of Turnagain Arm and the point of beginning.

SITKA DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Commencing at a point opposite the entrance to Whitewater Bay in mid-channel of Chatham Strait; thence in a northwesterly direction up the center of Chatham Strait to the junction of Chatham with Icy Strait, passing the Sisters Islands on their south and on up mid-channel of Icy Strait, leaving Pleasant Island to the north and Lemesurier Island on the south and on out through North Inian Pass, through Cross Sound out to deep water; thence in a southeasterly direction, in deep water, paralleling the coast of southeastern Alaska to a point opposite Whale Bay; thence in a northeasterly direction through Whale Bay and on to the head of Great Arm; thence to the top of the divide between the east and west side of Baranof Island, following said divide and watershed in a northwesterly direction to the head of Middle Arm of Kelp Bay; thence on down the center of Middle Arm and out through Kelp Bay to mid-channel of Chatham Strait, the place of beginning.

SKAGWAY DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Beginning at Mt. Bagot on the International Boundary Line between Alaska and British Columbia, then northwesterly following the meandering line of said International Boundary Line to top of Mt. Raymond a point right opposite the head of the Chilkoot River; thence in a direct line to the headwaters of the Chilkoot River; thence following down the center of Chilkoot River to Lutak Inlet; thence down the center of Lutak Inlet and to the center of Chilkoot Inlet; thence down said Inlet to a point directly opposite the Katzeihin River; thence northeasterly up the Katzeihin River to the base of Meade Glacier; thence in a direct line to Mt. Bagot, the place of beginning.

TALKEETNA DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Beginning at a point on the divide between the east and west watersheds of Broad Pass; thence westerly following the divide separating the watersheds of the Tanana and Kuskokwim Rivers and their tributaries from the watershed of the Susitna River to Simpson Pass at the head of Kitchatna River; thence easterly following the northerly bank of the Kitchatna River to a point due west of the northerly bank of the Yentna River at its confluence with the Kitchatna River; thence due east crossing the Yentna River to the northerly bank of the Yentna River; thence southerly following the northerly bank of the Yentna River to the Susitna River; thence northerly up the middle of the main channel of the Susitna River to a point due west of the divide between Montana Creek and Kashwitna River; thence easterly following said divide to the head of Montana Creek; thence continuing easterly on the divide separating the watersheds of the Talkeetna River and its tributaries from the watersheds of the Kashwitna, Kings, and Chickaloon Rivers to the highest point on the divide between the Little Oshetna, Little Nelchina Rivers, and Caribou Creek; thence easterly and northerly following the divide separating the watershed of the Copper River from the watershed of the Susitna River to the highest point between the watersheds of the Tanana, Susitna and Copper

Rivers; thence northerly and westerly following the divide separating the watersheds of the Tanana River and its tributaries from the watershed of the Susitna River and its tributaries to Broad Pass, the place of beginning.

VALDEZ DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Beginning at Cape Puget on Kenai Peninsula and running in a circuitous line around Middleton Island in the Gulf of Alaska to a point in the middle of the passage between Hinchinbrook and Montague Islands in Prince William Sound; thence northeasterly to Gravina Point on the southerly shore of Gravina Bay; thence along the south shore of said Bay to its head; thence northeasterly to the apex of the mountain peak at the head of Woodworth Glacier which is on the divide separating the waters flowing into Prince William Sound from the waters flowing into the Copper River; thence in a northerly direction along said divide to Marshall Pass at the head of the Tasnuna River; thence northerly on the divide separating the watersheds of the Lowe and Tsina Rivers from the watershed of Copper River to the Tiekkel River; thence crossing the Tiekkel River to the apex of the divide between the watersheds of Tiekkel River to the west and Copper River to the east; thence along said divide in a northerly direction to Kimball Pass; thence following the west bank of Bernard Creek to the Tonsina River; thence westerly along the Tonsina River to the divide separating the headwaters of the Tonsina River from the headwaters of the Klutina River; thence westerly along the divide between the Copper River Drainage and Prince William Sound to Mt. Weatherspoon; thence southwesterly along

the divide between Yale and Harvard Glaciers to College Point in Port Wells; thence southwesterly following the mid-channel of Port Wells and Cochrane Bay to the most southerly point in Cochrane Bay; thence west to the divide between the waters of Turnagain Arm and Prince William Sound; thence southerly and easterly along the divide to the place of beginning.

WRANGELL DISTRICT

Said district shall encompass all the territory within the following described boundaries:

Beginning on the International Boundary Line between Alaska and British Columbia, at a point marked "Kates Needle - 10,002 feet"; thence following said boundary line in a south and easterly direction to "Mt. Stoeckl - 6,014 feet"; thence directly south to the line of 56° 14' north latitude; a point opposite the head of Bradfield Canal; thence due west to the head of Bradfield Canal and thence down the center of the canal and out into the waters of Ernest Sound, passing Deer Island on its westerly side and on down mid-channel of Ernest Sound to its junction with Clarence Strait, opposite Union Bay; thence in a northwesterly direction up the center of Clarence Strait to Zarembo Island and through Snow Passage and on into Sumner Strait, turning in a northeasterly direction around Zarembo Island, crossing over to Mitkof Island side of Sumner Strait, leaving Vank, Sokolof, Rynda and Dry Islands to the south; thence through Dry Pass; turning easterly and going up Le Conte Bay and on to the International Boundary Line and "Kates Needle."

The maps in the set entitled "Alaska Recording Districts Portfolio", dated September 1, 1964, as prepared by Tryck, Nyman and Hayes, Consulting Engineers, of Anchorage, Alaska, and revised July 1, 1975, including Sheet Nos. 1-153, inclusive, together with miscellaneous index, general boundary, and other sheets, are designated as the official maps describing the boundaries of all recording districts. The maps and the legal descriptions as stated in this Order are intended to complement each other; if there is any discrepancy between a boundary as shown on the maps and the written legal descriptions thereof, the boundary as shown on the official maps shall govern.

JANUARY 1, 1980

