

H B

281

4/21
Sally,

House Bill 281 is up in Resources today. Representative Rogers introduced this bill which establishes the Fairbanks State Forest.

The following have been attached for your information:

1. After reviewing correspondence received, Nancy Lord drafted two proposed amendments for Brian's consideration. (At this time, he has neither accepted or rejected. He may however introduce them at the committee meeting.
2. A third proposed amendment attached, is the result of Dick Jackson and Fred Bethune's letter re the bill.
3. Copy of Fred and Dick's letter to Brian, supporting the bill, but with some specific suggested amendments.
4. Copy of a letter from Doyon, Limited, Thomas D. Williams, Member of the State Board of Forestry.
5. Copy of second letter from ^{Doyon} Thomas Williams, this time as chairman of the state Board of Forestry. They support the bill.

P.S. Pls ask to me for filing. Thx GB.

AMENDMENT

SS for HB 281

Proposed by
Nancy Lord,
has been
neither accepted
nor rejected

Add a new section:

PURCHASE AUTHORIZED. The commissioner of natural resources may acquire, by purchase in the name of the state, title to or interest in real property lying within the boundaries of the Fairbanks State Forest. The state may not acquire by eminent domain privately owned land within the Forest.

AMENDMENT

SS for HB 281

page 15, line 26

Insert after "Forest":

"by July 1, 1982. The management plan shall include provisions for road access for the purposes of obtaining logs and firewood by the public. It shall also identify special management areas including marsh, riverine, and peregrine falcon habitat where multiple use impacts should be minimized."

Proposed by
Nancy Lord,
Bill has
neither accepted
nor rejected

✓
#1

AMENDMENT

SS for HB 281

Proposed

Fred Bethune

Eric Jackson

page 16, after line 8:

Add two new subsections:

(e) The Department of Natural Resources shall provide adequate staff and funding to carry out necessary inventory, protection, research, management, access development, and required reforestation needed to realize maximum and sustained benefits from the Fairbanks State Forest.

(f) The State Board of Forestry shall make an annual review of the Department of Natural Resources' implementation of this chapter and shall include their findings in their annual report to the legislature.

HB 287

(U)

March 11, 1981

Representative Brian Rogers
Capitol Room 513
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99811

note on bill full

SUBJECT: Fairbanks State Forest

Dear Brian,

Following are our comments, as requested, on HB 287 establishing the Fairbanks State Forest. Our major concerns are (1) To get management of the forest to a local level so we can respond to the needs of the Fairbanks population quickly without a large amount of bureaucratic paper shuffling (2) receive adequate funding to make the forest a model of efficient forest management (3) to allow mineral entry for we feel that it would be compatible with forest practices (4) to have the State Board of Forestry be the watchdog of the Department of Natural Resources implementation of this chapter (5) to have the Forest Resources and Practices Act A.S 41 Chapter 17 be the guide for management of the forest.

The rewrite recommended is as follows:

SECTION 41.15.800 DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

(should be rewritten to read)

The purpose of A.S 41.15.800-41.15.830 is to establish the State owned land and water areas described in A.S 41.15.810 as the Fairbanks State Forest. The primary purpose of creating the Fairbanks State Forest is to protect, enhance and to preserve the sustained yield management of the renewable resources within the forest and to permit a variety of beneficial uses. The State Forest is also created to carry out the intent of A.S 41 Chapter 17 known as the Forest Resources and Practices Act.

SECTION 41.15.810 DESIGNATED STATE LAND AND WATER

(a) and (b) (no changes recommended)

SECTION 41.15.820 DESIGNATION OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY AND CRITERIA

(should be rewritten to read)

A. The land and water described in A.S 41.15.810 is assigned to the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forest, Land & Water Management - Forestry Section, for control, maintenance and development consistent with A.S 41.17.010-A.S 41.17.950 known as the Forest Resources and Practices Act, and the purposes and provisions of the chapter.

The Department of Fish and Game is responsible for the management of fish and game resources in the Fairbanks State Forest, consistent with the purposes and provisions of this chapter.

NOTE: The responsibility for repair and maintenance already rests with D.O.T.+ P.F.. unnecessary to mention it here.

B. The Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forest, Land & Water Management - Forestry Section shall develop a management plan for the Fairbanks State Forest within (1) one year of the effective date of this chapter. The management plan shall be presented at a public meeting before approval and implementation.

C. The Department of Natural Resources Division of Forest, Land & Water Management - Forestry Section shall consult with the Department of Fish and Game before adoption of regulation governing the public use of the forest. The Department of Fish and Game shall consult with the Department of Natural Resources Division of Forest, Land & Water Management - Forestry Section before adoption of regulations governing fish and wildlife management in the forest. Regulation may not be adopted by either department prior to review at public hearings.

D. The fish and wildlife habitat breeding areas in the Fairbanks State Forest shall be managed to sustain the fish and wildlife resources of the forest in perpetuity.

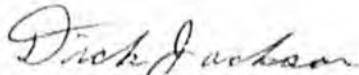
(Recommended addition of E. and F.)

E. The Department of Natural Resources Division of Forest, Land & Water Management shall provide adequate staff and funds to carry out necessary inventory, protection, research, management, access development and required reforestation needed to realize maximum and sustained benefits from the State Forest.

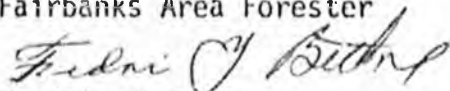
F. The State Board of Forestry shall make an annual review of the Department of Natural Resources Division of Forest, Land & Water Management's implementation of this chapter and shall include their finding in their annual report to the legislature.

SECTION 41.17.830 -- should be deleted -- mineral entry is a compatible use with State Forests and should be allowed.

Sincerely,



Richard (Dick) Jackson
Fairbanks Area Forester



Fredric J. Bethune
Forest Practice Forester
Northcentral District

cc House Resources Committee Chairman & Vice-Chairman
cc Sally Smith
cc Bob Bettisworth

Telephone (907) 452-4755
Telex 030-35340

Dozon, Limited

Dozon Building
201 First Avenue
~~Franklin Street~~
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

March 2, 1981

Representative Brian Rogers
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Rogers:

Enclosed are maps of the proposed State forest units that you requested together with an updated copy of the report we presented. More and more support of the proposals increases daily. I am pleased that you are preparing legislation since we cannot afford another year's delay if any forest land base in the Fairbanks area is to be maintained.

Those of us who are concerned with this issue have given a great deal of thought to the wording of the legislation and propose to offer comment when it is filed. In the initial draft we feel it is desirable to include a statement of intent addressing broad based multiple use management.

A second area of concern are the special management areas. After much thought, we suggest that a section in the bill should recognize these areas and require that the boundaries be refined and included in a report to the Legislature within one year of passage of the bill. The report should be prepared jointly by Department of Natural Resources and Alaska Department of Fish & Game and should include the management plans for these special management areas. A provision for positive legislative acceptance of the management plans would be helpful.

Other points of consideration are:

- 1) A requirement to have management plans completed for each unit of the State Forests within two years of creation of the forests. Without such plans, it would be difficult to defend the creation and retention of State Forests and to justify management budgets.
- 2) No part of the State Forests should be closed to any specific activity without a detailed justification and mandatory public hearings in advance of closure. Legislative overview of such

Representative Brian Rogers
Page Two
March 2, 1981

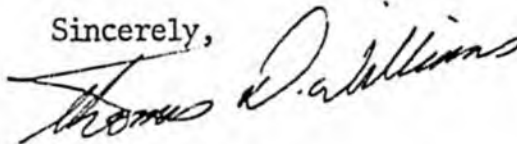
closures would be in order. However, provisions for emergency short term closure must be retained to protect public health and safety (i.e. closure for fire protection reasons during excessive dry spells.)

- 3) The legislation creating State Forests must supercede and replace the classification process since much of the area proposed is presently closed to many activities because of existing classifications.

A final area of concern is funding necessary to properly manage the newly created State Forests, including inventory and access.

We are looking forward to working with you on this bill and its passage since it is very important to the entire Tanana Valley area. Hopefully, your bill can be concurrently introduced in the Senate. In this light, we are providing the same information to the rest of the delegation.

Sincerely,



Thomas D. Williams
Member, State Board of Forestry

TLW/mm
Enclosures

cc: Members, State Board of Forestry

STATE OF ALASKA

be amend to designate
it a State Forest Res
Mgmt.

BOARD OF FORESTRY

April 17, 1981

Chairman
House Rules Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Chairman:

Section 41.17.020 (c) of the Forest Resources and Practices Act authorizes the designation of state forests to be retained in state ownership and managed as multiple-use. Section 41.15.800 of the Sponsor Substitute for House Bill 281 declares the purpose of the proposed Fairbanks State Forest to be primarily to protect and preserve the sustained yield management of the renewable resources within the forest and to permit a variety of beneficial uses.

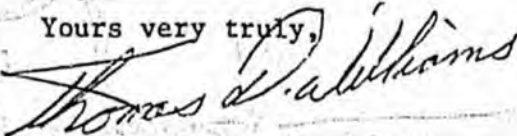
~~The Board of Forestry reaffirms its belief that a system of state forest resource management areas founded on the principle of multiple use management would best protect interests of the people of Alaska and the environment of the state as expressed in AS 41.17.~~

The Board urges the legislature to expeditiously consider SSHB 281 and suggests that SSHB 281 be amended to designate it a State Forest Resource Management Area rather than a State Forest, and to provide that the purpose of the Fairbanks State Forest Resource Management Area be multiple-use management; to wit, that the following language be substituted for the language in section 1 of that bill:

"The purpose of AS 41.15.800-.820 is to establish state owned land and water areas described in AS 41.15.810 as the Fairbanks State Forest Resource Management Area. The purpose of creating the Fairbanks State Forest Resource Management Area is to protect and perpetuate the renewable resources of these lands and waters, including recreational and scenic resources through multiple-use management and to ensure a variety of beneficial uses."

Also, the Board urges that the executive and legislative branches continue to reflect this fundamental belief of the Board by implementing the recommendations presented in the report forwarded to the legislature in March.

Yours very truly,



Thomas D. Williams
Chairman

STATE OF ALASKA

BOARD OF FORESTRY

ALASKA BOARD OF FORESTRY
RESOLUTION
RELATING TO THE UTILIZATION
OF WOOD FIBER ON THE NENANA-TOTCHAKET AGRICULTURAL PROJECT

WHEREAS, the Board of Forestry has established a policy of encouraging the full utilization of wood fiber resources which become available as a result of clearing lands which have been designated and classified for agricultural use; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Forestry believes that the clearing, harvesting, processing and marketing of wood fiber resources proposed by the city of Nenana for the Nenana-Totchaket agricultural project will, if successful, result in significant improvements in methods of clearing agricultural lands, in recovering and utilizing wood fiber resources, and in providing new opportunities for local and statewide industries based on wood products.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Forestry recommends as follows:

1. that construction of road and bridge access into the Nenana-Totchaket agriculture project be financed and proceed to construction contract as soon as practicable;
2. that wood fiber resources on all lands in the Nenana-Totchaket agricultural project which are classified for agricultural use be made available for a program of clearing, harvesting processing and marketing;
3. that funds be made available early in FY 82 for an adequate forest resource inventory and a forest type map for the Nenana-Totchaket agricultural project;
4. that funds be made available during FY 82 for experimentation and development of new equipment needed to conduct the wood resource utilization program in a manner which assures cost effectiveness and minimum resource waste;
5. that these recommendations be forwarded to the Office of the Governor, the Commissioner of Natural Resources, the Agricultural Action Council, Legislative leaders in the House and Senate and other interested parties.

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH D

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

Phone: 465-2500

April 28, 1981

Honorable Fred F. Zharoff
Co-Chairman
House Resources Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

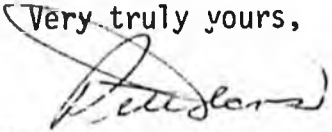
Dear Mr. Zharoff:

Re: SSHB 281 Establishing a
Fairbanks State Forest

The department approves of this legislation subject to the guarantee of continued location system rights of the mineral industry and recognition of the substantial indicated mineral resource potential of the area.

Creation of the State forest while premature, perhaps, in view of the uncertain nature of the regulations governing federal withdrawals, would help, nevertheless, to alleviate the concerns over State land classification in the Fairbanks District where recent policy has exposed numerous conflicts and inconsistencies. Restrictive special purpose classifications and the need to generate sufficient land to meet the State's mandated annual disposal quota of 100,000 acres could impact the proposed area.

Very truly yours,


For Charles R. Webber
Commissioner

CRW/mc2/9

cc: Representative Brian Rogers
Representative H. Pappy Moss

SUMMARY REPORT

Proposed State Forests in the Tanana Valley

The Forest Practice Act

In 1978, the Legislature passed the Forest Practice Act (AS 41.17). A review of the Declaration of Intent is in order:

AS41.17.010. "The Legislature declares that:

- 1) the forest resources of Alaska are among the most valuable natural resources of the State...;
- 2) economic enterprises and other activities and pursuits derived from forest resources warrant the continuing recognition and support of the State;
- 3) the State has a fundamental obligation to insure that management of forest resources guarantees perpetual supplies of renewable resources, , and serves the needs of all Alaska for the many products, benefits and services obtained from them;".

Status of State Forest

On July 31, 1979, the State Board of Forestry, by letter, encouraged the Governor to set aside areas identified for sustained yield management and to recommend to the Legislature the establishment of State forests. This was followed, on October 25, 1979, by a resolution from the Fairbanks North Star Borough Assembly which encouraged the Legislature to establish State forests in the Fairbanks area.

On July 8, 1980, the State Forester by memo related to the Commissioner of Natural Resources current demands and projected needs for the year 2000 by geographic area. He further noted that present needs are for the most part met with imports from the Pacific Northwest which is projected to be faced with severe timber shortages by the year 2000. The State Forester has estimated the forest acreage needed to meet the local demand in each of the geographic areas identified and has encouraged the Commissioner to retain the remaining forest land for multiple use management.

In spite of all of these points and the authority granted to the Governor under AS41.17.020(c), to recommend State forest establishment to the Legislature, no State forests have been recommended. Further, both the State Forester and the Deputy Commissioner of Natural Resources stated the Administration's position that no state forest recommendations would be made by the Administration. Mr. Haynes, the Deputy Commissioner, further stated that "he did not feel that State forests were needed to provide a timber base. He felt that it could be done without them." (unapprove State Board of Forestry minutes, 12/4/5/80.)

Present Demand for Forest Products

Fairbanks Area (within sixty (60) miles of Fairbanks)

In the Fairbanks area, between 200 and 300 people depend directly upon the forest land for their livelihoods. Sawmills are running at 46% of capacity and only one third of the house log demand is being met. Permits for firewood are approaching the allowable cut but studies indicate that only slightly more than one half of the allowable cut is being harvested. The excess demand for lumber and house logs is being met through imports from the Pacific Northwest and Canada.

We estimate that nearly 1/2 the households in the Fairbanks North Star Borough are dependent upon firewood for primary or secondary heat. Firewood permits have increased from 92 issued in 1972 to 2,090 issued in 1980. With increasing fossil fuel costs and anticipated population increases, firewood demand is expected to exceed the annual allowable cut in the next year or two.

Further, the disposal of State land in the Fairbanks area has eroded the forest land base by 305,000 acres with additional acreage expected to be proposed by the State's disposal section in the near future. This reduction of the forest land base and increased demand for house logs and fuel because of mandatory house construction requirements of the State disposals are expected to result in the reduction of the allowable cut for both commercial and personal use products by as much as 50% in the next year or two. Such a reduction will adversely impact one half or more of the residents of the Fairbanks area.

Future Demands for Forest Products

In his communique to the Commissioner of Natural Resources on July 8, 1980, the State Forester set out the minimum gross acreage necessary to meet the forest products demands of the geographic areas listed. The following is a recap of gross acreage necessary to meet local needs by the year 2000:

Fairbanks	3,950,000 Acres
Remote Parcel Disposals	1,600,000 Acres in addition to above
Delta Vicinity	935,000 Acres
Tanana Valley upstream from Delta Vicinity	800,000 Acres

Available State Forest Units in the Tanana Valley

Even though the need for forest land base in the Fairbanks area is projected to exceed 5 1/2 million acres over the next 20 years, only 1.2 million remains available for inclusion in the State forest system and 305,000 acres of that are included in the land disposal pool at this time with more disposal areas anticipated.

In the vicinity of Delta, it is anticipated that 935,000 acres are needed yet only 400,000 acres are presently available. It should be noted that inventory data indicates that the Delta II agricultural project area contains approximately 63,000,000 board feet of timber and could offset some of the current demands on the forest resources even for Fairbanks, provided adequate time is allowed for harvest. However, it should also be noted that the time frames allowed for agricultural disposals and subsequent developments have been too short to allow any significant harvest of forest resources to date from such disposals. The timber on Delta II has an estimated stumpage value of \$2,650,000 and a converted value of \$10,600,000 provided time allows harvest.

The Upper Tanana has a projected acreage need of 800,000 acres with about 800,000 acres remaining available.

Alternatives to Establishing State Forests

The primary alternative to sustained yield forest management of the State's forest land is a critical timber and firewood shortage in the Fairbanks area in the next few years. Such a shortage will significantly impact, directly, more than 70% of the area residents and indirectly every resident as demands on fossil fuels increase and result in price increases.

The often heard alternative of private forest management is a strawman alternative since State disposals are of such small acreage that it is not possible on a sustained yield basis to support even a single family on the acreage available to an individual. It is interesting to note the consideration of allowing "woodlot" reservations on the agriculture disposals which only recently surfaced. Such a procedure, however, defeats the purpose of agriculture disposals and only further erodes the forest land base for the benefit of a select few people.

Intensive forest management on forest lands in private ownership can meet the needs and demands in parts of rural Alaska where native corporations own large blocks. However, this may or may not fit into the corporation's management plans, only time will tell.

Recommendations

With critical forest product shortages expected in the very near future, it is necessary for the public to look to their elected officials for assistance. Since the public lacks the information necessary to assess the status of the forest lands and resources, it falls to such bodies as the State Board of Forestry to inform them and their elected officials. With this in mind the following recommendations are offered:

- 1) Request that the legislature establish State forests to include the remaining commercial forest lands available in each geographic area and particularly the Tanana Valley.
- 2) Demand intensive sustained yield forest management on the State forest land including detailed forest inventory and needs assessment.

- 3) Demand that the Forest Practice Act be fully implemented and be given the weight it deserves in looking after the public interest and needs.
- 4) Encourage multiple use management of all State retained lands since many single use management areas can contribute significantly to meet the needs for forest products.
- 5) Encourage public disclosure, on a recurring basis, of the impacts of State land management practices on availability of forest products for personal use and on forest related local jobs.

ACREAGE SUMMARY - FAIREANKS STATE FOREST

Kantishna Unit	385,920 Acres
Goldstream Unit	463,040 Acres
Chena Unit	134,080 Acres
Salcha Unit	315,200 Acres
	<hr/>
Gross Area Total	1,298,240 Acres

Special management areas include marsh, riverine, and peregrine falcon habitat.

Total 118,260 Acres

Net Forest area including disposals 1,179,980 Acres

Estimated forest land base need by year 2000
State Forester's memo of July 8, 1980, for
Fairbanks area. 5,827,500 Acres

fairbanks north star borough

p.o. box 1267 520 fifth ave. fairbanks, alaska 99707 907-452-4761



January 27, 1981

Mr. Thomas D. Williams
Interior Member
State Board of Forestry
Poyon, Limited
201 First Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Dear Mr. Williams:

Attached is Resolution No. 79-59, passed by the Fairbanks North Star Borough Assembly on October 25, 1979. This resolution expresses our recognition and concern for sustained yield forest management within the Borough and continues to be the policy of the Fairbanks North Star Borough.

In recognition of the need for a forest management land base, the Borough actively supported State forest land classification. During our land selection process, the Borough relinquished over 17,000 acres of selections when the state's foresters produced inventory data showing important forest values. We expressed a willingness to enter into cooperative forest management agreements on other areas with lesser forest values.

An extremely high percentage of households within the Borough presently utilize firewood for either primary or secondary heating of their homes. Conservative estimates are that over one half of the total Borough population is dependent to some degree on the forest resources in the Borough.

Local sawmills and firewood operators currently account for between 200 and 300 jobs which are a significant addition to our economic base during our current period of high unemployment and declining population. Lack of adequate timber has our sawmills operating at only 46% of capacity. Demand for houselogs exceeds permits by more than 2 to 1 and firewood is approaching the maximum allowable harvest on a sustained yield basis.

Even with these impressive statistics, the State land disposals are rapidly depleting our forest land base. More than 300,000 acres of forest land are currently in the State's land disposal pool and further erosion of the forest land base is contemplated in the near future. The State's foresters anticipate a need to reduce the annual allowable cut in the near future if this depletion of the forest land base continues.

Williams
Page 2

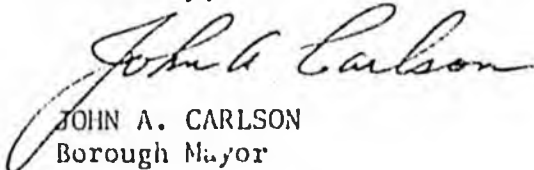
Such a reduction will necessarily cover all categories of forest products including personal use permits as well as the commercial sale. This cut will come at a time when State land disposals are creating increased demands for forest products. Jobs will be lost, perhaps up to one half of the current jobs, at a time when we can ill afford the loss. More than 25% of all of the Borough's residents will suffer serious economic loss with a reduction in the allowable harvest of firewood, a very important alternative energy resource.

We cannot sit by and allow such an adverse situation to develop. We strongly believe that the Legislature passed the Forest Practice Act with the full intent that it be implemented to not only assure a continuing supply of forest resources but also to enhance that supply. When considering the accelerated loss of the local forest land base, we view the creation of State forest to be a critical legislative issue this year.

We do not believe that the public is aware that the available forest resources are being so dramatically impacted by the State land disposals. This awareness will come only when they are denied their personal use permits or lose their jobs. We can ill afford to wait for such harsh reality to take place.

We urge the State Board of Forestry to unanimously support the creation of State forests in the Fairbanks North Star Borough and throughout the Tanana Valley. We further urge that the Legislature quickly act to prevent the economic loss, including the loss of jobs, which can be expected in the very near future if our local forest land base continues to be lost through State land disposals.

Sincerely,



JOHN A. CARLSON
Borough Mayor

Attachment

JAC/JDN/ARC/DLL/kea

March 11, 1981

Representative Brian Rogers
Capitol Room 513
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99811

SUBJECT: Fairbanks State Forest

Dear Brian,

Following are our comments, as requested, on HB 281 establishing the Fairbanks State Forest. Our major concerns are (1) To get management of the forest to a local level so we can respond to the needs of the Fairbanks population quickly without a large amount of bureaucratic paper shuffling (2) receive adequate funding to make the forest a model of efficient forest management (3) to allow mineral entry for we feel that it would be compatible with forest practices (4) to have the State Board of Forestry be the watchdog of the Department of Natural Resources implementation of this chapter (5) to have the Forest Resources and Practices Act A.S 41 Chapter 17 be the guide for management of the forest.

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B. The Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forest, Land & Water Management - Forestry Section shall develop a management plan for the Fairbanks State Forest within (1) one year of the effective date of this chapter. The management plan shall be presented at a public meeting before approval and implementation.

C. The Department of Natural Resources Division of Forest, Land & Water Management - Forestry Section shall consult with the Department of Fish and Game before adoption of regulation governing the public use of the forest. The Department of Fish and Game shall consult with the Department of Natural Resources Division of Forest, Land & Water Management - Forestry Section before adoption of regulations governing fish and wildlife management in the forest. Regulation may not be adopted by either department prior to review at public hearings.

D. The fish and wildlife habitat breeding areas in the Fairbanks State Forest shall be managed to sustain the fish and wildlife resources of the forest in perpetuity.

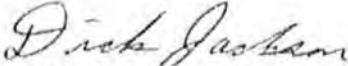
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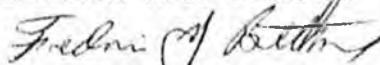
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Sincerely,


Richard (Dick) Jackson
Fairbanks Area Forester


Fredric J. Bethune
Forest Practice Forester
Northcentral District

cc House Resources Committee Chairman & Vice-Chairman
cc Sally Smith
cc Bob Bettisworth

226 Glacier Ave
Fairbanks, AK 99701
March 20, 1981

Rep. Brian Rogers
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Brian:

Having reviewed the draft copy and the sponsor substitute for HB281, Fairbanks State Forest, I offer the following comments on the legislation.

I am most pleased that the substitute deleted section 41.15.830, which stated that mineral entry was incompatible with forestry. Mining is compatible and when the management plan for the Forest is completed I am sure it will provide for adequate cooperation with the mining industry.

In section 41.15. 820, line 20 refers to a statement involving the Dept. of Transportation. I have discussed this with Mr. Hume, Director of Maintenance and Operations in Fairbanks, and Mr. Springer, with the planning section in Fairbanks, of DOTPF. They both feel the statement should be deleted because it will only cause more confusion. DOTPF already has the authority to control access to the area and they would only maintain those public roads which are in the state operated system. If it becomes necessary to maintain certain roads within the Forest the justification will be provided in the management plan and funding for contracting could then be provided.

It is most important that a management plan be completed within a legislatively specified time. The appropriate entity to develop this plan is the State Board of Forestry with assistance from the Dept. of Natural Resources and the Dept. of Fish and Game. Adequate funding should be provided the Board to have this plan completed and public hearings held so that the plan can be presented to the Legislature not more than two(2) years from the date of implementation. In this regard I feel the Board should have direct oversight of the implementation of the management plan by DNR and Fish and Game.

As an aside, it may be prudent to increase the size of the Board so as to assure that someone from the Interior will always be on the Board. Presently only

Rep. Brian Rogers
HB281, Fairbanks State Forest

Page 2

one Board member is from the Interior and he represents a native corporation. The Board could easily not have anyone from the Interior on it.

With reference to inholders, those who hold title to private land within the boundaries of the Forest, or to those who hold title to land abutting the boundaries of the Forest a statement should be included in the legislation that encourages the State to enter into cooperative management agreements. However, I am opposed to the State being required to acquire the private land thru any means, especially eminent domain, or the State having zoning rights over the land.

It is most important that some reference to funding be made in the legislation. Adequate funding must be provided by the Legislature so this Forest is managed in a multiple use, sustained yield manner to demonstrate Alaska's desire to be a leader in resource management.

I will be keeping my ears open to see when this bill comes up for hearings. It would be appreciated if you could give me some advance notice.

Thank you.

Steve Laroe

cc: Rep. Terry Gardiner
Rep. Fred Zharoff
Rep. Sally Smith
Rep. Bob Bettisworth
Sen. Bettye Fahrenkamp

226 Glacier Ave
Fairbanks, AK 99701
March 20, 1981

Rep. Fred Zharoff
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

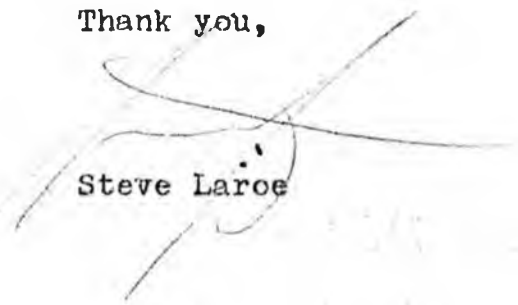
Dear Rep. Zharoff:

Attached is a letter I sent to Rep. Brian Rogers reference HB281, Fairbanks State Forest. Hopefully you will find these comments helpful when you begin work on the bill.

I wish to thank you for the opportunity to speak before your committee reference agriculture and the use of the wood fiber on the land to be converted to agriculture. It was most pleasing to see that you signed the letter the Committee sent to the Governor reference this subject.

With the establishment of a State Forest system we will be able to better use our timber resources since we will be able to manage them on a sustained yield basis. This will also tie in very well with the use of the wood fiber from agriculture land, which can be used to establish the wood fiber industry.

Thank you,



Steve Laroe

Alaska Loggers Association, Inc.

P. O. Box 1211
Juneau, Alaska 99802

April 22, 1981

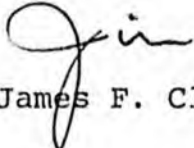
The Honorable Terry Gardiner
House of Representatives
State of Alaska
Pouch "V"
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Terry:

Due to a scheduling conflict, I was unable to attend the hearing on April 21 regarding HB 281, which would create an Alaska State Forest in Fairbanks. While I have not had an opportunity to review that specific bill and its boundaries, please be advised that the Alaska Loggers' Association strongly supports creation of a forest in Fairbanks. We urge that it be made as large as possible.

We will be with you further on this.

Yours very truly,


James F. Clark

JFC/jka
cc: The Honorable Bettye Fahrenkamp

State Board of Forestry

January 30, 1981

Thomas D. Williams

Proposed State Forests in Interior Alaska

Attached is a summary report with maps for proposed State forests in the Tanana Valley. Since the Forest Practice Act was passed in recognition of the importance of forest resources, and empowered this Board to look after the public interest and to advise the legislature on forest matter, I ask that the Board seriously consider this proposal and pass the attached resolution.

ARC/mm

Attachments

PROPOSED STATE FORESTS
in the
TANANA VALLEY

Compiled by: Thomas D. Williams,
Member, State Board of Forestry

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Mayor John A. Carlson, Fairbanks North Star Borough

J. Dean Argle, State and Private Forestry, U.S.F.S.

John C. Zasada, Silviculturist

Steve Laroc, The Firewood Company

Allen P. Richmond, Research Forester, U. of A.

SUMMARY REPORT

Proposed State Forests in the Tanana Valley

The Forest Practice Act

In 1978, the Legislature passed the Forest Practice Act (AS 41.17). A review of the Declaration of Intent is in order:

AS41.17.010. "The Legislature declares that:

- 1) the forest resources of Alaska are among the most valuable natural resources of the State...;
- 2) economic enterprises and other activities and pursuits derived from forest resources warrant the continuing recognition and support of the State;
- 3) the State has a fundamental obligation to insure that management of forest resources guarantees perpetual supplies of renewable resources, , and serves the needs of all Alaska for the many products, benefits and services obtained from them;".

Status of State Forest

On July 31, 1979, the State Board of Forestry, by letter, encouraged the Governor to set aside areas identified for sustained yield management and to recommend to the Legislature the establishment of State forests. This was followed, on October 25, 1979, by a resolution from the Fairbanks North Star Borough Assembly which encouraged the Legislature to establish State forests in the Fairbanks area.

On July 8, 1980, the State Forester by memo related to the Commissioner of Natural Resources current demands and projected needs for the year 2000 by geographic area. He further noted that present needs are for the most part met with imports from the Pacific Northwest which is projected to be faced with severe timber shortages by the year 2000. The State Forester has estimated the forest acreage needed to meet the local demand in each of the geographic areas identified and has encouraged the Commissioner to retain the remaining forest land for multiple use management.

In spite of all of these points and the authority granted to the Governor under AS41.17.020(c), to recommend State forest establishment to the Legislature, no State forests have been recommended. Further, both the State Forester and the Deputy Commissioner of Natural Resources stated the Administration's position that no state forest recommendations would be made by the Administration. Mr. Haynes, the Deputy Commissioner, further stated that "he did not feel that State forests were needed to provide a timber base. He felt that it could be done without them." (unapprove State Board of Forestry minutes, 12/4/5/80.)

Present Demand for Forest Products

Fairbanks Area (within sixty (60) miles of Fairbanks)

In the Fairbanks area, between 200 and 300 people depend directly upon the forest land for their livelihoods. Sawmills are running at 46% of capacity and only one third of the house log demand is being met. Permits for firewood are approaching the allowable cut but studies indicate that only slightly more than one half of the allowable cut is being harvested. The excess demand for lumber and house logs is being met through imports from the Pacific Northwest and Canada.

We estimate that nearly 1/2 the households in the Fairbanks North Star Borough are dependent upon firewood for primary or secondary heat. Firewood permits have increased from 92 issued in 1972 to 2,090 issued in 1980. With increasing fossil fuel costs and anticipated population increases, firewood demand is expected to exceed the annual allowable cut in the next year or two.

Further, the disposal of State land in the Fairbanks area has eroded the forest land base by 305,000 acres with additional acres expected to be proposed by the State's disposal section in the near future. This reduction of the forest land base and increased demand for house logs and fuel because of mandatory house construction requirements of the State disposals are expected to result in the reduction of the allowable cut for both commercial and personal use products by as much as 50% in the next year or two. Such reduction will adversely impact one half or more of the residents of the Fairbanks area.

Future Demands for Forest Products

In his communique to the Commissioner of Natural Resources on July 8, 1980, the State Forester set out the minimum gross acreage necessary to meet the forest products demands of the geographic areas listed. The following is a recap of gross acreage necessary to meet local needs by the year 2000:

Fairbanks	3,950,000 Acres
Remote Parcel Disposals	1,600,000 Acres in addition to above
Delta Vicinity	935,000 Acres
Tanana Valley upstream from Delta Vicinity	800,000 Acres

Available State Forest Units in the Tanana Valley

Even though the need for forest land base in the Fairbanks area is projected to exceed 5 1/2 million acres over the next 20 years, only 1.2 million remains available for inclusion in the State forest system and 305,000 acres of that are included in the land disposal pool at this time with more disposal areas anticipated.

In the vicinity of Delta, it is anticipated that 935,000 acres are needed yet only 400,000 acres are presently available. It should be noted that inventory data indicates that the Delta II agricultural project area contains approximately 63,000,000 board feet of timber and could offset some of the current demands on the forest resources even for Fairbanks, provided adequate time is allowed for harvest. However, it should also be noted that the time frames allowed for agricultural disposals and subsequent developments have been too short to allow any significant harvest of forest resources to date from such disposals. The timber on Delta II has an estimated stumpage value of \$2,650,000 and a converted value of \$10,600,000 provided time allows harvest.

The Upper Tanana has a projected acreage need of 800,000 acres with about 800,000 acres remaining available.

Alternatives to Establishing State Forests

The primary alternative to sustained yield forest management of the State's forest land is a critical timber and firewood shortage in the Fairbanks area in the next few years. Such a shortage will significantly impact, directly, more than 70% of the area residents and indirectly every resident as demands on fossil fuels increase and result in price increases.

The often heard alternative of private forest management is a strawman alternative since State disposals are of such small acreage that it is not possible on a sustained yield basis to support even a single family on the acreage available to an individual. It is interesting to note the consideration of allowing "woodlot" reservations on the agriculture disposals which only recently surfaced. Such a procedure, however, defeats the purpose of agriculture disposals and only further erodes the forest land base for the benefit of a select few people.

Intensive forest management on forest lands in private ownership can meet the needs and demands in parts of rural Alaska where native corporations own large blocks. However, this may or may not fit into the corporation's management plans, only time will tell.

Recommendations

With critical forest product shortages expected in the very near future, it is necessary for the public to look to their elected officials for assistance. Since the public lacks the information necessary to assess the status of the forest lands and resources, it falls to such bodies as the State Board of Forestry to inform them and their elected officials. With this in mind the following recommendations are offered:

- 1) Request that the legislature establish State forests to include the remaining commercial forest lands available in each geographic area and particularly the Tanana Valley.
- 2) Demand intensive sustained yield forest management on the State forest land including detailed forest inventory and needs assessment.

- 3) Demand that the Forest Practice Act be fully implemented and be given the weight it deserves in looking after the public interest and needs.
- 4) Encourage multiple use management of all State retained lands since many single use management areas can contribute significantly to meet the needs for forest products.
- 5) Encourage public disclosure, on a recurring basis, of the impacts of State land management practices on availability of forest products for personal use and on forest related local jobs.

A RESOLUTION REQUESTING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
STATE FOREST IN THE TANANA VALLEY

Whereas, the present forest product needs of the people in the Fairbanks area already greatly exceed the allowable cut for saw timber and are rapidly approaching the allowable cut for firewood; and

Whereas, the needs for an inventory of the upper and lower Tanana Valley forest resources is yet to be completed; and

Whereas, the forest land base needed to meet the demands for forest resources is being reduced at an accelerated rate through land disposals and single use management designations; and

Whereas, the Legislative intent and mandates of the Forest Practice Act are not receiving adequate consideration or weight by the Commissioner of Natural Resources when making land management decisions; and

Whereas, the majority of residents in the Tanana Valley are dependent to some degree upon the forest resources of the Tanana Valley

Now, therefore be it resolved by the State Board of Forestry that the State Board of Forestry supports and encourages the Legislature to establish State forests in the Tanana Valley as shown on the attached maps; and

Be it further resolved that the State Board of Forestry encourages the Legislature to provide adequate staffing, and funding to complete forest inventories and assessments of forest product needs in all populated areas of the State. Based on this data the Legislature is urged to establish State forests to furnish necessary forest products within economical utilization distance of the demand.

AREAGE SUMMARY - FAIRBANKS STATE FOREST

Kantishna Unit	385,920 Acres
Coldstream Unit	463,040 Acres
Chena Unit	134,080 Acres
Salcha Unit	315,200 Acres
	<hr/>
Gross Area Total	1,298,240 Acres

Special management areas include marsh, riverine, and peregrine falcon habitat.

Total 118,260 Acres

Net Forest area including disposals 1,179,980 Acres

Estimated forest land base need by year 2000
State Forester's memo of July 8, 1980, for
Fairbanks area. 5,827,500 Acres

KALITISHNA UNIT

(Fbx State Forest)

Fairbanks Meridian

- T1N, R8W
Sec. 14-23, 26-35, inclusive;
- T1N, R9W
Sec. 13-36, inclusive;
- T1N, R10W
Sec. 13-36, inclusive;
- T3N, R10W
Sec. 1-10, 15-34, inclusive;
- T1N, R11W, all;
- T2N, R11W, all;
- T3N, R11W
Sec. 1-3, 10-15, 19-36, inclusive;
- T1N, R12W, all;
- T2N, R12W, all;
- T3N, R12W
Sec. 19-36, inclusive;
- T1N, R13W, all;
- T2N, R13W
Sec. 1-5, 8-17, 19-36, inclusive;
- T3N, R13W
Sec. 1-4, 8-17, 20-29, 32-36, inclusive;
- T4N, R13W
Sec. 27, 34;
- T1N, R14W
Sec. 1, 2, 12, 13, 24, 25;
- T2N, R14W
Sec. 23-26, 34-36, inclusive;
- T1S, R8W
Sec. 3-10, 15-22, 27-34, inclusive,
35, W1;
- T1S, R10W
Sec. 1-6, inclusive;

T1S, R11W
Sec. 1-24, 27-34, inclusive;

T1S, R12W, all;

T2S, R12W
Sec. 1-24, 27-30, 32-34, inclusive;

T3S, R12W
Sec. 3-10, 15-19, inclusive, 30;

T1S, R13W
Sec. 1-18, 21-28, 33-36, inclusive;

T2S, R13W
Sec. 1-3, inclusive;

T3S, R13W
Sec. 12, E $\frac{1}{2}$; 13; 24, E $\frac{1}{2}$; 25; 26, E $\frac{1}{2}$;
33-36, inclusive;

T4S, R13W
Sec. 1-5, 8-11, 15-17, 20-22, 27-29, 31-34, inclusive.

The area described contains approximately 385,920 acres.

GOLDSTREAM UNIT

(Fbx State Forest)

Fairbanks Meridian

- T2N, R2W
Sec. 1-19, inclusive, 21;
22,23, that portion West of the military reserve;
24, that portion East of the military reserve;
- T3N, R2W
Sec. 4-9, 15-36, inclusive;
- T4N, R2W
Sec. 7-9, 16-21, 28-33, inclusive;
- T2N, R3W
Sec. 1-30, inclusive;
31-36, inclusive, portion North of the Old Murphy Dome
Road;
- T3N, R3W, all;
- T4N, R3W
Sec. 2,3, portion West of the Elliot Highway;
4-36, inclusive;
- T5N, R3^W
Sec. 4, 5, portion West of Elliot Highway;
5-9, inclusive;
10,15, portion west of Elliot Highway;
16-21, inclusive;
22,27, portion West of Elliot Highway;
28-33, inclusive;
34, portion West of Elliot Highway;
- T6N, R3W
Sec. 31,32, portion West of Elliot Highway;
- T1N, R4W
Sec. 3-11, inclusive;
14-24, inclusive;
27-32, inclusive;
- T2N, R4W
Sec. 1-18, inclusive, 24,25;
- T3N, R4W, all;
- T4N, R4W, all;
- T1N, R5W, all;

T2N, R5W, all;

T3N, R5W, all;

T1S, R3W
Sec. 19;
20, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
26-28, inclusive, portion South of the Parks Highway;
29, portion South of the Parks Highway and West of the
Old Nenana Highway;
30-35, inclusive;

T2S, R3W
Sec. 2-10, inclusive;
12-14, only islands in the Tanana River;
15-21, inclusive;
22-24, 27-29, inclusive, portion North and West of military
reservation;
30, portion North and West of military reservation;
31, 32, portion North and West of military reservation;

T3S, R3W
Sec. 6, 7, portion West of military reservation;

T1S, R4W
Sec. 5-8, inclusive;
18;
24-26, inclusive;
27, E $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
28-30, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
31-36, inclusive;

T2S, R4W, all;

T3S, R4W
Sec. 1-11, inclusive;
12-15, inclusive, portion North of military reservation;
16;
18, 20-22, inclusive, portion North of military reservation;

T1S, R5W
Sec 1-23, inclusive;
26-32, inclusive;
33, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
34, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
35, NW $\frac{1}{4}$

T2S, R5W, all (E $\frac{1}{2}$ is yet to be TAc'd);

T3S, R5W
Sec. 1-12, inclusive;
13-15, inclusive, portion North of military reservation;
16-18, inclusive;

19-21, inclusive, portion North of military reservation;

T1S, R6W

Sec. 1-4, 9-16, 21-28, 32-36, inclusive;

T2S, R6W

Sec. 1-5, 8-12, inclusive, 16;

T3S, R6W

Sec. 13-36, inclusive;

T4S, R6W

Sec. 1-12, 14-18, inclusive;

T2S, R7W

Sec. 35,36, portion East of the Alaska Railroad;

T3S, R7W

Sec. 1;

2,10, portion East of the Alaska Railroad;

11-15, inclusive;

16,20, portion East of the Parks Highway;

21-36, inclusive;

T4S, R7W

Sec. 1-6, inclusive;

7-14, inclusive, portion North of the left limit of the
Tanana River;

The area described contains approximately 463,040 acres.

CHENA UNIT

(Fby State Forest)

Fairbanks Meridian

T1N, R2E
Sec. 1-15, inclusive;

T2N, R2E
Sec. 31-36, inclusive;

T1N, R3E
Sec. 1-18, inclusive;

T2N, R3E
Sec. 13-16, inclusive;
21-29, inclusive;
31-36, inclusive;

T1N, R4E
Sec. 1-12, inclusive, 16-18, inclusive;

T2N, R4E, all;

T3N, R4E
Sec 7-16, inclusive;
17, E $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
18, NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
21, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
22-27, inclusive;
28, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
29, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
31-36, inclusive;

T1N, R5E
Sec. 6-10, inclusive, 15, 16;

T2N, R5E
Sec. 3, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
4-11, inclusive;
12, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
14-19, inclusive, 30, 31;

T3N, R5E
Sec. 1-21, inclusive;
22, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
27, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
28-33, inclusive;
34, W $\frac{1}{2}$;

T3N, R5E
Sec. 5-8, inclusive, 17, 18;

T1S, R3E
Sec. 1;
11-16, inclusive;
23, NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
24, NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

T1S, R4E
Sec. 1,2;
4, S $\frac{1}{4}$;
5, W $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
6,7;
8,9, portion North of the Chena River;
10, NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
11, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
12, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
17, portion North of the Chena River
18;

T1S, R5E
Sec. 6.

The area described contains approximately 134,060 acres.

SALCHA UNIT

(Fby State Forest)

Fairbanks Meridian

T5S, R4E
Sec. 12-14, inclusive;

T4S, R5E
Sec. 23-26, inclusive, 35, 36;

T5S, R5E
Sec. 1, 2;
3-5, S $\frac{1}{2}$, inclusive;
6-29, inclusive;
30, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
32, E $\frac{1}{2}$;
33-36, inclusive;

T6S, R5E
Sec. 1-4, inclusive;
5-6, E $\frac{1}{2}$, inclusive;
9-15, inclusive;
16, E $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
20, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
21-28, inclusive;
29, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
36;

T4S, R6E
Sec. 19-36, inclusive;

T5S, R6E, all;

T6S, R6E, all;

T7S, R6E
Sec. 1-5, inclusive;
6, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
8-15, inclusive;
21, N $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
22;
23-28, inclusive, portion North of the right limit of the
Tanana River;
29, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
30, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
31-33, inclusive, portion North of the right limit of the
Tanana River;

- T4S, R7E
Sec. 12-15, inclusive, portion South of the military reserve;
19-36, inclusive;
- T5S, R7E, all;
- T6S, R7E, all;
- T7S, R7E
Sec. 1-12, inclusive;
13-14, inclusive, portion North of Fairbanks North Star
Borough boundary;
15-18, inclusive;
19-23, inclusive, portion North of Fairbanks North Star
Borough boundary;
- T3S, R8E
Sec. 25-28, 32-33, inclusive, portion South of military reserve;
34-36, inclusive;
- T4S, R8E
Sec. 1-4, inclusive;
5-7, inclusive, portion South of military reserve;
8-36, inclusive;
- T5S, R8E, all;
- T6S, R8E
Sec. 1-20, inclusive;
21-24, 29-31, inclusive, portion North of Fairbanks North
Star Borough boundary;
- T7S, R8E
Sec. 6, 7, 18, portion West of Fairbanks North Star Borough boundary;
- T3S, R9E
Sec. 13-15, 19-22, inclusive, portion South of military reserve;
23-36, inclusive;
- T4S, R9E, all;
- T5S, R9E, all;
- T6S, R9E
Sec. 1-3, inclusive, portion North of Fairbanks North Star
Borough boundary;
4-8, inclusive;
9, 10, 16, 17, portion North of Fairbanks North Star
Borough boundary;
18;
19, 20, portion North of Fairbanks North Star Borough
boundary;

The area described contains approximately 315,200 acres.

ACREAGE SUMMARY - UPPER TANANA STATE FOREST

Delta Unit	408,480 Acres
George Lake Unit	56,320 Acres
Johnson River Unit	66,880 Acres
Tower Bluff Unit	481,200 Acres
Taylor Highway Unit	110,240 Acres
Tok River Unit	52,160 Acres

Gross Area Total 1,175,360 Acres

Special management areas include marsh, alpine, and riverine habitate areas and a merigrine falcon area.

Total 217,660 Acres

Net forest area including disposals 903,700 Acres

Estimated forest land base needed by year 2000
(State Forester's memo of July 8, 1980,
for Delta and Upper Tanana.) 1,735,000 Acres

DELTA UNIT

Beginning at the point of intersection of the Richardson Highway and the Fairbanks North Star Borough Boundary; thence

Northeasterly along the Fairbanks North Star Borough boundary to the intersection of the Fairbanks North Star Borough boundary and the range line between T6S, R9 and 10E, F.M.; thence

South along the range line to the corner common to T6 and 7S, R9 and 10E, F.M.; thence

East along the township line to the corner common to T6 and 7S, R13 and 14E, F.M.; thence

South along the range line to the corner common to T8S, R13 and 14E, F.M.; thence

East along the township line to the corner common to T9S, R14 and 15E, F.M.; thence

South along the range line to point of intersection with the right limit of the Tanana River; thence

Westerly along the right limit of the Tanana River to the point of intersection with the township line common to T8 and 9S, R9E, F.M.; thence

West along the township line to the corner common to T8S, R8 and 9E, F.M.; thence

North along the range line to the corner common to Sec. 24 and 25, T8S, R8E, F.M. and Sec. 19 and 30, T8S, R9E, F.M.; thence

East along the south section line of Sections 19 through 24, T8S, R8E, F.M. and Sections 22 through 24, T8S, R7E, F.M. to the point of intersection with the right limit of the Delta River; thence

Northerly along the right limit of the Delta River to the confluence with the Tanana River; thence

North across the Tanana River to a point on the right limit of the Tanana River; thence

Westerly along the right limit of the Tanana River to the point of intersection with the Fairbanks North Star Borough boundary; thence

Northeasterly along the Fairbanks North Star Borough to the point of beginning.

The area described contains approximately 408,400 acres.

GEORGE LAKE UNIT

Fairbanks Meridian

T11S, R16E
Sec. 9-16, 21-29, 32-36

T12S, R16E
Sec. 1-5, 9-16, 21-28, 33-36

T13S, R16E
Sec. 1,12

Copper River Meridian

T23N, R5E
Sec. 1-3, 10-15, 22-24

T24N, R5E
Sec 1-5, 8-17, 20-29, 34-36

T23N, R6E
Sec 5-7

The area described contains approximately 56,320 acres.

JOHNSON RIVER UNIT

Fairbanks Meridian

T12S, R15E

- Sec. 2 - 5, inclusive;
- 6, all east of the left limit of the Tanana River;
- 7 -10, all north and east of the left limit of the Tanana River;
- 11-14, inclusive;
- 15,22, all east of the left limit of the Tanana River;
- 23-26, inclusive;
- 27,34, all east of the left limit of the Tanana River;
- 35-36, inclusive;

T13S, R15E

- Sec. 1-2, inclusive;
- 3,11, all east of the left limit of the Tanana River;
- 12, all east of the left limit of the Tanana River;
- 13,14, all east of the left limit of the Tanana River;

T13S, R16E

- Sec. 6 - 7, inclusive;
- 16-18, inclusive;
- 19, all east of the left limit of the Tanana River;
- 20-21, inclusive;
- 27-28, inclusive;
- 29,32, all east of the left limit of the Tanana River;
- 33-35, inclusive;

T14S, R16E

- Sec. 1-3, inclusive;
- 4,10, all east of the left limit of the Tanana River;
- 11-12, inclusive;
- 13-14, inclusive, all east of the left limit of the Tanana River.

Copper River Meridian

T22N, R5E, all;

T22N, R6E

- Sec. 7,8,13-17, inclusive, all south of the Alaska Highway;
- Sec. 18-36, inclusive, all south of the Alaska Highway.

The area described contains approximately 66,880 acres.

TOWER BLUFF UNIT

Fairbanks Meridian

T9S, R16E, all;

T10S, R16E
Sec. 1-35, inclusive.

Copper River Meridian

T26N, R5E
Sec. 1-20, inclusive;
23-26, inclusive;
34-36, inclusive;

T25N, R6E, all;

T26N, R6E, all;

T20N, R7E, all;

T23N, R7E
Sec. 1-30, inclusive, 36;

T24N, R7E, all;

T25N, R7E, all

T19N, R8E
Sec. 1-4, inclusive;
9-16, inclusive;
21-28, inclusive;
33-36, inclusive;

T20N, R8E, all;

T21N, R8E,
Sec. 1-5, inclusive;
8-17, inclusive;
21-27, inclusive;
34-36, inclusive;

T22N, R8E, all;

T23N, R8E, all;

T19N, R9E
Sec. 1-30;

T20N, R9E, all;

T21N, R9E, all;

T22N, R9E, all;

T19N, R10E

Sec. 5-8, inclusive;
11-14, inclusive;
17-30, inclusive;
33-36, inclusive;

T20N, R10E

Sec. 1-12, inclusive;
15-21, inclusive;
28-33, inclusive;

T21N, R10E, all;

T22N, R10E, all;

T20N, R11E

Sec. 1-18, inclusive;
20-23, inclusive;
20-29, inclusive;
32-33, inclusive;

T20N, R12E

Sec. 6.

The area described contains approximately 481,220 acres.

TAYLOR HIGHWAY UNIT

Copper River Meridian

T19N, R12E

Sec. 1-3, inclusive, 10;
11-12, inclusive, 15, North of the right limit of the
Tanana River;
16-18, inclusive;
19-22, inclusive, North of the right limit of the
Tanana River;

T20N, R12E

Sec. 20-29, inclusive, 34-36, inclusive;

T18N, R13E

Sec. 1, North of the right limit of the Tanana River;

T19N, R13E, all;

T20W, R13E, all;

T18N, R14E

Sec. 3,4,5, North of the right limit of the Tanana River;
6-9, inclusive, North of the right limit of the
Tanana River;

T19N, R14E, all;

T19N, R15E, all;

The area described contains approximately 110,240 acres.

TOK RIVER UNIT

Copper River Meridian

T15N, R11E

Sec. 3, E $\frac{1}{2}$;
4-8 inclusive;
9, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
10, NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
17-19, inclusive;
30-31, inclusive;

T16N, R11E

Sec. 1-3, inclusive;
10-15, inclusive;
22-23, inclusive;
24-26, inclusive, North of the Glenn Highway;
27, 3-33, inclusive;
34, North of the Glenn Highway;

T17N, R11E

Sec. 1-3, inclusive, 10-15, inclusive;

T18N, R11E

Sec. 25-36, inclusive;

T16N, R12E

Sec. 4, 5, North of Old Glenn Highway;
6-7, inclusive;
8, 18, North of Old Glenn Highway;

T17N, R12E

Sec. 3-10, inclusive;
15-22, inclusive;
23, 26, West of Glenn Highway and Old Glenn Highway;
27-33, inclusive;
34, West of Old Glenn Highway.

The area described contains approximately 52,160 acres.

fairbanks north star borough

p.o. box 1267 520 fifth ave. fairbanks, alaska 99707 907-452-4761



January 27, 1981

Mr. Thomas D. Williams
Interior Member
State Board of Forestry
Doyon, Limited
201 First Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Dear Mr. Williams:

Attached is Resolution No. 79-59, passed by the Fairbanks North Star Borough Assembly on October 25, 1979. This resolution expresses our recognition and concern for sustained yield forest management within the Borough and continues to be the policy of the Fairbanks North Star Borough.

In recognition of the need for a forest management land base, the Borough actively supported State forest land classification. During our land selection process, the Borough relinquished over 17,000 acres of selections when the state's foresters produced inventory data showing important forest values. We expressed a willingness to enter into cooperative forest management agreements on other areas with lesser forest values.

An extremely high percentage of households within the Borough presently utilize firewood for either primary or secondary heating of their homes. Conservative estimates are that over one half of the total Borough population is dependent to some degree on the forest resources in the Borough.

Local sawmills and firewood operators currently account for between 200 and 300 jobs which are a significant addition to our economic base during our current period of high unemployment and declining population. Lack of adequate timber has our sawmills operating at only 46% of capacity. Demand for houselogs exceeds permits by more than 2 to 1 and firewood is approaching the maximum allowable harvest on a sustained yield basis.

Even with these impressive statistics, the State land disposals are rapidly depleting our forest land base. More than 300,000 acres of forest land are currently in the State's land disposal pool and further erosion of the forest land base is contemplated in the near future. The State's foresters anticipate a need to reduce the annual allowable cut in the near future if this depletion of the forest land base continues.

Williams
Page 2

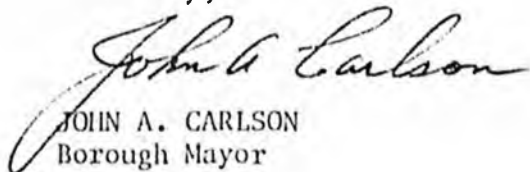
Such a reduction will necessarily cover all categories of forest products including personal use permits as well as the commercial sales. This cut will come at a time when State land disposals are creating increased demands for forest products. Jobs will be lost, perhaps up to one half of the current jobs, at a time when we can ill afford the loss. More than 25% of all of the Borough's residents will suffer serious economic loss with a reduction in the allowable harvest of firewood, a very important alternative energy resource.

We cannot sit by and allow such an adverse situation to develop. We strongly believe that the Legislature passed the Forest Practice Act with the full intent that it be implemented to not only assure a continuing supply of forest resources but also to enhance that supply. When considering the accelerated loss of the local forest land base, we view the creation of State forest to be a critical legislative issue this year.

We do not believe that the public is aware that the available forest resources are being so dramatically impacted by the State land disposals. This awareness will come only when they are denied their personal use permits or lose their jobs. We can ill afford to wait for such harsh reality to take place.

We urge the State Board of Forestry to unanimously support the creation of State forests in the Fairbanks North Star Borough and throughout the Tanana Valley. We further urge that the Legislature quickly act to prevent the economic loss, including the loss of jobs, which can be expected in the very near future if our local forest land base continues to be lost through State land disposals.

Sincerely,


JOHN A. CARLSON
Borough Mayor

Attachment

JAC/JDN/ARC/DLL/kea

By: Jonn A. Carlson
Introduced: 10/25/79
Amended: 10/25/79
Adopted: 10/29/79

RESOLUTION NO. 79-59

A RESOLUTION ENCOURAGING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE FOREST
IN THE FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH

WHEREAS, there is a need for a continuing and increased supply of wood products in the Fairbanks North Star Borough; and

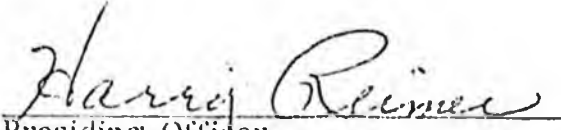
WHEREAS, there must be a stable land base for sustained forest production; and

WHEREAS, recent proposals to reclassify 21,260 acres of forest land for other than forest uses proves the need for better administrative protection of our forest lands,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Assembly of the Fairbanks North Star Borough that the Fairbanks North Star Borough supports and encourages the establishment of a State Forest in the Fairbanks area comprised of those lands which offer resource potential of 30 cubic feet per acre per year; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Fairbanks North Star Borough encourages the Legislature and State administration to provide adequate staff and funding to carry out necessary inventory, management, access development and required rehabilitation needed to realize maximum and sustained benefits from the state forest.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 25TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1979.


Presiding Officer

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

State and Private Forestry
Institute of Northern Forestry
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

January 20, 1981



Forest Practices Board
c/o Dave Williams
Doyon Limited
201 1st Ave.
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Gentlemen:

I am writing to express my concerns regarding the dwindling State forest land base for multiple use in the upper and middle Tanana Valley.

Since moving to Fairbanks in the spring of 1975, I have watched the local D.N.R. foresters struggle with forest management planning to provide reasonable annual allowable cut calculations. Needless to say, without a stable land base, such calculations cannot be provided. In such circumstances foresters are hamstrung in doing a good job of forest management and it is impossible for industry large or small to do any planning.

The present and proposed erosion of this forest land base by the lands disposal program of D.N.R. is alarming. I am sure that the citizens of the valley are unaware of the implications evolving through the process. Unfortunately, it will be too late by the time they realize there are no public wood cutting areas within a reasonable distance from town and jobs are lost due to the lack of raw products for a commercial forest industry.

I urge the forestry board to recommend the establishment of State Forests so that we can overcome these problems. Then, regardless of the amount or rate of state land disposals, forestry will have a land base to plan and work with.

Sincerely,

J. DEAN ARGYLE
Forester

cc: Wheeler
S&PF, Anchorage

January 16, 1981

RECEIVED
JAN 22 1981
DOYON LTD.
LAND DEPT.

Alaska Board of Forestry
Department of Natural Resources
Div. of Forest, Land and Water Management
323 E. 4th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

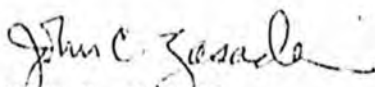
As a resident of interior Alaska and professional forester, I urge you to support the establishment of State Forests in the Fairbanks and upper Tanana areas. These forests are of vital importance to the residents of the Interior. They can provide wood products for construction and energy as well as being available for recreation, hunting, berry-picking and other outdoor activities. Until such time as these forests are established and identified for this purpose should be protected from any future disposals.

Information available from forest management activities, and related research shows that the proposed State Forests can be managed on a sustained yield basis as mandated by the State Constitution. These forest lands are very productive when compared with other northern forest lands (for example, Finland, Sweden, Western Canada) and represent an important legacy which can be used by this and future generations of Alaskans.

I ask you again to please give serious consideration to this urgent matter. Further delay may make them unavailable for this important use.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,


JOHN C. ZASADA
Silviculturist

226 Glacier Ave
Fairbanks, AK 99701
January 19, 1981

Dave Williams, Member
Alaska State Board of Forestry
Doyon Ltd
209 First Ave
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Mr. Williams:

As the owner of The Firewood Company, which supplies fuelwood to the Fairbanks community, I am in need of a supply of raw material on a regular basis and that supply does not presently exist. Adequate planning has not been done on the part of the State of Alaska to assure the most responsible use of our forest resources. Establishment of a State Forest with accompanying management as required by the Forest Practices Act will ensure that an industry will be able to survive, residents will have an alternative to petroleum for heating, and recreational opportunities will expand.

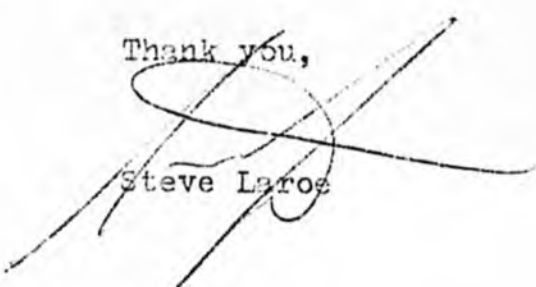
Given the demands on the few state lands that have been transferred by the federal government for disposal to private ownership, without the establishment of State Forests we will end up with few if any prime forest areas to supply the wood product needs of our state in the future. This will cause the cost of living to continue to rise since we will still have to import products that could have been produced locally. Foresight must be used today to ensure our future citizens a more stable economy, accompanied by the knowledge that we were willing to prepare for the future and did not succumb to the demands of a few prior to receiving our full entitlement under the Statehood Act.

Dave Williams, Member
Alaska State Board of Forestry

Page 2

Having read the proposal for the establishment of the Fairbanks State Forest, the Forest Practices Act, and the transmittal letter from Governor Hammond which accompanied the legislation, I endorse the proposal. I urge the Alaska State Board of Forestry to approve this proposal and enthusiastically support its passage by the First Session of the 12th Alaska Legislature.

Thank you,



Steve Laroe

Dave Williams
Doyon Ltd.
Doyon Building
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

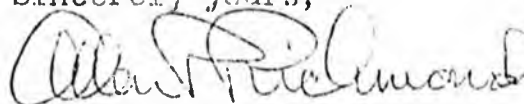
Dear Mr. Williams:

I have recently been made aware that a proposal for the establishment of state forests in the Tanana Valley will be presented at the next meeting of the State Board of Forestry. As a forester, I am strongly in favor of the proposal, and would like to see it receive favorable consideration by the board.

It is important for state forestry to have a permanent forest land base to work with. Long range allowable cut estimation can only be accomplished when the future designation of state lands is fairly permanent. It is impossible to effectively manage forest classified lands under the current system, as they may be too easily removed from forestry control and placed in disposal categories. If planned land disposals in the Tanana Valley thru 1983 are allowed to proceed, a large portion of the Fairbanks area allowable cut will go with them. This will seriously effect local sawmills and firewood dealers, by denying them ready access to local timber supplies. Many foresters are already predicting that individual and commercial demand for firewood from state lands will exceed the supply in the near future, based on the present allowable cut figure. It is an established fact that little wood is provided by the small woodlot owner, and this can not be expected to change, given the desire of most individuals to keep the trees on their land. Timber on disposal land must be considered as permanently removed from the useable resource.

I urge you to act favorably on the proposal for state forests in the Tanana Valley.

Sincerely yours,



Allen P. Richmond
Research Forester
University of Alaska

Interior Woodcutters Association

SEP 2 1981

P.O. Box 73762 Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

August 25, 1981

Rep Eric Sutcliffe
P.O. Box 3
Unalaska, AK 99685

Dear Rep Sutcliffe:

During the last regular session of the Legislature two pieces of legislation were introduced regarding the establishment of a State Forest in the Interior of Alaska. These were HB 281 and SB 582. As you may recall during the short hearing given HB 281, then members Rep Sally Smith and Rep Bob Bettisworth felt it necessary to hold a hearing on the legislation in the Interior during the interim.

The Association is recommending that such a hearing be held on or about October 9, 1981 and that this be a joint hearing with the Senate Resources Committee so that testimony could be taken on both pieces of legislation. One reason for holding the hearing at this time is to allow the members of the Committees to accompany the Board of Forestry members on a tour of the forestry related activity in the Interior. The Board of Forestry has a meeting currently scheduled for October 7 & 8 in Fairbanks.

Naturally, if this time is not appropriate for the Committees to meet and hold a hearing in Fairbanks, a tour could be arranged when the hearings are held. It is our feeling that indeed a hearing is necessary on this legislation in Fairbanks, so that residents have an opportunity to express their opinions and concerns about this issue.

Your consideration of this request is appreciated.

Steve Laroe
Acting Sec/Treas

cc: House Resources Committee, Juneau
Senate Resources Committee, Juneau

14

MSG 81-00013605 PRTY 1 04/22/81 16:47:14 ORIG: LF01 IN= 0009 OUT= 0069
FROM: MAXINE/FAIRBANKS TO: JUNO INFO
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: POM PAGE 0001

TO: REP ROGERS, SEN FAHRENKAMP
ALL MEMBERS HOUSE RESOURCE COMMITTEE

FR: DICK JACKSON, 112 DUNBAR ST., FAIRBANKS 99701 PH. 452-7678

RE: HB 281

I HAVE RECEIVED INFORMATION THE HB 281 WAS CONSIDERED AND RECEIVED A
NO PASS VOTE BY THE HOUSE RESOURCES CMTE. I BELIEVE THAT YOUR FAIRBANKS
CONSTITUENTS HAVE NOT BEEN HEARD ON THIS MATTER. I WOULD SUGGEST THAT
A PUBLIC HEARING BE HELD IN FAIRBANKS ON THE PROPOSED STATE FOREST.

-----EOM

APR 24 1981

15

MSG 81-00013937 PRTY 1 04/24/81 12:57:31 ORIG: LF01 IN= 0010 OUT= 0047
FROM: ANNIE IN FAIRBANKS TO: JUNEAU INFO.
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: POM PAGE 0001

TO: REPS. ZHAROFF, GARDINER, CHUCKWUK, BARNES, BETTISWORTH, GRUSSENDORF,
HALFORD, HURLBERT, SMITH, SUTCLIFFE, VASKA, ROGERS, FANNING AND
RANDOLPH

FROM: MARK RINGSTAD, ALASKA MINERS ASSOC., 502 MONROE ST. F.B.K.S 456-5734

RE: HB281

THIS BILL IS SUPERFLUOUS - PEOPLE HAVE NO PROBLEM OBTAINING FIREWOOD AND
NEVER HAVE! THIS PROPOSED FOREST PREVENTS ANY PROSPECTING AND MINING
WHICH IS MUCH MORE IMPORTANT TO THE FAIRBANKS ECONOMY THAN LIMITING
FIREWOOD SOURCES. THE REAL PURPOSE OF THIS BILL IS TO LOCK-UP LAND AND
PREVENT FUTURE MINING - UNDER THE GUISE OF NEEDING FIREWOOD SOURCES.

Kristine

APR 24 1981

MSG 81-00013927 PRTY 1 04/24/81 12:35:10 ORIG: LF01 IN= 0007 OUT= 0041
FROM: ANNIE IN FAIRBANKS TO: JUNEAU INFO.
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: FOM

PAGE 0001

TO: REFS. ZHAROFF, ROGERS, SMITH AND FANNING
FROM: GARY R. RADCLIFFE, P. O. BOX 81302, COLLEGE 99708 452-5130

I OBJECT TO THE PROPOSED ~~HOUSE BILL 281~~ TO CREATE A FAIRBANKS STATE FOREST.
THE PROPOSAL INFRINGES UPON MINERS RIGHTS BY ELIMINATING MINING WITHIN
THE PROPOSED STATE FOREST.

IT ALSO GIVES ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY TO THE ALASKA DEPT. OF FISH AND GAME.
THIS AGENCY HAS REPEATEDLY AND CONTINUALLY DEMONSTRATED ITS ANIMOSITY
TO THE MINING INDUSTRY.

12

MSG 81-00013935 PRTY 1 04/24/81 12:49:13 ORIG: LF01 IN= 0009 GUT= 0046
FROM: ANNIE IN FAIRBANKS TO: JUNEAU INFO.
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: POM PAGE 0001

TO: REPS. ZHAROFF, GARDINER, CHUCKWUK, BARNES, BETTISWORTH, GRUSSENDORF,
HALFORD, HURLBERT, SMITH, SUTCLIFFE, VASKA

FROM: DON STEIN, CHAIRMAN FAIRBANKS BRANCH ALASKA MINERS ASSOC., 105
DUNBAR, FAIRBANKS

RE: HB281

THE ALASKA MINERS ASSOC. OBJECTS TO THE BILL BECAUSE IT WILL INFRINGE
ON RIGHTS GUARANTEED UNDER THE CONSTITUTION AND STATEHOOD ACT.

Kristan

APR 29 1981

7

MSG 81-00014219 PRTY 1 04/27/81 16:19:32 ORIG: LF00 IN= 0002 OUT= 0064
FROM: ANNIE IN FAIRBANKS TO: JUNEAU INFO.
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: POM PAGE 0001

TO: REFS. BETTISWORTH ZHAROFF, SMITH, RANDOLPH, ROGERS AND FANNING

FROM: WM. WAUGAMAN, ALASKA MINERS ASSN. FAIRBANKS BRANCH, BOX 80509,
FAIRBANKS 99708 479-2812

REF: HD281 FAIRBANKS STATE FOREST.

THE FAIRBANKS MINERS GOT THE FULL MESSAGE FROM FROM THE FIRST WRITING OF THE BILL THAT ELIMINATED ANY MINING IN THE FOREST. THE NEW BILL TIES THE REGULATIONS TO THE FISH AND GAME. WE OBJECT TO BOTH VERSIONS AS THIS FOREST ENCOMPASSES THREE ACTIVE MINING DISTRICTS. WE CAN'T SEE NECESSITY AS PEOPLE ARE CUTTING FIREWOOD NOW AND HAVE NO PROBLEMS GETTING PERMITS.

15

MSG 81-00013937 PRTY 1 04/24/81 12:57:31 ORIG: LF01 IN= 0010 OUT= 0047
FROM: ANNIE IN FAIRBANKS TO: JUNEAU INFO.
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: POM PAGE 0001

TO: REFS. ZHAROFF, GARDINER, CHUCKWUK, BARNES, BETTISWORTH, GRUSSENDORF,
HALFORD, HURLBERT, SMITH, SUTCLIFFE, VASKA, ROGERS, FANNING AND
RANDOLPH

FROM: MARK RINGSTAD, ALASKA MINERS ASSOC., 502 MONROE ST. FRKS 456-5734

RE: HB281

THIS BILL IS SUPERFLUOUS - PEOPLE HAVE NO PROBLEM OBTAINING FIREWOOD AND
NEVER HAVE! THIS PROPOSED FOREST PREVENTS ANY PROSPECTING AND MINING
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FROM: DON STEIN, CHAIRMAN FAIRBANKS BRANCH ALASKA MINERS ASSOC., 105
DUNBAR, FAIRBANKS

RE: HB281

THE ALASKA MINERS ASSOC. OBJECTS TO THE BILL BECAUSE IT WILL INFRINGE
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14

Handwritten signature/initials

APR 23 1981

MSG 81-00013605 PRTY 1 04/22/81 16:47:14 ORIG: LF01 IN= 0009 OUT= 0049
FROM: MAXINE/FAIRBANKS TO: JUND INFO PAGE 0001
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: POM

TO: REF ROGERS, SEN FAHRENKAMP
ALL MEMBERS HOUSE RESOURCE COMMITTEE

FR: DICK JACKSON, 112 DUNBAR ST., FAIRBANKS 99701 PH. 452-7578

RE: HB 281

I HAVE RECEIVED INFORMATION THE HB 281 WAS CONSIDERED AND RECEIVED A
NO PASS VOTE BY THE HOUSE RESOURCES CMTE. I BELIEVE THAT YOUR FAIRBANKS
CONSTITUENTS HAVE NOT BEEN HEARD ON THIS MATTER. I WOULD SUGGEST THAT
A PUBLIC HEARING BE HELD IN FAIRBANKS ON THE PROPOSED STATE FOREST.

-----EOM

H B

3 1 3

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

3/10/81

FURTHER: FINANCE

(11)

Date: 4/24/81

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on RESOURCES has had HB 313

"An Act relating to the Alaska Fisheries Center and to appropriations to that center."

under consideration and reports it back as follows:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for HR 313 same title
- new title
- and recommends DO PASS
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Frank J. Johnson

R. B. Stewart

Tommy K. ...

Eric C. ...

Terry Handberg

...

Terry Handberg

Terry Handberg

 CHAIRMAN
Frank J. Johnson

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

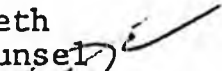
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

April 21, 1981

SUBJECT: Alaska Fisheries Center
(Draft CSHB 313 (Resources))

TO: Representative Terry Gardiner
Attn: John Sund

FROM: John B. Chenoweth
Legislative Counsel 

I do not mean to be critical, but the budget provisions that you are asking to substitute into AS 16.12.140(b) of this draft would give apoplexy to anyone generally familiar with the budget categories usually applicable budgets submitted under the Executive Budget Act (AS 37.07), which you impose by AS 16.12.140(a). The provision is virtually incomprehensible: "Services" of what nature? "Supplies" for what? "Basic support services" -- do these differ from "services? -- What is "basic support"? I think the section needs to be drafted to make it workable and consistent with some traditional budget provisions.

"Off Alaska", in the several places it appears, is troublesome: Don't you mean "in the waters offshore from the coast of the state", the phrase appearing in the state sovereignty section, AS 44.03.010?

The principal site of the center is to be determined "by law". Out of curiosity, do you intend to do it in this bill? This year? If not, should this bill pass, how does the Board (of Trustees) know where its permanenet home is to be located? If so, why not do it right in this bill.

JBC:ljb

Enclosure



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Resources

Terry Gardiner, Co-Chairman
Fred F. Zharoff, Co-Chairman
465-3715

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

TO: House Resources Committee

FROM: Rep. Terry Gardiner

DATE: April 22, 1981

RE: Amendments to Proposed CSHB 313

Page 1, line 18. Delete "off Alaska", replace with "in the waters offshore from the coast of the state."

Page 1, line 24. Delete "off Alaska", replace with "in the waters offshore from the coast of the state."

Page 2, line 9. Delete "off Alaska", replace with "in the waters offshore from the coast of the state."

Page 2, line 18. Delete "off Alaska", replace with "in the waters offshore from the coast of the state."

Page 2, line 23. Delete "off Alaska", replace with "in the waters offshore from the coast of the state."

Page 2, line 1-6. Delete section (b).



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Resources

Terry Gardiner, Co-Chairman
Fred F. Zharoff, Co-Chairman
465-3715

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

The Differences Between HB 313 and the Proposed CSHB 313

TO: House Resources Committee

FROM: Rep. Gardiner

DATE: April 22, 1981

RE: Proposed Amendments to HB 313

Page 1, line 11- After "State" add, "and the nation".

Page 1, line 14- Delete "Alaska".

Page 1, line 17- After "need" add, "to coordinate and conduct". Delete the word "for".

Page 1, line 18- Delete the word "of", insert "on". After the word "resources" add, "off Alaska".

Page 1, line 21- Delete the word "research" insert the word "scientific data".

Page 1, line 23- Delete "for fishery resource research and information".

Page 1, line 25- Delete the word "Alaska"; after the word "fisheries" add, "off Alaska".

Page 2, line 6- After the word "are" add, the word "to".

Page 2, line 7- Delete line 7-11 replace with the following, "(1) Provide a center to conduct research and gather, organize, and disseminate scientific information on fishery resources off Alaska which will encourage the wise use, development, and conservation of fishery resources for subsistence, commercial, and recreational purposes".

Page 2, line 12- Delete "to"; Delete the word "for improved" replace with, "to improve".

Page 2, line 15- Delete the word "to".

Page 2, line 18- Delete the word "Alaska"; after the word "resources" add, "off Alaska".

2.
Page 2, line 19- Add a new section (4) as follows: Establish a center in the State which will encourage the cooperation of federal and state agencies, the University, and industry organizations which are involved in research on the fishery resources off Alaska.

Page 2, line 20- Delete the word "directors" replace with the word, "trustees", both in the title and in the first line.

Page 2, line 23-29 Delete the entire section.

Page 3, line 3- After the word "members" add new sentence, "The chairman shall be a resident of the State."

Page 4, line 16- After the word "necessary" delete, "however, the center may not enter into an agreement if, under the agreement, employment of a person in a permanent position is financed or partially financed in connection with a project;".

Page 5, line 11-29 & Page 6, line 1-2 Replace with the attached amendments.

Page 6, line 20- Delete the word "shall" replace with the word "may".

Page 6, line 21- Delete the word "committee" replace with the word "committees".

Page 6, Section 16.12.140- Replace the entire section with the attached amendment.

Page 7, line 13- Delete the words "determined by the board". Replace with the words, "as authorized by law".

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB 313

Title An Act relating to the Alaska Fisheries Center

Requested by House Resources

Date 4/22/81

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Administration

Program Category Affected Development

BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Alaska Fisheries Center

(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

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700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
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OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

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FULL TIME		1				
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

See Attached

IV. DATE 4/22/81

PREPARED BY Elmer Lindstrom, Fiscal Analyst

AGENCY Legislative Finance Division

PHONE 465-4795

Original: Legislative Finance

cc: Budget and Management

Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

FISCAL NOTE: HB 313

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Administrative Travel:

9 trips x \$300/trip transportation 2.7

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Total Travel 63.9

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Facilities design and support 300.0

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x 12 months 2.7

Total Contractual 302.7

Commodities

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Equipment: 1 ea: desk, chair, file cabinet, calculator 1.1TOTAL. \$436.2



Alaska State Legislature House of Representatives

POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

December 16, 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: INTERESTED PARTIES

FROM: HONORABLE TERRY GARDINER
SPEAKER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RE: SEAFOODS: ALASKAS LIVING RESOURCE

I have been increasingly concerned regarding the future of the fishery resources. We as a state have an obligation to the future generations to use the common property resources in a wise manner and not destroy or irrevocably damage them.

The pressure to harvest increasing amounts of our common property resources will continue to increase. During the next 45 years world population is expected to increase and for much of the world, fishery products are the only or major source of animal protein. In addition, real income of the world, and particularly the U.S., Europe, Japan and the communist block countries, can be expected to grow. Therefore, the demand for fishery products will continue to increase. Studies by FAO, 1979, predict that MSY's of world fishery production will be reached in the early 1980's. When this happens, aggregate supply essentially becomes fixed. The major impact of a fixed supply is accelerating price increases on the world market as demand increases. Rising demand will lead to continuing pressure to exploit the common property resource and may well threaten its very existence.

Intelligent decisions will be required. Decisions based on hard factual knowledge of the resource and the entire industry. The decisions will primarily be made in an atmosphere of demands for short term benefits, both in terms of increase production of food and crises economics for the industry. The long term survival of the species will be left up to the biologist to defend with inadequate or inconclusive information. If history is a teacher then the lesson is that the short term demands usually win. Most of the viable marine resources in the world have been decimated. Knowledge of the resources takes time to gather, organize and distribute. Although we are doing a little now it is vital that we increase our efforts immediately.

The attached proposal outlines one way a approaching the challenge that lays ahead of us. Please give it your serious consideration. Send your comments to my office in Juneau.

ALASKA FISHERIES CENTER

The objective of this document is to describe in summary form, some of the primary considerations which have led to the conclusion that an Alaska Fisheries Center is critically needed in Alaska. Other factors also briefly addressed in this document include descriptions of some of the characteristics of the proposed Center.

The Need/Opportunity For an Alaska Fisheries Center

The Alaska Constitution, Article VII, Section 2, states, "The legislature shall provide for the utilization, development and conservation of all natural resources belonging to the State, including land and waters, for the maximum benefit of its people." The question is, what actions should the legislature take to assure this constitutional mandate is being carried out for its fisheries?

We believe the establishment of an Alaska Fisheries Center would be a major step toward meeting this constitutional obligation. In addition, we believe the establishment of such a Center would provide an effective means for carrying out Article VII, Section 5, which states, "The legislature may provide for facilities, improvements and services to...assure fuller utilization of the fisheries, wildlife and waters.

In addition to the constitutional requirements placed upon the legislature, it is also important to recognize the tremendous size and value of the Alaskan fisheries resource. In terms of value in 1979 the 900 million pounds of Alaskan commercial landings had a value of almost 600 million dollars. The value of this catch was 26.7 percent of the total U.S. harvest. By way of comparison the states with the next highest harvest values were: California \$227.5 million; Louisiana \$198.5 million; Massachusetts \$175.5 million; and Texas \$160.2 million.

If both the domestic and foreign harvest in Alaskan waters were added together, the 1.6 billion metric tons harvested in 1978 would rank Alaska 15th among the nations of the world in commercial landings.

The U.S. fishing industry employs over a quarter of a million people and provided in 1979 a \$7 billion contribution to the U.S. Gross National Product. Alaska's fishery provides a substantial contribution to this important sector of the U.S. economy.

Other countries such as Japan and the Soviet Union invest heavily in fisheries research and provide a wide variety of financial incentives to support their fisheries. In the United States a limited amount of research is provided and financial incentives are generally limited to boat and gear loans. A recent study indicates that \$24.6 million was spent in 1979 on Alaska fisheries research. Of that amount \$8.5 million was spent on research by organizations not located in Alaska.

Partly, because the fishery is a common property resource, and partly because the structure of the U.S. fishing industry does not lend itself to long-term investments in fisheries research, more knowledge and better management tools are needed, if Alaska is to provide for the effective utilization, development and conservation of its fisheries resource for the maximum benefit of its people.

The best weapon Alaska has in reducing intervention by outsiders is to know more about its resources and how they should be managed than anyone else.

Goals for the Alaska Fisheries Center

1. Gather, organize and disseminate information about Alaska fisheries which will encourage the wise utilization, development and conservation of these resources for subsistence, commercial and recreational purposes.
2. Provide for improving coordination and communication among members of the fisheries scientific and management communities, fishermen, seafood processors and the public.
3. Improve the long-term economic viability of the Alaska and U.S. seafood industry.
4. Encourage the development of Alaska's fisheries resources to help meet the world's need for protein.
5. Conduct and coordinate the research activities necessary to accomplish the above purposes.

Scope of Alaska Fisheries Center

1. The Center shall encompass the renewable marine and freshwater fishery resources including groundfish, aquatic plants, shellfish and salmon.
2. Two general types of functions would be carried out at the Center. These are:

A. Prime Functions

- Basic Research (research directed at a specific research goal)
- Applied Research (research directed at a specific resource goal)

- Stock enumerations and habitat surveys
- Management research
- Industry technology
- Fishery food sciences
- Market and economic research
- Aid to fisheries education

B. Support Functions

- Data processing center
- Library (including A/V and communications)
- Support facilities (including Center, research vessels, etc.)

Location of the Alaska Fisheries Center

The primary criteria for selecting the Center location should include the following:

1. The location must provide a pleasing professional environment which will aid in attracting highly qualified professionals.
2. It should have excellent communications and transportation facilities for domestic and international linkages and travel.
3. It should be centrally located and reasonably accessible from the various fishing areas.
4. The location should have the capacity to host state-wide, national and international fisheries meetings.

Management of the Alaska Fisheries Center

One of the following alternative forms of management could be employed in managing the Center.

1. Governance by a Board of Directors who may be composed of a majority of Alaskans with others appointed based upon their recognized expertise in the national and international fisheries scientific community. A Technical Advisory Board composed of representatives from research and management organizations (see attached list of potential sources of Advisory Board members) would be established to serve in an advisory capacity to the Board of Directors. An Executive Director would be appointed by the Board of Directors to carry out the executive duties and responsibilities of the Center.

2. Governance could be provided by a User Group committee comprised of representatives from Alaska fishery research and management organizations identified in the attached list.

3. The Center could also be operated along the lines of a research park in which many different organizations would use the facilities. Coordination could be formally achieved through the appointment of interagency committees and informally through such shared facilities as the cafeteria, library and data center.

12/5/80

To The Membership, Alaska Chapter, AFS:

The concept of establishment of an Alaska Fisheries Research Center has come to the fore. Such a center was originally set forth by Wallace Miller, a consultant to the Aquaculture Policy Study Committee which was an interim legislative committee chaired by Representative Terry Gardiner. Miller proposed that a joint State-Federal research facility be established in Alaska. Whatever the eventual organizational make-up, location, etc. of such a facility, the concept before the Chapter membership is that a Fisheries Research Center be established and charged to conduct mission oriented research in fisheries matters of vital economic and policy import to Alaska. Establishment of such a Center is not intended to replace current research programs.

The membership of the Alaska Chapter, AFS, has a vested interest in this issue and, as the fisheries professionals in Alaska, should express some opinion; hence, this brief questionnaire.

1. Do you support the concept that an Alaska Fisheries Research Center should be established?

Yes

No

2. Should such a Center be a

Joint State-Federal venture

State venture

3. Your affiliation:

State agency

Federal agency

University

Student

Other

Please return to:

Robert D. Burkett
Research Center Committee
8859 Birch Lane
Juneau, Alaska 99801

RDB/zc

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

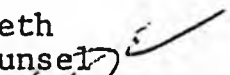
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

April 21, 1981

SUBJECT: Alaska Fisheries Center
(Draft CSHB 313 (Resources))

TO: Representative Terry Gardiner
Attn: John Sund

FROM: John B. Chenoweth
Legislative Counsel 

I do not mean to be critical, but the budget provisions that you are asking to substitute into AS 16.12.140(b) of this draft would give apoplexy to anyone generally familiar with the budget categories usually applicable budgets submitted under the Executive Budget Act (AS 37.07), which you impose by AS 16.12.140(a). The provision is virtually incomprehensible: "Services" of what nature? "Supplies" for what? "Basic support services" -- do these differ from "services? -- What is "basic support"? I think the section needs to be drafted to make it workable and consistent with some traditional budget provisions.

"Off Alaska", in the several places it appears, is troublesome: Don't you mean "in the waters offshore from the coast of the state", the phrase appearing in the state sovereignty section, AS 44.03.010?

The principal site of the center is to be determined "by law". Out of curiosity, do you intend to do it in this bill? This year? If not, should this bill pass, how does the Board (or Trustees) know where its permanent home is to be located? If so, why not do it right in this bill.

JBC:ljb

Enclosure

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB 313
 Title An Act relating to the Alaska Fisheries Center
 Requested by House Resources Date 4/22/81

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Administration
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 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Alaska Fisheries Center
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See Attached

IV. DATE 4/22/81 PREPARED BY Elmer Lindstrom, Fiscal Analyst
 AGENCY Legislative Finance Division
 PHONE 465-3795

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

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9 trips x \$300/trip transportation 2.7

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Total Contractual 302.7

Commodities

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Equipment: 1 ea: desk, chair, file cabinet, calculator 1.1

TOTAL. \$436.2

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

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Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

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JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

December 16, 1980

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STATEMENT FROM REP. TERRY GARDINER
FISH CENTER HB 313

House Bill 313 establishes a fishery center. We have spent many years searching for goals and objectives to guide us in the renewable resource area, but I think it would be more productive to instead focus attention on the means for achieving those goals.

One of the key elements which has been missing is a coordinated technical development and research effort. Perhaps the most important means for ensuring greater coordination, would be the establishment of a comprehensive joint fisheries facility, encompassing technical development and research.

Alaska produces as much as 80% of the nation's groundfish resources, it the largest producer of salmon and is a major source of shellfish, Alaska should have a major center for fisheries activities.

THE NEED

The need for a consolidated Alaskan Fisheries Research Facility is based upon four major factors.

1. There is a need to have a scientific and research basis to provide the technical support to state and federal agencies which have the responsibility to manage the Alaska fishery.
2. The State of Alaska and the federal government both have a legitimate interest in protecting and developing the Alaskan fisheries resource. Knowledge gained through research can provide the state and the federal government with the capability to develop improved regulatory practices aimed

at more effectively achieving the desired balance between allowable harvest levels and stock protection.

3. By any standard Alaska's fishery resource is enormous. Consider these statistics:

- * Alaska's 1978 harvest of 80 million salmon amounted to 85 - 90% of the entire U.S. harvest and about 40 - 50% of the world harvest of salmon.¹
- * The 1978 harvest of Alaskan shellfish (shrimp and crab) of 300 million pounds amounted to approximately 40% of the entire U.S. harvest of these species.¹
- * The annual harvest level of 3 to 4 billion pounds of bottomfish within the North Pacific Fisheries Conservation and management zone places Alaska in the top 12 among countries in world production of fisheries resources.¹
- * Currently the combined annual wholesale value of all Alaskan fisheries resources exceeds 2 billion dollars. By way of comparison this level of sales would rank the Alaskan fishery among the top 150 of the fortune 500 corporations.

¹ Contractor estimates developed with assistance of NMFS personnel and fisheries information.

4. A substantial amount of Alaskan fisheries research is currently being largely independently conducted by a number of different organizations including:

- The Alaska Department of Fish and Game
- The National Marine Fisheries Service
- The University of Washington
- The University of Alaska
- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Alaska Fisheries Development Corporation
- The U.S. Forest Service
- The North Pacific Management Council
- Alaska Sea Grant Program
- Alaska Office of the Governor (Fisheries Council)
- Alaska Seafood Foundation
- Alaska State Legislature
- Private Non-Profit Aquaculture

Notwithstanding the significant involvement of Alaska organizations in conducting research on Alaskan fisheries, a significant portion of the research staffing and expenditures are not being made in Alaska. The economic benefits from this employment and expenditures accrues to other states and it is expected that less than full benefit is received by Alaskan's from this off-site research activity.

There is a need. But for whom should research be done and what directions will the technical and research work take? These are the difficult questions.

An analysis of the make up of the industry may shed

some light on the subject. There are approximately ten major elements to the fishing industry, some larger and more complex than others. But lets examine the progression of a fish through the industry.

First the resource, under the scope and purview of nature generally, and ADF&G is assigned to monitor natures progress and report back. In some cases ADF&G cautiously intrudes into the natural cycle with a fish hatchery, enhancement program, or fertilization. But for the most part reacts to natures whims. We spend almost 90% of ADF&G's budget on this monitoring effort.

The second element is marine survival. This is an area we know little to nothing about. Since it seems to be the area where the greatest loss of the resource occurs, even a small improvement would have a tremendous impact on the harvest.

The third element is the allocation of the resource. There are two areas: one, the resource itself, to ensure sufficient brood stock survival, secondly allocation amongst user groups. It seems that most of the problems are in this area. We are all aware of most of these issues so I won't dwell on them. Except to point out that the greater the pressure on user group allocations, the more the need for accurate, reliable information is realized.

The fourth state is the actual harvest. Both the methods of harvest and the time and place is set by the government. But again, the policy decisions are based on the technical data regarding the resource.

The fifth element is the onboard handling of the resource. Only lately has much attention been paid to this area. This is the first time in the process that the resource comes under 100% control of people. Although we expose quality control and preservation of quality we have done very little. The assumption is that from the minute the fish is removed from the water it starts to deteriorate. That process of deterioration must be slowed down as much as possible until the product is consumed in order to maximize its value.

Again, one of the goals is to develop and improve the economy of the industry and one good way is to increase the value of the product.

There are very few places where ice is available to fishermen outside of Southeast Alaska. Boat design for efficient handling of fish on board can be improved.

This is an area which can use a lot of help.

The sixth element is transporting the fish from the harvesting site to the processing facility. Again the goal is to increase the value of the product and decrease the cost of delivery. To deliver a higher quality product at a lower cost. This is particularly true in the fresh fish market. A timely efficient delivery is essential.

Basically, the elements are handling, storage and delivery time. The rising costs of energy is a major factor in the transportation portion.

The seventh element is processing the product for consumption. Generally, this is the highest capital investment in the industry. Innovations in the area are urgently needed.

In the groundfishery, there is a need for machinery to handle the smaller size pollock. New techniques for preserving the fresh fish quality for a longer period. New product forms for fiddrent markets need to be developed. And many more challenges exist.

The eight element is storage of the processed product, either fresh, frozen or canned, controlled atmosphere.

The ninth, tenth, and eleventh are transportation to market, marketing, and actual consumption. The average American ate 13.3 pounds of edible meat in 1979, down from 13.6 pounds in 1978.

I only want to go through this process to emphasize the diversity of the fishing industry. It seems only too often, we only look at the resource and allocation issues and not at the economic values.

The problem we are challenged with is to help develop a coordinated effort to effectively interact with the industry.

WHERE DOES A FISHERIES CENTER FIT IN

If the State were to proceed with a plan to establish a fisheries facility, a logical concern is, who would manage the facility?

There are several alternative management plans which could be implemented.

The center could be an independent entity, or operated by a State agency (ADF&G), a federal agency (NMFS), or the University of Alaska. Each agency (federal & state) who assigns research personnel to the research center, would be

responsible for paying and providing benefits to their own employees. Space assignments, priority use of laboratory equipment could be resolved by a operations officer or committee composed of representatives from the various agencies performing research at the center. Research policies and programs under this concept would be subjected to the review and approval of a Research Policy Committee.

These issue and others need to be discussed and thoroughly evaluated. To be successful the center must have a close coordinated role with the Department of Fish & Game, the University of Alaska, the industry, and the federal government.

It is my intention to hold hearings on this bill and use it as a vehicle to discuss the issue of research and development in the fisheries area.

MEMORANDUM

February 4, 1980

TO: Dereck Poon
Floyd Heinbuch
Robert Burkett
Curt Kearns

FROM: Wallace G. Miller *WGM*

SUBJECT: Subcommittee Report on Fisheries Research Facility

In our report to the Aquaculture Policy Study Group, Mr. Wilkerson and I recognized the need to have an improved and expanded research program for an Alaskan Fisheries Resource Development Program as one means for ensuring that the legitimate state interests in protecting and developing its fisheries resources are met.

In addition to an improved and expanded fisheries research program, we further recognized the need to improve the coordination among federal, state and others involved in fisheries research in Alaska, not only to avoid duplication of effort but also to establish coordinated fisheries research priorities and programs.

In recognition of these needs the report suggests that, "Perhaps the most important means for ensuring greater coordination of research would be the establishment of a comprehensive joint fisheries research facility in Alaska." While the report discusses several additional means for securing a coordinated fisheries research program, the report recognized the importance that federal, state and tribal fisheries scientists and biologists in Washington attached to an expanded and more coordinated fisheries research program in that state.

In Washington State a \$16.0 million fisheries research facility to house federal, state and tribal fisheries researchers is currently being designed with construction scheduled to begin later this year.

The report makes the argument that in as much as Alaska, produces as much as 80% of the nation's bottomfish resources, is the largest producer of salmon and is a major source of shellfish, Alaska should have a major center for fisheries research activities.

During the past several months I have reviewed the new Washington State Manchester Laboratory plan and have provided some general design and program information to you. In addition, I have attempted to compile staffing and budget information on organizations involved with fisheries research with a particular emphasis on identifying those organizations who perform the work at a location outside of Alaska.

Attached is a preliminary "prospectus" which discusses various aspects of an Alaskan Fisheries Research Center. In accordance with our earlier discussions about maintaining a minimum level of contact on this plan until additional review can be performed, I have limited my discussions to include only individuals who have information regarding the Manchester Lab and fisheries research expenditures and staffing.

I hope you can review the attached prospectus which I have purposely kept brief pending your further recommendations regarding this matter.

A PROSPECTUS FOR A CONSOLIDATED
ALASKA FISHERIES RESEARCH FACILITY

The Need

The need for a Consolidated Alaskan Fisheries Research Facility is based upon four major factors.

These are:

1. There is a need to have a scientific and research basis to provide the technical support to state and federal agencies which have the responsibility to manage the Alaskan fishery.
2. The State of Alaska and the federal government both have a legitimate interest in protecting and developing the Alaskan fisheries resource. Knowledge gained through research can provide the state and the federal government with the capability to develop improved regulatory practices aimed at more effectively achieving the desired balance between allowable harvest levels and stock protection. Through research the state can continue to develop such artificial propagation techniques as lake fertilization for salmon as well as other new propagation techniques for other species. Research in such areas as stock enumeration, reproduction, growth rates, genetics, disease, nutrition, and habitat are but a few of the areas in which increased knowledge would provide the information necessary to ensure that the state's and federal government's interests in protecting and developing the Alaskan fisheries resources are realized.
3. By any standard Alaska's fishery resource is enormous. Consider these statistics:
 - * Alaska's 1978 harvest of 80 million salmon amounted to 85 - 90% of the entire U.S. harvest and about 40 - 50% of the world harvest of salmon.¹
 - * The 1978 harvest of Alaskan shellfish (shrimp and crab) of 300 million pounds amounted to approximately 40% of the entire U.S. harvest of these species.¹
 - * The annual harvest level of 3 to 4 billion pounds of herring within the North Pacific Fisheries Conservation and Management Zone places Alaska in the top 12 among the countries in world production of fisheries resources.¹

¹Contractor estimates developed with assistance of NMFS personnel and fisheries information.

*Currently the combined annual wholesale value of all Alaskan fisheries resources exceeds 2 billion dollars. By way of comparison this level of sales would rank the Alaskan fishery among the top 150 of the Fortune 500 corporations.

4. A substantial amount of Alaskan fisheries research is currently being largely independently conducted by a number of different organizations including:

- The Alaska Department of Fish and Game
- The National Marine Fisheries Service
- The University of Washington
- The University of Alaska
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Alaska Fisheries Development Corporation
- The U.S. Forest Service
- The North Pacific Management Council
- Alaska Sea Grant Program
- Alaska Office of the Governor (Fisheries Council)

Notwithstanding the significant involvement of Alaskan organizations in conducting research on Alaskan fisheries, a significant portion of the research staffing and expenditures are not being made in Alaska. The economic benefits from this employment and expenditures accrues to other states and it is expected that less than full benefit is received by Alaskan's from this off-site research activity.

Alaskan Fisheries Research

Listed below in Table I is an approximation of the expenditures for Alaskan fisheries research for selected organizations. The Table does not include research expenditures made by regional aquaculture associations or for various studies (i.e., A.D. Little, Earl Coombs, etc.) performed by private contractors and others.

Table I
Alaskan Fisheries Research Expenditures

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Research</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>In Alaska</u>	<u>Outside Alaska</u>	
Alaska Dept. Fish & Game	\$3.5	-	\$3.5 (1)
Nat'l Marine Fisheries Service	3.2	\$7.4	10.6 (2)
University of Wash.	-	1.0	1.0 (3)
University of Alaska	7.3	-	7.3 (4)
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	.2	.1	.3 (5)
Alaska Fish. Develop. Corp.	1.3	-	1.3 (6)
The U.S. Forest Service	.1	-	.1 (7)
The North Pacific Mgmt. Council	.5	-	.5 (8)
TOTAL	\$16.1	\$8.5	\$24.6

- (1) Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game estimate; approximately 50 employees.
- (2) 1971 NMFS Budget. Research in Alaska includes \$3.1 million for Auks Bay and other southeast facilities and \$.1 million for a project at Kodiak. The \$7.4 million in Seattle is for an estimated equivalent of 100 employees performing research on Alaskan fisheries.
- (3) Recently announced \$1.0 million federal grant to conduct an 18 month study of Washington salmon harvested in Alaskan waters. Information regarding other Alaskan related research projects not available.

(4) University of Alaska Fisheries Research Budget includes:

<u>(U of A 1980 Budget)</u>		
Institute of Marine Science	111*	5.1
Sea Grant Program	27	1.6
Juneau Fisheries Program	6	.3
Other	2	.1
Subtotal	<u>146</u>	<u>7.1</u>
Cooperative Fisheries Res.Unit**	4	.2
TOTAL	<u>150</u>	<u>7.3</u>

* Includes only full-time positions.

** Fresh water fisheries research program for arctic and interior areas.

- (5) Includes approximately 5 employees in Alaska and 4 in Washington.
- (6) Recently announced grant to conduct bottomfish research and test program.
- (7) U.S. Forest Service (Forest Service Laboratory-anadromous fish habitat study; 2 employees).
- (8) North Pacific Mgmt. Council estimate; primarily contract funds and one (1) full-time staff.

As the preliminary expenditure data indicates, the aggregate, current expenditures for Alaskan fisheries research is approximately \$25.0 million, with over 1/3 of the research expenditures and staffing not located in Alaska.

If all Alaskan related fisheries research were performed in Alaska the total number of people employed would be over 300.

In addition to the research activity, the National Marine Fisheries Service operates two research vessels, the Miller Freeman and the Oregon whose primary function is research and related activities in Alaskan waters. The Miller Freeman has a shipboard crew of 24 and a \$990,000 annual operating budget. The Oregon has a shipboard crew of 5 and an annual operating budget of \$467,000.

Table 2
Types of Alaskan Fisheries Research Conducted Outside of
Alaska

Resource Surveys
Data Analysis
Fishery Oceanography
Survey Technology Development
Fisheries Habitat Investigations
Marine Mammals Conservation
Economics and Commercial
Fisheries Statistics

Availability of Research Funding

Research funding for fisheries research activities in Alaska is for the most part provided by the federal and state government. Because research programs are considered discretionary, as opposed to mandatory, research budgets tend to be reduced in tight budget periods. Fisheries research budgets could, however be substantially increased in the United States given the increased emphasis on fishing resulting from the enactment of the 200 mile territorial limit on fisheries. Another potential source for increased fisheries research funding is from the dedicated import tax receipts imposed by the Saltonstall Kennedy Act. Estimates indicate receipts to this dedicated fund could annually exceed \$100 million during the decade. Notwithstanding the predicted increase in fund receipts, congressional action may be necessary to remove expenditure ceilings imposed on the fund by the Office of Management and Budget.

A Consolidated Fishery Research Facility²

The National Marine Fisheries Service in cooperation with the University of Washington and other federal and state agencies are in the process of designing a \$16.0 million fisheries laboratory at Manchester, Washington. It is intended that this new facility be used for both interdisciplinary cooperative research programs and individual research projects in fisheries and marine science relating to the protection and management of the marine resource.

²A program concept for the Manchester Fisheries Laboratory, April 1979, Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc.

The new laboratory is intended to house 30 resident research scientists, technical assistants, visiting scientists and 10 resident postgraduate researchers. The primary research themes will be aquatic animal and plant husbandry, nutrition, physiology and reproduction, breeding and health.

The new facility will provide a 35,890 gross square feet building and 24,340 square feet of outside experimental areas.

The anticipated annual operating and maintenance cost excluding scientific and other technical laboratory personnel is estimated to be \$704,800.

Fishery Research Facility Management Options

If the State of Alaska, were to proceed with a plan to establish a multi-jurisdictional fisheries research facility, a logical concern is, who would manage the facility?

There are several alternative management plans which could be implemented.

A state agency (ADF & G) or a federal agency (NMFS) could be assigned the responsibility for the general maintenance and operation of the research center. Each agency (federal and state), who assigns research personnel to the research center, would be responsible for paying and providing benefits to their own employees. Space assignments, priority use of laboratory equipment could be resolved by an operations officer or committee composed of representatives from the various agencies performing research at the center. Research policies and programs under this concept would be subjected to the review and approval of a research policy committee.

Another less bureaucratic approach to the management of a multi-jurisdictional fisheries research facility could be based upon a "research park" approach which is similar in concept to that of an industrial park in which businesses with different ownerships, organizations and products independently pursue their own businesses while sharing some common buildings, other space and services.

A fisheries research park developed and operated by independent research organizations would individually pay for their capital equipment, maintenance and operations. Under this concept research policies and programs would be "coordinated" and not subjected to committee review and approval.

Fishery Research Facility Location

No attempt has been made to identify specific sites where fisheries research facilities might be located. It may be desirable to have several research facilities, at different locations, each of which specializes in some aspect of the fishery. (For example, a shellfish/bottomfish research center might be located at Kodiak, while the salmon research center might be located elsewhere).

Fishery Research Facility Cost & Source of Funds

In order to provide the State of Alaska with the fisheries research capability proposed for the new \$16.0 million Manchester Laboratory, an expenditure of \$20-25 million would be required given the higher construction costs in Alaska. Additional costs could result from specialized facilities for shellfish and bottomfish not included in the Manchester facility.

The State of Alaska and the federal government singularly or under a joint agreement could finance the capital construction costs.

Alternatively the State of Alaska could finance the capital construction of the laboratory and ask the federal government to provide research funds to the new center equivalent to those being expended outside of the State of Alaska. The state could continue to provide for state funded fisheries research through AD' & G.

MARCH 18, 1981
DHR.

HB 313

An Act relating to the Alaska Fisheries Center and to appropriations to the center.

SECTION 1. POLICY AND FINDINGS. (a) It is the policy of the state to provide facilities, improvements, and services to use, develop, and conserve fishery resources for the maximum benefit of the people of the state and the Nation.

(b) The legislature finds

(1) that long-term research is essential to the wise use, development, and conservation of Alaska fishery resources; investments are not now made in long-term fishery research because of the common property nature of fishery resources and because of the structure of the United States fishing industry; the Alaska Fisheries Center will fulfill the need to coordinate and conduct ~~for~~ long-term research ~~of~~-on fishery resources off Alaska;

(2) that there are at least 19 organizations involved in research and management of Alaska fisheries off Alaska; a center to gather, coordinate, and disseminate ~~research~~ and scientific data and information produced by these organizations is needed;

(3) that the establishment of a center ~~for~~ fishery ~~resource~~ ~~research~~ and ~~informati~~on in Alaska will reduce reliance on out-of-state sources in the management of Alaska fisheries off Alaska;

(4) that the establishment of a research center which can attract leading world scientists will require strong linkage to State and Federal resource agencies, their management and resource problems; to the University of Alaska, its student and academic programs and to the fishing industry, its developmental and resource problems.

Sec. 16.12.020. PURPOSE. The purposes of this chapter are

(1) To establish a center in the state which will encourage the cooperation of federal, state, ^{and} university and industry agencies and organizations which are involved in research on the fishery resources off Alaska.

(2) to provide establish a center in the state to gather, conduct research and gather, organiza², and disseminate research-and scientific information on Alaska fishery resources off Alaska which will encourage the wise use, development, and conservation of fishery resources for subsistence, commercial, and recreational purposes;

(3) to provide a center to for improved coordination and communications among fishermen, seafood processors, members of the scientific and fishery management committees, and the public; and

(4) to provide the principal center in the state for conducting and coordinating research for the long-term improvement of the Alaska and United States seafood industry and the encouragement of the development of the Alaska fishery resources off Alaska to help meet the world need for protein.

Sec. 16.12.110. DUTIES. The primary functions of the center shall be research and information service. (a) The center shall conduct both general and applied research, including but not limited to,

- (1) stock enumerations research;
- (2) habitat surveys;
- (3) research on methods and strategies of resource management research;
- (4) fishery ~~industry~~ technology research;
- (5) fishery food sciences research;
- (6) fishery marketing and economic research; and
- (7) research on social and economic impacts and implications

of resource management decisions and options.

~~(7)--aid-to-fisheries-education,-and-~~

~~(8)--research-on-the-allocation-and-impact-of-fisheries-resources-~~

(b) The center shall provide information services to interested organizations and individuals, including but not limited to;

- (1) library;
- (2) catch and status of stocks reports ~~and~~
- (3) marketing reports.

(c) The center shall provide support services to cooperating organizations and agencies, including but not limited to;

- (1) computer services,
- (2) audio-visual facilities,
- (3) research laboratories and special equipment,
- (4) research vessels ~~and~~
- (5) secretarial and publication services.

(d) ~~(b)-~~ The facilities of the center and its facilities shall be available to undergraduates and graduate fisheries and fisheries related students of the University of Alaska and other accredited universities and to visiting scientists and professors for research.

~~--(c)--The-center-shall-provide-services-available-to-interested-organizations--including-but-not-limited-to,-(1)--data-processing;-(2)--library,-audio-visual---facilities,-and-communication-services,-and-(3)-research-vessels,-----~~

Sec. 16.12.140. BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS. (a) The center is subject to the Executive Budget Act AS 37.07.

(b) The budget of the center shall be separated into;

(1) The operating budget for the center including personnel services, supplies, services, travel and equipment necessary for the upkeep and maintenance of the center's facilities and for providing the basic support services. The budget shall include a description of and amount of support services to be provided.

(2) The research budget for the center including a statement of the goals and objectives and the amount of proposed funding for each research project.

~~include a description of and ---
amount of proposed financing for projects to be conducted or supported ---
by the center. --- A request in the budget for money for research shall include
a statement of the objectives and goals of the research. --- The operating ---
budget for the center shall be separate from the budget for proposed research. ---~~