SB

108

Alaska State Legislature

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Senate

Committee on Resources

March 18, 1983

Memo

To: Senate Resources Committee Members

From: Senate Resources Committee Staff

Subject: Summary of Hearing on SB 14, 108, 79 , Fairbanks, March 11, 1983

A hearing by the Resources Committee was held in the Fairbanks North Star Borough Assembly Chambers between 4:30 pm and 7:30 pm, March 11, 1983. The hearing was attended and chaired by Senator Fahrenkamp.

41 persons testified at the hearing. Approximately 13 persons spoke on the state forest legislation, SB 14 and 108, as well as the proposed committee substitute. All but one expressed support for the legislation.

32 persons spoke on SB 79, the "Right to Know" legislation concerning hazardous and toxic substances in the workplace. 20 persons were in general support of the legislation while 12 spoke in opposition to the bills.

Specific Comments on SB 14, 108

Most who testified had seen the proposed committee substitute and were in support of the combined provisions of the two bills. Recommended changes or additions included:

1) Change the name of the Fairbanks State Forest to the Tanana Valley State Forest to more accurately reflect the location.

2) Change the timing of completion of the forest inventory and management plan.

3) Include in the purpose of the legislation the ensuring of a stable supply of timber resources.

4) Include revenue from mining of forest lands in the reforestation fund.

5) Include funding for the Board of Forestry.

6) Strengthen permitted uses of recreation, greenbelts, wildlife habitat

7) Limit Borough's selection of industrial sites to one site only.

8) Delete the Martin site from the industrial "back-out" sites.

Specific Comments of SB 79

Those speaking in favor of the bill generally acknowledged that the bill was too broad as presently written and could be easily modified to limit coverage of the bill to genuinely "hazardous or toxic" substances. Support for the bill came largely from members of unions and environmental groups. Specific suggestions were to incorporate some of the provisions of HB 197 in the Senate bill to narrow the scope and make the bill more readily workable and enforceable. It was also pointed out that the prospects of federal OSHA regulations in the future were not known, that such regulations as proposed would only cover manufacturers, and that current OSHA regs only applied to workplace exposure levels of a very few well-known toxic substances.

Those speaking in opposition of the bill generally supported the basic concept and intent of the legislation but argued that the bill was unnecessary because of existing federal and state law and regulations and the prospects of similar OSHA regulations in the near future. Those speaking against the bill generally felt the bill was far too broad and would result in costly and needless paperwork on the part of both the State and employers. In particular, it was pointed out that labeling requirements for truck and air carriers would be especially onerous and difficult to comply with.

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp

UPDATE ON SB 108, STATE FOREST BILL

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS, May 3, 1983

BACKGROUND

----With statewide disposal program, it was clear that the necessary stable land base necessary for a viable sustained-yield timber industry on state lands would not be possible.

----Other uses also like hunting, recreation, mining, wildlife habitat management require retention of state land for public uses.

----In state land plans like Tanana Basin Plan, creation of a state forest seemed most appropriate for some of the state lands involved.

----Tanana Valley State Forest years in the study and negotiation with many different interest groups--support from timber interests, Borough, environmentalists, many others.

----Last year bill got through Senate, died in House

Current Status of SB 108

----Passed the Senate, now in House Resources Committee

----In Senate Resources Committee we combined SB 14 and SB 108 to:

----Establish a state forest system under which many forests could be designated

----Established management plans and multiple use management framework for all designated state forests.

----Established a reforestation fund

----Designated Tanana Valley State Forest

Concerns Expressed About Bill

----That it's a "lock-up" of state land prohibiting settlement and industry

Response

----Bill does prohibit disposal of state forest land
----But timber harvesting is industry dependent on large stable land base.
----Tanana Valley Forest includes 1.7 of 17.3 million acres in Tanana Basin.

----Tanana Valley Forest includes only 10,000 of 382,000 acres of identified disposal lands for settlement, development in Basin (2.6%).

----There are "back-out" provisions for key industrial sites around Fairbank

----In addition there is 112,000 acres of Borough lands and 3 million Native

----That all uses will not be treated equally.

----Multiple-use management specifically mandated.

----List of permitted uses to be considered in management plan included: mining, timber harvesting, grazing, hunting, recreation, wildlife

Fairbanks News Miner
May 13, 1983

Sheffield sees big things from a local state forest

News-Miner Bureau

JUNEAU—Those looking to sell Alaska timber in Japan and China should not overlook the in-state market for wood products, according to Gov. Bill Sheffield.

And one of the ways to address the wood product needs of Alaskans is a measure making its way through the Legislature that would create a 1.7 million-acre state forest in the Fairbanks area.

"From that land base, we could supply many of Interior Alaska's needs for lumber and firewood as well as recreation," the governor said Thursday in a speech here to a two-day University of Alaska conference on marketing Alaska forest products.

The bill (SB108), sponsored by Sen. Bettye Fahrenkamp, D-Fairbanks, mandates the land be used for activities ranging from mining to timber harvesting to hunting and fishing. However, land disposals would be restricted in the forest which spans from Nenana to Fairbanks and south to Tok.

The measure, three years in the works, has already cleared the Senate but has recently run into trouble in the House.

Members of the House Resources Committee reviewed the measure for a second time Thursday afternoon, and were told it could lead to a major expansion of the Interior's timber industry.

State natural resources officials estimate timber production under the bill would double from its current level of about 6 million board feet a year. They said that would mean both additional jobs for Alaskans and more revenue for the state.

The Interior currently takes in about $300,000 a year from timber sales. Under the bill, a portion of those funds would be designated for re-planting of Alaska forests.

Committee co-chairman Rep. John Ringstad, R-Fairbanks, said another hearing will be scheduled on the measure, but he said he didn't know when, or if, the bill will be advanced from his committee.

In his speech, Sheffield called on the House to pass the bill.

The governor also said a second development bodes well for the state's timber industry, the recent opening of an expanded state nursery in the Matanuska-Susitna Valley. The nursery can produce more than 800,000 seedlings annually.

Sheffield said seedlings help provide a secure source of trees for replanting after harvesting and they also help in erosion and dust control, as windbreakers and in providing food and habitat and for wildlife.

". . . Between the Tanana Valley State Forest and the new forest nursery, the state of Alaska is making some concrete advancements in support of the timber industry," the governor said.

"More improvements can be made, of course, in the area of building roads and ports for export operations, for reducing unneeded and overlapping government regulations and in the area of encouraging and supporting development of new markets."

Sheffield said more attention should be paid to the timber industry because, like the fishing and agricultural industries, it will help fuel Alaska when the oil runs low.

SENATOR BETTYE FARHENKAMP

SB 108, STATE FOREST BILL

POSSIBLE OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL

THE AMA, FAIRBANKS SENT US A NEW LETTER ON THE BILL OUTLINING THE FOLLOWING PROBLEMS:

1) THEY FEEL THAT ON PAGE 1, LINES 17,18, AND 19 THE REFERENCE SHOULD BE TO "RENEWABLE RESOURCES" RATHER THAN "LAND, WATER, SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCES" IN THE PURPOSES SECTION.

COMMENT

THERE IS NOTHING WRONG WITH THE SUGGESTION. THE LANGUAGE IN THE PURPOSES SECTION IS THE SAME LANGUAGE WHICH WAS ARRIVED AT LAST YEAR AND HAS SURVIVED INTACT EVER SINCE. THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THIS ISSUE HAS EVER BEEN RAISED.

2) THEY ARE CONCERNED THAT THE 1.7 MILLION ACRES OF LAND IN THE TANANA FOREST WILL NOT LEAVE SUFFICIENT LAND FOR SETTLEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT; THAT THE FOREST MAY BE TAKING THE BEST LAND FOR THESE OTHER PURPOSES.

COMMENT

THE SHEET GIVING THE ACREAGE FIGURES FOR STATE LANDS IN AND OUT OF THE FOREST SQUARELY ADDRESSES THIS ISSUE. BOTTOM LINE: OF 382,000 ACRES OF POTENTIAL STATE DISPOSAL LANDS, 10,000 ACRES ARE IN THE FOREST. THIS DOESN'T INCLUDE PRIVATE NATIVE OR BOROUGH LANDS.

3) THEY FEEL THAT SEC. 41.17.220 AT THE TOP OF PAGE 2 DOESN'T RECOGNIZE NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES.

COMMENT

THIS PROVISION SAYS LANDS IN A FOREST SHALL BE MANAGED UNDER MULTIPLE-USE PRINCIPLES, UNDER THIS ACT AND THE EXISTING LAW , AND UNDER THE MANAGEMENT PLAN. ALL THREE OF THESE THINGS SPECIFICALLY INCLUDE NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES SUCH AS MINING.

AMENDMENTS

THE DEPARTMENT HAS RECOMMENDED THE ATTACHED AMENDMENTS. THESE ARE THE PRODUCT OF LAST MINUTE CONCERNS OF THE FAIRBANKS DIV. OF LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT AND WERE AGREED TO BY THE DIVISION OF FORESTRY. ONLY ONE IS TRULY "TECHNICAL" IN TERMS OF AN ERROR IN DESCRIPTION, BUT ALL ARE MINOR AND WOULD RESULT IN BETTER MANAGEMENT BOUNDARIES AND WOULD RECOGNIZE SEVERAL HIGH-QUALITY DISPOSAL AREAS BY DELETING SMALL TRACTS FROM THE FOREST WHICH HAVE BEEN NOW IDENTIFIED AS LOGICAL ADDITIONS TO DISPOSAL AREAS IN THE NEAR FUTURE. TOTAL AREA DELETED: 760 ACRES.

SENATOR BETTYE FAHRENKAMP

FLOOR STATEMENT FOR SB 108, STATE FOREST SYSTEM

---MAJOR PROVISIONS OF BILL:

1) ESTABLISHES STATE FOREST SYSTEM WITH COMMON MANAGEMENT PLANS AND ACTIONS AND METHOD OF ADDING FORESTS;

2) ESTABLISHES REFORESTATION FUND FOR REPLANTING ACTIVITIES ON STATE LANDS;

3) DESIGNATES TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST (1.7 MILLION ACRES OUT OF 17 MILLION ACRES OF STATE LAND IN TANANA BASIN).

---THE BILL IS PRODUCT OF YEARS OF STUDY AND NEGOTIATION BY ALL INTEREST GROUPS AND AGENCIES TO MINIMIZE CONFLICTS AND INCLUDE C[illegible] HIGH VALUE TIMBER AREAS;

---BILL HAS RECEIVED WIDESPREAD SUPPORT FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS INCLUDING TIMBER COMPANIES, MINING GROUPS, ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS, Boroughs, & C of C

---MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS

1) MULTIPLE-USE AND SUSTAINED-YIELD PRINCIPLES

2) SPECIFIC USES SPELLED OUT AS PERMITTED INCLUDING TIMBER HARVESTING FOR BOTH COMMERCIAL AND PERSONAL USE, MINING, RECREATION, WILDLIFE

3) MANAGEMENT PLAN MUST CONSIDER ALL USES, REQUIRES PUBLIC HEARINGS, INPUT

4) NOT A "LOCK-UP" ! ! ! --FOR PEOPLE AND THEIR NEEDS. PROTECTS ALL EXISTING TRADITIONAL USES OF THESE STATE LANDS. NO CONDEMNATION OF ANY PRIVATE LANDS OR RIGHTS. ONLY STATE LANDS INVOLVED.

To Hse. Res., etc 1983

Objections to Proposed Changes in SB 108
Establishing a Tenana Valley State Forest
Being Considered by the House Resources Committee
As Can Best Be Determined 5/24/83

Prepared by Glenn Patrick Juday for consideration by the Alaska Society of American Foresters, Committee on State Forests, 5/24/83

Deletions of areas

1. Nenana Ridge
   A. Rosie Creek (land east of the Bonanza Creek Experimental Forest along the Parks Highway to Fairbanks) (T 1 S R 3 W, T 2 S R 3 W)
   B. Murphy Dome-Cache Ck blocks (T 2 N R 3 W, T 1 N R 4 W)
   C. land west of Bonanza Creek Experimental Forest (T 2 S R4 W, T 2 S R 5 W, T 3 S R 5 W)
   D. land northeast of town of Nenana (T 3 S R 7 W)

These areas are have some of the highest, if not the highest, measured forest growth and stocking of high quality trees on upland sites in the interior. This is the productive heart of the proposed State Forest.

These areas have the most extensively developed forest management road net in the interior, and are currently the areas most heavily used for personal use fuelwood under permit. The access was developed with legislatively appropriated firewood access funds (9 miles last year, and 15 miles of new road built this spring). Are these now to become subdivisions? If so, where are Fairbanksans to get their fuelwood, which now a great percentage use as a primary source of heat?

If there is to be a Borough Industrial site west of the Bonanza Creek Experimental Forest, then it would be unwise to delete area C for its supposed residential development potential, because heavy industry is locating there largely to remove pollution sources from population centers.

This area is the scenic entrance to Fairbanks - is it now proposed by the legislature that we have development sprawl along this important corridor? Will this contribute to further developing the tourist industry?

2. Tanana River Floodplain (especially along the Richardson - Alaska Highway between Fairbanks and Delta) (esp T 6 S R 4 E, T 7 S R 4 E, T 8 S R 5 E)

This area is described in the Bill as occurring from the right limit to the left limit of the Tanana River in the affected Townships and sections. If this deletion is based upon the supposed residential value of these lands, then the Committee would have people living in the floodplain or rapidly appearing and disappearing islands - clearly unacceptable. Since it would not be wise, safe, cost-effective, or ethical to have people living in these kinds of areas, then the best use clearly would be to keep them in the State Forest.

3. Salcha Bluff (T 6 S R 4 E, T 6 S R 5 E, T 5 S R 5 E, T 5 S R 6 E)

This area is a contiguous block of south-facing bluff, several miles away from the Alaska - Richardson Highway, with good conifer stocking. It is an important part of the proposed State Forest.

4. Canyon Creek (esp. T 8 S R 6 E)

This area has one of the most outstanding conifer stocking levels over a sustained area of any in the forest. Its inclusion is important to provide volume and area for the early years of the management of the Forest while access is gradually developed to the less accessible areas to the north. If the Committee will not allow such important areas to be included in the Bill, then it is severely reducing the manageability of the Forest (in order to provide development lands which are abundant where they are needed anyway).

5. Gerstle River (esp. T 24 N R 14 E, T 24 N R 15 E Coper River Meridian)

This area is one of the only existing accessible personal use fuelwood and commercial harvest areas near Delta. It already supports commercial activity and badly needs to come under long term renewable resource management. Major problems with its soils have caused it to be removed from consideration for the agricultural project.

In general the proposed reductions would be especially severe in their effect on the allowable cut in the Fairbanks Working Circle (60 mile radius of Fairbanks) and the manageability of the Forest generally by taking all close-in accessible lands. The reduction in allowable cut in the Fairbanks area could range between 25 and 50%.

The proposed deletions on the Nenana Ridge amount to upwards of 38,000 acres. The Fairbanks North Star Borough has about 40,000 acres of its 112,000 acre Municipal Land Selection within 40 miles of Fairbanks or 25 miles of other communities, and within two miles of an existing road at the same time. The Borough land is better for community expansion, so we shouldn't delete the Nenana Ridge to meet a need that will be provided for by the Borough land anyway.

In addition, the state proposes to dispose of an additional 23,000 acres of such prime development land as a result of the Tanana Basin Area Plan. And existing private ownership in this category amounts to 426,000 acres, according to the State Department of Natural Resources. This Tanana Valley State Forest would be severely reduced, in our understanding of the proposed Committee Substitute, without really meeting the public's need for private land ownership any better (in fact worse) than other existing programs will.

Objections to proposed House Resources Comm. revisions to SB 108 3 of 3

Other Proposed Amendments to SB 108

A proposal to require the development of State Forest Management Plans before the submission of the proposal for legislative establishment of future State Forests, is not at all wise. Management Plans require an inventory, full public hearings, and a lot of professional resource expertise and time. This would not be justified if the Legislature is likely to make major revisions to the boundaries, as we see in this case. Much of this effort would be wasted in the event that such changes were made. We suggest that a more brief management prospectus compiled out of the Area Plan covering the particular unit, would be sufficient to satisfy the Legislature's need for detail.

Glenn Juday
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Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Testimony of the Alaska State
Society of American Foresters on
CS for SB 108, creating a Tanana Valley State Forest

House Resources Committee, May 20, 1983 Hearing
Juneau, Alaska

The Alaska State Society of American Foresters would like to thank Chairman John Ringstad, Cochairman Richard Shultz, and members of the House Resources Committee for the opportunity to transmit this testimony for the second House hearing on CS for SB 108, the Tanana Valley State Forest Bill.

We have been supporting the creation of a State Forest, dedicated to multiple use, in this area for a number of years. In our testimony for the May 6 hearing on the Bill, we gave the background reasons for our support, including (1) the need for a land base for long term forest management, (2) the suitability of the parcels identified in SB 108 for forest management, (3) the elements of planning and reforestation that the SAF feels are necessary, (4) the effect of the Tanana Valley State Forest on the opportunity for community expansion around Fairbanks, and (5) technical reports on the forestry potential of interior Alaska. We hope that this information has been of use to the Committee as you have been considering this Bill.

We would now like to offer comments on some of the concerns that members of the House Committee have expressed about SB 108 including: (1) compromises that have been made in the original State Forest proposal for the interior (2) projections of timber demand in the local area, (3) the mechanism by which any further State Forests might be proposed to the Legislature for establishment, (4) achieving balance among the multiple uses in the State Forest Management Plan.

Compromises in the Original State Forest Proposal

Some recent statistics produced in connection with the Tanana Basin Area Plan provide a perspective on the current State Forest proposal in comparison with the rest of the Tanana Valley. The Tanana Valley (subject to the Area Plan) totals 21,000,000 acres. State-owned forest land of high or medium suitability for forest management covers 1,700,000 acres within the area. As can be seen, this is a small portion of the Valley. Yet the state of Alaska has has title to about 15,000,000 acres in this region.

SB 582 in the last session of the Legislature included two units of proposed State Forest Resource Management Areas. These were the:

Name of Unit	acres
Upper Tanana	1,165,300
Fairbanks	1,298,240
total	2,463,540

By contrast, the current Tannana Valley State Forest proposal totals approximately 1.745,000 acres, a reduction of over 29%. Reductions were made in order to eliminate lands with lower forest potential (as a result of better information from the Alaska Lands Resource Mapping Project) and to accomodate needs for (1) settlement and development lands along roads, rivers, and other transportation corridors, (2) lands with potential for agricultural development, although these were incidental inclusions of small and scattered tracts in the first place, and (3) lands for homesites and subdivisions.

In addition, the Tanana Basin Area Plan will offer 4 options for levels of state land disposals. These will range from 593,000 to 185,000 acres.

What remains in SB 108 are carefully considered tracts that are most suitable for public resource management. The total acreage in the proposed Tanana Valley State Forest slightly exceeds the acreage of state-owned lands which have high to medium management potential, because of the unavoidable inclusion of understocked or nonstocked lands within the boundaries of a workable management unit. This complex mixture of forest types is characteristic of interior Alaska because it is in the discontinuous permafrost zone.

With establishment of the State Forest, these lands would be in an ownership and management status that would best maintain opportunities for long term mineral exploration, mining claim and mineral leasehold location, public transportation corridor establishment, and scenic landscape management for tourism development, in addition to the planned harvest of forest products, wildlife, and maintainance of important research areas.

Projections of Timber Demand in the Area

The following are projections of demand for forest products that the state Division of Forestry has made based upon per capita consumption and incorporating projected increases in population. These population figures are in the middle of the range of population estimates that SAF provided in our previous testimony on the need for community expansion land around Fairbanks and the Fairbanks North Star Borough.

Sawtimber Demand*

date	demand level	population estimate
present	24 mm bd ft	61,325
1990	39 mm bd ft	84,913
2000	48 mm bd ft	105,304

*based upon 459 bd ft per capita in interior& N. slope

Fuelwood Demand

present	37,000 bd ft
1990	50,000 bd ft
2000	62,000 bd ft

It should also be pointed out that the potential market area for lumber production from the proposed State Forest would include the entire railbelt area, especially the Anchorage market which has fewer opportunities for obtaining similar locally manufactured forest products.

There is no question about the demand being present; the question is what percentage will be met by local production versus imported wood products. But there are two major problems in moving to increase the local share of the market: (1) Expansion is limited by the supply of timber (stumpage) that is offered on the market; the state can only allow its lands to be cut at a sustained yield level, which in turn is constrained by the amount of land which is dedicated on a long term basis to forest management. Therefore, until there is a large enough and stable land base, the state cannot offer timber to meet the demand. (2) Locally-produced manufactured wood products occupy the lower-quality end of the range of products. To compete effectively in the higher-quality end of the market, investments will have to be made in drying and possibly finishing equipment or inventory; this can't be justified until there is a larger volume and better-assured supply of raw material moving onto the market. Passage of SB 108 is the first step toward solving this problem.

Mechanisms for Proposing State Forests

Some concern has been expressed that SB 108, through its addition of AS 41.17.210 (STATE FOREST RECOMMENDATIONS AND DESIGNATIONS), has created a process that requires the continual recommendation of future State Forests, and does it in a way that gives the Executive too much power. It is not the intention of SAF to take a position that favors one branch of state government over another. However, we do have some concerns about this issue, related to progress and improvement in the way the state manages the public's resources which it now holds and which the public desires to have maintained in public ownership.

This section of SB 108 actually establishes a process for proposing State Forests after the completion of Area Plans. These Plans provide for a comprehensive set of identified public needs, including the need for disposal of state land for private ownership. This process also includes a review of lands suited for state retention and an identification of some of the needs to be met by these state lands. It is our understanding that only after this process has been completed, and only where the lands identified for retention are best suited for multiple-use and sustained yield management, would the Governor make a recommendation to the legislature for the establishment of a State Forest. The Legislature, of course, retains the ultimate authority to decide the question of establishment.

The main concern that SAF has is that some part of the state government have the responsibility to make an affirmative recommendation when these conditions are met. While we should expect that there may be wide differences of opinion over just which lands are "suitable" for state retention and just which are best for multiple-use and sustained yield, once a determination of this kind is made, then it only seems reasonable that the matter not be left hanging, and that the Legislature make a decision one way or the other. Otherwise it will be extremely difficult to move forward with positive programs of resource management. The Legislature can define as large a role for itself in this process as it feels is appropriate.

Achieving Balance among Multiple Uses

The section of SB 108 that lists permitted uses (proposed AS Sec. 41.17.230 (e)) does not indicate a preference for one use over another. This has led to some expressions of concern that a Management Plan might be produced that would make only token allocations to timber harvest uses, and allocate great areas to wildlife habitat or some other non-intensive management option, producing,in effect, a "park". SAF believes that this is highly unlikely for several reasons. SAF has also dealt with natural resource land planning as one of its most important recent topics, and has some professional concerns to share on this topic.

Because the levels of demand for forest products which we have just cited are so much greater than the current state timber offerings, it is hard to believe that a major expansion of timber sales can be avoided, once the land base is Legislatively established. Constituent pressure can only be expected to increase as the employment base supported by the Forest increases. Further, there is no authority to arbitrarily deny applications for resource developments such as mineral leases.

The experience in virtually every other state, and in the Scandanavian countries at similar latitudes, is that management of State Forests may start out at a low level of intensity, but it soon becomes increasingly intense as population pressures grow. It is almost impossible to immagine this not happening in interior Alaska. In fact, we have experienced an explosion in demand for fuelwood here; the lack of a land base has made the State response less effective than it needs to be.

The experience of resource management professionals in recent years as they have struggled to operationally define "balance" among multiple uses, is that public needs and demands change over time. For example, economically practical ways of producing resource outputs change with new technology. Markets, which generate demands, change along with the overall economy, with the introduction of new products, and with technological developments.

The result of all this is to make it unwise, and ultimately unsuccessful, to attempt to assign priorities to various land uses in legislation. What is needed is a fair process that requires State Forest Management Plans to provide opportunities for the uses (outlined in proposed AS 41.17.220 (e)) in response to identified public needs and resource capabilities to meet those needs.

SAF is quite satisfied with the language on this point in SB 108, although that reflects a certain amount of trust or judgement about how the Governor, Commissioner, and the Board of Forestry (which will approve Management Plans), are going to behave. We understand that trust is a comodity in short supply when dealing with Alaska natural resource management issues. But SAF recommends that, if the Legislature is concerned about this point, it define a larger role for itself in reviewing the Management Plans, rather than attempting to specify in the basic State Forest statute what the levels of various uses will be. Members of our profession know from sad experience that the latter approach will not work well, and would put them, in their role as resource managers, in an unworkable position.

In summary, SAF has worked hard to see that most of the concerns that have been expressed about SB 108 be dealt with in a way that meets the needs of Alaskans for a variety of resources (including private land ownership), and in a way that makes it possible for resource managers to begin to do a better job. Making the state of Alaska a full partner in active, forward-looking resource management that is responsive to the needs of Alaskans has been a dream of many SAF members for a long time. We are excited about the prospects of seeing this finally happen, and strongly urge the Committee to report SB 108 favorably for final action this session.

Prepared by Glenn Patrick Juday, Chairman
Alaska State Society of American Foresters,
Committee on State Forests

Glenn Patrick Juday

4837 Palo Verde Dr.
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479-3765

May 17, 1983

Representative John Ringstad
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Ringstad:

A number of us in the Fairbanks area have recognized the need for a stabilized land base for sustained yield forest management in Interior Alaska for a number of years. Most of us are professional people with a real concern for the public need for forest products and the economic benefits derived from local harvest and processing.

We hear a great deal of rhetoric both in support and opposition to State forest mostly resulting from special interest but rarely is an objective view presented or the public benefits considered. We believe the legislature intent set out in 1978 in the Forest Practice Act (AS 41.17) is sound and bears reiteration:

A.S. 41.17.010 "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 fundemental obligation to insure that management of forest resources,....., and serves the needs of all Alaska for the many products, benefits and services obtained from them;....."

Fairbanks has had a forest products industry since its founding. This industry continues to be important to us by providing jobs as well as forest products. The industry has not asked nor does it need State subsidies as has the fisheries, agricultural, and mining industries. All the forest products industry needs is a stabilized supply of timber.

Early opposition to the State forest bill was entered in the State Administration and this opposition was accepted by a number of our legislature delegates carte blanc. The Administration maintained that 16 million acres had been set aside for forest but did not identify either the location of the land nor the growth potential of the land so identified. In fact the location of the forest land is critical if it is to be of any direct benefit to the Interior residents and economy.

On July 8, 1980, the State Forester, in a memo to the Commissioner, estimated that 7,285,000 acres of forest land will be needed to supply timber products to residents of the Tanana Valley by the year 2000. There is currently less than 2 million suitable acres remaining at this time. With a predicted timber shortage in the Pacific Northwest by the year 2000, without local State forests, Interior residents can expect severe lumber shortages and excessively high prices.

Of a more immediate nature and concern in the need to at least maintain the forest industry jobs that we currently have. It makes little sense to eliminate existing jobs on the speculation of other jobs becoming available simply because more land is available for unplanned development.

Probably the most critical issue surrounding the State Forest proposal is the personal use permits, house logs and firewood. The demand for these products has expanded in recent years at an astounding rate. More than 50% of the Interior population rely on these products from State land.

In recent years, this demand has resulted in legislative appropriations for access road construction to make more timber available for the personal use demand. The current demand for house logs exceeds available supplies while firewood demand is approaching the allowable cut. Without a stabilized land base, the supply can only shrink and a short fall will result in the very near future.

Unfortunately, the average user of forest products for personal use is unaware that there are likely to be shortages unless land is dedicated to forest growth. By the time shortages do occur, it will be too late to correct the situation since the land will no longer be available. In the past, it has been easy to blame the State administration for lack of available forest products even though the legislature mandated sustained yield management but failed to fund the forest program adequately. In the future forest products short falls must be laid at the legislature's door for without a stabilized land base short falls must occur.

I believe it is time to set aside political philosophies and look at public needs and benefits. The following points, in particular, should be considered:

1. The location of forest land is critical to serve personal use needs. It is not possible to serve personal use needs from lands that are 100 to 200 miles away from the use area.

2. Presently from 20 - 25 jobs are available from each 1 million board feet of timber harvested. These are jobs in an established industry that is currently operating well below capacity and demand.

3. A majority of the Tanana Valley residents are directly dependent upon local forest resources to one degree or another.

4. A majority of the users of forest resources are of the "silent majority" who depend upon their legislative delegation to look after their interest.

5. The public cost of creating and managing the proposed State forest is far less than the ultimate public cost of State land disposals.

6. The argument that the need for private land remains pressing fails to recognize the difference between need and demand. While a true need for land for land should be met, demand for land, particularly for speculation, should be met only when it does not result in excessive public costs or loss of needed resources.

7. Forest resources are renewable and are required by law to be managed on a sustained yield basis. Without a land base these resources cannot be managed as required by law and can only shrink in supply.

8. The long term needs, availability of supplies, and future costs of imports must be considered as factors in the creation of State Forests.

Again, I believe it is time to set aside political Philosophies and look at public needs and benefits. We need our forest resources in the Tanana Valley. The majority of the residents are direct users of these resources to some degree. Five years of debate and public hearings has shown overwhelming public support in the Interior. Please move this bill forward to full house vote with your full support.

Sincerely yours,

Allen R Cronk

Allen R. Cronk
Land Consultant

ARC/jb

HCS CSSB 108 (Fin)
ESTABLISHING THE TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST AND A PROGRAM FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS AND FOREST LAND OF THE STATE.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

RATIONALE:

THE AMENDMENT WOULD ADD APPROXIMATELY 55,000 ACRES OF LAND TO THE TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST ALONG THE TANANA RIVER NEAR MINTO. THIS WOULD RESTORE THAT UNIT OF THE FOREST TO THE ACREAGE CONTAINED IN THE SENATE-PASSED BILL.

THIS SECTION OF THE STATE FOREST WAS REPORTEDLY DELETED FROM THE ORIGINAL SB 108 BECAUSE OF THE HIGH AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL OF THE AREA. SOILS SURVEY HAS BEEN COMPLETED FOR THIS AREA BY THE DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE AND THEY HAVE CONCLUDED THAT ALTHOUGH AG. SOILS ARE PRESENT (CLASS II AND III), THEY ARE PATCHY AND SHALLOW, PERMAFROST IS PRESENT, AND THE LANDS ARE SUBJECT TO ANNUAL FLOODING. THEY RECOMMENDED THAT THE AREA NOT BE CLASSIFIED FOR AGRICULTURE. THE WHITE SPRUCE IS OF COMMERCIAL VALUE AND THERE HAS BEEN A REQUEST FOR A LONG-TERM TIMBER SALE IN THE AREA. THE UNIT IS STRONGLY SUPPORTED BY LOCAL RESIDENTS FOR INCLUSION IN THE STATE FOREST.

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE: BY: Hurlbert

TO: HCS CSSB 108 (Fin) HOUSE BILL No. _____

SENATE BILL No. 108

PAGE: _____ LINE: _____

Page 6, lines 28-29
Delete present language and insert, Sections 17-20

Page 7, lines 1-4
Delete present language and insert, Sections 29-34
Section 35, W1/2

Page 7, lines 6-7
Delete present language and insert, Sections 13-36

Page 7, lines 9-10
Delete present language and insert, Sections 13-36

Page 18, lines 11-16
Delete present language and insert, Sections 3-10
Sections 15-22
Sections 27-34

Page 18, lines 18-19
Delete present language and insert, Sections 1-6

Page 18, lines 21-24
Delete present language and insert, Sections 1-24
Sections 27-34

Page 20, lines 3-4
Delete present language and insert, Section 6

Page 20, lines 6-9
Delete present language and insert, Sections 1-24
Sections 27-34

Renumber remaining lines accordingly.

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH M
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: 465-2400

May 27, 1983

The Honorable Bettye Fahrenkamp
Senator
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Fahrenkamp:

You requested information about the agricultural potential of the Minto deletion from SB 108.

As you know, this area of 73,760 acres is located near the proposed Nenana-Tochaket Agricultural Project. Based on the soils surveys which are now completed for this area, the Division of Agriculture does not recommend that this area be classified for agriculture. Although the soils surveys show some Class II and III soils present, they are patchy and shallow. In addition, it is a permafrost area and subject to annual flooding. On the other hand, the area sustains one of the better white spruce stands within the proposed Tanana Valley State Forest.

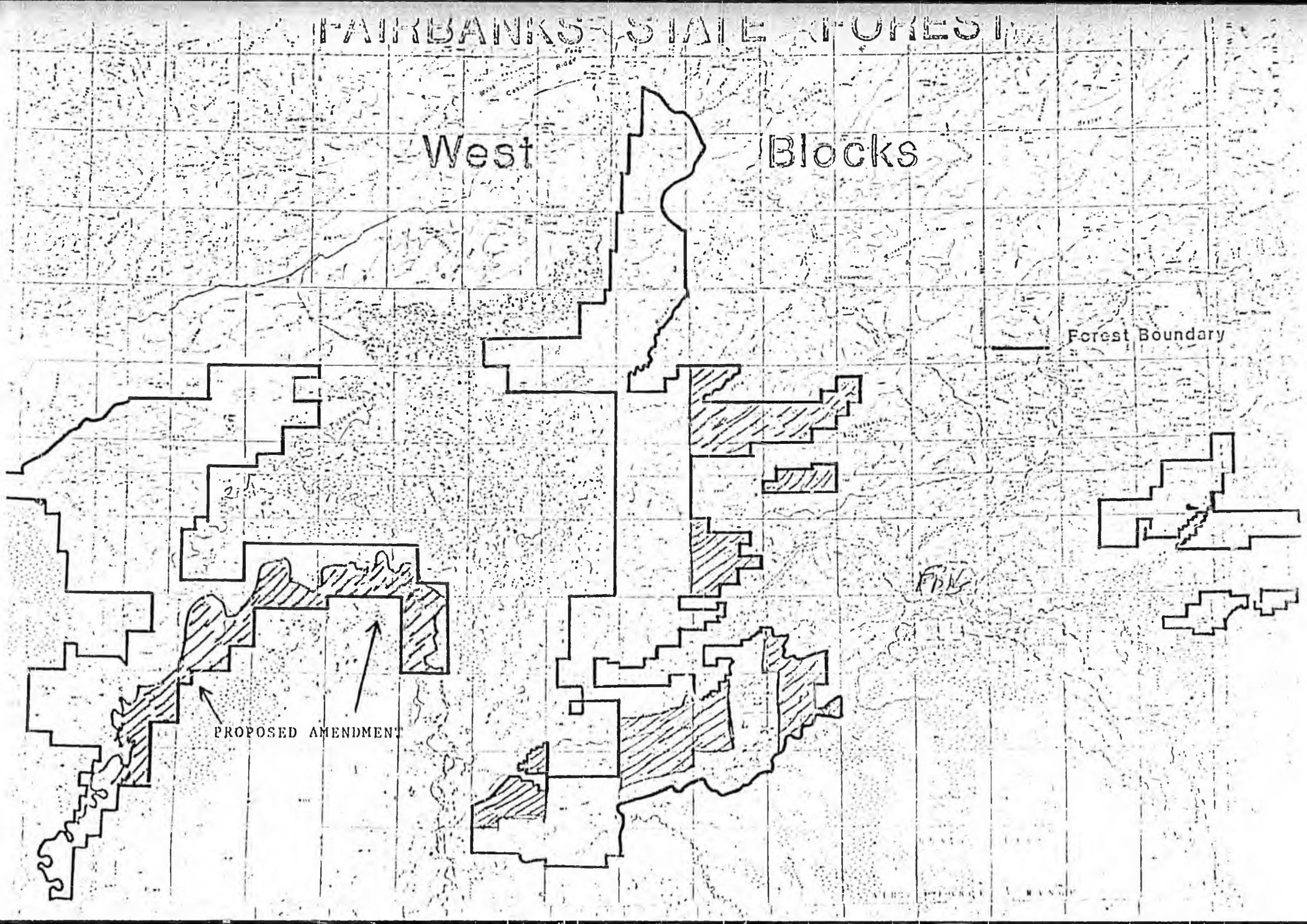
If you have any additional questions, please call my office.

Sincerely,

Esther C. Wunnicke

Esther C. Wunnicke
Commissioner

10-J9LH


FAIRBANKS STATE FOREST
West
Blocks
Forest Boundary
PROPOSED AMENDMENT

SB 108 ESTABLISHING THE TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST AND A PROGRAM FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS AND FOREST LAND OF THE STATE.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

In Section 3 in the appropriate place include the following State lands:

Township 3 North, Range 2 West, Fairbanks Meridian
- Section 7, Tract E, ASLS 81-20
- Section 8, Tracts H,J,K,L, ASLS 81-20
- Section 17, Tracts M,N,O, ASLS 81-20
- Section 18, Tracts A,B, ASLS 81-20
- Section 19

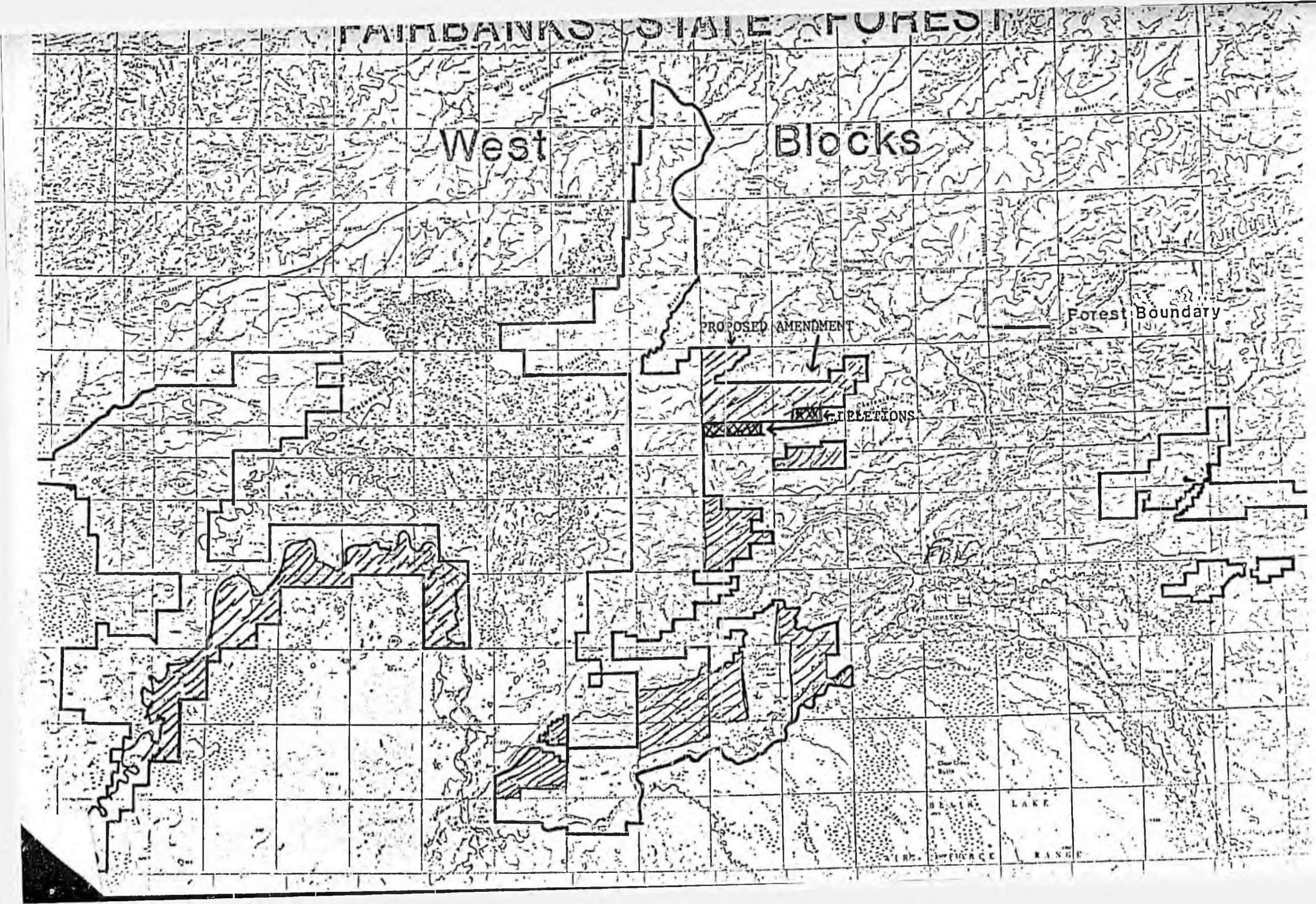
Township 3 North, Range 3 West, Fairbanks Meridian
- Section 13
- Sections 19 - 31

Township 3 North, Range 4 West, Fairbanks Meridian
- Section 3, west of Washington Creek
- Sections 4 - 8

RATIONALE

The amendment would add back about 34,000 acres of land in the Chatanika River area near Fairbanks which was included in the original Senate-passed SB 108. This land is in the immediate Fairbanks area and would add back approximately 2,400 cut cords of fuelwood for personal use annually. This represents 25% of the fuelwood annual allowable harvest in the Fairbanks area from the proposed state forest.

Approximately 5,000 acres of land along the Chatanika River contained in the original Senate-passed bill is not included in this amendment. These lands within one mile of the river have been deleted for possible settlement purposes.


FAIRBANKS STATE FOREST
West Blocks
Forest Boundary
PROPOSED AMENDMENT
DELETIONS
LAKE
RANGE

KOPONEN

HOUSE CS for CS for SB 108 ESTABLISHING THE TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST AND A PROGRAM FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS AND FOREST LAND OF THE STATE.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

In Section 3 in the appropriate place amend the legal descriptions to include the following state lands or waters:

Township 1 South, Range 3 West, Fairbanks Meridian
Section 26, S½ south of Parks Highway
Sections 27-28, south of Parks Highway
Section 29, west of Old Nenana Highway and south of Parks Highway
Sections 31-34, south of Parks Highway
Section 35

Township 2 South, Range 3 West, Fairbanks Meridian
Section 2, N½, Tract F, ASLS 80-118
Sections 3-5
Sections 8-10
Section 13, Lots A and C
Section 14, Lots 5-7, NE¼SW¼
Section 15, west of left limit of Tanana River
Sections 16-17

Township 2 South, Range 4 West, Fairbanks Meridian
Section 4, S½, NE¼
Section 8, S½NE¼, SE¼, SW¼SW¼, E½SW¼
Section 9
Sections 16-21
Sections 28-33

Township 2 South, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian
Sections 23-36

Township 3 South, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian
Sections 2-5
Section 6, S½S½
Sections 7-10
Section 16
Section 17, north of right limit of Tanana River, excl. SW¼SW¼
Section 18, north of right limit of Tanana River, excl. SE¼SE¼

Township 3 South, Range 7 West, Fairbanks Meridian
Section 1
Section 2, E½, E½SW¼, SW¼SW¼
Section 3, SE¼SE¼
Section 9, south of Parks Highway
Section 10, that portion of NE¼ which lies south of Parks Highway; SW¼SE¼
Section 11, N½, N½SE¼
Section 12, N½, N½S½
Section 13, SW¼
Section 14, S½, S½N½
Section 15
Sections 16-1 south of Parks Highway
Section 20, south of Parks Highway
Sections 21-32

Sec. 41.17.210. STATE FORESTS. (a) After planning and classification procedures identifying primary uses of the state lands in a an area under AS 38.04 and AS 38.05 have been completed, the governor may propose to the legislature the establishment of state forests consisting primarily of forest lands of commercial and personal use value determined by the governor to be desireable for retention in state ownership for management under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield and consistent with AS 38.04.005. The proposal of the governor shall include a report and recommendations of the commissioner including

(1) an estimate of the annual allowable harvest levels of the forest lands

(2) a summary of testimony offered at public hearings or meetings held in connection with the land use plans developed for the region or area including the proposed state forest;

(3) findings of the commissioner on anticipated incompatibilities of uses described in AS 41.17.230(e);

and the Department of E. C.

(4) comments from the Department of Fish and Game on the area or regional plan and the proposed state forest;

(5) an estimate of the cost of completing an operational level forest inventory and a management plan for the proposed state forest;

The District 19 Democratic Committee supports SB-108 with the exception of that part which designates industrial sites for the Fairbanks North Star Borough to choose from. Three of the industrial sites are in District 19. District 19 Democrats do not want any industrial sites in their district. We especially ask our legislatures to remove the Martin Site from the list as it is most inappropriate, being in a narrow valley which could develop severe air pollution problems and being in a residential area where the citizens are opposed to any industrial development.

AMENDMENT

Offered in the HOUSE By Goll

TO: HCS CSSB 108(Res)

Page 3, line 7:

After "forest." insert the following material:

"The commissioner shall permit and encourage public participation in any revision of a management plan by holding frequent public hearings on the development of a revised management plan in the communities proximately located to the state forest or to a unit of the state forest."

Page 5, line 18:

After "Valley State Forest." insert the following material:

"The commissioner shall permit and encourage public participation in the preparation of the management plan for the Tanana Valley State Forest by holding frequent public hearings DURING the development of the management plan in the communities proximately located to the Tanana Valley State Forest."

A M E N D M E N T

Offered in the HOUSE

By Uehling

TO: HCS CSSB 108(Res)

Page 6, line 28 through page 7, line 5:

Delete all material and insert the following:

"Sections 17 - 20, except for the area south of the Tanana River

Sections 29 - 34, except for the area south of the Tanana River

Section 35, W1/2, except for the area south of the Tanana River

Township 1 North, Range 9 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 13 - 36, except for the area south of the Tanana River

Township 1 North, Range 10 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 13 - 36, except for the area south of the Tanana River"

Page 17, lines 28 through page 18, line 6:

Delete all material and insert the following:

"Sections 3 - 10, except for the area south of the Tanana River

Sections 15 - 22, except for the area south of the Tanana River

Sections 27 - 34, except for the area south of the Tanana River

Township 1 South, Range 10 West; Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 6, except for the area south of the Tanana River

Township 1 South, Range 11 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 24, except for the area south of the Tanana River

Sections 27 - 34, except for the area south of the Tanana River"

Page 19, lines 14 - 17:

Delete all material and insert the following:

"Section 6, except for the area south of the Tanana River

Township 2 South, Range 12 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 24, except for the area south of the Tanana River

Sections 27 - 34, except for the area south of the Tanana River"

Page 20, lines 20 - 23:

Delete all material and insert the following:

"Sections 3 - 10, except for the area south of the Tanana River

Sections 15 - 19, except for the area south of the

BLANK

Tanana River

Section 30, except for the area south of the Tanana River"

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907 465 3800

M E M O R A N D U M June 1, 1983

SUBJECT: State forests
(HCS CSSB 108 (Finance))

TO: Representative Albert P. Adams
Chairman, House Finance Committee

FROM: Richard A. Bradley
Legislative Counsel

You have requested a comparison of HCS CSSB 108 (Finance) with HCS CSSB 108 (Resources). For convenience, I will refer to them as the Resources bill or the Finance bill.

Section 1 of the Resources bill is unique. It provides that the governor may not propose the establishment of a state forest or any other special use area until he is able to certify that acreage amounting to 20 percent of the acreage put into special use areas had been conveyed into private ownership.

Section 2 of the Resources bill and sec. 1 of the Finance bill are similar.

Sec. 200 is similar in each; the phrase "land, water, scenic, and recreational resources to ensure a variety of" is deleted from the Resources language. Since the section is a "purposes" section, the substantive effect is minimal.

The effect of sec. 210 in each is not dissimilar though the language of each is completely different. The Resources bill contemplates a proposal for a state forest by the governor after preliminary classification and other review has been completed. The state forest should comprise land "primarily of commercially valuable forest land determined . . . to be necessary for retention in state ownership . . ." The Finance bill uses the same phrase.

The Finance bill then requires the governor to include with the proposal "a report and recommendations of the commissioner" on five stated elements.

Each bill has an identical sec. 210(b).

Sec. 220 is identical in each bill.

Sec. 230(a) is similar in each bill. The difference is that the Resources bill requires the establishment of the management plan before the forest is proposed and therefore it is implemented immediately on the establishment of the forest; the Finance bill requires the implementation of the management plan within three years of the establishment of the forest.

Sec. 230(b) is identical in each.

Sec. 230(c) are similar in each. The Resources bill permits only revision (because the management plan was submitted with the proposal for the forest to the legislature). The Finance bill permits adoption or revision. Otherwise the first sentence in the Resources bill and the entire section in the Finance bill are identical. The Resources bill also contain unique language directing the commissioner to seek frequent public participation during the development of the management plans.

Sec. 230(d) is identical in each.

Sec. 230(e) is identical in each.

Sec. 230(f) is identical in each.

Section 3 of the Resources bill and sec. 2 of the Finance bill are identical.

Section 4 of the Resources bill and sec. 3 of the Finance bill are similar.

Sec. 400(a) in each are identical.

Sec. 400(b) in the Resources bill directs the preparation of a management plan for the Tanana Valley State Forest. Its language essentially duplicates much of the material in sec. (41.17.)230 of the bill. The Finance bill eliminates the language and directs the commissioner to prepare the

management plan under sec. 230. The management plan is to be submitted to the First Session of the Fourteenth Legislature according to the Resources bill, to the Second Session of the Fourteenth Legislature according to the Finance bill. The bill is approved unless the "legislature adopts a concurrent resolution disapproving the management plan within 90 days of its submission." The Finance bill provides that the management plan is approved unless it is disapproved by legislation.

Sec. 400(c) is identical in each.

Sec. 400(d) establishes the description of the land within the forest. I cannot recall as I write this whether the descriptions are identical.

Section 6 of the Resources bill and sec. 5 of the Finance bill are identical.

Section 7 of the Resources bill is unique. It provides that the Tanana Valley State Forest takes effect after the conveyance of certain land into private ownership. It has no equivalent in the Finance bill.

Section 8 of the Resources bill is unique and deals with the repeal of the section establishing the Tanana Valley State Forest if the management plan is disapproved.

Section 9 of the Resources bill and sec. 6 of the Finance bill are essentially identical (except for the "Except" phrase in sec. 9).

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

RAB:ljb
23/002

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3830

MEMORANDUM March 3, 1983

SUBJECT: Fairbanks State Forest
(CSSB 108 (Resources))

TO: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
Chairman, Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Richard A. Bradley
Legislative Counsel

Enclosed is an interim draft for the use of the committee of a committee substitute for SB 108, the Fairbanks State Forest bill. As I have advised Pat Pourchot, the bill contains a reordering of the sequence of the "townships" described in the bill. The sequence used is "townships north" in numerical order, with "ranges east" first and then "ranges west." Then "townships south" are given the same treatment.

If the committee agrees, we would propose to give this kind of reorganization to bills containing long lists of townships and ranges in the future.

I have also incorporated into this draft the concepts discussed in my memorandum to you of February 25, 1983.

Apropos that subject, it seems that all of the land described in the "backout" section, sec. 6 of the bill, had already been included within the descriptions in sec. 5. It is true that in some cases the descriptions are different, that is, more inclusive in sec. 5, but I believe sec. 5 is adequate to support sec. 6.

And I have amended the introductory material in sec. 6 to achieve your goals.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

RAB:ljb

Enclosure
9/040

University of Alaska
Statewide Office of Land Management
3354 College Road
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
474-7421

DIV. OF FORESTRY
JAN 31 1983
DIRECTORS OFFICE

January 28, 1983

John Sturgeon, Director
Division of Forestry
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Pouch 7-005
Anchorage, AK 99510

RE: Fairbanks and Yakataga State Forests

Dear Mr. Sturgeon:

We support the creation of state forests near Fairbanks and Yakataga. We have, in conjunction with your staff, confirmed that there are University-grant lands located within the boundaries of the proposed Fairbanks and Yakataga state forests.

The inclusion of University-grant lands as in-holdings within the general boundaries of the proposed state forests should present no problems. We request only that any legislation establishing these state forests include language which specifically excludes University-grant lands. This can be accomplished in the narrative of the legislative bill. Last legislative session University-grant lands were specifically excluded from the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area and the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve. We suggest that the same language be included in any proposed legislation establishing the Fairbanks and Yakataga state forests.

We would like to see access development be addressed through cooperative planning efforts. While in many instances the construction of roads will directly benefit University lands, situations will inevitably arise where either the existence or location of access will be a liability to the University's productive management of these lands. Although DNR's regulations require that a transportation plan be developed and approved by the state forester prior to road construction there is no stipulation for addressing the concerns of affected adjacent property owners in the planning process. If this is an incorrect interpretation on our part, please let us know. If no provisions exist we trust that some action will be taken to address our concerns about transportion.

Your staff has invested much time and effort in identifying University lands within the forest system and have assisted us in understanding the overall goals and objectives of your division. We look forward to working with you in the future to cooperatively manage our respective forest resources statewide. We see this work as beneficial in our efforts to identify and manage the University's forest resources.

The legislative designation of certain state lands for public retention and sustained multiple-use management is an objective which all concerned land managers in Alaska should support. If your have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at 474-7421.

Sincerely,

Merry Tuten
Director

MT/cr
cc: Les Fortune
Joe Wehrman
Steve Clautis

JAN 18 1983

not final bill

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

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

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

M E M O R A N D U M January 18, 1983

SUBJECT: State forest system
(Work Order No. 13-0429)

TO: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp

FROM: Richard A. Bradley
Legislative Counsel

I have already provided you with a draft of this bill; that draft was without the technical descriptions of lands to be included within the Fairbanks State Forest and was also, by my oversight, without the provisions relating to the "back-out" of land by the Fairbanks North Star Borough.

Both elements are contained in this draft.

If a total acreage is available on the lands to be described as included, I would appreciate it; I have not sought to total the acreage. The amount of the acreage is, on the other hand, not binding or required and the phrase may be deleted. See page 3, line 8.

As you are aware, the provisions of this bill differ measurably from those contained in SB 582 from the last session. Accordingly, we started from scratch in the preparation of the descriptions. While I suspect that we may not have caught all the problems that may exist, you may wish to review the following descriptions to see that the lands intended are in fact included.

On page 9 of the draft provided to us, with regard to Township 3 North, Range 3 West, section 34 is described twice. I believe that an error is present. The total acreage for the two parcels of section 34 are said to total 640 acres: 240 acres in the first parcel and 400 in the second. But not all the land in the section is described. Note that the descriptions are also redundant: In the first parcel, the "S1/2SE1/4" is included within the "S1/2S1/2". But both are described.

The description of land within Sec. 30, T1N, R4W, FM may need review.

In T1N, R3E, I assume the punctuation in Sec. 1 is accurate.

In secs. 25 and 36 of T2N, R3E, differing punctuations are suggested. Please advise.

The same problem exists in T2N, R10E, CRM and in T20N, R11E, CRM.

On page 36 and some subsequent pages, the phrase "excluding Delta Barley Project" is used. I am agreeable to using the phrase but I doubt that a legally adequate description is offered by that phrase.

Similarly, "excluding NA, Par E" and "GL-1" are unfamiliar to me but may be appropriate.

In the lands identified for the "backout", the description of the Two Rivers portion is inadequate: It is not adequate to say "excluding that portion . . . taken . . . under . . . condemnation proceedings". The lands must be described affirmatively.

I have not sought to clarify the differences between "east of the right limit of . . . Creek" and "west of . . . Creek". As a matter of style, I prefer the latter, since I assume that the title to the creek bed itself is not at issue.

And finally, I have not sought to confirm the duplication of the backout sections from bill sec. 6 in Sec. 5 of the bill; logically you can only backout sections already there. You may wish to confirm this.

In T3N, RR2W, FM, it is not clear whether the "tracts" are part of or in addition to "ASLS 81-20". Clarification is desirable.

In several places, the phrase "Lots 1 - 4" or a similar phrase is untied to any part of the description. See, for example, T4S, R6W, Sec. 9. If the "lots" only modify "Sec. 9", no problem exists.

In, for example, T20N, R11E, CRM, some semi-colons may be necessary in Sec. 33.

Would you please advise.

RAB:ljb

Enclosure

Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, Chairman
ROBERT H. ZIEGLER, SR., Vice Chairman
DICK ELIASON
PAUL FISCHER
VIC FISCHER
BOB MULCAHY
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI



JUNEAU, A
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Senate

Committee on Resources

February 25, 1983

Memo

To: Bettye
From: Pat
Subject: Hearing on State Forest legislation, SB 14 (Ziegler), SB 108 (yours)

Expected Witnesses

- John Sturgeon, Director Div. of Forestry, DNR
- Phil Holdsworth, AMPA Coal Operators Assoc.
- Gene Miller, Society of American Foresters (representing state group)
- Bill Zyback, FNSB
- Sally Wells, League of Women Voters, Fairbanks
- Bryan Allen, Alaska Environmental Lobby
- Bob Phillips, Alaska Sportsmen's Council
- Jim Clark, Alaska Loggers Association
- Pete Hubert,

GENERAL QUESTIONS ON STATE FOREST SYSTEM

1) Why should we establish state forests?
   ---Provides stable, known land base for dependable long-term timber supply necessary for development of wood products industry
   ---Provides area for other commercial uses such as mining
   ---Provides long-term public use and recreation area, including fire wood and house log area.
   ---No land disposals key to all above--all bills prohibit land disposals.

2) How should potential state forests be recommended, designated?
   ---SB 108 requires that after planning and classifications actions, Gov. would annually recommend areas to the Legislature for designation.
   ---SB 14 would require all planning and classification to be done in 5 years, then Gov. proposes forests to Legislature.
   ---There is no system as such; all forests would be designated separately

3) How would the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area tie in to this state forest system? Are there any conflicts?

4) How does the State's classification system fit into state forests? Is it necessary that proposed state forests be classified as forest lands, before or after designation? (SB 108 requires forest classification of proposed state forests as forest land).

5) Everyone agrees that state forests should be managed under multiple-use, sustained-yield principles. What is the best method of ensuring these concept

---Expressed guiding principles in the legislation
---Reference to existing statutes on multiple-use and sustained-yield
---Listing of permitted uses
---Letter of Intent
---All of the above

6) Both bills provide for management plans. What should be the timing of these plans? What agencies should be expressly included in input? (ADF&G, Board of Forestry, local public hearings?)
What level of forest inventory work should be required in advance or in management plans (some levels much more expensive than others)?

7) Is reforestation possible, economically viable of state forest lands, particularly in the Interior? Should a reforestation program include provision of seedlings and technical aid to private forest owners?

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS OF FAIRBANKS STATE FOREST

Stugeon
high timber value
Resource allocations = compromise.

1) How were the boundaries of the Fairbanks S.F. determined, and have they been delineated to minimize conflicting land uses? (This has been a thorough product of the Tanana Basin Land Planning process, involving all concerned landowners, users. Boundaries were drawn to avoid most conflicts, private lands, potential disposal areas, etc.)

2) The boundaries of the Forest follow straight township and section lines and form discontinuous smaller units over a wide area. Is this going to be a management problem? Would boundaries which followed ridge lines and more natural boundaries be possible and lead to better management and use by the public? (The State has traditionally drawn boundaries for all types of land designations along township-range, rectangular grid system for legal descriptions ease even though these do not make good management units. Excluding potential disposal areas and non-forested areas in the Forest has also made for difficult manageable boundaries. The feds use offical maps to set boundaries and then publish legal descriptions in the Federal Register. Although Alaska apparently has no good comparable system, I think we should pursue this.)

3) Why wasn't the forested area along the Hutlinana River included in the Forest? (Local folks really want this local wood use area in Forest, but DNR kept it out because of potential land disposal)

4) What are the economic impacts of designating the Fairbanks State Forest? (estimated 188 annual jobs and $13 million local impact).

5) There is some ambiguity in our bill and in the minds of some Borough officials on the "backing out" of potential industrial park sites from the forest. Boyer, the Div. of Forestry, the environmentalists all were of the opinion that the Borough has the option of selecting one of four potential sites by July 1, 1984 as part of its normal Borough entitlement to be removed from the Forest. Some in the Borough are saying that they could select all four areas if they wanted and that uses might include other things other than "industrial park" uses. We need to clarify this.

Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Resources Committee

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Memo

To: Bettye

From: Pat

Subject: State Forest Bills Comparison for Feb. 4 Fairbanks Hearing

There may be some discussion and questions regarding the various state forest bills at the hearing. Basically there are three different bills which might come up: 1) Ziegler's bill, SB 14; 2) Your bill SB ? ; and 3) last year's bill, SB 582. In addition, Senator Eliason is working on a bill now which would designate the Cape Yakataga area as a State Forest.

ZIEGLER'S BILL, SB 14

Zielgler's bill does not designate any specific State Forests; it contains much general language giving statutory authority to administrative functions concerning forests already in existing state law. In also contains lots of guarantees for existing landowners and land uses. He introduced the bill largely on request of the Southeast timber industry and is not that committed to it or pushing it. It does contain a list of allowed uses such as mining, hunting, trapping, etc. but also includes agriculture which is obviously a potential problem as land disposals (which ag lands are obviously subject to) are not permitted under the bill in state forests.

YOUR BILL (Co-sponsored by V. Fischer, Sturgulewski, Eliason), SB ?

Your bill requires the DNR Commissioner to report to the Legislature on potential state forest areas on an annual basis; it requires that a management plan be done for each forest in consultation with the Forestry Board; it establishes a reforestation fund composed of at least 25% of annual revenues from timber sales;

It requires that state forest land be retained in state ownership (no disposals)

It references existing statutes requiring forests to be managed under multiple use and sustained yield principles;

It establishes the Fairbanks State Forest. Lands would only include state-owned lands would be subject to all existing valid existing rights, and would not include University lands (or any other private lands), and potential Borough industrial development sites would be protected. Also, the boundaries have been carefully drawn to remove possible conflicts with prime ag lands, state land disposal lands, private and Native lands, and highly mineralized areas.

LAST YEAR'S BILL

This bill had problems with how the Forestry Board was to figure into management plans, with some forests (Mat-Su area and Yakataga?) and became a Xmas tree.

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Resources Committee

Official Business

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Memo

To: Bettye

From: Pat

Subject: Treatment of "mulitple-use" in State Forest Bills

There are several strategies for addressing and ensuring that State Forests are managed under so-called "multiple use" principles:

Our Bill/ Existing Law

The way our bill was drafted simply plugs the Fairbanks State Forest into existing statute (4.17.070, attached) which provides that forests shall be managed under multiple-use and sustain-yield principles. The statute provides that in the allocation of various uses that it reflect reasonable proportions of the various resources and values present for the lands.

Last Year's Bill

In addition to being subject to the multiple use principles in existing law, last year's bill contained a statement of purpose which stated that forests were for the "protection, perpetuation, and preservation of the land and water including recreational and scenic resources and renewable resources through multiple-use management, and to ensure a variety of beneficial uses."

In addition, it listed the following permitted uses under a management plan: 1) timber harvest other than personal use; 2) mining and claim location; 3) mineral leasing; 4) material extraction other than public and personal use; 5) recreation; 6) habitat management; 7) greenbelts not exceed 200 feet to either side of a road or waterway.

Ziegler's bill, SB 14

This bill includes a statement of purpose: "The primary purposes in the establishment of state forests are the perpetuation of land, water, scenic, and recreational resources to ensure a variety of personal, commercial, and other beneficial uses through multiple-use management."

In addition, it includes a statement that "Land within a state forest or within a unit of a state forest shall be managed under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield, under AS 41.17 and under a management plan prepared by the DNR."

It further states that the following uses are permitted and must be considered under a management plan:
1) commercial timber harvest; 2) forest products for personal use; 3) mining and mineral location; 4) mineral leasing; 5) material extraction; 6) recreation; 7) wildlife and fisheries habitat; 8) greenbelts; 9) trapping; 10) hunting; 11) grazing; 12) agriculture; 13) fishing; 14) watershed management; 15) other traditional compatible uses.

SUMMARY OF OPTIONS

We could use [illegible], some or all of the following options: 1) rely on existing law; 2) Incorporate multiple use objectives into a general purposes section of the bill; 3) Include a separate section reiterating that forests would be managed under multiple use, sustained yield principles; 4) Include an allowed uses section in the bill listing various uses to be considered and permitted in the management of the forests; 5) Discuss the multiple use and permitted uses intent of the legislation in a Letter of Intent.

DISCUSSION

No legislative language can definitively resolve land use conflicts which will occur on state forests or any other piece of state land when particular parcels of land are involved, because ultimately multiple use rarely means all uses on all lands involved. Uses must be managed over the larger unit of land and trade-offs always have to be made to accommodate various uses when you get down to management of specific tracts of land (e.g. you can't mine where you have an access road for logging or a recreation site, etc.)

However, there are obviously ways to minimize broad problems (like closing large areas of a forest to mining) by describing either in the legislation or in a Letter of Intent the general principles of management which are to apply and perhaps a listing of the types of uses which would be permitted. The problem of the listing process, however, is that 1) some things get listed for cosmetic and political reasons which really are going to end up being incompatible uses for the most part--like "agriculture" in Ziegler's bill; and 2) you can never include all the possible uses, so those uses which are left off the list in the public's eye (or even managers' eyes) become less important or even not permitted contrasted to those listed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I really have no problems with any of the possible approaches although it should obviously be recognized that they are all political in nature and when it comes right down to specific management decisions down the line, this type of legislative intent is in reality little specific help in court. However, in the formulation of broad management plans and actions, all these options could be very persuasive on the DNR to permit a wide variety of uses on forest lands.

In the Committee action on this bill, I see no problems in inserting any of the described language. It should be stressed that the Division of Forestry is particularly supportive of forests because they see as the primary purpose the retention of large tracts of state land on a permanent basis which is necessary to provide the security and viability for development of local timber industry and personal use wood products areas. They would like to see this concept stated as a purpose in the legislation which obviously has implications for other, "less-than-primary" purposes perhaps.

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

POUCH V STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU ALASKA 99811
907 465 3800

M E M O R A N D U M February 25, 1983

SUBJECT: State Forest amendments
(SB 108)

TO: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
Chairman, Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Richard A. Bradley
Legislative Counsel

Pat Pourchot has asked that I suggest amendatory language to clarify some concerns within SB 108. I have discussed these questions with Pat and offer the following.

(1) The question of the relationship between the description of the lands in sec. 6 ("back-out" land) and the land described in sec. 5 (land in the forest). While it is obvious that land may only be "backed out" if it is included, I did not understand that the land described sec. 6 was not also described in sec. 5. Note that in my earlier memorandum I suggested that you may wish to confirm the duplication of the lands in sec. 6 also in sec. 5.

I will make certain this time that that is done.

I may say that I am seeking to put the descriptions in sec. 5 into a logical sequence; if the computer equipment can rearrange the material in a logical manner, we will seek to have it done in any committee substitute.

(2) If it is your wish that the borough be permitted to select land from only one site within sec. 6, the answer is to add that language affirmatively.

(3) Finally, I gather that it is your intention that the provisions of AS 29.18.201 - 29.18.213 be the basis for the selections made by the borough. I believe that if Sec. 6 is redrafted as follows, it will achieve the latter two goals addressed in this memorandum:

* Sec. 6. Notwithstanding AS 41.17.210 as enacted in sec. 5 of this Act, the Fairbanks North Star Borough may, before July 1, 1984, select for conveyance to the borough under AS 29.18.201 - 29.18.213, all or a portion of the land within one site described in this section for use as an industrial park:

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

RAB:ljb
9/014

May 6, 1983

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp

STATEMENT ON SB 108, STATE FOREST BILL, BEFORE HOUSE RESOURCES

MAJOR PROVISIONS OF BILL

1) Establishes a state forest system with common management direction.

2) Establishes a forestation fund for replanting activities on state lands.

3) Designates the Tanana Valley State Forest.

BACKGROUND

1) Years in the making; Tanana Forest boundaries product of DNR's Tanana Basin Plan with all concerned interests, agencies, and groups.

2) Forest bill passed Senate last year, died in House

3) This year Senate Resources held hearings in Fairbanks and Juneau, received support from many varied interest groups: Timber industry, local wood users, mining, Borough, environmental groups, Native groups, League of Women Voters, others.

4) Senate Resources combined SB 14 and SB 108 to include management program for whole forest system with Tanana Valley State Forest designation.

CONCERNS EXPRESSED WITH BILL

1) Bill is a "lock-up" and removes excessive state land from disposal for settlement and industrial development.

Response

1. Acreage in State Forest is less than 10% of state land in Tanana Basin.

2. Over 2 million acres of potential disposal land outside the state forest has been identified in the Tanana Basin Plan.

3 Of lands identified as having potential for disposal, roughly 10,000 acres, or less than 1/2 percent of disposal lands, would be included in Tanana Valley State Forest.

4. Prime disposal lands along the Alaska Railroad, the Alaska Highway, the Chena River, the Salcha, the Goodpasture, Healy River, around Fairbanks, around Delta and other communities have been excluded from State Forest.

5. The bill contains "back-out" language to remove potential industrial sites in the North Star Borough if selected after planning.

2) Bill would prevent traditional uses or favor some uses over others.

Response

1. State Forests to be managed under multiple-use and sustained-yield

2. Bill lists specific uses to be permitted and considered in management: timber harvest, mining, hunting, recreation, wildlife habitat

3. Bill requires management plan with public hearings and input.

4. No "primary" use given or favored over another use. All allowed, equally

AMENDMENTS

Attached are amendments proposed by DNR. One is technical correction. Four are minor boundary adjustments where small pieces of disposal areas were inadvertently included---Total Area to be deleted: 760 acres.

Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, Chairman
ROBERT H. ZIEGLER, SR., Vice Chairman
DICK ELIASON
PAUL FISCHER
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Senate

Committee on Resources

May 5, 1983

LAND STATISTICS FOR THE TANANA BASIN, ALASKA *

STATE LAND (Patented, TA'd, pending)	-------	17.3 million acres
PRIVATE NATIVE CORPORATION LANDS	-------	3.0 million
FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH	--------	.112 million (112,000)
OTHER (private, military, etc.)	--------	.588 million
TOTAL	--------	21.0 million acres

LANDS IN PROPOSED TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST- 1.7 million acres

GROSS ACRES IDENTIFIED AS SUITABLE FOR STATE DISPOSAL OUTSIDE TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST AND CHENA STATE RECREATION AREA ---- 2.154 million acres

ALLOCATION FOR STATE LAND DISPOSALS UNDER VARIOUS MANAGEMENT PLANS OUTSIDE STATE FOREST

Recreation, Wildlife Habitat Emphasis	----	700,000 acres
Forestry and Mineral Emphasis	---------	800,000 acres
Settlement Emphasis	----------	1,750,000 acres

* Source: Department of Natural Resources from Tanana Basin Area Plan

SENATE AMENDMENT

By Senator Fahrenkamp

To: _____ SENATE BILL No. CSSB 108 (Res)

To: _____ HOUSE BILL No. _____

PAGE: LINE:

Page 4, line 29
Delete "Section 6, N1/2"

Page 16, line 28
After "Section 11" add "N1/2"

Page 21, line 13
Delete "Section 3, SE1/4SE1/4"

Page 21, line 24
Delete "Sections 21-36" and insert in its place
"Sections 21-29
Section 30, S1/2, NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4
Sections 31-36"

Page 25, line 21
Delete "east of military reservation" and insert "east of the left limit of the Tanana River"

SENATOR BETTYE FAHRENKAMP

STATEMENT BEFORE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE ON SB 108, STATE FORESTS

BACKGROUND

PRODUCT OF YEARS OF STUDY, NEGOTIATION WITH ALL CONCERNED INTERESTS GROUPS. STEMS FROM TANANA BASIN AREA PLANNING EFFORT BY DNR. TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST PROPOSAL GOALS: ENSURE COMMERCIAL TIMBER INDUSTRY, LONG-TERM PERSONAL FIREWOOD AND HOUSE LOG SUPPLIES, CONTINUE TRADITIONAL LAND USES LIKE MINING, HUNTING, RECREATION.

SENATE BILL

WOULD ESTABLISH STATE FOREST SYSTEM; REQUIRE MANAGEMENT PLANS, ALLOWED USES; METHOD OF ADDING NEW STATE FORESTS; ESTABLISH REFORESTATION PROGRAM; AND DESIGNATE 1.7 MILLION ACRE TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST.

HOUSE RESOURCES BILL

ADDED "BLACKMAIL" CLAUSE TO NOT ESTABLISH STATE FORESTS OR TANANA VALLEY FOREST UNTIL LARGE AMOUNTS (280,000 ACRES) OF STATE LAND DISPOSED OF IN FAIRBANKS AREA. WOULD TAKE OVER 9 YEARS AT EXISTING LEVELS OF DISPOSAL (30,000 ACRES IN TANANA BASIN) TO MEET REQUIREMENT TO ESTABLISH STATE FOREST. POOR MANAGEMENT, PLANNING PUBLIC INPUT WAY OF DISPOSING OF LAND---NORTH STAR BOROUGH IN STRONG OPPOSITION.

ALTERED MANAGEMENT PLANNING REQUIREMENTS TO MAKE DNR DO EXTENSIVE PLAN IN ADVANCE OF FOREST ESTABLISHMENT--VERY COSTLY, POOR USE OF MONEY.

DELETED ABOUT 370,000 ACRES OF LAND FROM TANANA FOREST. THIS WAS KEY HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE AND ACCESSIBLE FOREST LANDS OF CRITICAL IMPORTANCE TO FUELWOOD SUPPLIES FOR FAIRBANKS AND TO BEGIN COMMERCIAL LONG-TERM OPERATIONS. WITHOUT ACCESSIBLE AREAS, ECONOMICS OF COMMERCIAL HARVESTING ALL CHANGE. MAY HAVE TO BUILD ROADS TO REACH HARVEST SALE AREAS AT STATE EXPENSE RATHER THAN COMPANY EXPENSE.

HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE PROPOSED CS

I HAVE WORKED WITH R. E. BETTISWORTH IN ADDRESSING CONCERNS ABOUT THE HOUSE RESOURCE CHANGES. WE HAVE ARRIVED AT TENTATIVE AGREEMENT ON THE LANGUAGE OF THE BILL--NOT THE GEOGRAPHY. THE CS DELETES THE BLACKMAIL SECTIONS AND DROPS THE PRE-ESTABLISHMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS. IT DOES CONTAIN ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE REQUIRING CERTAIN INFORMATION ON PROPOSED STATE FORESTS BY THE ADMINISTRATION WHICH I CONCUR WITH. WE HAVE ALSO CHANGED THE PURPOSES LANGUAGE TO ADDRESS CONCERNS RAISED BY THE ALASKA MINERS ASSOCIATION.

THE PROPOSED CS ADDS BACK IN ABOUT 15,000 ACRES MOSTLY IN THE MURPHY DOME AREA. I CERTAINLY AGREE THAT THESE CRITICAL CLOSE-IN AREAS SHOULD BE PART OF THE FOREST. HOWEVER, I STRONGLY BELIEVE THAT MANY ADDITIONAL AREAS WHICH WERE DELETED BY THE HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE SHOULD BE PLACED BACK IN THE BILL IF WE ARE TO ACHIEVE THE GOALS OF THE ORIGINAL LEGISLATION.

LAND DISPOSAL ARGUMENTS

THROUGHOUT THE CONSIDERATION BY THE HOUSE RESOURCES THERE WAS CONCERN THAT THE PROPOSED TANANA FOREST "LOCKED-UP" STATE LAND AND PREVENTED NEEDED LAND DISPOSALS. ALTHOUGH THE BILL WOULD PREVENT FOREST LANDS FROM BEING DISPOSED:

---THE TANANA BASIN PLAN IDENTIFIES OVER 2 MILLION ACRES OF LAND FOR POTENTIAL DISPOSAL OUTSIDE THE TANANA STATE FOREST AS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

---OF 380,000 ACRES OF STATE LAND SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED FOR DISPOSAL BY THE DNR, 10,000 ACRES OF 4% IS CONTAINED IN THE STATE FOREST.

---THE NORTH STAR BOROUGH HAS 112,000 ACRES OF LAND NEAR FAIRBANKS WHICH IT INTENDS FOR SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT USE.

---THE DEMAND FOR DISPOSAL LAND BY THE YEAR 2000 IS ESTIMATED IN THE TANANA BASIN PLAN TO BE 198,000 ACRES --WAY BELOW THE SUPPLY OF STATE, BOROUGH, AND EXISTING PRIVATE LANDS.

---ACCORDING DNR FIGURES, SUBSTANTIAL ROAD FRONTAGE LAND IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSED FOREST: ALONG THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY FROM FAIRBANKS TO DELTA 32 MILES WOULD BE IN THE FOREST, 2 MILES IN DISPOSALS, 36 MILES IN OTHER STATE LANDS, 34 IN BOROUGH LANDS, 68 IN EXISTING PRIVATE; BETWEEN TETLIN AND DELTA: 14 IN THE FOREST, 92 IN OTHER STATE LANDS, 70 NATIVE, 35 EXISTING PRIVATE;

Alaska State Legislature

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ROBERT H. ZIEGLER, SR., Vice Chairman
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Senate

Committee on Resources

May 26, 1983

Memo

To: Rep. Al Adams, Chairman House Finance Committee

From: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp BF

Subject: SB 108, State Forest Bill

Last month the Senate passed by an overwhelming margin SB 108 which would establish a state forest system, a reforestation program and designate the Tanana Valley State Forest east and west of Fairbanks. This bill has been literally years in the making and has involved all interested groups and agencies. At hearings in Juneau and Fairbanks this session testimony was received from mining groups, timber interests, environmental groups, the League of Women Voters and others--all in support of the legislation.

Boundaries for the Tanana Valley State Forest were carefully designated through the DNR Tanana Basin planning process in which all multiple uses of state lands were considered. Whereas 1.7 of the 17 million acres of state land in the Tanana Basin were included in the Forest, most lands identified for disposal as settlement lands, mining areas, existing private land areas, agricultural lands and other potential land use conflicts. From the attached land status figures you can see that over 2 million acres of state land are potentially available in the Tanana Valley after designation of the State Forest.

The management of state forests generally and the Tanana Valley State Forest specifically is also carefully detailed in the Senate-passed bill. A management plan is required to be completed within 5 years based on a resource inventory and public hearing and review. A list of permitted uses is specified to be considered in the plan. Management is to be under strict multiple-use and sustained yield principles.

While many different uses of these state forest lands will be permitted including mining, grazing, wildlife habitat, recreation, and hunting, the major purpose is to establish a viable commercial timber industry in the Interior and to maintain a constant supply of readily-accessible wood products for personal use by residents. To manage timber on a sustained-yield basis and to maximize the annual available harvest a known and dependable volume of wood is necessary. Only by designating a base of state forest land which would not be subject to disposal and would be specifically managed for timber enhancement can a viable long-term supply of wood for commercial and personal use be ensured. This bill would establish such a base to meet local wood needs far into the future for Interior Alaska.

Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP Chairman
ROBERT H. ZIEGLER SR. Vice Chairman
DICK ELIASON
PAUL FISCHER
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Senate

Committee on Resources

May 26, 1983

Memo

To: Rep. Al Adams, Chairman House Finance Committee

From: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp BF

Subject: Objections to House Resources CS for SB 108, State Forest Bill

Major objections to the House Resources CS center on 1) Acreage deletions from the Senate-passed Tanana Valley State Forest ; 2) Changes in the requirement and timing of the management plans for proposed state forests and the Tanana Valley State Forest; and 3) The inclusion of land disposal "blackmail" clauses.

Acreage Deletions

The House CS deletes about 400,000 acres from the originally proposed 1.7 million acres Tanana Valley State Forest. While this represents 24% of the total acreage proposed, in reality in could affect up to 50% of the available volume of timber in the Forest as much of the deletions occur in the most productive timber areas, especially in the floodplain of the Tanana River and in the Nenana Ridge area.

Additionally, most of the forest areas nearest Fairbanks and all of the areas along the major highways have been deleted. Thus, wood for house logs and fuel for personal use will be much more inaccessible and the economic viability of a commercial timber industry is threatened. Whereas access for timber harvesting is normally provided by companies as they successively cut areas further and further from existing transportation over the rotational cutting cycle, the state may find itself in the position of paying for roads to reach timber sale areas located miles from the nearest road.

Furthermore, some areas where local roads have been constructed with state funds for accessing house log and fuel wood near Fairbanks have been deleted. At least one timber sale area programmed in the near future has also been deleted. These areas are clearly already managed for wood products and should be included in the long-range base of lands managed as state forest.

Management Plans

The House CS requires completion of an operational inventory and a management plan before a state forest is designated by the Legislature. An inventory and a management plan involves considerable time and expense. To do such a plan prior to even knowing where the boundaries of a forest might be is simply folly. From a practical standpoint the Legislature would never appropriate monies for such an inventory and plan in advance of a designation. In the Senate-passed

bill state forests are proposed following planning and classification requiremen on state lands under Title 38. As is the case of the Tanana Basin plan which gave rise to the Tanana Valley State Forest proposal, this planning is more than adequate to provide the resource information needed by the Legislature on which to make sound decisions.

The House CS requires "frequent" public hearings in the preparation of managemen plans. The Senate-passed bill already required public hearings in this process. Not only is the term "frequent" ambiguous, but could involve sizeable, needless expense.

The House CS requires the management plan for the Tanana Valley Forest to be completed and submitted to the Legislature for possible veto by January 1985. The Senate bill would allow five years for completion of the plan. Because of the realities of appropriating the funds necessary for the inventory and plan we felt that five years was a more reasonable timeframe. Requiring the plan in essentially two years would involve unrealistic and inordinate expenditure of manpower and funds (estimated $900,000). Additionally, this provision of the House CS contradicts the "blackmail" clause discussed below.

Land Disposal "Blackmail" Clause

The House CS requires that before any new state forests, parks or other such land designations are proposed by the Governor and before the Tanana Valley State Forest is established, the State must dispose of 20% of the acreage propos or included in the Tanana Forest north of 63 degrees north and west of 141 degre west (the Tanana Valley and north and west).

Under the House CS about 270,000 acres of land would have to be disposed of before the Tanana Forest would be established. Currently the DNR plans to dispo of 60,000 acres annually statewide, roughly half of that north of 63 degrees. Thus, it would take approximately 9 years to meet the requirements of the House CS under current disposal plans. Accelerating disposals would cost much more money and could easily result in many more land use conflicts. There is current estimated to be over 2 million acres of potential disposal lands outside the proposed forest in the Tanana Valley. Of 380,000 acres of lands specifically identified for disposal over the next several years in the Valley, only 10,000 acres (4%) are included in the Forest.

There are clear contradictions in this clause. For one, the management plan for the Tanana Forest is due January 1985. Assuming that the Forest were not established for 9 years or so, it is impossible to meet the law as the section requiring the plan does not take effect until after the disposal requirements are met and the forest is established. Additionally, under the House CS lands would have to be disposed of in the Fairbanks area and northward for a forest or park proposed in the Anchorage area. This logic escapes me.

I am not against land disposals. I am against a senseless blackmail clause. We have problems in our state disposal program which need to be addressed, but this legislation is not the place nor is "dumping" of state lands without planni and proper process the answer. It is my intention to have the Resources Committe examine the entire disposal program during the interim and make recommendations for legislative consideration next session.

Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, Chairman
ROBERT H. ZIEGLER, SR., Vice Chairman
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Committee on Resources

May 5, 1983

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FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH	--------	.112 million (112,000)
OTHER (private, military, etc.)	--------	.588 million +
TOTAL	--------	21.0 million acres +

LANDS IN PROPOSED TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST- 1.7 million acres

GROSS ACRES IDENTIFIED AS SUITABLE FOR STATE DISPOSAL OUTSIDE TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST AND CHENA STATE RECREATION AREA ---- 2.51 million acres

ALLOCATION FOR STATE LAND DISPOSALS UNDER VARIOUS MANAGEMENT PLANS OUTSIDE STATE FOREST

Recreation, Wildlife Habitat Emphasis	----	778,000 acres
Forestry and Mineral Emphasis	---------	979,000 acres
Agriculture Emphasis	----------	1,732,000 acres
Settlement Emphasis	----------	2,184,000 acres

* Source: Department of Natural Resources from Tanana Basin Area Plan

ANNUAL ALLOWABLE CUT

Annual Allowable Cut can be most easily defined as the volume of forest products that can be cut during a calendar or fiscal year over a long period of time without depleting the forest base. In a managed forest the harvest level would approximate the annual growth. In unmanaged stands where overmature trees are the rule, most methods of allowable cut calculation include an accellerated harvest of the over-mature trees since they loose volume faster than they gain it.

A great deal of effort was made to accurately determine the annual allowable cut for forest classified lands within sixty miles of Fairbanks. The cut was calculated for white spruce and hardwoods separately. The annual allowable cut for the Tanana Valley State forest was premised on the fact that species, size, and growth rates of the commercial forest within the highly selective forest boundary are similar to those conditions found around Fairbanks. The general rule we operate under as professional foresters is that it is much better to be conservative until you have firm information than to risk overharvesting. These factors lead to projected annual allowable cut figures of 15.75 million board feet of softwoods and 114,000 cords of hardwoods. This is equivalent to 72.75 million board feet of lumber annually if all the volume was sawn.

Current Allowable Cut-Fairbanks Area

4.1MMBF	31,000 Cords

Tanana Forest Annual Cut Estimates

Kantishna Block	1.723MMBF	12,500 Cords
Goldstream & Chena	4.372	31,800
Salcha Block	4.900	35,100
Delta	2.310	16,800
Tok Block	2.450	17,820
	15.755MMBF	114,020 Cords

ECONOMIC EFFECTS

Retail Value of Lumber Produced in 1982 From State Land

sawtimber	$1,750,000.00
firewood	3,463,100.00
houselogs	211,750.00
	$5,424,850.00

Benefits, Income Effects, and Jobs

	Net Benefits	Income Effects	Jobs
Present	$1.83 Million	$3.9 Million	115
2000*	$7.42 Million	$5.6 Million	235

*Assumes harvest 15.75MMBF and 62,000 cords from State forest, hardwood industry development not assumed.

TANANA RIVER BASIN SETTLEMENT ELEMENT SUMMARY
[STATE FOREST EXCLUDED]

Cumulative Acres By Disposal Category (see next page for definitions)

		Community Expansion/ Residential	Recreational	Remote	TOTAL
Demand	1983 (61,325 residents)	21,852	20,942	36,440	79,234
	1990 (84,913 residents)	44,416	33,351	66,560	144,327
	2000 (125,294 residents)	62,953	43,547	91,280	197,779
Supply	Suitable State Land	276,600	156,300	2,427,600	2,510,300
	2000 - Remaining Available	213,600	92,700	2,335,700	2,312,521

GREATER FAIRBANKS AREA LAND SUMMARY

OWNERSHIP	ACRES	(BOROUGHWIDE ESTIMATE)
Borough Land	40,000	(112,000)
State Disposals (Past)	40,000	(190,000)
(Proposed)	23,000	(153,000)
University	19,400	(70,500)
Existing Private	426,000	(1,245.500)
Federal	Not available	(1,410,000)
Other State	Not available	(1,777,000)

Source: Draft Tanana Basin Area Plan as updated through 3/5/83
Boroughwide estimates from Borough Planning Department 5/5/83 and Settlement Element Maps

MILES OF ROAD FRONTAGE OWNERSHIP ON TANANA BASIN HIGHWAYS
road frontage island bordering one side of the road.

	FOREST	DISPOSALS	OTHER STATE	STATE SELECTED	BOROUGH	NATIVE	PRIVITE	FEDERAL AND MILITARY	TOTAL
ELLIOT HWY.		12.6	17.7	126.8	3.4	70.0	30.5	12.8	273.8
CHENA HOT SPRINGS ROAD STEESE TO REC. AREA		2.0	12.0				36.0		50.0
PARKS HWY. to Fairbanks	35.6	8.0	18.8		4.5	11.2	17.0		95.1
RICHARDSON HWY. Fairbanks to Delta Junction	32.0	2.0	36.0		34.0		68.0	28.0	200.0
ALCAN HWY. Tetlin to Delta	13.6		92.3			70.0	34.9		210.8
GLEN HWY. Tok to Mentasta	24.0		9.6			36.0	9.6		79.2
TAYLOR HWY. Tetlin to Tanana Watershed	3.0		3.0	0.8		4.4			11.2
TOTAL	108.2	24.6	189.4	127.6	41.9	191.6	196.0	40.8	920.1

Public Meeting Schedule Tanana Basin Area Plan

Cantwell	Wednesday, May 18	7:30 pm	Cantwell School
Delta	Tuesday, June 14	7:00 pm	Delta Community Center
Dot Lake	Wednesday, June 15	10:30 am	Dot Lake Community Hall
Tok	Wednesday, June 15	7:00 pm	Tok Community Center
Tanacross	Thursday, June 16	11:00 am	Tanacross Community Hall
Northway	Thursday, June 16	7:00 pm	Northway Community Hall
Mentasta Lake	Friday, June 17	10:30 am	Village Office
Tetlin	Friday, June 17	10:30 am	Tetlin Community Hall
Tanana	Monday, June 20	7:00 pm	City Conference Room
Livengood	Monday, June 20	7:00 pm	Sam's Place
Minto	Tuesday, June 21	1:00 pm	Minto Community Hall or Lodge
Manley	Wednesday, June 22	7:30 pm	Manley Community Hall
Lake Minchumina	Saturday, June 25,	11:30 am	FAA Station
Anderson	Monday, June 27	7:00 pm	Anderson City Hall
Nenana	Tuesday, June 28	7:00 pm	Nenana Civic Center
Healy	Wednesday, June 29	7:00 pm	Tri-Valley Community Center
Fairbanks	Thursday, June 30	7:00 pm	Hutchison Career Center

Deletions from SB 108	Acres of Commercial Forest				Annual Allowable cut	
					MMBF	cords
	Gross Ac	High Yield	Med. Yield	High + Med. Total Ac.	Spruce Sawtimber	Hardwoods
Tower bluff	18,560	7,840	480	8,320	.142	1,000
Gerstle	50,400	17,600	6,080	23,680	1.2	900
Volkmar Lk	35,200	8,800	8,480	17,280	.3	2,100
Quartz Lk	12,800	5,920	960	6,880	.4	200
Salcha	80,000	21,920	16,160	38,080	1.1	4,500
Nenana Ridge	44,480	20,000	15,520	35,520	.6	4,260
Murphy Dome	14,400	4,320	8,320	12,640	.8	1,500
Chatanika	38,720	9,280	10,880	20,160	.343	2,400
Minto	73,760	20,800	14,400	35,258	1.7	2,900
Total	368,320			197,800	5.9	19,800
current FbKs rate cut					4.1 MMBF	31,000
reduction in Fairbanks Circle				106,400	2.3MMBF	9,660
~~FHH. SHACOM BARTON~~					1.8MMBF	20,340

~~44~~ 56% reduction in FbKs sawtimber, 31% reduction in fuelwood.

Prepared by the Cook Inlet chapter to send to legislators, but withheld on counsel from Yukon River chapter (Areas were questioned)

Jim LaBau

A CASE FOR ESTABLISHING AN ALASKA STATE FOREST SYSTEM

By the
Alaska State Society of American Foresters

May 6, 1983

The questions involved in establishing an Alaska State Forest System on the newly conveyed State lands are plagued with misunderstandings and misinterpretation. Some of these questions include "Should a system be established? Will this be another government lock-up program? If established, what will be the primary goals of management? How much land should be involved?".

The Society of American Foresters (SAF) is a national organization of professional foresters and natural resource managers. The charter of the National SAF provides for assisting in the clarification of issues and policy regarding management of forest and rangeland resources. The National SAF Office policy statement on multiple use management of forest lands, is attached to this statement. It is from that policy perspective that the Alaska SAF embarks on this effort to clarify some of the questions and confusion about establishment of an Alaska State Forest System.

SHOULD AN ALASKA STATE FOREST SYSTEM BE ESTABLISHED?

The major impetus for the proposed Alaska State Forest System is based on a need identified in the Forest Resource Practices Act (FRPA) of the State of Alaska. The State Forest Resource Practices Act mandates that Alaska's forest lands be managed according to the principles of multiple use. The proposed State Forest legislation is based on multiple use management principles, and responds to the intent of the State Forest Resource Practices Act better than any previous State land management legislation. Most land management legislation passed since statehood has been single resource oriented (i.e. fish, agriculture, oil, minerals, etc.) The State Forest legislation, in encompassing the principles of multiple use management, provides for management of the timber, forage, fish, wildlife, recreation, oil and minerals, and soil within the intent of the State Forest Resource Practices Act.

A second argument for the establishment of a multiple use State Forest System is the need to be responsive to the recent trend in public opinion demanding integrated natural resource management. The number of court cases related to natural resources in the past decade demonstrates an increased public awareness and concern for good natural resource management. This is a trend that has involved most of Alaska's natural resources in one way or another, and will very likely continue to do so. One way to meet this public concern is through responsible management of the State Forests in a multiple use approach, as proposed in the State Forest System. There is broad public support for the concept of Alaska State Forests from Alaskans in general as well as from many interest groups.

A third argument for the establishment of a State Forest System is that the forest industry base that could become a reality, given a State Forest System in interior Alaska, would be an important supporting element for other resource development. For instance, a timber industry based on the State Forest System could, in turn, be a

major contributor to the success of agriculture land clearings, by providing an existing economic outlet for utilizing material from those clearings.

In 1982, a Forestry Opinion Survey was conducted in a cooperative effort between the Alaska State Forester's Office and the U.S.D.A. Forest Service's State and Private Forestry Branch. Of the replies to this survey, 49% was from people affiliated with government. The 51% of the responses from the private sector came 10 different categories, including timber and other industry, consultants, environmental groups, and general citizenry. The major forestry concerns expressed in that survey relative to Alaska State Forest lands were the needs for:

1). A steady, reliable, and long-term source of timber.
2). Access for local use to timber, firewood and house logs.
3). Road access for other general use.

An Alaska State Forest System would be compatible with non-industrial forest uses, and at the same time, provide equal opportunity for a wide range of large and small enterprises.

The State of Alaska cannot manage its forested land effectively or efficiently for the people of Alaska or in conformity to the Forest Resource Practices Act unless a stable, predictable forest land base exists. For this, the primary reason, but also for the several other reasons noted, it is imperative that an Alaska State Forest System be established.

IS THIS JUST ANOTHER GOVERNMENT LOCK-UP PROGRAM?

Alaskans have good reason to raise this question, based on recent happenings through national legislation. The Alaska State Forest concept should not be confused with a Parks System. A Parks System is primarily recreation oriented (i.e. toward asthetics, camping, photography, and etc.), where hunting, forest management for wood production, mining, and access by motorized vehicle are generally not permitted, and in some cases, access by foot or horseback may be restricted.

THE ALASKA STATE FOREST SYSTEM WILL NOT BE A PARK SYSTEM! Park type management would not occur in a multiple use State Forest System. There would not be a land lock-up relative to hunting. Other resource use would be restricted only in an extreme situation where an imbalance in part of the management program began to occur.

Land lock-up can mean different things to different people. One of the great heritages of our nation and Alaska is that people can own land privately. Large areas of Alaska's forest land are being transferred into private ownership, primarily through two outlets -Alaska Native conveyances, and land conveyed to the State and subsequently transferred to the private owner through lotteries and sales.

Of the approximately 22 million acres of commercial timberland in northern Alaska, it is estimated that about 7 million acres will be transferred to Alaskan Native ownership in the next 10 years. This is about one-third of the best timberland in the state. There is some question as to how available this land will be for hunting and other recreation activities to the general public. Through the privilege of private ownership, this land may become unavailable to public access.

In addition, the process of selecting and conveying 104 million acres of State land will be completed in the next 20 years. Here again, the best remaining forest land will be a major part of that conveyance. There is a valid case for private land ownership, with the benefits to the State through the added tax base and establishment of enterprises such as agriculture. However, there again exists the likelihood that the public will be excluded from access to those lands that are transferred into private ownership.

As a result of these emerging land ownership trends, involving much of our best forest land shifting from public to private ownership, it is possible that within 20 years, only about one third of the forest land, -those less accessible and still owned by the federal government -will remain available for public management and use. This could severely impede multiple use management, public access to forest land, and development of a forest products economy for northern Alaska. All this is a real possibility unless the State of Alaska elects to retain some of these forests for multiple use, thereby giving general access to the public management and use.

WHAT WOULD BE THE PRIMARY GOALS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE FORESTS?.

The primary goal in the management of a State Forest would be to assure long-term multiple-use that would provide a sustained yield of forest products from the State Forests, as mandated by Article VIII of the Alaska State Constitution. These forest products would be available for personal use, as well as for industrial wood products development. Working within the context of multiple use management, special emphasis would be given to the management of those resources needing protection (e.g. fisheries, wildlife habitat, aesthetic values) while enhancing the use and enjoyment of other resources of the forest.

The State's 1982 Forestry Opinion Survey a demonstrated demand for forest products. To respond to this need, more land -thus ore annual timber harvest potential- must be made available on a long term basis for forest management within the multiple use concept.

Roads built for accessing timber would be useful for recreation activities such as hunting, fishing, camping, and photography, as well as for fire suppression and other uses. Areas where timber harvesting occurs will generally provide improved habitat for wildlife and fuelwood for homeowners. Industrial and cottage products from the forest would provide jobs, enterprise options, and additional tax base. Mineral discoveries can be developed in concert with other resource management in a way to provide for balanced use of all forest resources.

Finally, the possibilities for providing support for other natural resource activities, such as an outlet for wood products from agriculture clearings, would be an important part of the management goal for the State Forest System. The multiple use concept, as embraced by the Forest Resource Practices Act of the State of Alaska, is a viable means of reaching these goals through the management of Alaska's State Forests.

HOW MUCH LAND SHOULD BE INVOLVED?

In order to manage a State Forest system for the greatest good of the general public, some fairly substantial areas of commercial forest land are required. A State Forest System should provide the following land areas to be viable and to assure that the goals presented above and the mandates presented in the State Forest Resource Practices Act are adhered to:

Tanana River Basin	1,700,000 acres
Yukon River Basin	2,000,000 acres
Susitna River Basin	1,200,000 acres
Yakataga area	600,000 acres

This amounts to a total of 5,500,000 acres statewide. Even so, this is only 5.2% of the total land that will be conveyed to the State. This leaves nearly 100,000,000 acres of lands conveyed to the State outside the State Forest System on which private ownership, agriculture development, and other activities can be based.

This borders on the situation of "Having our cake and eating it too." It is an opportunity for all citizens of Alaska (current and future) to benefit from the farsightedness of today's legislators.

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STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS

SB 77

The Health, Education and Social Services Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 77 (establishing the Alaska senior citizen employment team program and fund) and a majority of the committee recommended it be replaced with CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 77 (HESS) and do pass. The report was signed by Senator Josephson, Chairman and concurred in by Senators Paul Fischer and Moss.

SENATE BILL NO. 77 was referred to the Finance Committee.

SB 108

The Resources Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 108 (establishing the Fairbanks State Forest and a program for the management of state forests and forest land of the state) and a majority of the committee recommended it be replaced with CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 108 (RES), entitled:

> "An Act establishing the Tanana Valley State Forest and a program for the management of state forests and forest land of the state; and providing for an effective date."

and do pass. The committee further attached the following:

"SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
LETTER OF INTENT
CSSB 108 (RES)

The committee substitute passed out by the Resources Committee represents an integration of many of the provisions of SB 108 originally sponsored by Senator Fahrenkamp and SB 14 originally sponsored by Senator Ziegler. Both bills, in turn, reflect many provisions contained in SB 582 which passed out of the Committee in the second session of the 12th Legislature.

While the Committee fully recognizes and intends that the harvesting of timber and other forest products for both personal and commercial purposes be a permitted and important use of state forests, including the Tanana Valley State Forest, it is also the intent of the Committee that this legislation not statutorially subjugate or favor one permitted use vis a vis another permitted use. It is recognized that under the multiple-use management direction provided for

SB 108 cont'd

in the bill that some uses will be permitted in some areas of a state forest to the possible exclusion of others due to the particular resources involved. However, it is the intent of the Committee that state forest lands shall accommodate many varied uses and activities to the maximum extent possible.

The legislation requires the completion of a management plan or plans for state forests within 5 years of enactment, and that such plans be based on a forest inventory. The Committee encourages the Department to consider the adoption of interim plans for smaller units of a designated forest such as the Tanana Valley State Forest following completion of the inventory for the particular unit of the forest."

The report was signed by Senator Fahrenkamp, Chairman and concurred in by Senators Sturgulewski, Paul Fischer, Ziegler, Eliason and Vic Fischer.

SENATE BILL NO. 108 was referred to the Finance Committee.

SB 109

The Health, Education and Social Services Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 109 (regulation of the practice of psychology and continuing the existence of the Board of Psychologist and Psychological Associate Examiners) and a majority of the committee recommended it be replaced with CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 109 (HESS) and do pass. The report was signed by Senator Josephson, Chairman and concurred in by Senators Paul Fischer and Moss.

SENATE BILL NO. 109 was referred to the Finance Committee.

SB 187

The Judiciary Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 187 (investigations by, and granting subpoena power to, the Alaska Police Standards Council) and the committee recommended do pass. The report was signed by Senator Kay, Chairman and concurred in by Senators Ziegler, Josephson, Pettyjohn and Eliason.

SENATE BILL NO. 187 was referred to the Rules Committee.

HB 139

The Rules Committee considered a penalty for violation of a bees and beekeeping equipment) recommended it be placed on th was signed by Senator Faiks, Senators Ray and Ferguson.

HOUSE BILL NO. 139 will app

SB 138

The Rules Committee considere ing the Guide Licensing and the board to license marine a the committee recommended it BILL NO. 138 (RLS) and placed report was signed by Senator in by Senators Ray and Fergus

SENATE BILL NO. 138 appears c

INTRODUCTION AND RE

SB 200

SENATE BILL NO. 200 by Sena and Sturgulewski, entitled:

"An Act relating t longevity bonus; a for an effective d

was read the first time and Committee and the Judiciary

NOTE: ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS COLOR-CODED, IF NECESSARY TO PROPER INTERPRETATION, REFER TO ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IN THE ALASKA STATE ARCHIVES

"Mining, if anything, helps to enhance an area for recreation, fish and game and forestry."

"Keep land in multiple use. That's why we came to Alaska; the land was open for multiple use."

"Human impact on the habitat and land is just a chicken scratch. We won't hurt anything. Disposals and settlement won't conflict with habitat."

"Don't sell it—leave it as it is. DO NOTHING with lands. Nothing. Don't do anything on it that hurts fish and game."

Comments from people attending public meetings on the Tanana Basin Area Plan, March 1982.

4 WAYS TO MANAGE STATE LANDS IN THE TANANA RIVER BASIN

HOW SHOULD 12.5 MILLION ACRES OF STATE LAND BE USED?

You can make a difference. Help us determine how to manage 12.5 million acres of state-owned land in the Tanana River Basin. Read through this workbook, write in your ideas if you'd like, and come to one of the public meetings hosted by the Department of Natural Resources.

WE NEED YOUR IDEAS

In January, 1982, the Alaska Department of Natural Resources began preparing a land use plan for state-owned lands in the Tanana River Basin. The Tanana Basin Planning Team now has completed four alternative approaches to managing the land in the Basin. In June of this year, DNR will hold 15 public meetings throughout the Basin to provide you an opportunity to help us decide how the state land should be managed. Many different kinds of uses have been suggested for the Tanana Basin. The purpose of these meetings will be to find out which ones you prefer.

HOW WILL YOUR IDEAS BE USED?

The Tanana Basin Planning Team held public meetings in March, 1982 to talk about the Tanana Basin Area Plan. At those meetings, people gave us their ideas about what land uses they would like to see. These suggestions then were incorporated into our planning process.

Using this information, we developed four alternative plans for the use of state lands in the Basin. Each alternative represents a different approach to solving important land use issues. These alternatives are discussed in this workbook and will be presented at the meetings.

By going through the workbook and attending the meeting you have an opportunity to tell us what you like and dislike about the alternative plans. Or you can make recommendations about things we may have overlooked. The information you provide then will be used to prepare a single draft plan for the use of state land in the Tanana Basin.

IS YOUR PENCIL READY?

On the next seven pages we have presented some maps showing different possible ways to manage state lands. We would like your ideas on these maps. There is also a blank map enclosed on which you can indicate your preferences. Finally we have included a summary of effects of each alternative on the natural resources of the basin.

Please take out a pencil, go through this workbook, and get involved in the Tanana Plan!

CONTENTS OF WORKBOOK

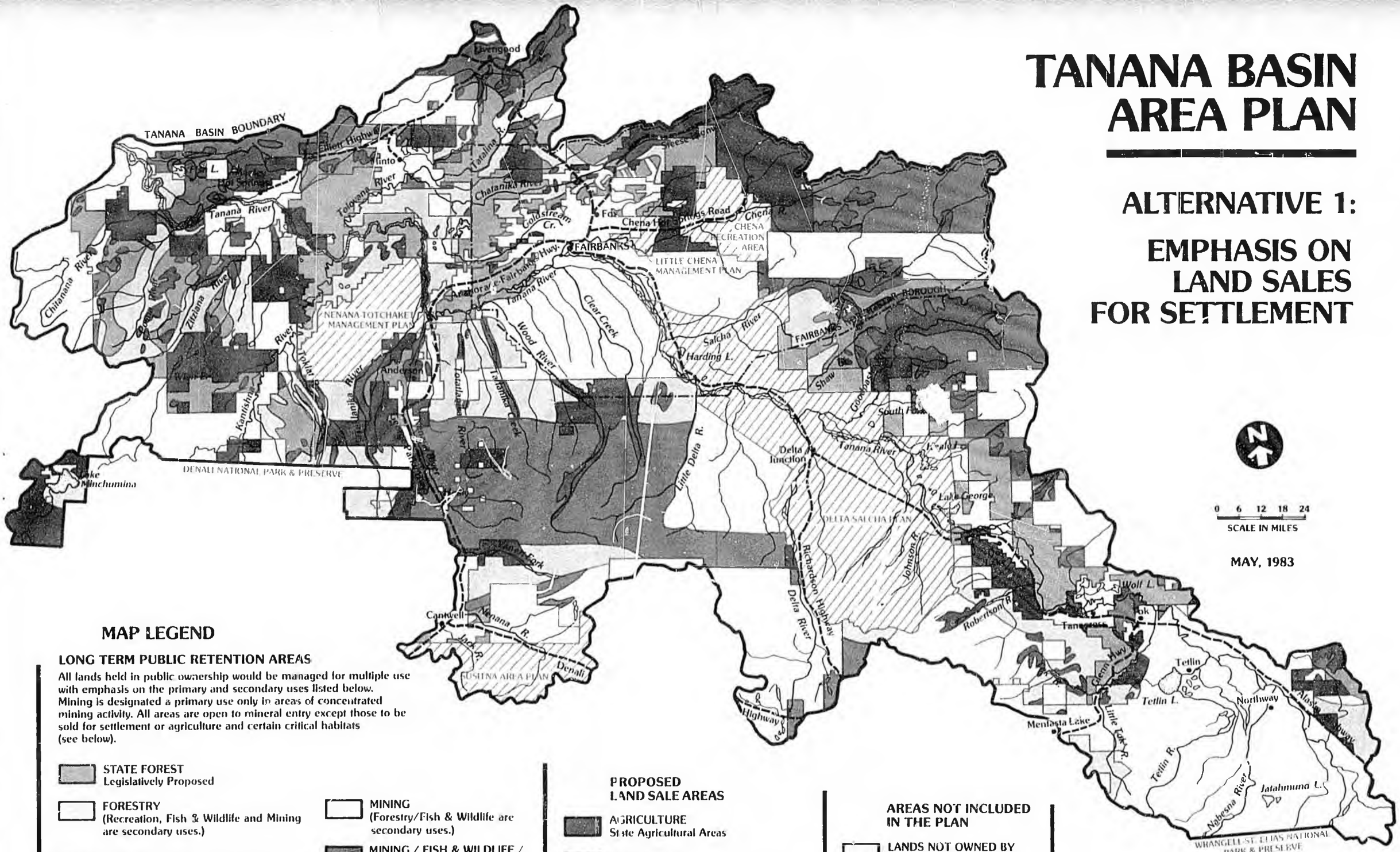
Maps of Each Alternative . . . . . 2— 5
Important Background Information About Each Alternative . . . . . 6 — 8
Maps and Issues for You to Work On . . . . . 9—11

ALTERNATIVE 1: EMPHASIS ON LAND SALES FOR SETTLEMENT
ALTERNATIVE 2: EMPHASIS ON LAND SALES FOR AGRICULTURE
ALTERNATIVE 3: EMPHASIS ON FISH, WILDLIFE AND RECREATION
ALTERNATIVE 4: EMPHASIS ON MINERALS AND FORESTRY

TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN

ALTERNATIVE 1:

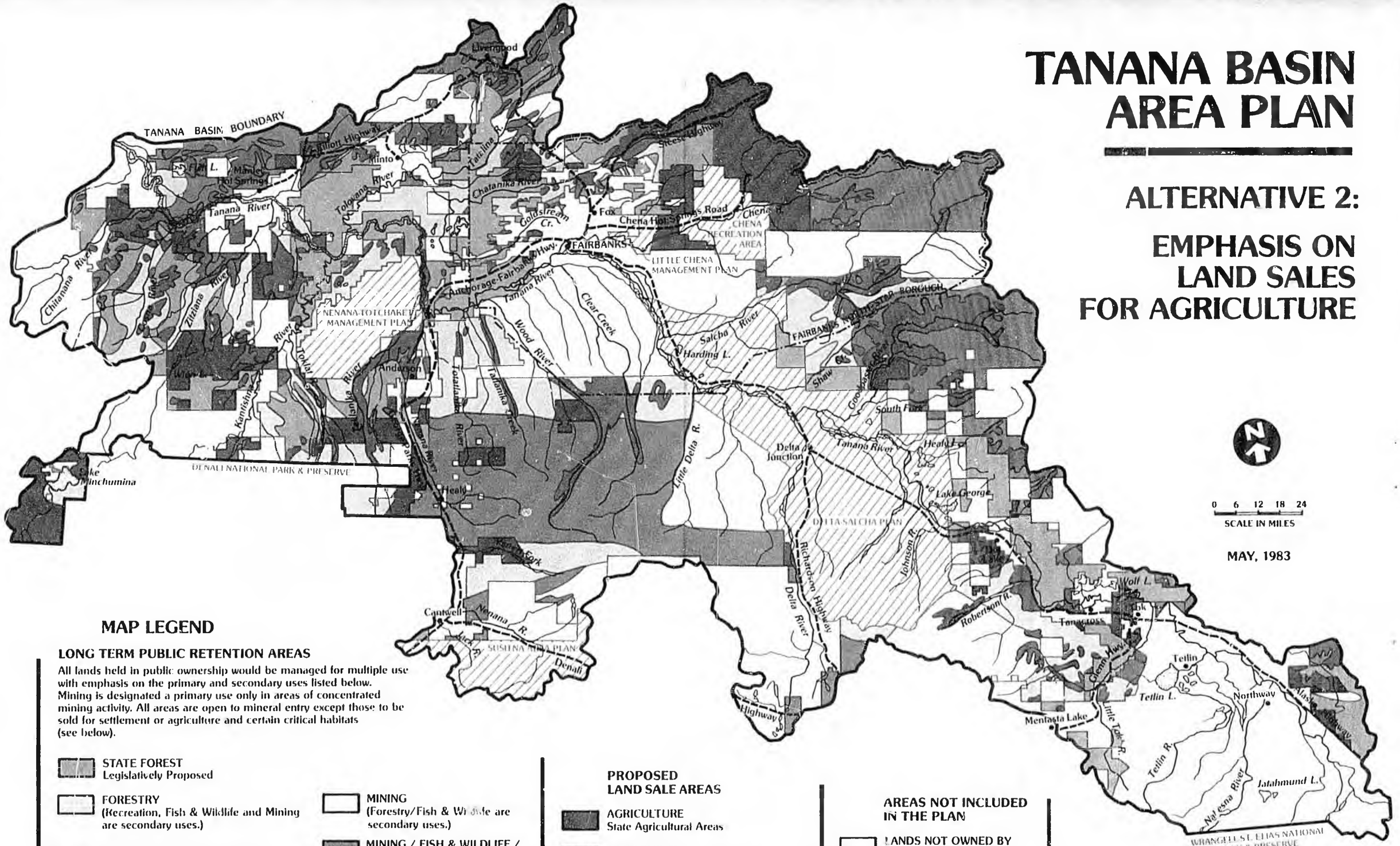
EMPHASIS ON LAND SALES FOR SETTLEMENT


TANANA BASIN BOUNDARY
Eielson Highway
Eielson AFB
Fairbanks
Fort Wainwright
Ladd Army Airfield
Fort Wainwright
Fort Wainwright
Fort Wainwright

TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN

ALTERNATIVE 2:

EMPHASIS ON LAND SALES FOR AGRICULTURE



0 6 12 18 24
SCALE IN MILES

MAY, 1983

MAP LEGEND

LONG TERM PUBLIC RETENTION AREAS

All lands held in public ownership would be managed for multiple use with emphasis on the primary and secondary uses listed below. Mining is designated a primary use only in areas of concentrated mining activity. All areas are open to mineral entry except those to be sold for settlement or agriculture and certain critical habitats (see below).

- STATE FOREST
  Legislatively Proposed
- FORESTRY
  (Recreation, Fish & Wildlife and Mining are secondary uses.)
- RECREATION/FISH & WILDLIFE
  (The secondary uses under this category vary from one area to another and are therefore not shown.)
- MINING
  (Forestry/Fish & Wildlife are secondary uses.)
- MINING / FISH & WILDLIFE / RECREATION
- RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

PROPOSED LAND SALE AREAS

- AGRICULTURE
  State Agricultural Areas
- SETTLEMENT
  State Land Disposal Areas (Actual acreage proposed for sale varies between 10-60% of the area shown)

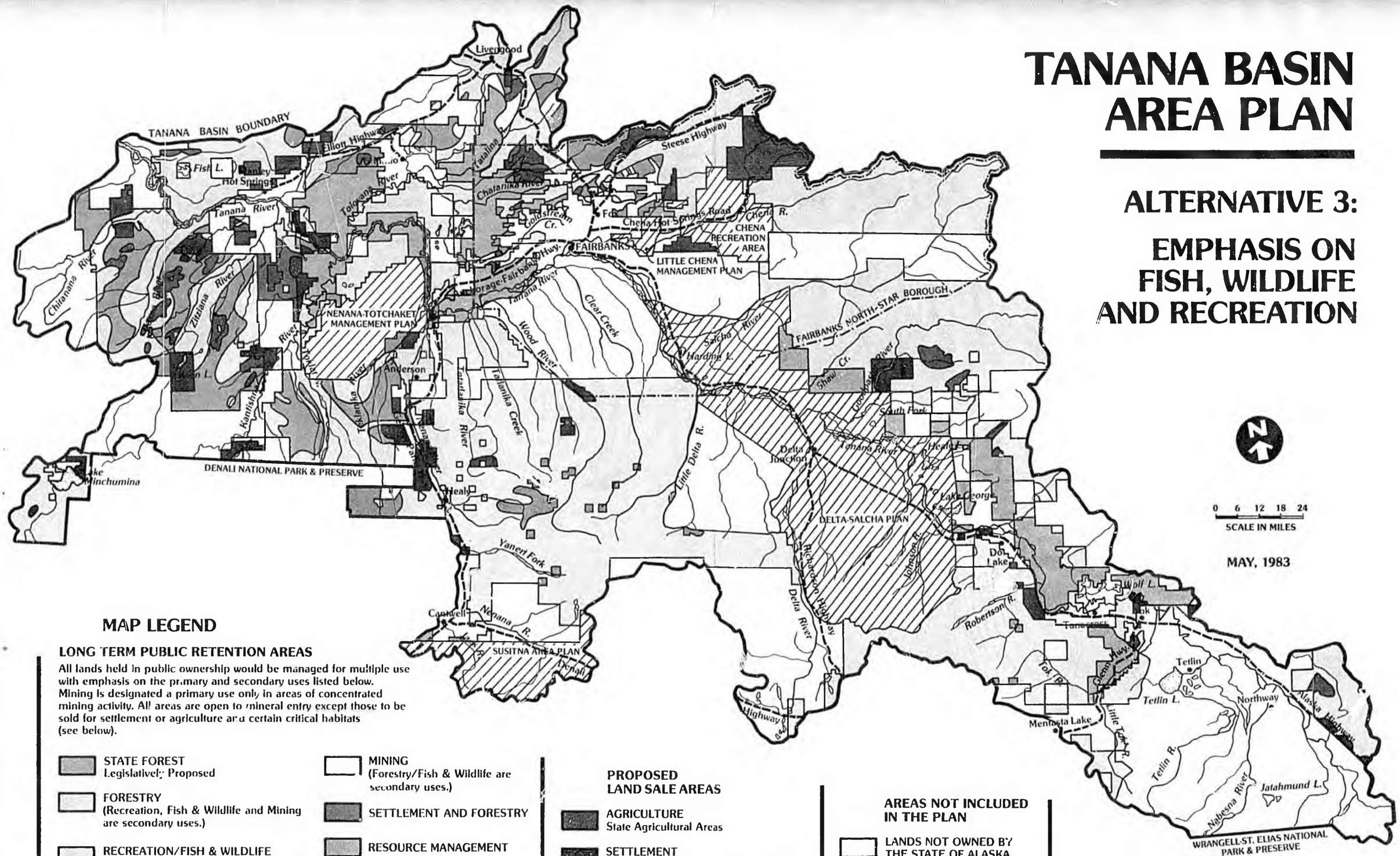
AREAS NOT INCLUDED IN THE PLAN

- LANDS NOT OWNED BY THE STATE OF ALASKA
- AREAS COVERED BY EXISTING STATE PLANS

TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN

ALTERNATIVE 3:

EMPHASIS ON FISH, WILDLIFE AND RECREATION



MAY, 1983

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- RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
- CRITICAL WILDLIFE HABITAT
  Areas Closed to Mineral Entry

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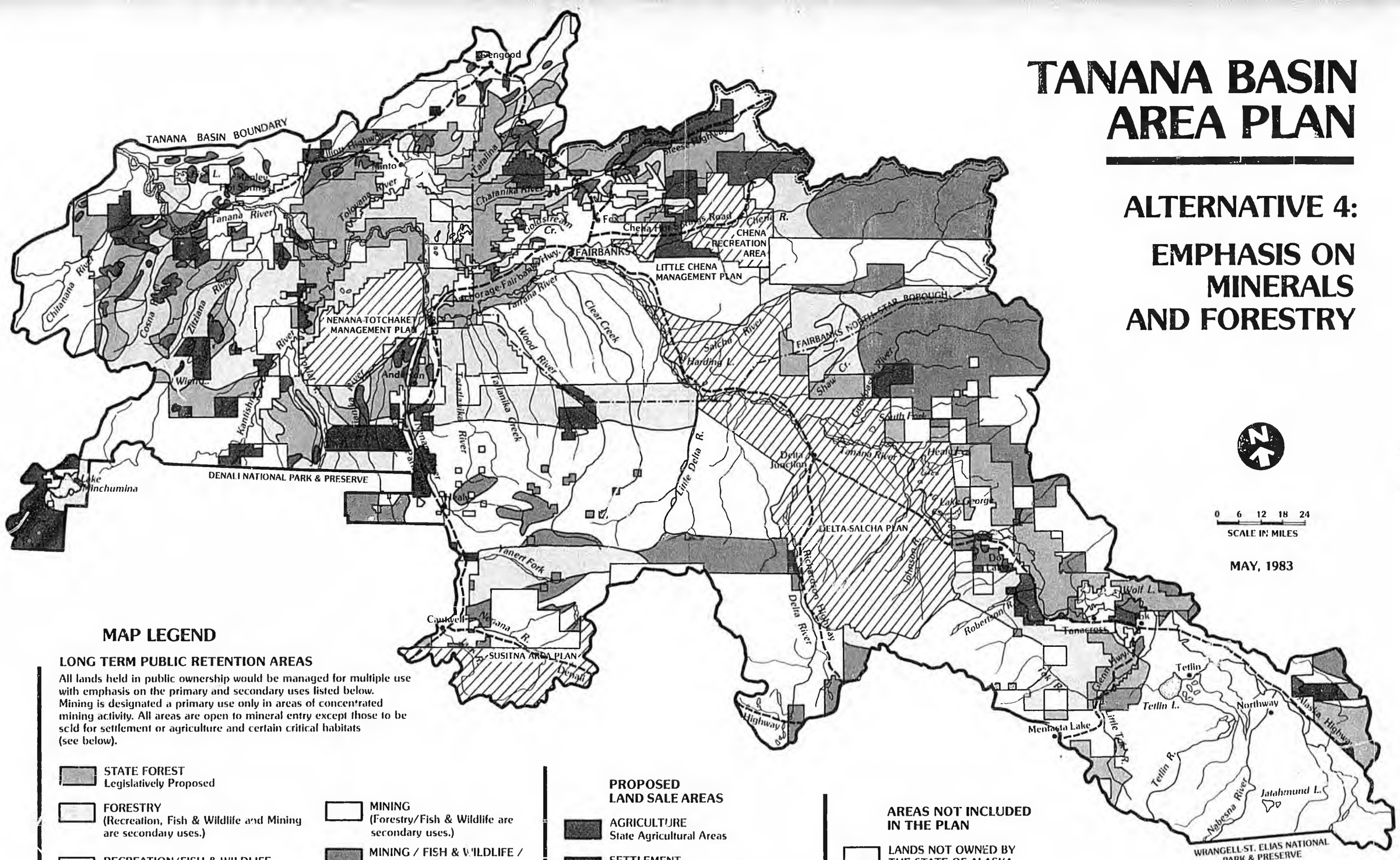
AREAS NOT INCLUDED IN THE PLAN

- LANDS NOT OWNED BY THE STATE OF ALASKA
- AREAS COVERED BY EXISTING STATE PLANS

TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN

ALTERNATIVE 4:

EMPHASIS ON MINERALS AND FORESTRY



0 6 12 18 24
SCALE IN MILES

MAY, 1983

MAP LEGEND

LONG TERM PUBLIC RETENTION AREAS

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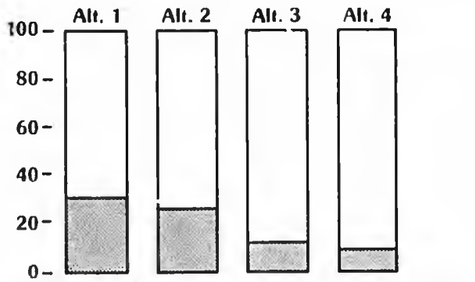
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- LANDS NOT OWNED BY THE STATE OF ALASKA
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EFFECTS OF THE ALTERNATIVES

Decisions made on the use of public lands will affect the character and lifestyles of your area. Each of the alternatives on the previous pages presents a different possible combination of land uses that could occur. The likely effects of these decisions on each of six major resources are summarized on the next two pages. Acreages designated for each resource use are summarized in bar diagrams.



% OF STATE LAND WHICH IS CLOSED TO MINERAL ENTRY UNDER EACH ALTERNATIVE

MINERALS

The Tanana Basin possesses a wealth of known and potential mineral resources. Gold, sand and gravel, and coal currently support the mineral industry in the Basin.

Mineral activity within the Basin currently generates an estimated $200 million annually and 1,400 jobs. In 1981, the area accounted for about 55,000 ounces of gold, or 40% of the state's total production. Approximately one million tons of sand and gravel were produced in that year, and the Usibelli company mined about 800,000 tons of coal. Coal production soon will double as Usibelli expands its exports to Korea.

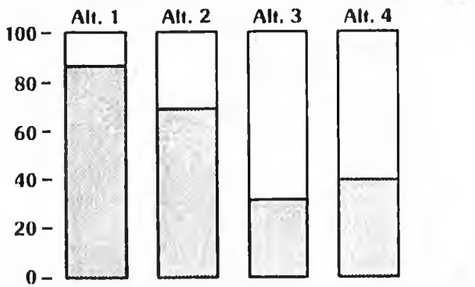
EFFECTS OF EACH ALTERNATIVE ON MINERAL ENTRY

In all alternatives, most lands retained in public ownership would remain open to mineral entry. Some areas with critical values for wildlife would be closed to mineral entry or open to leasehold location only.

In Alternatives 1, 2 and 3, most lands sold for settlement and agriculture would remain closed to mineral entry.

In Alternative 3, some additional areas important for wildlife habitat would be closed to mineral entry.

Alternative 4 would designate more areas for minerals as a primary use than any of the other alternatives. Agricultural lands would remain open, and more unsold settlement lands would be reopened to mineral entry than in the other alternatives.



% OF STATE LAND SUITABLE FOR SETTLEMENT THAT IS DESIGNATED FOR SETTLEMENT UNDER EACH ALTERNATIVE (100 % = APPROX 1,700,000 ACRES)

SETTLEMENT

The Tanana Basin contains many areas suitable for settlement, including land for residential and recreational subdivisions as well as remote living and small agricultural parcels.

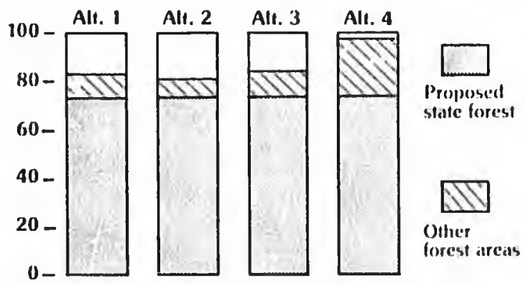
The principal benefit of land sales is directly to owners who can use the land. The impact of land sales on employment and income is difficult to quantify.

EFFECTS OF EACH ALTERNATIVE ON LAND SALES

Alternatives 1 and 2 would result in the greatest amount of land sales.

In Alternative 3, proposed sales would be limited to areas where conflicts with habitat and human use of wildlife could be minimized.

Alternative 4 would offer less land for sale than Alternatives 1 and 2 but more than Alternative 3. In all alternatives, some lands designated for settlement could allow for community expansion if mineral or forest development occurred in the area.



% OF STATE LAND SUITABLE FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT THAT IS DESIGNATED FOR FORESTRY UNDER EACH ALTERNATIVE (100 % = APPROX 1,700,000 ACRES)

FORESTRY

The Tanana Basin possesses large forests which are important to residents as a source of timber and fuelwood as well as recreation and other uses.

Currently, forestry generates almost $4 million annually and 120 jobs for the Basin's economy. Thirteen commercial sawmills operate in the area and many people own additional mills for personal or part-time commercial use. Over 5 million board feet of timber and 37,000 cords of firewood are harvested in the Basin each year.

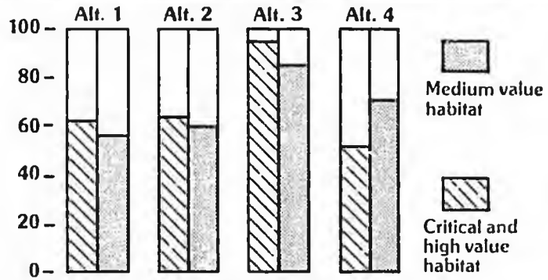
EFFECTS OF EACH ALTERNATIVE ON FOREST LAND

Under each alternative, 1.7 million acres of the most productive forests in the Basin are designated as part of the legislatively proposed State Forest. However, each alternative has added additional forest land in areas which have low conflicts with other resources.

In all alternatives, forest land would be managed jointly for timber, fuelwood, fish and wildlife, recreation and mineral development. The accompanying bar graph indicates the amount of forest land in addition to the legislatively proposed State Forest that each alternative has designated.

ALTERNATIVE 1: EMPHASIS ON LAND SALES FOR SETTLEMENT

ALTERNATIVE 2: EMPHASIS ON LAND SALES FOR AGRICULTURE



% OF STATE LAND WITH CRITICAL, HIGH OR MEDIUM VALUE HABITAT WHICH HAS BEEN DESIGNATED FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE IN EACH ALTERNATIVE (100% OF CRITICAL AND HIGH VALUE HABITAT = 5,789,000 ACRES; 100% OF MEDIUM VALUE HABITAT = 2,476,000 ACRES)

FISH AND WILDLIFE

Fish and wildlife are extremely important resources in the Tanana Basin. Maintenance and use of the fish and wildlife resources are major concerns of both urban and rural residents of the Basin.

Fish and wildlife resources are important to the economy and lifestyles of the area. The average resident of the Basin spends 18 days per year hunting or fishing in the area. In 1981, the use of wildlife resources in the Basin contributed an estimated $39 million to the economy and generated approximately 1,900 jobs. However, the total value of fish and wildlife is not easily quantifiable. Many residents depend on these resources for all or part of their livelihood and consider them essential to their way of life.

EFFECTS OF EACH ALTERNATIVE ON FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT

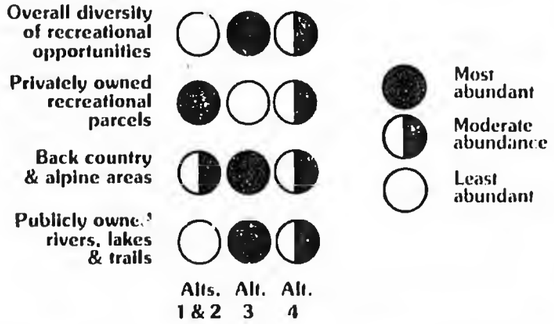
Alternatives 1 and 2 would reduce the amount of land designated as habitat. This could reduce the size of wildlife and fish populations due to habitat alteration, increased use and direct impacts on animals.

Alternative 3 would provide the greatest opportunity for maintaining existing fish and wildlife use and habitat by retaining most habitat lands in public ownership. This alternative also would provide the greatest opportunity for habitat enhancement.

Alternative 4 would designate less land for habitat than Alternative 3. This alternative also might reduce or alter fish and wildlife populations, principally due to habitat alteration.

Access also is an important consideration for the use of wildlife resources. The following recreation analysis discusses how the alternatives would affect access.

AVAILABILITY OF RECREATIONAL RESOURCES UNDER EACH ALTERNATIVE



RECREATION

The Tanana Basin has a wide variety of recreational resources. According to a statewide survey, 88% of Tanana Basin residents give recreational opportunities as one of their important reasons for living in Interior Alaska. Although there now are large amounts of public land available for recreational use, new development and changes in land ownership would alter the area's traditional recreational land base.

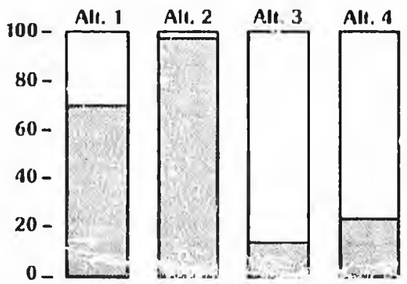
Popular recreational activities include RV and tent camping, hiking, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, canoeing and kayaking (Fish and wildlife related recreation is treated under that resource.). In 1981,recreational activities in the Basin contributed an estimated $46 million and over 1,300 jobs to the state's economy.

EFFECTS OF EACH ALTERNATIVE ON RECREATION

Alternatives 1 and 2 would provide the most opportunities for privately owned recreation areas. Trails, river corridors and scenic corridors along highways would be protected by minimal easements.

Alternative 3 would retain the largest land base for recreational activities. Trails, river corridors and scenic corridors along highways would receive the greatest protection under this alternative.

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% OF STATE LAND SUITABLE FOR AGRICULTURE THAT IS DESIGNATED FOR AGRICULTURE UNDER EACH ALTERNATIVE (100 % = APPROX 1,500,000 ACRES)

AGRICULTURE

The Tanana Basin possesses some of the best agricultural soils in the state. Most of these soils are located in the Delta area and the Nenana-Totchaket region but the rest of the Basin also has a lot of Class II and III soils.

Currently in the Tanana Basin there are over 25,000 acres of land in agricultural production. The three most prominent agricultural products in the Basin include small grains, hay and silage and livestock. In 1981 there were 5,604 tons of small grains and 27,600 tons of hay and silage produced, and 2,860 head of livestock raised. In addition to these items, dairy products and vegetables are produced in various amounts. The total number of people employed and the income generated from farming is unknown at this time.

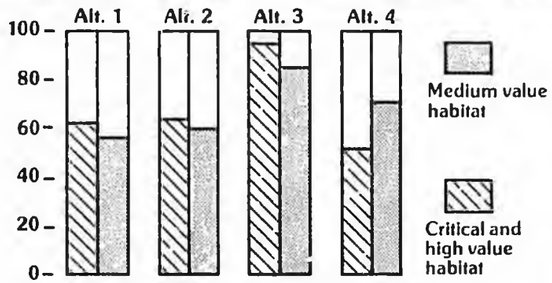
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In Alternative 1, many cultivable soils would be sold for settlement instead of agriculture.

Alternative 2 would designate more land for agriculture than the other alternatives.

In Alternative 3, agricultural designation would be limited to areas of agricultural soils which did not conflict with significant habitat or recreation values.

In Alternative 4, agriculture would be limited to areas where there are not large conflicts with forestry or mineral development.



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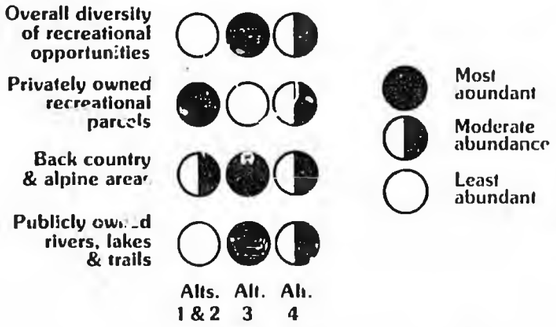
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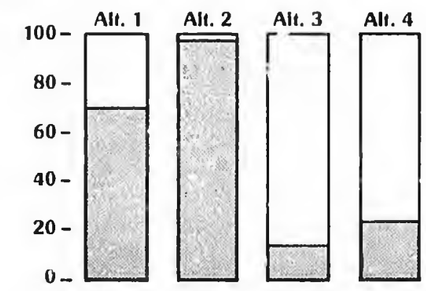
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EFFECTS ON GOALS

GOALS	ALTERNATIVE 1.	2.	3.	4.	COMMENTS
1. Provide additional employment and income in the Tanana Area					Current economic information suggests that the greatest number of jobs would be provided by Alternatives 3 and 4 which encourage multiple use of state lands. The economic feasibility of expanded agriculture in the area is marginal at present, but changes in market conditions could improve the agricultural outlook in the future. If the markets do improve, the employment benefits of Alternative 2 would increase. Alternative 1 would be expected to provide fewer jobs than the other alternatives in the long term because lands with potential for forestry, tourism, agriculture, mining and other commercial activities would generally be sold in parcels too small for commercial development.
2. Protect environmental quality					Air, water, and visual quality would receive the greatest protection under Alternative 3 since it minimizes development along river corridors, lakeshores, scenic highways and other environmentally sensitive areas. Active development of roads and resources in these areas under the other alternatives would have some adverse effects on environmental quality (e.g., increased erosion, deterioration of water quality due to increased runoff). Negative impacts could be mitigated, however, through land use policies.
3. Provide additional opportunities for private ownership of lands					Alternative 2 would offer the greatest amount of land for agricultural development, while Alternative 1 would sell the most land for private recreational and residential use. When lands are sold for agriculture, however, only the agricultural rights are sold, so that there are limits to the types of development that are permitted on these lands. In addition, agricultural lands generally are sold in larger parcels than settlement lands, so that relatively few people have the opportunity to purchase these parcels. Under these alternatives, land sales would occur throughout the area. Alternative 4 would offer more limited quantities of land for sale, located primarily near existing population centers and where access already is available. The third alternative would offer the fewest additional land sales, relying instead on existing private lands to provide ownership opportunities.
4. Preserve the character of existing communities and lifestyles in rural areas; allow opportunities for remote, self-sufficient lifestyles.					Rural communities depend on local supplies of wood and wildlife resources. Traditional means of access also are important to many of these areas. Alternative 3 would protect the character of such communities by designing land sales to stay within available resource supplies and by constructing fewer new roads than the other alternatives. Alternatives 1 and 2 would increase the sense of crowding and competition for resources by selling large amounts of land in rural areas. Alternative 4 would sell some additional land in remote areas and likely increase road access in some regions.
5. Minimize fiscal impacts to the borough and state					Costs of providing roads, schools, fire protection and other public services are minimized by concentrating settlement in areas near existing road access and population centers. Sales of public land increase the tax base of local governments; however, when sales occur at low densities and in widely scattered locations, the increased taxes from lands sold are not likely to cover additional services required. This problem would be most likely to occur under Alternatives 1 and 2.

LEGEND



MOST POSITIVE EFFECT ON THE GOAL



MODERATE POSITIVE EFFECT ON THE GOAL



LEAST POSITIVE EFFECT ON THE GOAL

ALTERNATIVE 1:
EMPHASIS ON SETTLEMENT

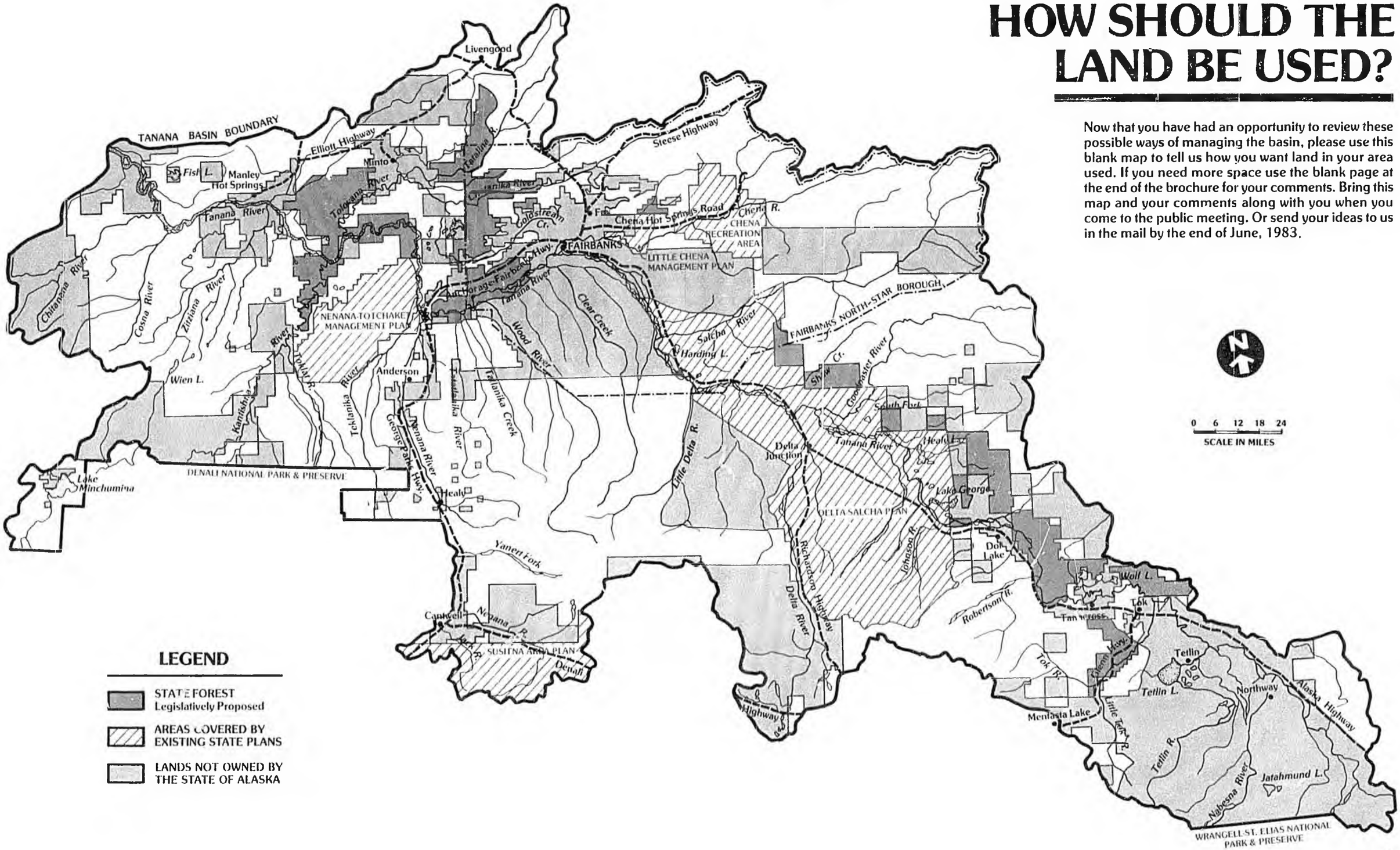
ALTERNATIVE 2:
EMPHASIS ON AGRICULTURE

ALTERNATIVE 3:
EMPHASIS ON FISH & WILDLIFE, AND RECREATION

ALTERNATIVE 4:
EMPHASIS ON FORESTRY AND MINERALS

HOW SHOULD THE LAND BE USED?

Now that you have had an opportunity to review these possible ways of managing the basin, please use this blank map to tell us how you want land in your area used. If you need more space use the blank page at the end of the brochure for your comments. Bring this map and your comments along with you when you come to the public meeting. Or send your ideas to us in the mail by the end of June, 1983.



LEGEND

- STATE FOREST Legislatively Proposed
- AREAS COVERED BY EXISTING STATE PLANS
- LANDS NOT OWNED BY THE STATE OF ALASKA

HOW SHOULD THESE ISSUES BE RESOLVED?

Decisions on the use of state land are not limited to the land use designations shown on the preceding maps. There are also several other issues which the plan must address. Some of the most important ones are listed below.

For each question below, circle the answer (A or B) which you like best. If you don't like any of the answers, write your own in the column on the right.

If there are other issues of concern to you add them to this list. Bring this page with you to the public meeting, or send it to us in the mail by June 30, 1983.

ISSUES AND QUESTIONS	ANSWER A	ANSWER B	YOUR COMMENTS OR SUGGESTIONS
Land Disposals in Hazardous Areas Should the state sell land in the 100 year floodplain?	Only land for recreational cabins should be sold in the floodplain. Land for residences should not be sold in the floodplain.	No. Land should not be sold in the 100 year floodplain for either recreational cabins or residential use.	
Access to Public Lands How should the public use of trails be protected?	Trails should be protected by 60 foot easements. Larger widths can be considered but would seldom exceed 100 feet in width (the minimum required by regulations).	Trails should be held in public ownership. The width should vary from 100 to 600 feet depending on the importance of the trail.	
Public Use of Lakes and Rivers How should public use of rivers be maintained?	There should be a 50 foot easement reserved for public access along rivers (the minimums required by regulations). No buildings should be allowed within 100 feet of the bank.	There should be at least 200 feet or more reserved in public ownership along all rivers.	
How should public use of lakes be ensured?	Maintain the minimum 50 foot easements required by regulation. Reserve at least 10% of the usable land on the lakefront for public use.	Maintain at least a 100 foot corridor in public ownership. Reserve at least 25% of the usable land on the lakefront for public use.	
Mineral Entry Should remote land disposals that are not sold be reopened to mineral entry? Should agricultural areas be open to mineral entry?	Remote disposals which are not sold may be reopened to mineral entry. Agricultural disposals should be closed to mineral entry due to land use conflicts.	Remote disposals which are not sold should be reopened to mineral entry. Agricultural disposals should be open to mineral entry to allow the farmer to benefit from both uses.	
Timber Salvage on Agricultural Lands What should be done with the timber on lands to be sold for farms?	Add the value of the timber to the purchase price of the farm. Farmers then can sell the timber or use it themselves.	Sell and harvest the timber before selling the farm.	

DO YOU HAVE ANY OTHER COMMENTS?

Now that you have worked on the maps and discussed how to resolve certain important issues, is there anything else you would like to tell us? Use this space to note for our information any issues we haven't dealt with, or perhaps to make notes to yourself about questions to ask during the public meeting.

Thank you for your help. We look forward to seeing you at one of the public meetings in your area.

TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN



HOW SHOULD 12.5 MILLION ACRES OF STATE LAND BE USED?

You can make a difference. Help us determine how to manage 12.5 million acres of state-owned land in the Tanana River Basin. Read through this workbook, write in your ideas and come to one of the public meetings hosted by the Department of Natural Resources.

If you cannot make it to one of the public meetings, send your ideas to us or stop by the office in Fairbanks.

For additional copies of this brochure or more information, contact:

Susan Todd
Department of Natural Resources
4420 Airport Way
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
Phone 479-2243

Department of Natural Resources
4420 Airport Way
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To

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE: BY: Ringstad

TO: HCS CSSB 108 (Rules) HOUSE BILL No. _____

SENATE BILL No. _____

PAGE: 5 LINE: 2

Delete Section 3, and insert in its place the following new section:

* Sec. 3. AS 41.17 is amended by adding a new section to read:

ARTICLE 4. TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST.

Sec. 41.17.400. TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST. (a) Subject to valid existing rights and except for land owned by or transferred to the University of Alaska under a settlement agreement between the state and the university, the state-owned or acquired land and water lying within the parcels described in (d) of this section is designated as the Tanana Valley State Forest.

(b) The commissioner shall prepare a management plan for the Tanana Valley State Forest under AS 41.17.230. The commissioner shall submit the management plan to the legislature for its approval within the first 10 days of the Second Session of the Fourteenth State Legislature. The management plan for the Tanana Valley State Forest is approved unless the legislature adopts legislation disapproving the management plan.

(c) The commissioner shall consider and permit the uses described in AS 41.17.230(e) within the Tanana Valley State Forest, subject to the procedures established in AS 41.17.230(f). The commissioner may establish transportation corridors within the Tanana Valley State Forest.

(d) The Tanana Valley State Forest includes the state-owned or acquired land and water lying within the following described parcels.

Township 1 North, Range 2 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 3

Sections 10 - 12

Sections 13 - 15, N1/2

Township 1 North, Range 3 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1, E1/2, E1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4

Section 2, NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4

Sections 3 - 5

Section 6, N1/2

Section 7, E1/2E1/2

Sections 8 - 9

Section 10, NW1/4SW1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4

Section 11, E1/2, S1/2SW1/4

Sections 12 - 14

Section 15, S1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NE1/4, S1/2

Township 1 North, Range 4 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 12

Sections 16 - 18

Township 1 North, Range 5 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 6 - 10

Sections 15 - 16

Township 1 North, Range 4 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 5, W1/2

Sections 6 - 11

Section 15

Sections 16 - 24

Section 27

Section 28, NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4

Section 29, S1/2, W1/2NW1/4

Sections 30 - 32

Section 33, W1/2

Township 1 North, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Township 1 North, Range 8 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 17 - 20

Sections 29 - 34

Section 35, W1/2

Township 1 North, Range 9 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 13 - 36

Township 1 North, Range 10 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 13 - 36

Township 1 North, Range 11 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 5 - 7

Sections 18 - 19

Sections 30 - 36

Township 1 North, Range 12 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Township 1 North, Range 13 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 3

Sections 10 - 15

Sections 22 - 26

Sections 35 - 36

Township 2 North, Range 2 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 34 - 36

Township 2 North, Range 3 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 13 - 16

Sections 21 - 29

Sections 31 - 36

Township 2 North, Range 4 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 5 - 8

Sections 17 - 19

Section 30, N1/2

Township 2 North, Range 3 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 11, S1/2

Section 12, S1/2

Sections 13 - 17

Sections 19 - 24

Township 2 North, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1

Section 2, N½

Section 3, N½

Sections 4 - 8

Section 9, N½

Section 11, S½

Sections 12 - 14

Section 15, S½

Section 17, N½

Sections 18 - 19

Sections 21 - 36

Township 2 North, Range 10 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 4 - 7

Township 2 North, Range 11 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 12

Sections 16 - 21

Sections 28 - 33

Township 2 North, Range 12 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Township 2 North, Range 13 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 30

Sections 33 - 36

Township 2 North. Range 14 West, Fairbanks Meridian.

Sections 25 - 26

Township 3 North, Range 2 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 7, Tract E, ASLS 81-20

Section 8, Tracts H,J,K,L, ASLS 81-20

Section 17, Tracts M,N,O, ASLS 81-20

Section 18, Tracts A,B, ASLS 81-20

Section 19

Township 3 North, Range 3 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 13

Sections 19 - 36

Township 3 North, Range 4 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 3, west of Washington Creek

Section 4 - 7

Section 8, west of Washington Creek

Section 9 - 10, west of Washington Creek

Section 17, west of Washington Creek

Section 18 - 36

Townsnip 3 North, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian



Section 1

Sections 4 - 5, north of left limit of Tatalina River

Sections 6 - 7

Sections 11 - 36

Township 3 North, Range 6 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 12

Township 3 North, Range 7 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 3

Sections 10 - 12

Township 3 North, Range 10 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 10

Sections 15 - 33

Township 3 North, Range 11 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 3

Sections 10 - 15

Sections 19 - 36

Township 3 North, Range 12 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 19 - 21, east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek

Sections 22 - 29

Section 30, east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek

Sections 31 - 36

Township 3 North, Range 13 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 3 - 4

Section 9

Sections 16 - 17

Sections 19 - 20

Section 21, W1/2

Sections 25 - 26, east of right limit of Hutlitakwa

Creek

Sections 29 - 32

Sections 34 - 35, east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek

Section 36

Township 3 North, Range 14 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 25, E1/2

Section 36

Township 4 North, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1, west of left limit of Tatalina River

Sections 2 - 10

Sections 11 - 12, west of left limit of Tatalina River

Sections 14 - 15, west of left limit of Tatalina River

Sections 16 - 21

Section 22, west of left limit of Tatalina River

Sections 27 - 28, west of left limit of Tatalina River

Sections 29 - 32

Section 33, west of left limit of Tatalina River

Township 4 North, Range 6 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1

Sections 10 - 15

Sections 22 - 36

Township 4 North, Range 7 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 25 - 29

Sections 32 - 36

Township 4 North, Range 13 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 27

Section 33, SE1/4

Section 34

Township 5 North, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 2, west of Slate Creek

Sections 3 - 5

Section 6, E1/2

Section 7, E1/2

Sections 8 - 11

Section 12, west of Slate Creek

Sections 13 - 17

Section 18, E1/2

Sections 19 - 36

Township 6 North, Range 4 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 5, west of Alyeska Pipeline right-of-way and north of left limit of Slate Creek

Section 6, west of Alyeska Pipeline right-of-way

Sections 7 - 8, west of left limit of Slate Creek

Sections 18 - 19, west of left limit of Slate Creek

Township 6 North, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 4

Section 5, E1/2

Section 8, E1/2

Sections 9 - 16

Section 17, E1/2

Sections 20 - 23

Sections 24 - 26, west of left limit of Slate Creek

Sections 27 - 29

Sections 32 - 34

Section 35, west of left limit of Slate Creek

Township 7 North, Range 4 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 30 - 31, west of Alyeska Pipeline right-

of-way

Township 7 North, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 15, west of Alyeska Pipeline right-of-way

Section 16, E1/2

Section 21, E1/2

Sections 22 - 23, west of Alyeska Pipeline right-of-way

Sections 25 - 26, west of Alyeska Pipeline right-of-way

Section 27

Section 28, E1/2

Section 33, E1/2

Sections 34 - 36

Township 15 North, Range 11 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 2

Section 3, excl. ASLS 78-42

Sections 4 - 8

Sections 17 - 19

Section 30

Section 31

Township 16 North, Range 11 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 3

Sections 10 - 15

Sections 22 - 36

Township 16 North, Range 12 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 12

Sections 14 - 22

Sections 28 - 32

Township 17 North, Range 11 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 3

Sections 10 - 15

Township 17 North, Range 12 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 5 - 6, west of Eagle Trail

Sections 7 - 8

Section 9, west of Eagle Trail

Sections 15 - 16, west of Eagle Trail

Sections 17 - 21

Sections 22 - 23, west of Eagle Trail

Section 26, west of Eagle Trail

Sections 27 - 34

Section 35, west of Eagle Trail

Township 18 North, Range 11 East, Copper River Meridian

Section 26, west of Eagle Trail

Sections 27 - 33

Sections 34 - 36, west of Eagle Trail

Township 19 North, Range 8 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 2, east of left limit of Tanana River

Sections 12 - 13, east of left limit of Tanana River

Sections 24 - 25, east of left limit of Tanana River

Township 19 North, Range 9 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 21

Sections 22 - 25, north of left limit of Tanana River

Sections 28 - 32, north of left limit of Tanana River



Township 19 North, Range 13 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 4

Sections 5 - 6, excl. F028758

Sections 7 - 16

Section 17, northeast of Tanana River

Section 18, north of Tanana River

Section 20, northeast of Tanana River

Section 21, north of Tanana River

Sections 22 - 27

Section 28, north of Tanana River

Section 29, east of Tanana River

Section 34, north and east of Tanana River

Section 35, north of Tanana River

Section 36

Township 19 North, Range 14 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 19 North, Range 15 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 20 North, Range 8 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 2

Section 3, east of Alaska Highway

Section 10, east of Alaska Highway

Sections 11 - 13

Section 14, east of Alaska Highway

Section 23, east of Alaska Highway

Sections 24 - 25

Section 26, east of Alaska Highway

Section 35, east of Alaska Highway

Section 36

Township 20 North, Range 9 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 20 North, Range 10 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 20 North, Range 11 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 16

Section 17, excl. NA, Par. C, F12548

Section 18

Sections 20 - 23

Sections 28 - 29

Section 32

Section 33, excl. USS 4377, NA, Par. A, F12549, NA, Par. B, F-14422

Township 20 North, Range 12 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 20 - 23

Section 24, excl. NA, F-12107

Sections 25 - 29

Sections 34 - 36

Township 20 North, Range 13 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 21 North, Range 8 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 8 - 17

Sections 21 - 25

Sections 26 - 27, excl. USS 3620

Section 34, excl. USS 5622A

Section 36

Township 21 North, Range 9 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 21 North, Range 10 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 22 North, Range 5 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 12

Sections 13 - 18, north of Alaska Highway

Township 22 North, Range 8 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 5

Sections 8 - 18

Sections 20 - 24

Sections 27 - 32

Sections 34 - 36

Township 22 North, Range 9 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 23 North, Range 5 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 3

Sections 10 - 15

Sections 21 - 24

Township 23 North, Range 6 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 5 - 7

Township 23 North, Range 7 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 30

Township 23 North, Range 8 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 24 North, Range 5 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 5

Sections 8 - 17

Sections 20 - 29

Sections 34 - 36

Township 24 North, Range 6 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 24 North, Range 7 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 30

Sections 32 - 36

Township 25 North, Range 6 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 25 North, Range 8 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 26 North, Range 5 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 26 North, Range 6 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 1 South, Range 3 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1

Sections 11 - 14

Section 15, S1/2, S1/2N1/2

Section 16

Section 23, NE1/4

Section 24, N1/2

Township 1 South, Range 4 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 2

Section 4, S1/2

Section 5, S1/2, NW1/4

Sections 6 - 7

Section 8, north of Chena River

Section 9, the NW1/4 north of Chena River, N1/2NE1/4

Section 10, NE1/4

Section 11

Section 12, N1/2

Section 17, north of Chena River

Section 18

Township 1 South, Range 5 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 6

Township 1 South, Range 3 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 26, S1/2 south of Parks Highway

Sections 27 - 28, south of Parks Highway

Section 29, west of Old Nenana Highway and south of Parks Highway

Sections 31 - 34, south of Parks Highway

Section 35

Township 1 South, Range 4 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 4, SW1/4

Sections 7 - 8

Section 9, NW1/4

Section 18, N1/2

Section 23, SE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4

Sections 24 - 29

Section 32, N1/2N1/2

Section 34, excl. NW1/4NW1/4

Sections 35 - 36

Township 1 South, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 2 - 12

Section 13, N1/2

Sections 14 - 23

Sections 28 - 30

Section 31, N1/2,N1/2S1/2

Section 32, N1/2, N1/2S1/2

Township 1 South, Range 6 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 4

Sections 9 - 16

Sections 21 - 28

Sections 32 - 34

Section 35, E1/2

Section 36, N1/2

Township 1 South, Range 8 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 3 - 10

Sections 15 - 22

Sections 27 - 34

Township 1 South, Range 10 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 6

Township 1 South, Range 11 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 24

Sections 27 - 34

Township 1 South, Range 12 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 2

Sections 11 - 14

Section 21, south of the unnamed creek

Sections 22 - 28

Sections 31 - 32, south of right limit of Tanana River

Sections 33 - 36

Township 1 South, Range 13 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 27, north of a branch of Tanana River

Sections 34 - 36, north of a branch of Tanana River

Township 2 South, Range 3 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 2, N1/2, tract F, ASLS 80 - 118

Sections 3 - 10

Section 13, Lots A and C

Section 14, Lots 5 - 7, NE1/4, SW1/4

Section 15, west of left limit of Tanana River

Sections 16 - 19

Sections 20 - 24, north of military reservation

Sections 28 - 29, north of military reservation

Sections 30 - 31

Section 32, north of military reservation

Township 2 South, Range 4 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 3

Section 7, SE¼SE¼

Section 8, south of Parks Highway

Section 9, south of Parks Highway

Section 10 - 16

Section 17, south of Parks Highway

Section 18, south of Parks Highway

Section 19, south of Parks Highway

Sections 20 - 36

Township 2 South, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 2

Sections 7 - 23

Section 24, north of Parks Highway

Section 26, north of Parks Highway

Section 27, north of Parks Highway

Township 2 South, Range 6 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 3

Section 4, N1/2, SE1/4, SW1/4SW1/4

Section 5

Sections 10 - 12

Section 16

Township 2 South, Range 7 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 35, SE1/4SE1/4

Section 36, SE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4

Township 2 South, Range 11 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 6

Township 2 South, Range 12 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 24

Sections 27 - 34

Township 2 South, Range 13 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 6

Section 7, Tracts A,B and C, ASLS 81-54 SW1/4

Section 8, NE1/4, Tracts D,E,F, ASLS 81-54

Sections 9 - 30

Sections 33 - 36

Township 3 South, Range 3 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 6 - 7, north of military reservation

Township 3 South, Range 4 West, Fairbanks Meridian.

Sections 1 - 11

Section 12, north of military reservation

Sections 14 - 15, north of military reservation

Section 16

Section 17, north of military reservation

Sections 20 - 22, north of military reservation

Township 3 South, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1

Sections 11 - 12

Section 13, NW1/4NW1/4, Lots 2 - 4

Sections 14 - 15, north of left limit of Tanana River

Section 19, north of left limit of Tanana River, excl. NE1/4NE1/4

Section 20, north of left limit of Tanana River, excl. Lot 3

Section 21, north of left limit of Tanana River

Section 31, Lot 2

Township 3 South, Range 6 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 13 - 36

Township 3 South, Range 7 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1

Section 2, E1/2, E1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4

Section 3, SE1/4SE1/4

Section 9, south of Parks Highway

Section 10, that portion of NE1/4 which lies south of Parks Highway; SW1/4SE1/2

Section 11, N1/2, N1/2SE1/4

Section 12, N1/2, N1/2S1/2

Section 20, S½

Sections 22 - 29

Sections 31 - 36

Township 3 South, Range 12 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 3 - 10

Sections 15 - 19

Section 30

Township 3 South, Range 13 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 12, E1/2

Section 13

Section 14, E1/2

Sections 24 - 25

Section 26, E1/2

Sections 35 - 36

Township 4 South, Range 4 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 30 - 32, west of Richardson Highway

Township 4 South, Range 6 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 12

Sections 14 - 18

Township 4 South, Range 7 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 12

Sections 13 - 14, north of left limit of Tanana River

Section 18, Lots 3-6

Township 4 South, Range 13 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 2

Sections 3 - 4, east of left limit of Kantishna River

Sections 8 - 10, east of left limit of Kantishna River

Section 11

Section 15

Sections 16 - 17, east of left limit of Kantishna River

Sections 20 - 21, east of left limit of Kantishna River

Section 22

Sections 27 - 29, east of left limit of Kantishna River

Sections 33 - 34, east of left limit of Kantishna River

Township 5 South, Range 4 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 5 - 6

Section 7, east of military reservation

Section 8

Section 17

Sections 18 - 19, east of military reservation

Section 20

Section 29

Section 30, east of military reservation

Section 31

Section 32, excl. NE1/4SE1/4, Lots 1-4

Township 5 South, Range 5 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 25 - 29

Sections 33 - 36

Township 5 South, Range 6 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 28 - 29

Section 30, S1/2

Sections 31 - 34

Section 36, S1/2

Township 5 South, Range 8 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 6

Sections 8 - 17

Sections 20 - 30

Sections 32 - 36

Township 5 South, Range 9 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 4 - 9

Sections 13 - 36

Township 6 South, Range 4 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 5, excl. Lots 1,2

Sections 6 - 7, east of military reservation

Section 8

Section 9, excl. N1/2NE1/4SE1/4, S1/2S1/2NE1/4, GL-5

Section 14, Lot 4

Section 15, south of Tanana River

Section 16

Section 21, east of military reservation

Section 22

Section 23, NE1/4NE1/4, that portion west of Richardson Highway

Section 25, south of Richardson Highway

Section 26, excl. Lot 1

Section 27, east of military reservation

Section 35

Section 36, W1/2SW1/4

Township 6 South, Range 5 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 4

Sections 9 - 15

Section 16, S1/2, NE1/4

Section 20, S1/2

Sections 21 - 28

Section 29, N1/2

Section 36

Township 6 South, Range 6 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1

Sections 3 - 9

Section 10, W1/2

Section 11, E1/2

Sections 12 - 36

Township 6 South, Range 7 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 3 - 36

Township 6 South, Range 8 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Township 6 South, Range 9 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Township 6 South, Range 10 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Township 7 South, Range 6 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 5

Sections 8 - 15

Sections 21-24

Sections 25-27, north of left limit of Tanana River

Section 28

Section 29, S½

Section 30, S½

Sections 31-32

Section 33, north of left limit of Tanana River

Township 7 South, Range 7 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1-18

Sections 23-26

Sections 35-36, excl. ATLS 81-213 except Tract A

Township 7 South, Range 8 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1-12

Sections 15-21

Sections 28-34

Township 7 South, Range 9 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 3 - 10

Sections 15 - 16, N1/2

Township 7 South, Range 10 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 24 - 25

Sections 35 - 36

Township 7 South, Range 11 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 2

Sections 11 - 14

Sections 19 - 36

Township 7 South, Range 12 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Township 8 South, Range 7 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1

Township 8 South, Range 8 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 4-6

Township 8 South, Range 10 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1

Sections 12-13

Township 8 South, Range 11 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 18

Sections 22 - 27

Section 36

Township 8 South, Range 12 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 10

Sections 15 - 22

Sections 27 - 34

Township 8 South, Range 13 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 25 - 26

Sections 33 - 36

Township 9 South, Range 11 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 3, S1/2

Sections 4 - 5

Sections 8 - 11

Sections 13 - 16

Section 17, E1/2, NE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4

Sections 21 - 27

Section 28, excl. F02662

Township 9 South, Range 12 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 19 - 21

Sections 28 - 36

Township 9 South, Range 13 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 3

Section 10, E1/2

Sections 11 - 13

Section 24 - 25

Section 26, S1/2

Section 27

Sections 34 - 36

Township 9 South, Range 14 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Township 9 South, Range 16 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Township 10 South, Range 12 East, Fairbanks Meridi

Sections 1 - 3

Sections 4 - 6, north of left limit of Tanana River

Sections 10 - 12, north of left limit of Tanana River

Township 10 South, Range 13 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 6

Sections 7 - 8, north of left limit of Tanana River

Sections 9 - 12

Sections 14 - 15, N1/2

Township 10 South, Range 14 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 20

Section 21, NE1/4SE1/4, W1/2, N1/2NE1/4

Sections 22 - 24

Section 25, excl. Tract C

Section 26, excl. SW1/4SW1/4

Section 27, N1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4

Section 28, W1/2

Section 29

Section 30, NE1/4NE1/4

Section 32, excl. Tract U, Delta I

Section 33, W1/2

Township 10 South, Range 16 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 35

Township 11 South, Range 14 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 4, NW1/4, Tracts A,B,E

Section 5, excluding Tract U, Delta Barley I

Section 9, Tracts A,B, E1/2

Section 10, Tracts B,C

Section 15, Tracts B,C

Section 16, E1/2, Tracts A,B

Section 21, Tracts A,B

Section 22, NW1/4, Tracts A,B,D

Section 23, Tracts A,B,D,E

Section 26, Tracts A,B,C,D

Section 35, E1/2, Tracts A,B

Section 36, Tracts A,B,C,D,E

Township 11 South, Range 16 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Township 12 South, Range 14 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1, excl. USS 4013

Section 2, excl. ASLS 79-93

Section 11, excl. ASLS 79-93

Sections 12 - 13

Section 14, excl. ASLS 79-93

Sections 23 - 25, excl. ASLS 79-93

Section 36, excl. ASLS 79-93

Township 12 South, Range 15 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 2 - 6

Section 7, excl. SE1/4SW1/4

Sections 8 - 14

Section 15, E1/2, E1/2NE1/4

Sections 18 - 19, W1/2W1/2

Section 21, S1/2SE1/4

Section 22, excl. [illegible]/2NW1/4

Sections 23 - 30

Section 31, SW1/4

Section 32, SE1/4, S1/2SW1/4

Sections 33 - 36

Township 12 South, Range 16 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 5

Sections 9 - 16

Sections 21 - 28

Sections 34 - 36

Township 13 South, Range 15 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 3

Section 4, N1/2SE1/4, NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4

Section 5, Tracts A and C

Section 6, north of Alaska Highway

Section 11, Tracts D and F

Section 12

Section 13, Tracts B and C

Township 13 South, Range 16 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1

Sections 6 - 7

Section 12, excl. George Lake Subdivision

Sections 16 - 18

Sections 19 - 20, north of left limit of Tanana River

Section 21

Section 27

Sections 28 - 29, north of left limit of Tanana River

Sections 32 - 33, north of left limit of Tanana River

Sections 34 - 35

Township 14 South, Range 16 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 3

Section 4, north of left limit of Tanana River

Sections 10 - 11, north of left limit of Tanana River

Section 12

Changes in House Resources C.S.

Offered: 3/24/83
Referred: Finance

Original sponsors: Fahrenkamp, V.Fischer, Sturgulewski, et al

IN THE SENATE BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 108 (Resources)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing the Tanana Valley State Forest and a program for the management of state forests and forest land of the state; and providing for an effective date."

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

Bettisworth

Sec. 38.05.302. STABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL USE AREAS. The governor may not propose the establishment of a state forest under AS 41.17.210(a), the establishment of a state park or recreation area under AS 41.20, or the establishment of any other closing of state land, water, or land and water to multiple purpose use if the area contains more than 640 acres unless the proposal contains a certification by the governor that land north of latitude 63° 00' and west of longitude 141° 00' with an acreage equal to one-fifth of the acreage contained in state forests, state parks and recreation areas, and other areas closed to multiple purpose use that have been established since the effective date of this Act have been transferred by the Department of Natural Resources into private ownership since the effective date of this Act.

* Section 1. AS 41.17 is amended by adding new sections to read:

ARTICLE 2. STATE FOREST SYSTEM.

Sec. 41.17.200. STATE FOREST PURPOSES. The purpose of AS 41.17.200 - 41.17.230 is to permit the establishment of designated state-owned or acquired land and water areas as state forests. The primary purpose in the establishment of state forests is the perpetuation of land, water, scenic, and recreational resources to ensure a variety of personal, commercial, and other beneficial uses through multiple-use management.

Sec. 41.17.210. STATE FOREST RECOMMENDATIONS AND DESIGNATIONS. (a) After planning and classification procedures identifying primary uses of the state lands in an area under AS 38.04 and AS 38.05 have been completed, the governor [shall] may propose to the legislature the establishment of state forests, consisting primarily of commercially valuable forest land determined by the governor to be [desirable] necessary for retention in state ownership [and] for management under the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield. and to be consistent with the policies of AS 38.04.015

(b) A state forest established by the legislature shall be retained in state ownership.

Sec. 41.17.220. MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS. Land within a state forest or within a unit of a state forest shall be managed under

(1) the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield;

(2) this chapter; and

(3) a management plan prepared by the department.

Sec. 41.17.230. MANAGEMENT PLANS. (a) The [department] shall [establish and maintain] a management plan for each state forest and for each unit of a state forest to assist in meeting the requirements of this chapter. [A management plan shall be adopted and implemented within five years of the establishment of a state forest.] An operational level forest inventory shall be completed before a management plan for the state forest or the unit of a state forest is adopted.

(b) A management plan may not be [adopted or substantially] revised without prior review by the Board of Forestry and by other appropriate state agencies or without public hearings held in a community proximately located to the state forest or to a unit of a state forest.

The commissioner shall permit and encourage public participation in any revision of a management plan by holding frequent public hearings on the development of a revised management plan in the communities proximately located to the state forest or to a unit of the state forest.

(c) The [department] shall review a management plan at least once every five years and may revise the plan if appropriate.

(d) A copy of a management plan [and any] revision to [the] plan prepared by the [department] shall be provided to the legislature within 30 days of its adoption or revision or within the first 10 days of the first regular session of the legislature to convene after its adoption or revision.

(e) The following uses [are permitted and must be considered under a management plan adopted under (a) of this section:]

(1) commercial timber harvest and related activities;

(2) harvest of forest products for personal use;

(3) mining, mining claim, and mineral leasehold location;

(4) mineral leasing;

(5) material extraction;

(6) recreation;

(7) wildlife and fisheries habitat management including critical habitat management;

(8) greenbelts;

(9) ~~[hunting, trapping, and fishing;]~~ trapping and sport and subsistence fishing and hunting

(10) grazing;

(11) watershed management;

(12) research;

(13) ~~and~~ other traditional, compatible uses. uses consistent with the policies of AS 38.04.015;

(f) A management plan prepared by the commissioner shall consider and permit the uses described in (e) of this section. If the commissioner finds that a permitted use is incompatible with one or more other uses in a portion of a proposed state forest, the commissioner shall affirmatively state in the proposed management plan that finding of incompatibility for the specific area where the incompatibility is anticipated to exist and the time period when the incompatiblity is anticipated to exist together with the reasons for each finding.

* Sec. 2. AS 41.17 is amended by adding new sections to read:

ARTICLE 3. STATE LAND REFORESTATION.

Sec. 41.17.300. STATE LAND REFORESTATION FUND. A state land reforestation fund is established in the department. The money in the state land reforestation fund may be used only for the reforestation of state land, including site preparation, seed and seedling acquisition and cultivation, planting, and other reforestation measures, timber stand improvement, and the development of materials and techniques for the reforestation of state land.

Sec. 41.17.310. APPROPRIATIONS TO STATE LAND REFORESTATION FUND. (a) The state land reforestation fund consists of money appropriated by the legislature and contributions from private donors. It is the intent of the legislature that the appropriations made to the fund equal no less than 25 percent of the revenues from the sale of timber and other forest products from state land as well as the total revenues from

(1) compensation for loss or damage to land within a state forest; and

(c) federal government and other governmental units for reforestation.

(b) Money appropriated to or paid into the state land reforestation fund does not lapse.

Sec. 41.17.320. REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE. The commissioner shall make an annual report to the legislature within the first 10 days of each session of the legislature on the uses of the money in the state land reforestation fund, the proposed uses of the fund in the following fiscal year, and the balance in the fund.

* Sec. 3. AS 41.17 is amended by adding a new section to read:

ARTICLE 4. TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST.

Sec. 41.17.400. TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST. (a) Subject to valid existing rights and except for land owned by or transferred to the University of Alaska under a settlement agreement between the state and the university, the state-owned or acquired land and water lying within the parcels described in (b) of this section is designated as the Tanana Valley State Forest.

(b) The commissioner shall prepare a management plan for the Tanana Valley State Forest.
The commissioner shall permit and encourage public participation in the preparation of the management plan for the Tanana Valley State Forest by holding frequent public hearings during the development of the management plan in the communities ~~proximately~~ located to the Tanana Valley State Forest.

The management plan shall be reviewed by the Board of Forestry and by other appropriate state agencies and at public hearings in each community proximately located to the Tanana Valley State Forest. The management plan shall be submitted to the legislature for its approval within the first 10 days of the First Session of the Fourteenth State Legislature. The management plan for the Tanana Valley State Forest is approved unless the legislature adopts a concurrent resolution disapproving the management plan within 90 days of its submission to the legislature.

(c) The commissioner shall consider and permit the uses described in AS 41.17.230 (e) within the Tanana Valley State Forest, subject to the procedures established in AS 41.17.230(f). The commissioner may establish transportation corridors within the Tanana Valley State Forest.

(b) The Tanana Valley State Forest includes the state-owned or acquired land and water lying within the following described parcels, containing approximately 1,745,000 acres.

Township 1 North, Range 2 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 3

Sections 10 - 12

Sections 13 - 15, N1/2

Township 1 North, Range 3 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1, E1/2, E1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4

Section 2, NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4

Sections 3 - 5

Section 6, N1/2

Section 7, E1/2E1/2

Sections 8 - 9

Section 10, NW1/4SW1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4

Section 11, E1/2, S1/2SW1/4

Sections 12 - 14

Section 15, S1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NE1/4, S1/2

Township 1 North, Range 4 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 12

Sections 16 - 18

Township 1 North, Range 5 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 6 - 10

Sections 15 - 16

Township 1 North, Range 4 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 5, W1/2

Sections 6 - 11

Section 15

Sections 16 - 24

Section 27

Section 28, NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4

Section 29, S1/2, W1/2NW1/4

Sections 30 - 32

Section 33 W1/2

Township 1 North, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Township 1 North, Range 8 West, Fairbanks Meridian

(Halford)

Sections 17 - 20, except for the area south of the Tanana River

Sections 29 - 34, except for the area south of the Tanana River

Section 35, W1/2, except for the area South of the Tanana River

Township 1 North, Range 9 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 13 - 36, except for the area South of the Tanana Riv

Township 1 North, Range 10 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 13 - 36, except for the area south of the Tanana River

Township 1 North, Range 11 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 5 - 7

Sections 18 - 19

Sections 30 - 36

Township 1 North, Range 12 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Township 1 North, Range 13 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 3

Sections 10 - 15

Sections 22 - 26

Sections 35 - 36

Township 2 North, Range 2 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 34 - 36

Township 2 North, Range 3 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 13 - 16

Sections 21 - 29

Sections 31 - 36

Township 2 North, Range 4 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 5 - 8

Sections 17 - 19

Section 30, N1/2

Township 2 North, Range 3 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 11, S1/2

Section 12, S1/2

Sections 13 - 17

Sections 19 - 24

Township 2 North, Range 4 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 2 - 6

Township 2 North, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Township 2 North, Range 10 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 4 - 7

Township 2 North, Range 11 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 12

Sections 16 - 21

Sections 28 - 33

Township 2 North, Range 12 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Township 2 North, Range 13 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 30

Sections 33 - 36

Township 2 North, Range 14 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 23 - 26

Township 3 North, Range 2 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 7, Tract E, ASLS 81-20

Section 8, Tracts H,J,K,L, ASLS 81-20

Section 17, Tracts M,N,O, ASLS 81-20

Section 18, Tracts A,B, ASLS 81-20

Section 19

Township 3 North, Range 3 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 13

Sections 19 - 34

Township 3 North, Range 4 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 3, west of Washington Creek

Sections 4 - 8 6

Sections 9 - 10, west of Washington Creek

Section 17, west of Washington Creek

Sections 18 - 36

Township 3 North, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1

Sections 4 - 5, north of left limit of Tatalina River

Sections 6 - 7

Sections 11 - 36

Township 3 North, Range 6 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 12

Township 3 North, Range 7 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 3

Sections 10 - 12

Township 3 North, Range 10 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 10

Sections 15 - 33

Township 3 North, Range 11 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 3

Sections 10 - 15

Sections 19 - 36

Township 3 North, Range 12 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 19 - 21, east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek

Sections 22 - 29

Section 30, east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek

Sections 31 - 36

Township 3 North, Range 13 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 3 - 4

Section 9

Sections 16 - 17

Sections 19 - 20

Section 21, W1/2

Sections 25 - 26, east of right limit of Hutlitakwa

Creek

Sections 29 - 32

Sections 34 - 35, east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek

Section 36

Township 3 North, Range 14 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 25, E1/2

Section 36

Township 4 North, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1, west of left limit of Tatalina River

Sections 2 - 10

Sections 11 - 12, west of left limit of Tatalina River

Sections 14 - 15, west of left limit of Tatalina River

Sections 16 - 21

Section 22, west of left limit of Tatalina River

Sections 27 - 28, west of left limit of Tatalina River

Sections 29 - 32

Section 33, west of left limit of Tatalina River

Township 4 North, Range 6 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1

Sections 10 - 15

Sections 22 - 36

Township 4 North, Range 7 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 25 - 29

Sections 32 - 36

Township 4 North, Range 13 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 27

Section 33, SE1/4

Section 34

Township 5 North, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 2, west of Slate Creek

Sections 3 - 5

Section 6, E1/2

Section 7, E1/2

Sections 8 - 11

Section 12, west of Slate Creek

Sections 13 - 17

Section 18, E1/2

Sections 19 - 36

Township 6 North, Range 4 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 5, west of Alyeska Pipeline right-of-way and north of left limit of Slate Creek

Section 6, west of Alyeska Pipeline right-of-way

Sections 7 - 8, west of left limit of Slate Creek

Sections 18 - 19, west of left limit of Slate Creek

Township 6 North, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 4

Section 5, E1/2

Section 8, E1/2

Sections 9 - 16

Section 17, E1/2

Sections 20 - 23

Sections 24 - 26, west of left limit of Slate Creek

Sections 27 - 29

Sections 32 - 34

Section 35, west of left limit of Slate Creek

Township 7 North, Range 4 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 30 - 31, west of Alyeska Pipeline right-

of-way

Township 7 North, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 15, west of Alyeska Pipeline right-of-way

Section 16, E1/2

Section 21, E1/2

Sections 22 - 23, west of Alyeska Pipeline right-of-way

Sections 25 - 26, west of Alyeska Pipeline right-of-way

Section 27

Section 28, E1/2

Section 33, E1/2

Sections 34 - 36

Township 15 North, Range 11 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 2

Section 3, excl. ASLS 78-42

Sections 4 - 8

Sections 17 - 19

Section 30

Section 31

Township 16 North, Range 11 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 3

Sections 10 - 15

Sections 22 - 36

Township 16 North, Range 12 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 12

Sections 14 - 22

Sections 28 - 32

Township 17 North, Range 11 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 3

Sections 10 - 15

Township 17 North, Range 12 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 5 - 6, west of Eagle Trail

Sections 7 - 8

Section 9, west of Eagle Trail

Sections 15 - 16, west of Eagle Trail

Sections 17 - 21

Sections 22 - 23, west of Eagle Trail

Section 26, west of Eagle Trail

Sections 27 - 34

Section 35, west of Eagle Trail

Township 18 North, Range 11 East, Copper River Meridian

Section 26, west of Eagle Trail

Sections 27 - 33

Sections 34 - 36, west of Eagle Trail

Township 19 North, Range 8 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 2, east of left limit of Tanana River

Sections 12 - 13, east of left limit of Tanana River

Sections 24 - 25, east of left limit of Tanana River

Township 19 North, Range 9 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 21

Sections 22 - 25, north of left limit of Tanana River

Sections 28 - 32, north of left limit of Tanana River

Township 19 North, Range 13 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 4

Sections 5 - 6, excl. F028758

Sections 7 - 16

Section 17, northeast of Tanana River

Section 18, north of Tanana River
Section 20, northeast of Tanana River
Section 21, north of Tanana River
Sections 22 - 27
Section 28, north of Tanana River
Section 29, east of Tanana River
Section 34, north and east of Tanana River
Section 35, north of Tanana River
Section 36

Township 19 North, Range 14 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 5 - 8
Sections 13 - 34
Section 35, excl. USS 2547
Section 36

Township 19 North, Range 15 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 16 - 22
Section 23, west of Taylor Highway
Sections 26 - 27, west of Taylor Highway
Sections 28 - 32
Sections 33 - 34, west of Taylor Highway

Township 20 North, Range 8 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 2
Section 3, east of Alaska Highway
Section 10, east of Alaska Highway
Sections 11 - 13
Section 14, east of Alaska Highway
Section 23, east of Alaska Highway
Sections 24 - 25
Section 26, east of Alaska Highway

Section 35, east of Alaska Highway

Section 36

Township 20 North, Range 9 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 20 North, Range 10 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 4

Section 7, excl. NA, Par. E, F1655

Sections 8 - 12

Sections 15 - 16

Sections 17 - 18, excl. NA, Par. I, F12113

Sections 19 - 21

Sections 28 - 33

Township 20 North, Range 11 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 16

Section 17, excl. NA, Par. C, F12548

Section 18

Sections 20 - 23

Sections 28 - 29

Section 32

Section 33, excl. USS 4377, NA, Par. A, F12549, NA, Par. B, F-14422

Township 20 North, Range 12 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 20 - 23

Section 24, excl. NA, F-12107

Sections 25 - 29

Sections 34 - 36

Township 20 North, Range 13 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 19 - 36

Township 21 North, Range 8 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 5

Sections 8 - 17

Sections 21 - 25

Sections 26 - 27, excl. USS 3620

Section 34, excl. USS 5622A

Section 36

Township 21 North, Range 9 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 3 - 23

Sections 26 - 35

Township 22 North, Range 5 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 12

Sections 13 - 19, north of Alaska Highway

Township 22 North, Range 8 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 22 North, Range 9 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 4 - 9

Sections 16 - 36

Township 23 North, Range 5 East. Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 3

Sections 10 - 15

Sections 21 - 24

Township 23 North, Range 6 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 5 - 7

Township 23 North, Range 7 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 30

Township 23 North, Range 8 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 6 - 7

Section 18

Sections 25 - 27

Sections 32 - 36

Township 24 North, Range 5 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 5

Sections 8 - 17

Sections 20 - 29

Sections 34 - 36

Township 24 North, Range 7 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 30

Sections 32 - 36

Township 25 North, Range 6 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 25 North, Range 8 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 26 North, Range 5 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 20

Township 26 North, Range 6 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 1 South, Range 3 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1

Sections 11 - 14

Section 15, S1/2, S1/2N1/2

Section 16

Section 23, NE1/4

Section 24, N1/2

Township 1 South, Range 4 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 2

Section 4, S1/2

Section 5, S1/2, NW1/4

Sections 6 - 7

Section 8, north of Chena River

Section 9, the NW1/4 north of Chena River, N1/2NE1/4

Section 10, NE1/4

Section 11

Section 12, N1/2

Section 17, north of Chena River

Section 18

Township 1 South, Range 5 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 6

Township 1 South, Range 3 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 18, SW1/4

Section 19

Section 20, west of Old Nenana Highway

Section 26, S1/2 south of Parks Highway

Sections 27 - 28, south of Parks Highway

Section 29, west of Old Nenana Highway and south of Parks Highway

Sections 30 - 32

Sections 33 - 34, south of Parks Highway

Section 35

Township 1 South, Range 4 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 4, SW1/4

Sections 7 - 8

Section 9, NW1/4

Section 18, N1/2

Section 23, SE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4

Sections 24 - 29

Section 32, N1/2N1/2

Section 34, excl. NW1/4NW1/4

Sections 35 - 36

Township 1 South, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 2 - 12

Section 13, N1/2

Sections 14 - 23

Sections 28 - 30

Section 31, N1/2,N1/2S1/2

Section 32, N1/2, N1/2S1/2

Township 1 South, Range 6 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 4

Sections 9 - 16

Sections 21 - 28

Sections 32 - 34

Section 35, E1/2

Section 36, N1/2

Township 1 South, Range 8 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 3 - 10, except for the area south of the Tanana River

Sections 15 - 22, except for the area south of the Tanana River

Sections 27 - 34, except for the area south of the Tanana River

Township 1 South, Range 10 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 6, except for the area south of the Tanana River

Township 1 South, Range 11 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 24, except for the area south of the Tanana River

Sections 27 - 34, except for the area south of the Tanana River

(Halford)

Township 1 South, Range 12 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 2

Sections 11 - 14

Section 21, south of the unnamed creek

Sections 22 - 28

Sections 31 - 32, south of right limit of Tanana River

Sections 33 - 36

Township 1 South, Range 13 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 27, north of a branch of Tanana River

Sections 34 - 36, north of a branch of Tanana River

Township 2 South, Range 3 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 2, N1/2, Tract F, ASLS 80-118

Sections 3 - 10 6-7

Section 13, Lots A and C

Section 14, Lots 5 - 7, NE1/4SW1/4

Section 15, west of left limit of Tanana River

Sections 16 18 - 19

Sections 20 - 24, north of military reservation

Sections 28 - 29, north of military reservation

Sections 30 - 31

Section 32, north of military reservation

Township 2 South, Range 4 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 3

Section 4, S1/2, NE1/4

Section 7, SE1/4SE1/4

Section 8, S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4, SW1/4SW1/4, E1/2SW1/4

Sections 9 - 36

Sec. 10-15
Sec. 22-27
Sec. 31-36

Township 2 South, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 2

Sections 7 - 36 22

Township 2 South, Range 6 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 3

Section 4, N1/2, SE1/4, SW1/4SW1/4

Section 5

Sections 10 - 12

Section 16

Township 2 South, Range 7 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 35, SE1/4SE1/4

Section 36, SE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4

Township 2 South, Range 11 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 6, except for the area south of the Tanana River

Township 2 South, Range 12 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 24, except for the area south of the Tanana River

Sections 27 - 34, except for the area south of the Tanana River

Township 2 South, Range 13 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 6

Section 7, Tracts A,B and C, ASLS 81-54 SW1/4

Section 8, NE1/4, Tracts D,E,F, ASLS 81-54

Sections 9 - 30

Sections 33 - 36

Township 3 South, Range 3 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 6 - 7, north of military reservation

Township 3 South, Range 4 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 11

Section 12, north of military reservation

Sections 14 - 15, north of military reservation

Section 16

Section 17, north of military reservation

Sections 20 - 22, north of military reservation

Township 3 South, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 5

Section 6, S1/2S1/2

Sections 7 - 12

Section 13, NW1/4NW1/4, Lots 2 - 4

Sections 14 - 16, north of right limit of Tanana River

Section 17, north of right limit of Tanana River, excl. SW1/4SW1/4

Section 18, north of right limit of Tanana River,

excl. SE1/4SE1/4

Section 19, north of right limit of Tanana River, excl. NE1/4NE1/4

Section 20, north of right limit of Tanana River, excl. Lot 3

Section 21, north of right limit of Tanana River

Section 31, Lot 2

Township 3 South, Range 6 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 13 - 36

Township 3 South, Range 7 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1

Sections 2, E1/2, E1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4

Section 3, SE1/4SE1/4

Section 9, south of Parks Highway

Section 10, that portion of NE1/4 which lies south of Parks Highway; SW1/4SE1/4

Section 11, N1/2, N1/2SE1/4

Section 12, N1/2, N1/2S1/2

Section 13, SW1/4

Section 14, S1/2, S1/2N1/2

Section 15

Sections 16 - 17, south of Parks Highway

Section 20, south of Parks Highway

Sections 21 - 36

Township 3 South, Range 12 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 3 - 10, except for the area south of the Tanana Riv

Sections 15 - 17, except for the area south of the Tanana Riv

Section 30, except for the area south of the Tanana River

Township 3 South, Range 13 West, Fairbanks Meridian

(Halford)

Section 12, E1/2
Section 13
Section 14, E1/2
Sections 24 - 25
Section 26, E1/2
Sections 35 - 36
Township 4 South, Range 4 East, Fairbanks Meridian
Sections 30 - 32, west of Richardson Highway
Township 4 South, Range 5 East, Fairbanks Meridian
Sections 23 - 26
Sections 35 - 36
Township 4 South, Range 6 East, Fairbanks Meridian
Sections 19 - 23
Sections 27 - 29, N1/2
Section 30
Township 4 South, Range 6 West, Fairbanks Meridian
Sections 1 - 12
Sections 14 - 18
Township 4 South, Range 7 West, Fairbanks Meridian
Sections 1 - 12
Sections 13 - 14, north of left limit of Tanana River
Section 18, Lots 3-6
Township 4 South, Range 13 West, Fairbanks Meridian
Sections 1 - 2
Sections 3 - 4, east of left limit of Kantishna River
Sections 8 - 10, east of left limit of Kantishna River
Section 11
Section 15
Sections 16 - 17, east of left limit of Kantishna

River

Sections 20 - 21, east of left limit of Kantishna River

Section 22

Sections 27 - 29, east of left limit of Kantishna River

Sections 33 - 34, east of left limit of Kantishna River

Township 5 South, Range 4 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 5 - 6

Section 7, east of military reservation

Section 8

Section 12

Sections 13 - 14, N1/2

Section 17

Sections 18 - 19, east of military reservation

Section 20

Section 29

Section 30, east of military reservation

Section 31

Section 32, excl. NE1/4SE1/4, Lots 1-4

Township 5 South, Range 5 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 4

Section 5, S1/2

Sections 7 - 10

Sections 25 - 29

Sections 33 - 36

Township 5 South, Range 6 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 28 - 29

Section 30, S1/2

Sections 31 - 34
Section 36, S1/2
Township 5 South, Range 8 East, Fairbanks Meridian
Sections 1 - 6
Sections 8 - 17
Sections 20 - 30
Sections 32 - 36
Township 5 South, Range 9 East, Fairbanks Meridian
Sections 4 - 9
Sections 13 - 36
Township 6 South, Range 4 East, Fairbanks Meridian
Section 5, excl. Lots 1,2
Sections 6 - 7, east of military reservation
Section 8
Section 9, excl. N1/2NE1/4SE1/4, S1/2S1/2NE1/4, GL-5
Section 14, Lot 4
Section 15, south of Tanana River
Section 16
Section 21, east of military reservation
Section 22
Section 23, NE1/4NE1/4, that portion west of
Richardson Highway
Section 25, south of Richardson Highway
Section 26, excl. Lot 1
Section 27, east of military reservation
Section 35
Section 36, W1/2SW1/4
Township 6 South, Range 5 East, Fairbanks Meridian
Sections 1 - 4

Sections 9 - 15
Section 16, S1/2, NE1/4
Section 20, S1/2
Sections 21 - 28
Section 29, N1/2
Section 36

Township 6 South, Range 6 East, Fairbanks Meridian
Section 1
Sections 3 - 9
Section 10, W1/2
Section 11, E1/2
Sections 12 - 36

Township 6 South, Range 7 East, Fairbanks Meridian
Sections 3 - 36

Township 6 South, Range 8 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Township 6 South, Range 9 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Township 6 South, Range 10 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Township 7 South, Range 4 East, Fairbanks Meridian
Section 1, excl. GL 2-4
Section 2, east of military reservation
Sections 11 - 12, east of military reservation

Township 7 South, Range 5 East, Fairbanks Meridian
Section 1, N1/2
Section 5, west of right limit of Tanana River
Sections 6 - 9
Sections 15 - 17
Sections 20 - 22
Section 23, west of right limit of Tanana River
Section 26, west of right limit of Tanana River

Section 27

Sections 34 - 36

Township 7 South, Range 6 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 5

Sections 8 - 15

Sections 21 - 28

Section 29, S1/2

Section 30, S1/2

Sections 31 - 36

Township 7 South, Range 7 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 36, excl. ASLS 81-213 except Tract A

Township 7 South, Range 8 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 12

Sections 15 - 21

Sections 28 - 34

Township 7 South, Range 9 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 3 - 10

Sections 15 - 16, N1/2

Township 7 South, Range 10 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 24 - 25

Sections 35 - 36

Township 7 South, Range 11 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 2

Sections 11 - 14

Sections 19 - 36

Township 7 South, Range 12 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Township 8 South, Range 5 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1

Sections 2 - 3, north of military reservation

Sections 11 - 12, north of military reservation

Township 8 South, Range 6 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 12

Township 8 South, Range 7 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1

Section 2, excl. Lot B

Sections 3 - 10

Section 11, west of Delta Creek

Section 14, west of Delta Creek

Sections 15 - 17

Sections 20 - 21

Section 22, west of Delta Creek

Sections 27 - 28, west of Delta Creek

Section 29

Township 8 South, Range 8 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 6

Township 8 South, Range 10 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 2

Section 8, excl. Quartz Lake Subdivision

Sections 9 - 15

Section 21, E1/2

Section 22

Section 23, W1/2

Sections 27 - 28

Section 29, E1/2

Sections 31 - 32

Sections 33 - 34, north of Tanana River

Township 8 South, Range 11 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 18

Sections 22 - 27

Section 36

Township 8 South, Range 12 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 10

Sections 15 - 22

Sections 27 - 34

Township 8 South, Range 13 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 25 - 26

Sections 33 - 36

Township 9 South, Range 10 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 4 - 6, north of left limit of Tanana River

Section 7, GL-1

Township 9 South, Range 11 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 3, S1/2

Sections 4 - 5

Sections 8 - 11

Sections 13 - 16

Section 17, E1/2, NE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4

Sections 21 - 27

Section 28, excl. FO2662

Township 9 South, Range 12 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 19 - 21

Sections 28 - 36

Township 9 South, Range 13 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 3

Section 10, E1/2

Sections 11 - 13

Section 24 - 25

Section 26, S1/2

Section 27

Sections 34 - 36

Township 9 South, Range 14 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Township 9 South, Range 16 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 19 - 36

Township 10 South, Range 12 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 3

Sections 4 - 6, north of left limit of Tanana River

Sections 10 - 12, north of left limit of Tanana River

Township 10 South, Range 13 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 6

Sections 7 - 8, north of left limit of Tanana River

Sections 9 - 12

Sections 14 - 15, N1/2

Township 10 South, Range 14 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 20

Section 21, NE1/4SE1/4, W1/2, N1/2NE1/4

Sections 22 - 24

Section 25, excl. Tract C

Section 26, excl. SW1/4SW1/4

Section 27, N1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4

Section 28, W1/2

Section 29

Section 30, NE1/4NE1/4

Section 32, excl. Tract U, Delta I

Section 33, W1/2

Township 10 South, Range 16 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 35

Township 11 South, Range 14 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 4, NW1/4, Tracts A,B,E

Section 5, excluding Tract U, Delta Barley I

Section 9, Tracts A,B, E1/2

Section 10, Tracts B,C

Section 15, Tracts B,C

Section 16, E1/2, Tracts A,B

Section 21, Tracts A,B

Section 22, NW1/4, Tracts A,B,D

Section 23, Tracts A,B,D,E

Section 26, Tracts A,B,C,D

Section 35, E1/2, Tracts A,B

Section 36, Tracts A,B,C,D,E

Township 12 South, Range 14 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1, excl. USS 4013

Section 2, excl. ASLS 79-93

Section 11, excl. ASLS 79-93

Sections 12 - 13

Section 14, excl. ASLS 79-93

Sections 23 - 25, excl. ASLS 79-93

Section 36, excl. ASLS 79-93

Township 12 South, Range 15 East, Fairb[illegible] Meridian

Sections 2 - 6

Section 7, excl. SE1/4SW1/4

Sections 8 - 14

Section 15, E1/2, E1/2NE1/4

Sections 18 - 19, W1/2W1/2

Section 21, S1/2SE1/4

Section 22, excl. N1/2NW1/4

Sections 23 - 30

Section 31, SW1/4

Section 32, SE1/4, S1/2SW1/4

Sections 33 - 36

Township 12 South, Range 16 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 5

Sections 9 - 16

Sections 21 - 28

Sections 34 - 36

Township 13 South, Range 15 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 3

Section 4, N1/2SE1/4, NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4

Section 5, Tracts A and C

Section 6, north of Alaska Highway

Section 11, Tracts D and F

Section 12

Section 13, Tracts B and C

Township 13 South, Range 16 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1

Sections 6 - 7

Section 12, excl. George Lake Subdivision

Sections 16 - 18

Sections 19 - 20, north of left limit of Tanana River

Section 21

Section 27

Sections 28 - 29, north of left limit of Tanana River

Sections 32 - 33, north of left limit of Tanana River

Sections 34 - 35

Township 14 South, Range 16 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 3

Section 4, north of left limit of Tanana River

Sections 10 - 11, north of left limit of Tanana River

Section 12

* Sec. 4. Notwithstanding AS 41.17.400 as enacted in sec. 3 of this Act, the Fairbanks North Star Borough may, before July 1, 1984, select for conveyance to the borough under AS 29.18.201 - 29.18.213 all or a portion of the land within one or more sites described in this section for use as an industrial park:

Tanana Site:

Township 2 South, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 34, E1/2

Sections 35 - 36

Township 3 South, Range 4 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 6, W1/2

Section 7, W1/2

Township 3 South, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 2

Section 3, E1/2

Sections 11 - 12

Section 13, Lots 2 and 3

Section 14, NE1/4NE1/4, Lots 1 to 4 inclusive

Ohio Creek Site:

Township 2 South, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1, S1/2

Section 2, S1/2

Sections 11 - 12

Section 13, W1/2

Section 14

Section 23

Section 26, NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4

Two Rivers Site:

Township 1 South, Range 3 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 11, N1/2SE1/4, N1/2S1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4SE1/4, E1/2SW1/4SE1/4SE1/4, NW1/4SW1/4SE1/4SE1/4, NE1/4-SE1/4SW1/4SE1/4, W1/2SE1/4SW1/4SE1/4, SW1/4SW1/4SE1/4

Section 14, W1/2W1/2NE1/4, W1/2NE1/4SW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4-SW1/4NE1/4, W1/2NW1/4SE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4SE1/4, NW1/4-SE1/4NW1/4SE1/4, NW1/4NW1/4SW1/2SE1/4, N1/2SW1/4, N1/2NE1/4SE1/4SW1/4, N1/2NE1/4SW1/2SW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4-SW1/4SW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4SW1/4, NW1/4

Section 15, S1/2N1/2, S1/2

Section 16

Martin Site:

Township 1 North, Range 4 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 23, S1/2

Section 24, S1/2

Section 27, NE1/4, S1/2

* Sec. 5. AS 41.17.020(c) is repealed.

Section 4 of this Act takes effect 30 days after the governor certifies to the legislature that land north of latitude 63° 00' and west of longitude 141° 00' with an acreage equal to one-fifth of the acreage of the land described in AS 41.17.400(d) as enacted in sec. 4 of this Act has been transferred by the Department of Natural Resources into private ownership since the effective date of this Act.

Section 4 of this Act is repealed July 1, 1985, if a management plan for the Tanana Valley State Forest is disapproved by concurrent resolution of the legislature within 90 days of its submission to the legislature.

* Sec. 6. Except for sec. 4, this Act takes effect July 1, 1983.

January 27, 1983

Senate Resource Committee
Attention: Pat Pourchot

RE: State Forest System
(Work Order No. 13-0429)
FNSB Industrial Sites

Dear Pat:

High noon has passed, and still the information is not in your hands. My apologies for the delay.

Three changes in the text of the bill will address the concerns of Richard A. Bradley, Legislative Counsel. Rather than repeat complicated legal descriptions, I will describe the changes by page number and line. If this is not sufficient, please call me and I will be more precise.

1) Page 30, line 27 should be changed to read "...or a portion of the land within the areas described in this section for use as..."

2) Page 31, lines 23 through 27 should be changed to read:

Section 11, N½SE¼, N½S½SE¼, SE¼SE¼SE¼, E½SW¼SE¼SE¼, NW¼SW¼SE¼SE¼, NE¼SE¼SW¼SE¼, W½SE¼SW¼SE¼, SW¼SW¼SE¼

Section 14, W½W½NE¼, W½NE¼SW¼NE¼, SE¼SW¼NE¼, W½NW¼SE¼, NE¼NW¼SE¼, NW¼SE¼NW¼SE¼, NW¼NW¼SW¼SE¼, N½SW¼, N½NE¼SE¼SW¼, N½NE¼SW¼SW¼, NW¼SW¼SW¼SW¼, NW¼SW¼SW¼, NW¼

PLEASE INSERT 3) Page 32, add at line 3, Section 23, S½, Section 24, S½ (Martin Sik, T11N, R4W.)

4) Page 32, lines 4 through 10 should be entirely deleated (i.e. all of the Johnson Site description).

In addition, for your information only (unrelated to the Counsel's concerns on the industrial site descriptions), a number of parcels of federal land have been included in the Forest description. On page 15, lines 25, 28 and 29, the legal description should exclude those portions of Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, and 24 which were taken by the Corps of Engineers under ADL 400028, Condemnation Proceedings. If the land to be excluded needs to be described in the affirmative, as expressed by the Counsel, then the description will be long and cumbersome. If what I have provided here is not sufficient, then I would recommend further research on the issue.

I hope the clarification provided here adequately addresses the Counsel's concerns. If further information is required, do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours truly,

Paula Twelker

Paula Twelker, Planner
Fairbanks North Star Borough

2/4/83

Pat –

Allow me to introduce myself: Paula Twalker. I have other business to attend to, so am leaving temporarily. If you have an opportunity, my office is upstairs in this bldg. – would enjoy talking with you.

Please note the addition to earlier letter. – I inadvertently omitted two half-sections which should be included in "backout" for industrial site. Please include.

Thank you —

Paula

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH M
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE:

April 15, 1983

The Honorable Bettye M. Fahrenkamp
Chairman, Senate Resources Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Fahrenkamp:

As a result of a final exhaustive review of the legal descriptions for The Tanana Valley State Forest, DNR recommends five technical amendments:

1. Pg. 25 T7S R4E FM — Sections 11 and 12 should read "East of the ~~west~~ limit of the Tanana River."

   This correction is necessary since the military reservation boundary does not extend into these sections.

2. Pg. ~~25~~ 16 T1S R4E FM — Section 11 should include only the N1/2.

   This change is necessary to prevent conflict with a current disposal offering.

3. Pg. 4 T1N R3E FM — Section 6 should be deleted.

   This change would facilitate a high quality FY 84 remote parcel disposal with future road access provided by forest management activities.

4. Pg. 21 T3S R7W FM — Section 3 should be deleted.

   This area was a part of the original Two Mile Lake Ag sale which was deleted until salvage of forest products could be completed. This salvage operation is actively underway at present. Agricultural rights will be offered during FY 85.

5. Pg. 21 T3S R7W FM — Section 30 should have the W1/2NW1/~~2~~ 4 excluded.

   Ag rights were sold in early FY 83.

10-J9LH

We recommend these technical changes (approximately 760 acres) in the bill in order to eliminate potential management problems while fully meeting the purposes of SB 108. If we can provide further clarification, please feel free to contact either Tom Hawkins, Director, Division of Land and Water Management (265-4355) or John Sturgeon, Director, Division of Forestry (265-4465) directly.

Sincerely,

BN Arnold

for Esther C. Wunnicke
Commissioner

cc: Tom Hawkins
John Sturgeon

Forest issue thorny for Ringstad

JUNEAU—It took plenty of political muscle and more than $36,000 to knock off a four-term veteran of the state House last year.

But 29-year-old John Ringstad, a former legislative aide and part time real estate broker, pulled it off with the help of several influential Fairbanksans and their business and social organizations.

Now, many of those same persons and groups are battering heads with Ringstad over an issue that until just a month or so ago was a sleeper—creation of a 1.7 million-acre Fairbanks area state forest.

It's an issue over which Ringstad—jolly, bearded and acutely aware of his political debts—stands to gain little, and perhaps lose a lot.

He has been barraged with mail and phone calls from back home, arm-twisted by fellow lawmakers and even badgered by relatives who claim the proposed forest is one big lockup.



DAVID RAMSEUR

From the Capitol

"John thinks that because Bettye Fahrenkamp brought this out he should help get it through," said Ringstad's uncle, Fairbanks miner Mark Ringstad. "I don't know why he's scared of her. He should just kill it."

The forest measure has been three years in the making by Fahrenkamp, a five-year state senator who has named it her most important bill this session. In previous years, the measure has never passed the House.

This year the Senate approved it by a healthy margin but it's been lodged in the House Resources Committee, a panel co-chaired by Ringstad, since April 21.

The committee's other co-chairman, Rep. Dick Shultz, R-Delta Junction, has said he supports the bill although he wants some sections of land dropped from it.

Ringstad said this week he expects his committee to OK a diluted version of the bill early next week, perhaps clearing the way for full legislative approval.

In the meantime, the pressure is mounting.

For the last two weeks, the weekly teleconference gripe sessions between Fairbanks lawmakers and their constituents have focused almost exclusively on one issue—the forest bill. And many of the comments are directed specifically at Ringstad.

"You feel like you're the odd man out," he said, peering over a map of the proposed forest which arcs through the Interior like a boomerang, spanning from Nenana to Fairbanks and south to Tok.

Ringstad estimates he's received about 75 letters and public opinion messages on the forest bill since it landed in his committee—more than any other issue this year. They are running about four-to-one in support of the forest.

But well heeled Ringstad campaign supporters including the local chapter of the Alaska Miners Association are fighting it.



DIFFICULT ISSUE—Rep. Bob Bettisworth, left, has no great liking for the forest bill while Rep. John Ringstad, right, who worked as Bettisworth's aide for the two previous legislative sessions, finds himself caught in the middle. *(Staff photo by Eric Muehling)*

Interior legislators have long boasted of their unity for the good of their districts, but this bill has them sharply divided, with Ringstad in the middle.

He admits his usual jovial dealings with Fahrenkamp, who controls an important Senate committee and can deep-six issues important to the Republican-run House, are "awkward."

On the other hand, the man who politically nursed Ringstad, fellow GOP Rep. Bob Bettisworth, is no adorer of the bill. Ringstad worked as Bettisworth's aide for the two previous legislative sessions and the two now operate closely.

Other Ringstad allies in the House, staunch conservatives who detest the government's hand in land ownership, want the measure shelved.

Ringstad, the most visible member of a third-generation Fairbanks family, hopes to wiggle away from the issue with the time-honored tradition of political compromise.

He plans to drop some of the more controversial sections of land from the bill, and let it reach the full House.

"Conceptually I agree with it," he said. "It's in some of the details I've got the concerns."

gine faces uncertain destination

Track from the original line, which ran between Chatanika and Olnes with spurs to Fairbanks, can still be used, Wescott said, after her husband restores it in their shop.



The Wescotts renewed their request in a letter last week which may be discussed at Monday night's council meeting. "As a summer tourist business we need a definite answer on the engine now," they said.

$83,655, for the 38.5 acre development.

The city may require the site to be annexed within three and a half years.

Wise's preliminary estimates indicate usage of 2 million gallons of wa

5-3-83

Dave,

The Tanana Valley State Forest is an outgrowth of the Tanana Basin Plan. Public meetings have been held on the plan, which included the option of a State Forest, over the past year. The State Division of Forestry will be able, at your May 6 hearing, to provide the House Resources Committee with information on when and where public meetings were held.

Senate Resources sponsored hearings on the bill itself:

Fairbanks, February 4, 1983
- general hearing on bills in Committee

Juneau, February 25, 1983
- received no testimony opposing the forest. Supportive testimony was received from the following:
Department of Natural Resources, John Sturgeon
Alaska Sportsman's Council, Robert Phillips
Society of American Foresters, Gene Miller
Alaska Miners Association, Phil Holdsworth
Alaska Loggers Association, Peter Huberth
Alaska Environmental Lobby, Brian Allen
Fairbanks North Star Borough, Bill Zyback
League of Women Voters, Sally Wells

Fairbanks, March 11, 1983
- heard from several individuals (only one expressed opposition) and the following:
Tanana Chiefs Conference, Lisa Jaeger
Fairbanks Environmental Center, Nina Mollett
Fairbanks North Star Borough, Mayor Allen
Society of American Foresters, Glenn Juday
Alaska Miners Association, Roger Burgraff

Juneau, March 21, 1983
- Committee adopted several amendments based on earlier public testimony, and passed the bill out of Committee

Sandra

To Pat Pourchot
% Senator Fahrenkamp
From Kristi Byrd

ALASKA MINERS ASSOCIATION
765 10th Ave., Apt #307
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

April 17, 1983

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp, Chairman
Senate Committee on Resources
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V, State Capital
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: CSSB-108
State Forest System

Dear Bettye:

We have some reservations about this bill as follows: Our people say this is not the same bill they testified for previously. Lines 17, 18, and 19 we feel should refer to renewable resources, as stated in the State Forestry Law Ch 41.17.060.

Line 13-b says "a State forest established by the legislature shall be retained in State ownership". Our concern here is how much good State land will be available for future private use? Forest land is also prime land for homesites and industry. Will this leave only the frozen north slopes and swamps for private use? The bill calls for 1,750,000 acres of land in the Tanana Basin to be retained as State Forest. We feel this section of the bill should be ammended to provide for private and industrial use in the best available areas as needed by people.

Page 2, line 21, Sec. 41.17.220 does not recognize nonrenewable resources.

Sincerely,

Carl Heflinger

Carl Heflinger
Director, Alaska Miners Association
Fairbanks Branch

cc: John Ringstad
Alaska State House

Bob Bettisworth

Informal Div. Of Forestry comments:

"After planning and/or classification procedures under AS 38.05 have been completed identifying primary uses of the State lands in an area, the Governor shall propose to the legislature, state forests, consisting of primarily forest land determined by the Governor to be desireable for retention in State ownership as multiple-use land.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Bill Allen, Borough Mayor

FROM: Richard Joy, Environmental Engineer

THROUGH: Don Moore, Director, Public Facilities & Services

SUBJECT: PRESENTATIONS ON INDUSTRIAL PARK SITING STUDY

DATE: December 14, 1982

I have scheduled the following presentations on the status of the Borough's Industrial Siting Study. I am asking Dawn Mach to attend these meetings in case any questions concerning land status arise. I am also inviting the rest of the Industrial Siting Committee (Scott Burgess, Juanita Helms, Ben Harding or Bill Zybach) to attend if they so desire. Don Moore has also indicated that he would like to attend these presentations.

1) Chamber of Commerce Economic Development Committee Meeting - Monday, January 3rd, 7 a.m., Chena Room of the Travaler's Inn.

2) Alaska Interior Development Services Meeting - Friday, January 7th, 12 noon, Castle Inn.

I intend to follow the general outline shown below for these presentations.

1) Introduction of Industrial Siting Committee members.

2) Explanation of why the Borough is doing this study.

   a. Paucity of information available on large-scale sites (greater than 1,000 acres).

   b. 1,000 acre minimum chosen so as not to put Borough in competition with private industry.

c. Borough function is to do the planning for such industrial development; then industry can provide the actual infrastructure.

3. Brief review of Phase I Study

a. Scope of work

b. Results/Recommendations

4. Phase II scope of work

a. Baseline on-site measurements.

b. Description of sites we are looking at.

c. Current intention to expand scope of work to include transportation corridor study to Tanana and Ohio Creek sites.

d. Site versus type of industry match-ups.

e. Recommendations to Borough for selection of State land.

5. Phase II contractor

a. Prime contractor - R. W. Thorpe and Associates

b. Sub-contractors

(1) Alsid & Associates with help from UA Geophysical Institute - air quality/air flow.

(2) Stepan & Associates and Jim Ringstad - geology/hydrology.

(3) TRANSPO Group - transportation

(4) ENTRANCO Engineers - fauna

6. Current status of study

a. Work done to-date

(1) Site visits

(2) Geology/hydrology/flora & fauna investigations

(3) Mapping

(4) Preliminary recommendations on site suitability

b. Study progression

(1) Air quality/air flow investigations: December-March

(2) Core sampling: March-April

(3) Report preparation

(4) Final report due: July 15, 1983

7. Summary

a. What Borough wants to get from this study

(1) Industry versus site matchups

(2) Suitable specific locations on each site

(3) Anticipated effects due to such development

(4) Which sites the Borough would like to acquire from the State.

b. What the Borough will do after the Phase II study is completed.

(1) By January 1, 1984 the Borough will tell the State which sites we would like to acquire.

(2) Provide all information developed in Phases I and II to any interested parties.

If you wish me to make any changes or additions to this outline, please let me know.

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Study

The objective of this study is to assess the suitability of six sites, selected during Phase I of the Industrial Siting Study, for industrial development, based upon natural determinants. The locations of these respective sites are illustrated in Figure 1. Areas within each study area will be identified according to the degree of limitations they pose to the industrial uses previously defined in Phase I. The most probable use of each site will be determined, as will the environmental impacts of development on the respective sites. A listing of mitigating measures for the adverse impacts associated with each development scenario be presented.

Study Process

The sites selected in Phase I for potential industrial development will be evaluated according to their relative suitability through the following process:

1. Identification and analysis of siting criteria applicable to the proposed uses;
2. Identification and description of local environmental factors pertinent to an analysis of building constraints;
3. Inventory, analysis and mapping of existing environmental factors and transportation and utility infrastructure for each site;
4. Analysis and mapping of developable and non-developable areas of each site;
5. Most probable use analysis describing industrial park scenarios which would most likely occur on the sites;
6. Analysis of potential adverse environmental impacts associated with the industrial park scenarios, set forth in a weighted matrix; and
7. Listing of recommended measures intended to mitigate adverse environmental impacts associated with the industrial park scenarios.
8. Assessment of each site as to its probability and acceptability for use by one or more of the industries identified in the Phase I Study (i.e., petrochemical, hard rock mineral processing, wood products processing, agricultural storage and handling, and/or livestock production) and associated support industries. The results to be shown in a comparative matrix.

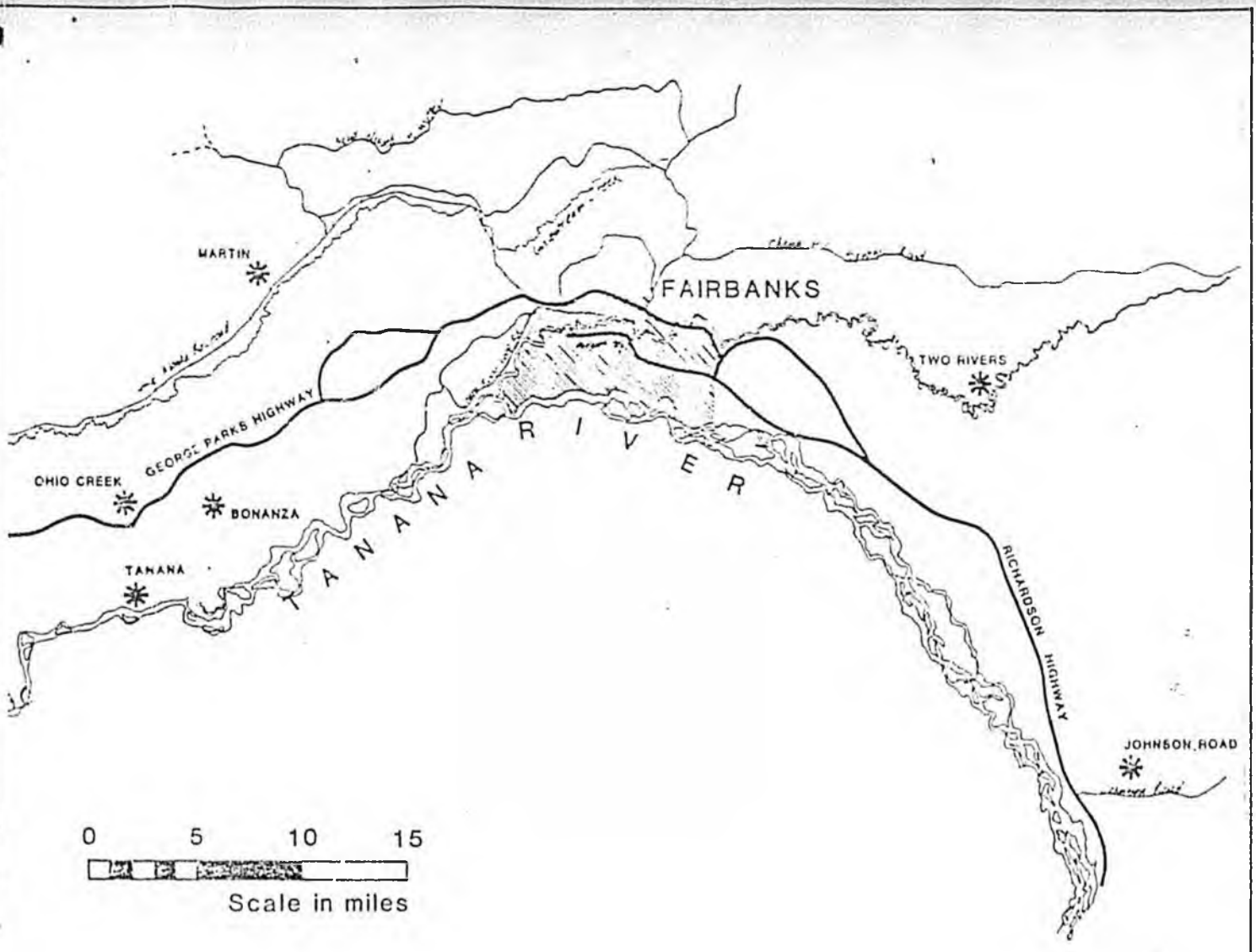


FIGURE 1

VICINITY MAP

Criteria

In order to determine the suitability of each potential site for industrial development, the specific requirements of the planned uses have been identified. Each site will differ in its ability to accommodate these requirements and in its capacity to absorb the environmental impacts associated with the proposed uses. The following siting criteria were utilized in determining appropriate industrial sites:

1. Proximity to existing railways and steepness of grade within potential extension corridors;
2. Steepness of slope within each site;
3. Susceptibility of identified soil types to erosion, earth movement or seismic activity;
4. Location of permafrost soils;
5. Proximity to poorly drained areas;
6. Location of areas exhibiting poor air dispersion;
7. Accessibility and quantity of water supply;
8. Proximity to critical habitat or archaeological/historical sites;
9. Land ownership and zoning;
10. Proximity to petrochemical supply and utilities networks, including electrical power and heating oil;
11. Opportunities for siting of waste disposal facilities; and
12. Cost of construction of access roads.

Environmental Factors

During Phase I of the Fairbanks Industrial Siting Survey, the above criteria formed the basis for the selection of six general sites considered appropriate for industrial development. These criteria will be further refined and the potential environmental impacts of development will be analyzed in order to determine development opportunities and limitations on a site specific basis.

From an engineering standpoint, site specific factors posing limitations to development include permafrost zones, steep grades, unstable soils and boggy areas. An assessment of topography and drainage on each of the sites involves studying the interaction of several natural determinants: slopes,

soil type, and vegetation. Slope stability is affected by the nature of overlying soils, particularly if the soil type is susceptable to creep. In addition, the removal of vegetation during the development process will increase the potential for erosion of surficial soils.

Additionally, the topography of a site will be indicative of the ability of the local atmosphere to disperse air contaminants associated with vehicular exhaust and the burning of fossil fuels. The identification of critical habitat or archaeological/historical sites will further limit the extent of developable areas.

Topography

The potential industrial sites are situated upon portions of hills and ridges which exist along the north side of the Tanana River Valley and farther north within the Yukon-Tanana Upland. These uplands are cut by ravines and streams which are tributaries of the Tanana River.

The relative steepness of slopes within the subject sites is an important factor with regard to the siting of both railway access corridors and industrial structures, both of which require relatively level terrain. In the case of railways, grades are normally less than 1%. Significant earth-working would be required for lines extending above 800 feet.

The elevations of the subject sites vary from 400 feet to just over 1110 feet, with an average range in elevation of approximately 500 feet per site. Although all of the sites are to some extent sloping (a favorable characteristic from the standpoint of drainage), these slopes are generally moderate, with only a small fraction of the slopes exceeding 20%.

Soils

Soil types vary by site according to depth to permafrost, slope, and permeability characteristics. The existence of permafrost is a major factor locally in determining drainage characteristics. Permafrost soils, common to north slopes, tend to drain poorly, as do soils common to the lower

elevations and relatively flat areas. These soil types have correspondingly poor development potential. Conversely, non-permafrost and/or well-drained soils exhibit the least constraints toward development.

The soils type analyses presented in the subsequent sections dealing with the individual sites were prepared from soil reports prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with the University of Alaska, Institute of Agricultural Sciences. These soils reports cover a large area and do not concentrate on any specific area.

It was felt that on-site soil boring test holes would be advantageous to these soils reports and would also provide first hand knowledge of on-site soils. Because of the high expense of soil test borings, the number of test borings was limited.

The Tanana and John Road sites were selected for test borings based on the total site matrices which indicated them to be highly favorable over the other sites. The location of the test borings for each were selected on information reflected in the slope analysis study, the preferred soil use analysis and access to the test hole locations.

The development potential of the soils found on the six sites are categorized as follows:

Soils Having Minor Development Constraints

FaB	Fairbanks Silt Loam - Gently Sloping
FaC	Fairbanks Silt Loam - Moderately Sloping
FaD	Fairbanks Silt Loam - Strongly Sloping
FaE	Fairbanks Silt Loam - Moderately Sloping
FaF	Fairbanks Silt Loam - Steep
FmC	Fairbanks Silt Loam - Moderately Deep - Moderately Sloping
FmD	Fairbanks Silt Loam - Moderately Deep - Strongly Sloping
FmE	Fairbanks Silt Loam - Moderately Deep - Moderately Steep
FmF	Fairbanks Silt Loam - Moderately Deep - Steep

The Fairbanks soils are characteristically deep, nearly level to steep, well-drained silty soils on upland hills and ridges. The Fairbanks types vary according to their relative position on slopes and the steepness of slope. The permeability of these soils is moderate and runoff is medium to rapid depending on slope steepness. The hazard of water erosion on the flatter slopes is moderate and increases to very severe with those types occurring on steeper slopes. The susceptibility to frost action of the Fairbanks soils is high and the depth to permafrost is extremely deep or absent. These soils generally occur on south-facing slopes of hills and on top of ridges.

Soils Having Moderate Development Constraints

SvB	Steese Silt Loam - Gently Sloping
Sc	Salchaket Very Fine Sandy Loam
SvC	Steese Silt Loam - Moderately Sloping
SvD	Steese Silt Loam - Strongly Sloping
SvE	Steese Silt Loam - Moderately Steep
SvF	Steese Silt Loam - Steep

The soil types included within this grouping are somewhat less suitable for development than the Fairbanks soils. The Steese soils are gently sloping to steep, somewhat well-drained, with moderate to severe susceptibility to water erosion. Permability is moderate and permafrost is either absent or at considerable depth.

The Salchaket soil type represented, Sc, is a very fine sandy loam existing on nearly level terrain. The type is commonly found adjacent to rivers and is generally more than 36 inches deep. This type is well-drained, with slow runoff. It has a slight water erosion hazard (except on stream banks), and a moderate to low susceptibility to frost action. Permafrost lenses may exist under native vegetation.

Soils Having Considerable Development Constraints

GmB	Gilmore Silt Loam - Gently Sloping
GmC	Gilmore Silt Loam - Moderately Sloping
GmD	Gilmore Silt Loam - Strongly Sloping
GmE	Gilmore Silt Loam - Moderately Steep
GmF	Gilmore Silt Loam - Steep
GrF	Gilmore Silt Loam - Very Shallow - Steep
MnA	Minto Silt Loam - Nearly Level
MnB	Minto Silt Loam - Gently Sloping
MnC	Minto Silt Loam - Moderately Sloping
MnD	Minto Silt Loam - Strongly Sloping

Minto Series soils are characteristically deep, nearly level to sloping, moderately well-drained silty soils. They occur on foot slopes or in poorly-drained areas with permafrost. Permeability is moderate, runoff is slow (except for the MnD type) and the hazard for water erosion is slight to moderate. Susceptibility to frost action is generally high with permafrost commonly found below six feet. Minto soils are generally the best in this region for growing crops.

The Gilmore soil types occur on high narrow ridges, are shallow (20 inches or less thick over bedrock), with moderate to severe susceptibility to water erosion, and a moderate to high susceptibility to water erosion. Permafrost is generally not present. Slopes can be very steep, ranging to above 30%.

Soils Having Severe Development Constraints

EsF	Ester Silt Loam - Steep
GtA	Goldstream Silt Loam - Nearly Level
GtB	Goldstream Silt Loam - Gently Sloping
GtC	Goldstream Silt Loam - Moderately Sloping
Lp	Lemeta Peat
SuB	Saulich Silt Loam - Gently Sloping
SuC	Saulich Silt Loam - Moderately Sloping
SuD	Saulich Silt Loam - Strongly Sloping
SuE	Saulich Silt Loam - Moderately Steep
SuF	Saulich Silt Loam - Steep
Ta	Tanana Silt Loam

These soil types are not suitable for development due to steep slopes, slide hazard, or poor drainage. Ester Silt Loam, EsF, is found on steep (above 30%) north-facing slopes of high ridges and hills. The permeability of this type is moderate and the drainage is poor. Permafrost is found at a shallow depth, and the erosion hazard of this type is severe.

The Goldstream soil types are nearly level to gently sloping, poorly drained soils, with a perennially frozen substratum. Permeability is moderate (above permafrost), runoff is slow to medium, and the hazard of erosion is slight to moderate. The GtA type is found on broad alluvial plains and upland valleys.

Lemeta Peat, Lp, is a level, poorly-drained soil consisting of sphagnum moss and sedge peat. Permafrost is located at a very shallow depth, permeability is moderately rapid (above permafrost), runoff is slow, and the hazard of water erosion is slight or none.

The Saulich soil types occur on slopes ranging from gentle to steep. Permafrost is present in these soils at a shallow depths, above which permeability is moderate. Runoff ranges from slow to very rapid, depending on slope. Water erosion similarly increases with the steeper slopes. The susceptibility of this type to frost action is high.

Tanana soils, Ta, are nearly level, poorly-drained silt loams laid down by water. These soils are located on broad, low terraces and alluvial plains. Uncleared areas have permafrost at a depth of approximately 30 inches.

Hydrology

Drainage characteristics, to a large degree, dictate soil types (previously discussed), and correspondingly, development limitations from an engineering standpoint. In addition, the adverse impacts associated with upland development are directed downstream through the transport of sediments (from cleared areas) and oils and other chemicals associated with the proposed developments. Consideration of the effects of constructed impervious surfaces, including roads, parking areas, and structures, is important in order to determine the impacts of increased runoff (resulting from the overcovering of pervious soils) on downstream water quality and quantity. The increase in peak runoff following development can cause flooding and the scouring of upstream drainage-ways. An increased load of sediments is transported downstream via tributary souces to accumulate at stream locations where water velocity is reduced. The adverse impacts associated with increased runoff can be mitigated through the construction of appropriate water detention systems. Downstream flood zones cannot be utilized for development without consideration of expensive floodproofing (where feasible).

All of the drainage basins of the prospective sites drain to tributaries of the Tanana River. Tributaries associated directly or indirectly with the drainage sub-basins of the sites which discharge directly into the Tanana River include the following: Bonanza Creek (associated with the Tanana Site, Bonanza Site, and a portion of the Ohio Creek Site), the Chena River (associated with the Two Rivers Site), Goldstream Creek (associated with the Martin Site and a portion of the Ohio Creek Site Site - via Ohio Creek), and the Little Salcha River and French Creek (both associated with the Johnson Road Site).

Vegetation

Vegetation plays an important role in providing habitat and travel corridors for terrestrial wildlife. Vegetation additionally acts to stabilize soils and runoff in sloped areas, thus minimizing erosion and resulting from development. When vegetation is removed within permafrost areas, either through fire or human development, heat penetrates bare soils, thereby thawing the upper permafrost. The accelerated runoff and erosion associated with the clearing of upland forests can in turn cause a "scouring" of upper stream tributaries is discussed under Hydrology (above), and, and correspondingly, the siltation of downstream river corridors. This process is particularly pertinent to the subject sites as they generally contain upland ridges, surrounded by ravines, or tributaries of the Tanana River.

Vegetation communities within the potential industrial sites, as well as in the Yukon Region as a whole, vary primarily according to drainage characteristics. The areas having the most rapid drainage support the upland forests of birch and aspen, common to all of the sites. Permafrost soils are impermeable where the downward movement of precipitation is inhibited. Lowlying areas, common to the region along the Yukon River and its tributaries, also exhibit very slow drainage characteristics. These areas tend to support black spruce, as well as bogs and muskeg communities.

The degree of solar radiation, as dictated by slope orientation, is another factor contributing to the "dryness" of a vegetative type. Not only do south-facing slopes contribute to a faster rate of transpiration of plants, but they also tend to be devoid of permafrost soils. South-facing slopes can, therefore, have soils which exhibit more rapid permeability than the permafrost soils of north-facing slopes. The contrast in the comparative amount of sunlight reaching north and south-facing slopes is especially great at this latitude where summer radiation along south-facing slopes approaches 24 hours a day in early summer.

Wildfire plays a primary role in successional plant growth throughout interior Alaska. Its effects are also evident on the respective industrial sites. Fire alters the nitrogen cycle and may stimulate plant growth, as Forest soils thus tend to revegetate rather rapidly following a fire,

M E M O R A N D U M

RE: Methodology in Determining Development Constraints - Fairbanks Industrial Siting Study

DATE: January 19, 1983

The physical development constraints associated with the prospective sites were determined through analysis of slope, soil types, drainage characteristics, and vegetation types. The slope analysis and soils maps were overlayed in order to initially categorize suitable vs. non-suitable areas as a function of steepness of slope and soil characteristics. Pertinent soils factors effecting development potential (as a function of soil type) include permeability, drainage, existence of and/or depth to permafrost, and steepness. Infrared aerial photos were used to map vegetation types and confirm drainage courses. Because of the role of vegetation as an indicator of drainage characteristics and soil type, the vegetaion maps were checked for consistency with the mapped soils types. The three vegetation categories mapped: hardwood, black spruce, and treeless bogs bear a general relationship to development constraints from the standpoint of drainage.

Although steepness of slope was incorporated in the analysis of development constraints. the primary factor limiting development is poorly-drained soils and underlying permafrost which is associated with relatively level or low-lying areas and north-facing slopes. Because the slower draining areas occur on relatively level terrain, the moderately-sloped areas show improved drainage characteristics. The steepest slopes, of which there are very limited areas over 20% steepness, were categorized as "severe" regardless of soil type. Whereas, steepness of slope is important as a factor effecting the development suitability of the otherwise "favorable" Fairbanks and Steese soils, it generally does not play as great a role in

determining the suitability of the other soil types. This is because the remaining types are either found on relatively level terrain anyway, or else they exhibit adverse drainage (and permafrost) characteristics which render them less suitable or unsuitable for development due to the drainage factor alone. The three constraint categories which have been mapped are described as follows: (soil type characteristics are further described in the report introduction and for each site)

Minor Constraints

All Fairbanks and Steese soils below 10% in slope. These soils are generally well drained and free of permafrost. This category is similar to the minor constraints category shown on the Stepan and Associates soils maps, except that Steese soils have been added and slopes greater than 11% have been excluded.

Moderate Constraints

Includes Salchaket, Gilmore, and Minto soils (below 20% slope) and Fairbanks and Steese soils which are between 11% and 20% in slope. These soils pose moderate constraints toward development due to permafrost, shallow soils, or somewhat steeper slopes. This category includes all soils listed under the Moderate and Considerable Constraints categories shown on the Stepan and Associates soils maps, except that Steese and Fairbanks soils less than 10% and greater than 20% are excluded, as are all other soils steeper than 20%.

Severe Constraints

Includes Ester, Goldstream, Lemeta, Saulich, and Tanana soils, and all categories greater than 20% in slope. These soil types pose severe constraints toward development due to shallow permafrost, poor drainage, and/or boggy conditions, or steep slopes. This category is similar to the Severe Constraints category as shown on the Stepan and Associates soils maps, except all soils above 20%, regardless of type, are included as well.

The relative acreages of the physical constraint categories for each site, as mapped, are given in the table below. Special attention was given to certain sub-areas, as footnoted, due to their potential importance based on favorable access coupled with natural physical separation from the remainder of the site.

Physical Constraint Categories
Relative Acreages for Each Site

	Physical Constraint Categories in Acres			
	Minor Constraints	Major Constraints	Severe Constraints	Total Site
Johnson Road	240	1245	260	1745
Two Rivers	760	1240	700	2700
NE "Sub-area" only[1]	200	160		
Martin	1000	3570	390	4960
SE "Sub-area" only[2]	320	880	30	
NF "Sub-area" only[3]	320	400	140	
Tanana	1320	1758	2272	5350
North "Sub-area" only[4]	760	1200	260	
Bonanza	680	1360	440	2480
Ohio Creek	520	1550	1600	3670

[1] Area located at northeast corner of site with advantageous access to Chena Hot Springs Road, and separated from remainder of site by severe constraints area as mapped.

[2] Area located at southeast corner of site adjacent to and and with advantageous access to the Alaska Railroad and separated from the rest of the site by a maximum 900 foot ridge.

[3] Area located at northeast corner of site with advantageous access to Martin Siding Road and separated from the remainder of the site by Lincoln Creek.

[4] Large area at the north end of the site with advantageous access to the Parks Highway and separated from the remainder of the site (and large bog area) by Bonanza Creek.

Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.

Doyon Building
201 First Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
Phone (907) 452-8251

May 5, 1983

Esther Wunnicke, Commissioner
Department of Natural Resources
Pouch M
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Commissioner Wunnicke:

The Tanana-Yukon state land classification proposal is enclosed, along with supporting resolutions and a contact list. The city of Tanana will be forwarding their resolution in the near future,

The classification request includes two areas which would specifically exclude disposals. One is on the Minto Flats south of Minto. There is very heavy use of the fish and game in that area by the people of Fairbanks, as well as by the people from Minto. It is also used as a recreation area. Perhaps in the future some sort of protective legislative designation will blanket that area.

The other area from which disposals are being asked to be excluded lies between Tanana and Manley Hot Springs and runs south along the Cosna River. That area is used mainly by the people of Tanana. With the closure of the Tanana Hospital and the subsequent loss of many jobs, the people there are very sensitive to disposals that add an extra drain on local resources and job markets.

There have been numerous public meetings and hearings held by DNR in Tanana, Manley Hot Springs and Minto. The people of those communities have had many opportunities to discuss activities on state land with one another. The enclosed classification request is a result of many special meetings in the communities involved. I have acted as a coordinator in this effort. Please feel free to contact me for more specific information.

Sincerely,

TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE, INC.

Lisa Jaeger

Lisa Jaeger
Assistant Village Government Specialist
Enclosures
cc: (of map, resolutions and this letter)
Office of the Governor
Senator John Sackett
Representative Vernon Hurlbert
Tanana Basin Plan
Doyon
Tanana Chiefs Subregional Office, Ruby

CONTACT PERSONS FOR TANANA-YUKON STATE LAND CLASSIFICATION PROPOSAL

Pat Moore, Mayor
City of Tanana
Tanana, Alaska 99777

Will Mayor, President
Tozitna, Ltd.
Tanana, Alaska 99777

Janice Carney, President
Manley Village Council
Manley Hot Springs, AK 99756

Dick Simmons
Seth-de-ya-ah Corp.
P.O. Box 849
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

Liz Newman, Chief
Rampart Village Council
Rampart, Alaska 99767

Gloria Albert, President
Tanana Village Council
Tanana, Alaska 99777

Dixie Dayo, President
Bean Ridge Corporation
P.O. Box 212
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

Sue Hollingsworth
Lands Committee
Manley Hot Springs Community Association
Manley Hot Springs, AK 99756

Carlos Frank, Chief
Minto Village Council
Minto, Alaska 99758

Ms. Mary Jane Fate, President
Baan-O-yeel-kon Corporation
SR Box 30586
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

Lisa Jaeger
Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.
201 First Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Title: Tanana-Yukon State Land
Classification Proposal
City of Tanana

Resolution No. ~~82-~~ 83-07

WHEREAS: AS 38.04.005, AS 38.04.020, AS 38.04.065 and 11 AAC 55.270(a) give authority for the public to make classification requests to the Department of Natural Resources for state lands; and

WHEREAS: The City of Tanana is an official voice for its constituents; and

WHEREAS: The people of the City of Tanana have close ties to the land involved in this request; and

WHEREAS: This classification proposal does not include any village or regional corporation land or selections,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City of Tanana formally requests the state to classify State land according to the enclosed map,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Natural Resources note the two (2) areas designated for exclusion of disposals and that the Department hold well-publicized hearings in affected communities prior to potential classifications which result in land disposals or transportation corridors,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Natural Resources keep the City of Tanana apprised of its decisions and activities concerning these state lands.

Wed May 11 1983
Date

Peter Mann Mayor

Charles Erhart council member

Don Shield council member

Karen Kristan council member

Josephine Roberts council member

Curtis J Sommers council member



TOZITNA, LIMITED

P.O. Box 122
Tanana, Alaska 99777
(366-7255)

TANANA-YUKON State Land
Classification Proposal
Tozitna Corporation
Resolution No. 83-06

WHEREAS: AS 38.04.005, AS 38.04.020, AS 38.04.065 and 11 AAC 55.270 (a) give authority for the public to make classification requests to the Department of Natural Resources for state lands; and

WHEREAS: The Tozitna Corporation is an official voice for its constituents; and

WHEREAS: The people of Tozitna Corporation have close ties to the land involved in this request; and

WHEREAS: This classification proposal does not include any village or regional corporation land or selections,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Tozitna Corporation formally requests the state to classify State land according to the enclosed map,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Natural Resources note the two (2) areas designated for exclusion of disposals and that the Department hold well publicized hearings in affected communities prior to potential classifications which result in land disposals or transporation corridors,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Natural Resources keep the Tozitna Corporation apprised of its decisions and activities concerning these state lands.

Thomas Swenson — Lolita Gridley

Thomas Nogg — Walter Carlo

Eileen Kozevnikoff — William Carlo III

Josephine Roberts — John Huntington

Linda Swenson

ADOPTED AND DATED this 12th day of November, 1982, at Tanana, Ak.

signed: Eileen Kozevnikoff
Eileen Kozevnikoff

Title: Tanana-Yukon State Land
Classification Proposal
Village Council of Tanana

Resolution No. 82- ___

WHEREAS: AS 38.04.005, AS 38.04.020, AS 38.04.065 and 11 AAC 55.270(a) give authority for the public to make classification requests to the Department of Natural Resources for state lands; and

WHEREAS: The Village Council of Tanana is an official voice for its constituents; and

WHEREAS: The people of the Village Council of Tanana have close ties to the land involved in this request; and

WHEREAS: This classification proposal does not include any village or regional corporation land or selections,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Village Council of Tanana formally requests the state to classify State land according to the enclosed map,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Natural Resources note the two (2) areas designated for exclusion of disposals and that the Department hold well-publicized hearings in affected communities prior to potential classifications which result in land disposals or transportation corridors,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Natural Resources keep the Village Council of Tanana apprised of its decisions and activities concerning these state lands.

November 17, 1982
Date

Lisa Huntington

Glenn Albert

81t3

Title: Tanana-Yukon State Land
Classification Proposal
Village Council of Minto

Resolution No. 82- ____

WHEREAS: AS 38.04.005, AS 38.04.020, AS 38.04.065 and 11 AAC 55.270(a) give authority for the public to make classification requests to the Department of Natural Resources for state lands; and

WHEREAS: The Village Council of Minto is an official voice for its constituents; and

WHEREAS: The people of the Village Council of Minto have close ties to the land involved in this request; and

WHEREAS: This classification proposal does not include any village or regional corporation land or selections,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Village Council of Minto formally requests the state to classify State land according to the enclosed map,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Natural Resources note the two (2) areas designated for exclusion of disposals and that the Department hold well-publicized hearings in affected communities prior to potential classifications which result in land disposals or transportation corridors,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Natural Resources keep the Village Council of Minto apprised of its decisions and activities concerning these state lands.

April 13 1983
Date

Chief Frank - Chief

Solomon Peter

Ryan Charlie

81t6

Title: Tanana-Yukon State Land
Classification Proposal
Seth-de-ya-ah Corporation

Resolution No. 82- 3

WHEREAS: AS 38.04.005, AS 38.04.020, AS 38.04.065 and 11 AAC 55.270(a) give authority for the public to make classification requests to the Department of Natural Resources for state lands; and

WHEREAS: The Seth-de-ya-ah Corporation is an official voice for its constituents; and

WHEREAS: The people of Seth-de-ya-ah Corporation have close ties to the land involved in this request; and

WHEREAS: This classification proposal does not include any village or regional corporation land or selections,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Seth-de-ya-ah Corporation formally requests the state to classify State land according to the enclosed map,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Natural Resources note the two (2) areas designated for exclusion of disposals and that the Department hold well-publicized hearings in affected communities prior to potential classifications which result in land disposals or transportation corridors,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Natural Resources keep the Seth-de-ya-ah Corporation apprised of its decisions and activities concerning these state lands.

4 November 12 1982
Date

Richard Frank
Kevin B Charlie
Robert M Charlie
David Charlie
Chief
Carlen Frank
Betty Eagle
Virgil Titus

81t9

Title: Tanana-Yukon State Land
Classification Proposal
Baan o yeel kon Corporation

Resolution No. 83-01

WHEREAS: AS 38.04.005, AS 38.04.020, AS 38.04.065 and 11 AAC 55.270 (a) give authority for the public to make classification requests to the Department of Natural Resources for state lands; and

WHEREAS: The Baan o yeel kon Corporation is an offical vote for its ANSCA constituents; and

WHEREAS: The people of Baan o yeel kon Corporation have close ties to the land involved in this request; and

WHEREAS: This classification proposal does not include any village or regional corporation land or selections,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Baan o yeel kon Corporation formally requests the state to classify State land according to the enclosed map,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Natural Resources note the two (2) areas designated for exclusion of disposals and that the Department hold well-publicized hearings in affected communities prior to potential classifications which result in land disposals or transportation corridors, and that the Department of Natural Resources incorporate those findings into any decision the State has on State disposals,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Natural Resources keep the Baan o yeel kon Corporation and Rampart Village Council apprised of its decisions and activities concerning these state lands, and that the President of Baan o yeel kon Corporation be authorized to do all things necessary to effectuate the intent of this resolution.

Mary Jane Fate

Mary Jane Fate, President

Date_____

Title: Tanana-Yukon State Land
Classification Proposal
Bean Ridge Corporation

Resolution No. 82- 14

WHEREAS: AS 38.04.005, AS 38.04.020, AS 38.04.065 and 11 AAC 55.270(a) give authority for the public to make classification requests to the Department of Natural Resources for state lands; and

WHEREAS: The Bean Ridge Corporation is an official voice for its constituents; and

WHEREAS: The people of Bean Ridge Corporation have close ties to the land involved in this request; and

WHEREAS: This classification proposal does not include any village or regional corporation land or selections,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Bean Ridge Corporation formally requests the state to classify State land according to the enclosed map,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Natural Resources note the two (2) areas designated for exclusion of disposals and that the Department hold well-publicized hearings in affected communities prior to potential classifications which result in land disposals or transportation corridors,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Natural Resources keep the Bean Ridge Corporation apprised of its decisions and activities concerning these state lands.

_____
Date

81t8

Title: Tanana-Yukon State Land
Classification Proposal
Village Council of Manley

Resolution No. 82- 17

WHEREAS: AS 38.04.005, AS 38.04.020, AS 38.04.065 and 11 AAC 55.270(a) give authority for the public to make classification requests to the Department of Natural Resources for state lands; and

WHEREAS: The Village Council of Manley is an official voice for its constituents; and

WHEREAS: The people of the Village Council of Manley have close ties to the land involved in this request; and

WHEREAS: This classification proposal does not include any village or regional corporation land or selections,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Village Council of Manley formally requests the state to classify State land according to the enclosed map,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Natural Resources note the two (2) areas designated for exclusion of disposals and that the Department hold well-publicized hearings in affected communities prior to potential classifications which result in land disposals or transportation corridors,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Natural Resources keep the Village Council of Manley apprised of its decisions and activities concerning these state lands.

Dec 3 1982
Date

81t4

MANLEY HOT SPRINGS COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
MANLEY HOT SPRINGS, ALASKA 99756

Title: TANANA-YUKON STATE LAND
CLASSIFICATION PROPOSAL
COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION OF MANLEY HOT SPRINGS

Resolution 82-10

WHEREAS: AS 38.04.005, AS 38.04.020, AS 38.04.065 and 11 AAC 55.270(a) give authority for the public to make classification requests to the Department of Natural Resources for State lands; and

WHEREAS: The Community Association of Manley Hot Springs is an official voice for its constituents; and

WHEREAS: The people of the Community Association of Manley Hot Springs have close ties to the land involved in this request;and

WHEREAS: This classification proposal does not include any village or regional corporation land or selections,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Manley Hot Springs Community Association formally requests the state to classify State land according to the inclosed map; PROVIDED that the land surrounding the Hutlinana River be returned to classification as SETN FOREST to be managed by the Division of Forestry, Department of Natural Resources; and not elligible for the state land disposal program,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Natural Resources note the two(2) areas designated for exclusion of disposals and the Hutlinana River area as noted above, and the Department of Natural Resources hold well-publicized hearings in affected communities prior to potential classifications which result in land disposals or transportation corridors,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Natural Resources keep the Manley Hot Springs Community Association apprised of its land plans and contact concerning these state lands.

Dated this 20, 1982

Steve Bennett, President

Ann P. Kelly, V.P.

TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST PROPOSAL

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TIMBER DEMAND PROJECTIONS

The basic assumption was made that the present consumption rate of 400 board feet per person will remain fairly static through the year 2000 (lumber and houselogs). An additional 5.7 million board feet per year is shipped to the Lower Yukon River and North Slope through the Tanana Basin which could be cut locally. For fuelwood a demand of eight cords per household using wood as the sole heat source was used with the percentage of households varying within seventeen geographical sections of the Basin from 10% to 90%. Thus, the demand for some 48 million board feet of softwoods and 62,000 cords of fuelwood were derived.

	Sawtimber	Fuelwood
Present	24MMBF	37,000 Cords
1990	39MMBF	50,000 Cords
2000	48MMBF	62,000 Cords

EXISTING SAWTIMBER PRODUCTION CAPACITY

Roughtop Mining, Manley	100MBF
Fourstar Lumber, Fairbanks	2,500MBF
Rustic Alaska Homes, Fairbanks	300MBF
Northland Wood Products, Fairbanks	5,000MBF
Olson Lumber & Logs, N. Pole	500MBF
North Pole Wood Products, Salcha	500MBF
Native Timber Works, Fairbanks	100MBF
Log Weavers, Fairbanks	100MBF
Larry Dohrhorst, Delta	100MBF
Dean Cummings, Delta	350MBF
Dry Creek, Delta	250MBF
Anchor Forest Products, Delta	250MBF
McCracken Lumber, Delta	200MBF
Pine's Sawmill, Tok	350MBF
	10,600MBF

TIMBER SUPPLY

TIMBER DISPOSALS FROM STATE LAND
1981

commercial sawtimber	16 sales	4,250MBF	$167,911.41
commerical fuelwood	18 sales	1,789Cords	66,474.25
personal use houselogs	35 sales	273MBF	17,090.00
personal use fuelwood	2,861 permits	25,557Cords	15,346.50
		18,196MBF	$266,822.16

1982

commercial sawtimber	26 sales	7,854MBF	$219,284.34
commercial fuelwood	20 sales	9,074Cords	92,943.12
personal use houselogs	27 sales	242MBF	14,142.50
personal use fuelwood	2,356 permits	23,239Cords	14,497.95
		24,257MBF	$340,827.91

TIMBER UNDER CONTRACT AS OF 5/18/83

commercial sawtimber	22 sales	18,597MBF	$714,423.89
commercial fuelwood	37 sales	16,691Cords	174,429.92
personal use houselogs	27 sales	297MBF	18,562.50
personal use fuelwood	1,790 permits	17,678Cords	12,380.90
		36,078MBF	$919,797.21

ANNUAL ALLOWABLE CUT

Annual Allowable Cut can be most easily defined as the volume of forest products that can be cut during a calendar or fiscal year over a long period of time without depleting the forest base. In a managed forest the harvest level would approximate the annual growth. In unmanaged stands where overmature trees are the rule, most methods of allowable cut calculation include an accellerated harvest of the over-mature trees since they loose volume faster than they gain it.

A great deal of effort was made to accurately determine the annual allowable cut for forest classified lands within sixty miles of Fairbanks. The cut was calculated for white spruce and hardwoods separately. The annual allowable cut for the Tanana Valley State Forest was premised on the fact that species, size, and growth rates of the commercial forest within the highly selective forest boundary are similar to those conditions found around Fairbanks. The general rule we operate under as professional foresters is that it is much better to be conservative until you have firm information than to risk overharvesting. These factors lead to projected annual allowable cut figures of 15.75 million board feet of softwoods and 114,000 cords of hardwoods. This is equivalent to 72.75 million board feet of lumber annually if all the volume was sawn.

Current Allowable Cut-Fairbanks Area

	4.1MMBF	31,000 Cords

Tanana Forest Annual Cut Estimates

Kantishna Block	1.723MMBF	12,500 Cords
Goldstream & Chena	4.372	31,800
Salcha Block	4.900	35,100
Delta	2.310	16,800
Tok Block	2.450	17,820
	15.755MMBF	114,020 Cords

ECONOMIC EFFECTS

Retail Value of Lumber Produced in 1982 From State Land

sawtimber	$1,750,000.00
firewood	3,463,100.00
houselogs	211,750.00
	$5,424,850.00

Benefits, Income Effects, and Jobs

	Net Benefits	Income Effects	Jobs
Present	$1.83 Million	$3.9 Million	115
2000*	$7.42 Million	$5.66 Million	235

*Assumes harvest 15.75MMBF and 62,000 cords from State forest, hardwood industry development not assumed.

TANANA RIVER BASIN SETTLEMENT ELEMENT SUMMARY
[STATE FOREST EXCLUDED]

Cumulative Acres By Disposal Category (See next page for definitions)

		Community Expansion/ Residential	Recreational	Remote	TOTAL
Demand	1983 (61,325 residents)	21,852	20,942	36,440	79,234
	1990 (84,913 residents)	44,416	33,351	66,560	144,327
	2000 (105,304 residents)	62,953	43,547	91,280	197,779
Supply	Suitable State Land	276,600	136,300	2,427,000	510,300
	2000 - Remaining Available	213,600	92,700	2,335,700	2,312,521

GREATER FAIRBANKS AREA LAND SUMMARY

OWNERSHIP	ACRES	(BOROUGHWIDE ESTIMATE)
Borough Land	40,000	(110,000)
State Disposals (Past)	40,000	(190,000)
(Proposed)	23,000	(153,000)
University	19,400	(70.500)
Existing Private	426,000	(1,245.500)
Federal	Not available	(1,410,000)
Other State	Not available	(1,777,000)

Source: Draft Tanana Basin Area Plan as updated through 5/5/83
Boroughwide estimates from Borough Planning Department 5/5/83 and Settlement Element Maps

DEFINITIONS

Community Expansion/Residential Lands -

Land suitable for development within 40 miles of Fairbanks or 25 miles of other communities and within 2 miles of a road.

Recreational Land -

Land suitable for development within 2 miles of a road but further than limits for residential and those lands within ¼ mile of water access or an airstrip.

Remote Land -

Lands suitable for development but with access outside previously referenced parameters.

Suitability is a function of existing vegetation, terrain and soils properties. Suitable lands generally have hardwood or mixed stands on much of the area and have soils capable of supporting on-site waste water disposal systems.

LAND STATUS WITHIN 18 MILES OF TANANA VALLEY COMMUNITIES

Manley Hot Springs, population 82
Most land within 10 miles is Native.

Forest	9.5%
Disposals	10.0%
Proposed Disposals	4.9%
Other State	34.0%
Native	41.0%

Nenana, population 470
Native lands consist of 30 miles of Park Highway frontage, disposals have 10 miles, and the forest has 6 miles frontage.

Forest	13%
Disposals	15%
Proposed Disposals	24%
Other State	34%
Native	27%

Fairbanks, population 54,000
See separate sheet on Borough land.

North Pole, population
Most land is private or military. The closest forest land is on Chena Hot Springs Road.

Forest	7.0%
Disposals	7.0%
Other State	.9%
Borough	1.1%
Military	56.0%
Private	28.0%

Delta, population 1,224
Most accessible land is private or military. Remaining State land is west of the Delta River, north of the Tanana, and in Shaw Creek Flats.

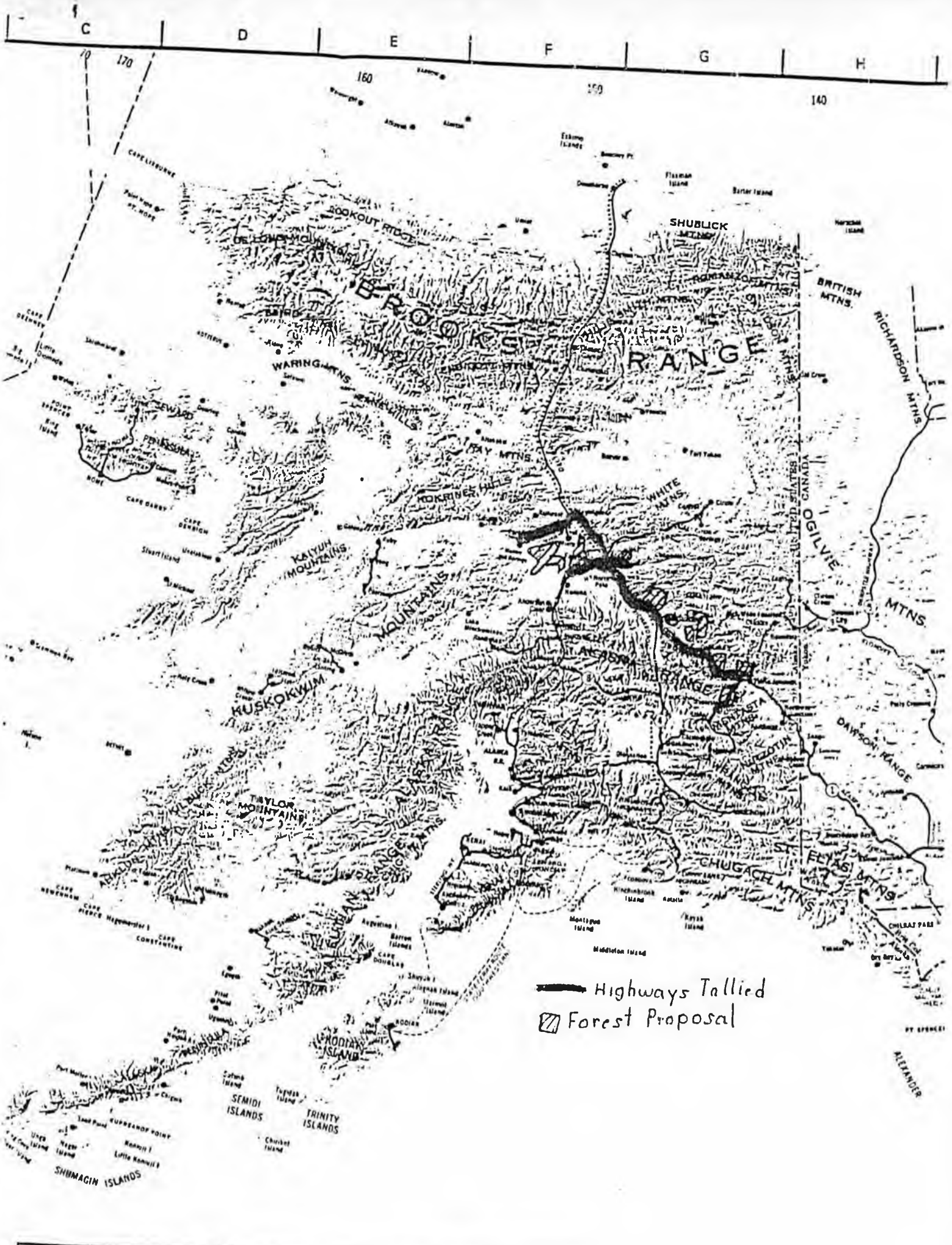
Forest	11%
Disposals	5%
Proposed Disposals	6%
Other State	18%
Military	50%
Private	10%

Tok, population 585
Most accessible land is State or Native. The forest takes up to 15 of the 70 miles of highway frontage within 18 miles of Tok.

Forest	10%
Disposals	1%
Proposed Disposals	7%
Other State	7%
Native	75%

MILES OF ROAD FRONTAGE OWNERSHIP ON TANANA BASIN HIGHWAYS
road frontage island bordering one side of the road.

	FOREST	DISPOSALS	OTHER STATE	STATE SELECTED	BOROUGH	NATIVE	PRIVITE	FEDERAL AND MILITARY	TOTAL
ELLIOT HWY.		12.6	17.7	126.8	3.4	70.0	30.5	12.8	273.8
CHENA HOT SPRINGS ROAD STEESE TO REC. AREA		2.0	12.0				36.0		50.0
PARKS HWY. to Fairbanks	35.6	8.0	18.8		4.5	11.2	17.0		95.1
RICHARDSON HWY. Fairbanks to Delta Junction	32.0	2.0	36.0		34.0		68.0	28.0	200.0
ALCAN HWY. Tetlin to Delta	13.6		92.3			70.0	34.9		210.8
GLEN HWY. Tok to Mentasta	24.0		9.6			36.0	9.6		79.2
TAYLOR HWY. Tetlin to Tanana Watershed	3.0		3.0	0.8		4.4			11.2
TOTAL	108.2	24.6	189.4	127.6	41.9	191.6	196.0	40.8	920.1


C
D
E
F
G
H
170
160
150
140
BROOKS RANGE
SHUBLICK MTNS.
BRITISH MTNS.
RICHARDSON MTNS.
OGILVIE MTNS.
WHITE MTNS.
WARING MTNS.
BAY MTNS.
KOKRINE HILLS
KAIYUH MOUNTAINS
KUSKOKWIM MOUNTAINS
ALASKA RANGE
TAYLOR MOUNTAINS
CHUGACH MTNS.
ST. ELIAS MTNS.
DAWSON RANGE
KODIAK ISLAND
SEMIDI ISLANDS
TRINITY ISLANDS
SHUMAGIN ISLANDS
Highways Tallied
Forest Proposal

MORE COMMERCIAL SALES (FAIRBANKS)

COMPANY NAME	SALE-NUMBER	TOTAL VALUE	VOLUME	UNIT
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-412F	42950.25	567.0	MBF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-412F	371.25	33.0	CCF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-412F	3010.80	193.0	CCF
	NC-451F	300.00	100.0	CD
RUSTIC ALASKAN HOMES	NC-459F	3669.25	65.0	MBF
RUSTIC ALASKAN HOMES	NC-459F	5849.57	563.0	CCF
NORTH POLE WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-416F	1830.00	122.0	CCF
RUSTIC ALASKAN HOMES	NC-463F	16605.00	205.0	MBF
RUSTIC ALASKAN HOMES	NC-463F	1170.00	75.0	CCF
RUSTIC ALASKAN HOMES	NC-463F	250.00	50.0	CCF
M & K FIREWOOD	NC-413F	2129.10	141.0	CCF
SVENSK FORESTRY CONSULTING	NC-415F	2411.90	89.0	CCF
FOUR STAR LUMBER	NC-314F	7200.00	720.0	CCF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-386F	45333.30	1103.0	MBF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-386F	6287.45	569.0	CCF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-386F	6188.00	560.0	CCF
CHENA VALLEY DEVELOPMENT CO	NC-461F	2334.62	34.5	MBF
	NC-405F	300.00	100.0	CD
NORTH POLE WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-395F	888.75	79.0	CCF
NORTH POLE WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-395F	13067.00	358.0	MBF

MORE

COMPANY NAME	SALE-NUMBER	TOTAL VALUE	VOLUME	UNIT
SCHALLOCK ENT.	NC-357F	14249.70	669.0	CCF
FOUR STAR LUMBER	NC-305F	32489.85	1297.0	MBF
KIPMIK LOG HOMES	NC-316F	24666.20	2327.0	CCF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-317F	12353.46	818.1	MBF
RUSTIC ALASKAN HOMES	NC-322F	36540.00	348.0	MBF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-323F	506.80	181.0	CCF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-323F	2835.00	270.0	CCF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-323F	2811.20	502.0	CCF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-323F	39396.50	1045.0	MBF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-344F	1282.40	229.0	CCF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-344F	520.80	186.0	CCF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-344F	56916.00	1224.0	MBF
STICKS & STUFF	NC-372F	907.20	72.0	CD
KHM FIREWOOD	NC-373F	743.40	59.0	CD
NORTH POLE WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-376F	10175.00	550.0	CCF
GRIFFIN'S GARDENS	NC-382F	580.00	100.0	CD
PYNE ENTERPRISES	NC-406F	372.00	124.0	CD
PARKS WOOD SERVICE	NC-384F	2.95	100.0	CD
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-387F	10155.97	320.0	MBF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-387F	3753.62	481.0	CCF

****

COMPANY NAME	SALE-NUMBER	TOTAL VALUE	VOLUME	UNIT
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-387F	3496.10	448.0	CCF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-387F	2294.31	294.0	CCF
FOUR STAR LUMBER	NC-389F	40560.00	1560.0	CCF
SHANNON'S ENTERPRISES	NC-398F	1080.66	93.0	CD
FITZSIMONS ENTERPRISES	NC-399F	341.04	98.0	CD
FOREST SERVICES	NC-414F	1395.00	90.0	CCF
BURNING EMBERS INC.	NC-467F	2880.00	128.0	CCF
ROUGHTOP MINING COMPANY	NC-469F	815.62	26.0	MBF
BURNING EMBERS INC.	NC-468F	4532.00	176.0	CCF
	NC-406F	1176.96	96.0	CD
HORSE POWER LTD	NC-402F	769.56	66.0	CD
BRETT'S FIREWOOD SALES	NC-403F	1290.00	100.0	CD
CAVE MAN LOGGING CO.	NC-407F	366.00	122.0	CD

NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-140F	290000.00	5000.0 MBF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-140F	0.00	0.0 MBF
ROSE'S FIREWOOD	NC-464F	3366.00	198.0 CCF
FAIRBANKS FIREWOOD	NC-465F	1913.50	89.0 CCF

MBF VALUE: $ 602626.82
CCF VALUE: $ 158824.45

MORE

CD VALUE: $ 9167.27

MBF VOLUME: 12410.6
CCF VOLUME: 11572.0
CD VOLUME: 1280.0

Commercial Sales Delta

MORE

COMPANY NAME	SALE-NUMBER	TOTAL VALUE	VOLUME	UNIT
S & K ENTERPRISES	NC-422D	300.00	150.0	CD
FOUR STAR LUMBER	NC-401D	81000.00	5000.0	MBF
DRY CREEK ENTERPRISES	NC-427D	35.00	35.0	CCF
DRY CREEK ENTERPRISES	NC-427D	67.00	67.0	CCF
DRY CREEK ENTERPRISES	NC-378D	350.00	70.0	CD
DRY CREEK ENTERPRISES	NC-378D	2575.00	515.0	CD
DRY CREEK ENTERPRISES	NC-378D	3742.20	132.0	MBF
S & K ENTERPRISES	NC-422D	2430.00	150.0	MBF
	NC-425D	500.00	100.0	CD
ANCHOR FOREST PRODUCTS	NC-307D	6600.00	440.0	MBF
PINES SAWMILL	NC-369D	4074.50	145.0	MBF
PINES SAWMILL	NC-385D	1260.00	45.0	MBF
PAT'S WOODCUTTING	NC-409D	300.00	100.0	CD
BEAR VALLEY TRADING POST	NC-411D	300.00	100.0	CD
TOK PILOT CAR SERVICE	NC-420D	150.00	50.0	CD
HIGH TIMES WOOD HAULERS	NC-421D	210.00	70.0	CD
GATEWAY INDUSTRIAL SERVICES	NC-424D	120.00	40.0	CD
ROSE'S FIREWOOD	NC-462D	709.00	709.0	CCF
ROSE'S FIREWOOD	NC-462D	504.00	504.0	CCF
J.D. DOZER & EQUIPMENT SERVICE	NC-428D	61.77	4.1	MBF

NEXT

COMPANY NAME	SALE-NUMBER	TOTAL VALUE	VOLUME	UNIT
MCCRACKEN LUMBER COMPANY	NC-426D	12628.60	271.0	MBF
MCCRACKEN LUMBER COMPANY	NC-426D	318.20	37.0	CCF

MBF VALUE: $ 111797.07
CCF VALUE: $ 1633.20
CD VALUE: $ 4805.00

MBF VOLUME: 6187.1
CCF VOLUME: 1352.0
CD VOLUME: 1195.0

* Section 1. AS 41.17.020(c) is amended to read:

(c) After planning and classification procedures under AS 38.05.005 - 38.05.370 have been completed, the governor shall annually make recommendations to the legislature for the inclusion of lands in the State Forest System beginning January 1, 1984. [MAY PROPOSE TO THE LEGISLATURE, STATE FORESTS, TO CONSIST OF FOREST LAND DETERMINED BY HIM TO BE DESIRABLE FOR RETENTION IN STATE OWNERSHIP AS MULTIPLE-USE LAND.]

*Section 2. AS 41.17.040 (f) is amended to read:

(f) The board shall review and comment to the commissioner on regulations proposed for adoption under AS 41.17.010 - 41.17.950. The board shall review and comment to the commissioner on the long range administrative plan, including management plan for each state forest, adopted under AS 41.17.070 and any amendments to the plan. The board shall also report to the legislature its recommendations for changes in the provisions of AS 41.17.010 - 41.17.950 and it comments on the regulations adopted by the commissioner under AS 41.17.010 - 41.17.950. It may also review and advise the legislature on the activities of the division.

*Section 3. AS 41.17.070(a) is amended to read:

Sec. 41.17.070. ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN AND REPORT. (a) The commissioner shall adopt [DEVELOP AND CONTINUALLY MAINTAIN] a long-range plan , including a management plan for each state forest, for the administration of AS 41.17.010 - AS 41.17.950 which demonstrates that the provisions of AS 41.17.010 are being recognized and that the standards of AS 41.17.060 are being met.

* Section 4. AS 41.17 is amended by adding a new sections to read

Sec. 41.17.500 STATE FOREST SYSTEM

(a) Private land, University of Alaska grant land, existing transportation corridors, and municipal borough lands within a State Forest boundary are excluded from State Forests. The commissioner of natural resources may not acquire private land or University of Alaska grant land located within a state forest by eminent domain for any purpose.

(b) Approved or pending Native allotment applications located partially or completely within a State Forest are not adversely affected by the establishment of a State Forest and all approved allotments and all pending allotments shall be treated as private land.

Sec. 41.17.550. STATE FOREST SYSTEM LANDS.

In accordance with the provisions of AS 41.17.020, the state owned or acquired land and water lying within the parcels described in (___) - (___) of this section are designed as state forest areas.

LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS

fairbanks north star borough

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

December 13, 1982

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
515 Seventh Avenue
Room 320
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Dear Bettye:

I am pleased that you have taken the initiative to prepare and support a bill to create a Statewide Forest Management System. I offer my support, and the support of my staff, in the selection of appropriate forest land to be set aside within the Fairbanks North Star Borough.

The proposed bill will enable the kind of long-term management that is essential, when one considers that a forest requires some 80 years to mature. Under the current State land classification system, we have no assurance that land classified forestry will retain that classification. Through the update of our Borough Comprehensive Plan, we will at least be able to insure that lands set aside for a specific purpose are at least reviewed by the Borough before major changes occur which are inconsistent with that purpose.

A high priority in my administration is the identification and development of an industrial park site. In setting up the State Forest Management System, it is vital that the land to be selected for this purpose is excluded from consideration. The Borough has made a committment to the Governor's Office to decide on a suitable location by December, 1983.

It is also important that the forest lands now included in the proposed bill which are not selected as industrial sites remain in the Forest Management System. Therefore, I propose that you include the following (or similar) language in the bill:

Any of the land described by the following legal description may be withdrawn from the Fairbanks State Forest prior to December, 1983, if selected by the Fairbanks North Star Borough for use as an industrial park site.

Tanana Site: T. 2 S., R. 5 W., Sec. 34, E½;
Secs. 35 and 36.
T. 3 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 6, W½;
Sec. 7, W½.
T. 3 S., R. 5 W., Secs. 1 and 2;
Sec. 3, E½;
Secs. 11 and 12;
Sec. 13, lots 2 and 3;
Sec. 14, NE¼ NE¼, lots 1 to 4 inclusive.

Ohio Creek Site: T. 2 S., R. 5 W., Sec. 1, S½;
Sec. 2, S½;
Secs. 11 and 12;
Sec. 13, W½;
Secs. 14 and 23;
Sec. 26, NE¼ and E½ NW¼.

Two Rivers (Portion Only):
T. 1 S., R. 3 E., Sec. 11, excluding that portion of SE¼ taken by the Corps of Engineers under ADL 400028, Condemnation proceedings;
Sec. 14, excluding those portions taken by the Corps of Engineers under ADL 400028, Condemnation proceedings;
Sec. 15, S½ N½ and S½;
Sec. 16.

Martin Site (Portion Only):
T. 1 N., R. 4 W., Sec. 27, NE¼, S½.

I am particularly concerned about the prime forest land on Nenana Ridge that is east of the proposed Tanana Site. It is important that this land remain in the bill. Not only is the land on Nenana Ridge some of

the best forest land in the Borough, but if the Tanana or Ohio Creek sites are selected, it would be undesirable to encourage residential development of the area.

If I or my staff can be of further service to you in preparing the bill, please let me know.

Sincerely,

E. B. Allen
Borough Mayor

BBA/skb

cc: Les Fortune, District Forester
John Ringstad, Representative

May 3, 1983

Tanana Basin Lands suitable for disposal identified in Tanana Basin Area Plan, DNR

Gross acres suitable for disposal outside proposed
Tanana Valley State Forest and Chena State Recreation Area---- 2,154,000 acres

Allocation for Disposal under Various Management Plans
(Figures Exclude acreage for agricultural disposal and development))

Recreation and Wildlife Habitat Emphasis	700,000 acres
Forestry and Mineral Emphasis	800,000 acres
Settlement Emphasis	1,750,000 acres

Revised forest bill stirs Fahrenkamp

By DAVID RAMSEUR
News-Miner Bureau

JUNEAU—After mulling it over for five weeks, a House committee Wednesday finally gave approval to a watered-down version of a controversial measure creating a Tanana Valley State Forest.

The action came after a heated two-hour meeting during which proponents charged that two Fairbanks lumber companies would be forced out of business under the new version of the measure (SB108).

An irate Sen. Bettye Fahrenkamp, D-Fairbanks and the bill's sponsor, accused House Resources Committee co-chairman Rep. John Ringstad, R-Fairbanks, of rewriting the bill without giving her the standard courtesy of reviewing changes.

"He gutted it, chopped it, changed the whole intent and moved it out," Fahrenkamp said.

But Ringstad, pressured for weeks by Fairbanks miners and developers to kill the bill, said the new version will force state officials to dispose of sorely needed land for Interior homesites.

"It doesn't kill the purpose of the bill," said Ringstad, a realtor when he's not a lawmaker. "To accomplish the bill they have to accomplish land disposals."

Under the new version of the measure, which originally would have created a 1.7 million-acre multiple use state forest, the state would have to dispose of one acre of land for homesites and farms for every five acres to be turned into forest land.

Ringstad said since Statehood, only 316,000 acres of state land have been disposed of for private use. The new version of the bill would force the Department of Natural Resources to dispose of 280,000 acres before the scaled down 1.4 million-acre state forest could go into effect.



SEN. BETTYE FAHRENKAMP
"Changed whole intent"

Sharon Barton, an aide to Natural Resources Commissioner Esther Wunnicke, told the committee that by the year 2000, some 2 million acres of state and borough land is already slated for disposal in the Interior. That's an estimated 20 acres per resident, plenty for local needs, she said.

Committee members appeared perplexed with the half dozen major changes made to the bill only minutes before the meeting.

At one point during the debate, Rep. Charlie Bussell, R-Anchorage, said of the bill: "What we've got is garbage."

But following a two-minute break during which Ringstad huddled with his fellow GOP committee members in one corner of the room, the bill was approved along party lines.

Under the original bill, the land could be used for virtually everything except homesite and agriculture disposals, including mining, recreation, hunting and fishing.

Supporters said it would offer an ample supply of firewood and house timber to Interior residents, both of which are in short supply.

Here are some of the other major changes in the new version that now goes to the House Finance Committee:

- An estimated 350,000 acres included in the original bill are deleted, most of which is along the Richardson and Alaska highways where access to timber stands is easiest. But Ringstad said that land should be used for homesites.

One sizeable chunk removed from the forest is the Nenana Ridge area west of Fairbanks. It is currently harvested by Four Star and North Star lumber companies.

Rep. Niilo Koponen, D-Fairbanks, said those firms could be forced out of business without access to land guaranteed by the forest bill. But his effort to put the parcels back in the forest was defeated.

- DNR officials are given only two years rather than the original five to come up with a forest management plan. If the Legislature doesn't like the plan, it could disapprove it, effectively killing the forest.

Fahrenkamp said she's optimistic a compromise is possible if the bill passes the House. A House-Senate conference committee would then be appointed to hash out differences in the two versions.

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HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL 108 (Rules), [illegible] ESTS

RINGSTAD AMENDMENT

---Deletes approximately 19,500 acres in Nenana Ridge unit of Tanana Valley State Forest between Fairbanks and Nenana, including area burned in Rosy Cre

---Deletes 13,000 acres in Quartz Lake Unit near Big Delta.

---Deletes 4160 acres along the Chatanika River north of Fairbanks accessible at the end of Bennett Road.

---Adds Back 35,000 acres in Salcha unit between Eielson and Big Delta.

---Adds back 18,000 acres in Tower Bluff unit near Tok.

---Adds back 50,000 acres in Gerstle Unit between Delta Junction and Tok.

This amendment intended to strike a better balance between designating lands for timber harvesting, firewood use and other public uses versus retaining the option of possible future disposal and/or development of these state lands. Areas deleted would be road accessible primarily.

COMPARISON WITH SENATE-PASSED BILL

---With the Ringstad amendment the House bill would contain about 25,000 acres less than Senate bill in the Nenana Ridge unit near Fairbanks.

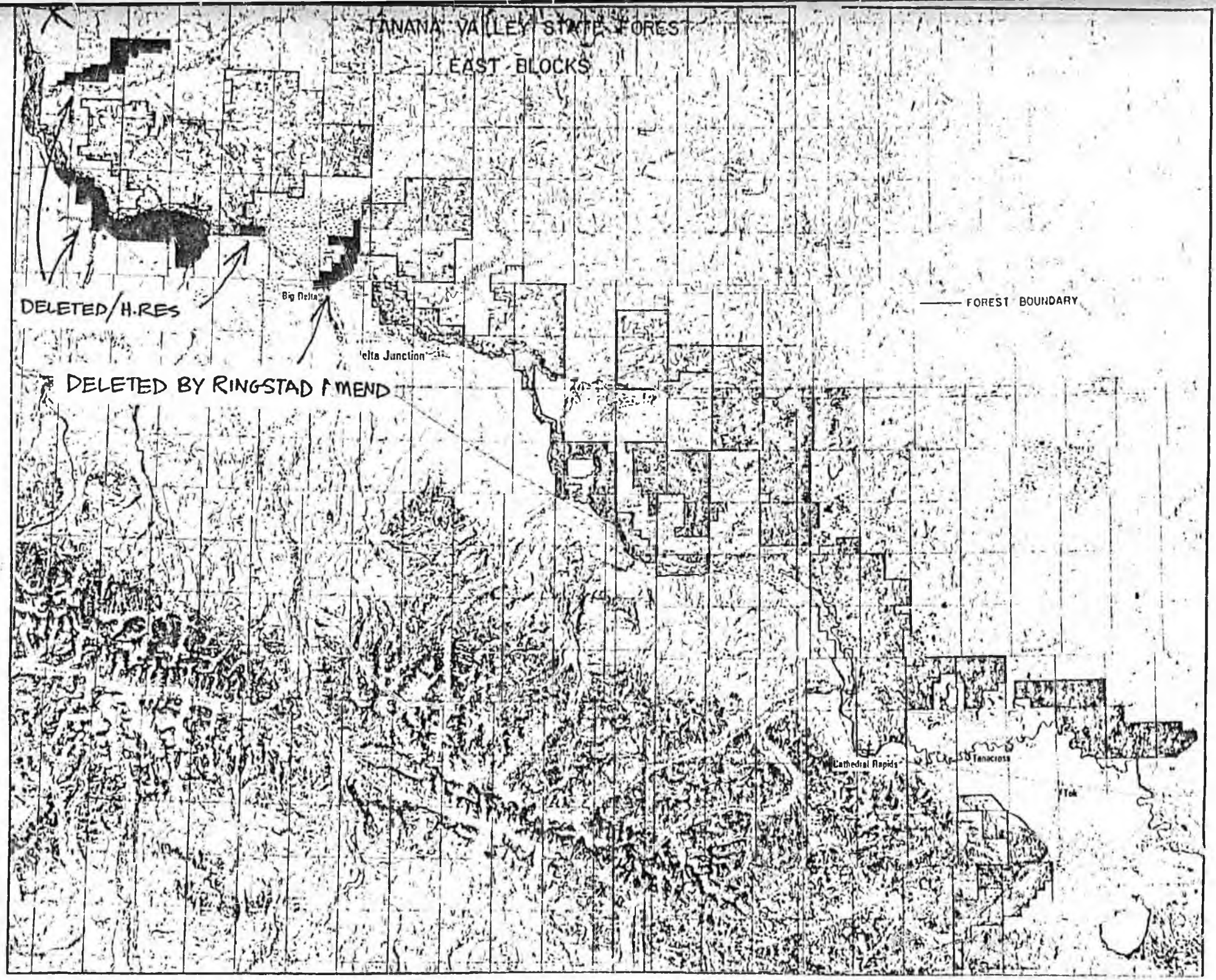
---House bill would contain about 9000 acres less than Senate bill along the Chatanika River north of Fairbanks.

---House bill would contain about 45,000 acres less in the Salcha unit between Eielson and Big Delta.

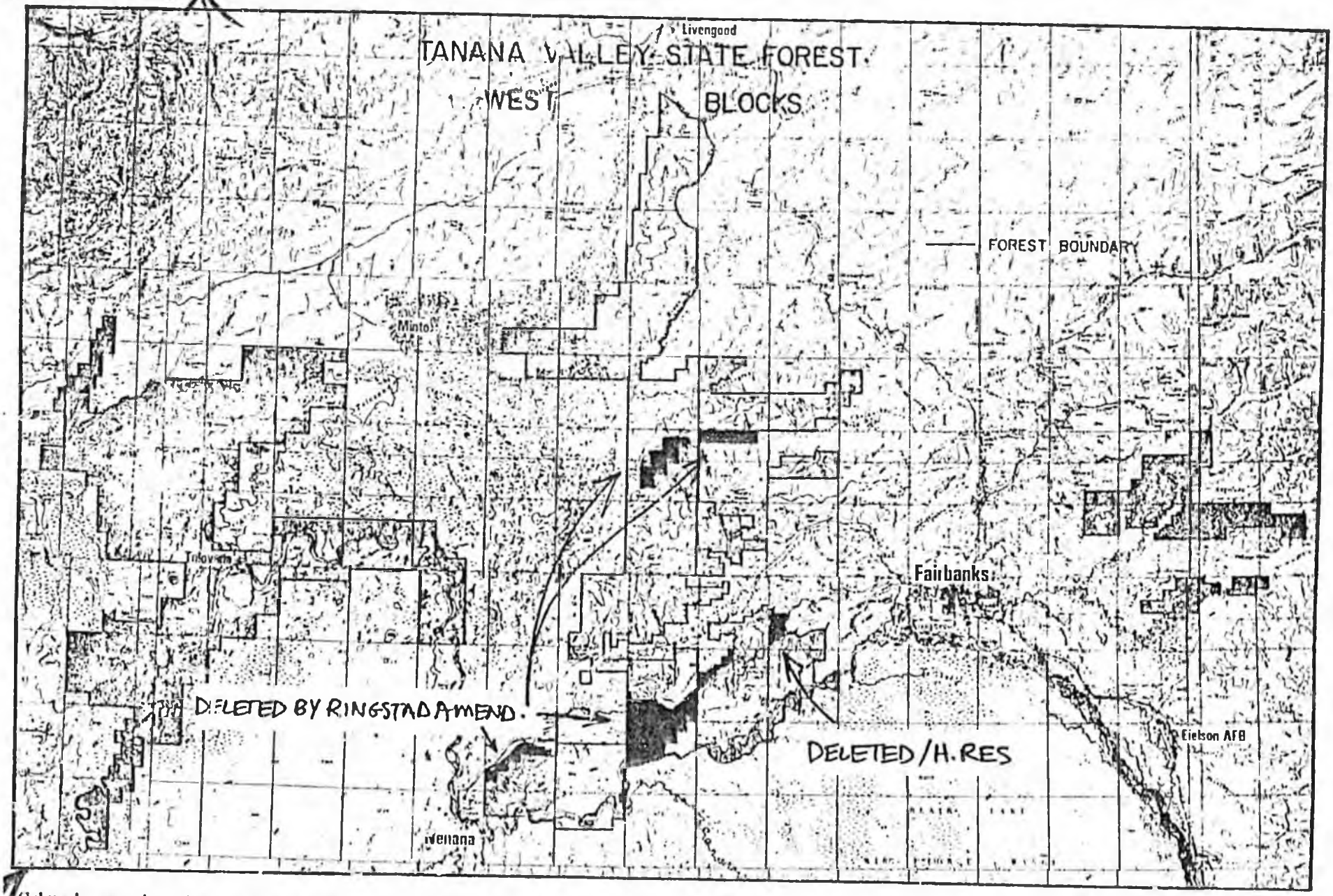
---House bill would contain about 13,000 acres less in the Quartz Lake unit near Big Delta.

---House bill contains shorter time frames for completion of management plans and somewhat more specific management prescriptions than Senate bill.

---House bill also contains several additional townships of land north of Tok which are not contained in the Senate bill.


TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST
EAST BLOCKS
DELETED/H.RES
DELETED BY RINGSTAD AMEND
FOREST BOUNDARY
Big Delta
Delta Junction
Cathedral Rapids
Tanacross
Tok

Nov 7, 1983



Colored areas show the 1.7-million acre Tanana Valley State Forest proposed in Senate bill 108

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TEAM ELECTRONICS

JUNEAU—The House community and Regional Affairs Chairman has teamed up with the Sheffield administration to head off a Senate bill giving rural areas of Alaska the power to issue revenue bonds for private resource development.

Chairman Barbara Lacher, R-Wasilla, on Friday unveiled a committee substitute to the proposal—a substitute that embraces a bill proposed by Gov. Bill Sheffield.

It would authorize the Alaska Industrial Development Authority to issue revenue bonds through creation of a "regional transportation facility development fund."

The fund could issue bonds to finance harbors, ports and shipping and transportation facilities of all kinds.

8—Daily News-Miner, Fairbanks, Alaska, Saturday, May 7, 1983

Forest bill draws fire

By DAVID RAMSEUR
News-Miner Bureau

JUNEAU—The first measurable legislative opposition to a measure to create a 1.7 million-acre state forest in the Fairbanks area surfaced Friday.

House legislators questioned whether the bill (SB108), sponsored by Sen. Bettye Fahrenkamp, D-Fairbanks, would cut down on state land disposals in the area.

Other lawmakers wondered whether the bill is constitutional because the state Constitution apparently already permits state officials to create forests.

Lawmakers in recent weeks have received a number of complaints about the bill which so far has received little critical analysis in the Legislature.

The measure creates a state forest includes scattered parcels of state land spanning from near Nenana to Fairbanks and then south to Tok. Virtually any type of land use would be permitted except land disposals.

Activities specificially permitted include mining, recreation, hunting, fishing, timber harvesting, grazing and research.

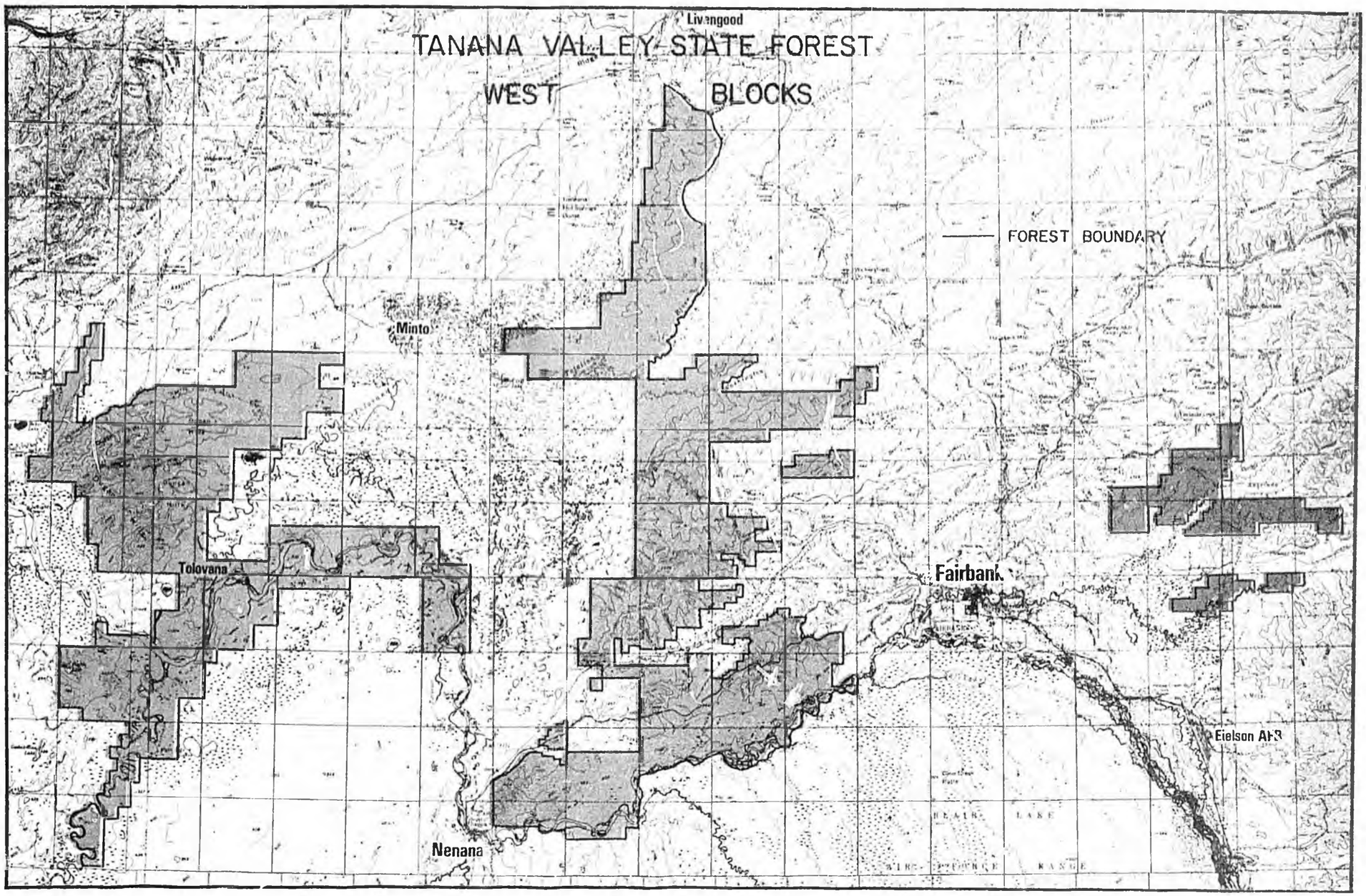
According to Fahrenkamp, only 10,000 of the 382,000 acres slated for disposal in area state land programs are included in the bill.

"We have not been greedy," said Fahrenkamp, explaining that 17.3 million acres in the area are state lands.

The measure was initially introduced several years ago to relieve a growing firewood and house log shortage in the Fairbanks area. An estimated 60 percent of Interior residents use wood for some portion of home heating, according to local officials.

In past hearings, a number of groups from miners to environmentalists to timber company officials have embraced the state forest concept. But in recent weeks some Fairbanksans have stirred up opposition to it as a "lock up" bill.

State officials have estimated 200 local jobs in sawlog production and another 31 jobs in the firewood industry could be created by the bill over the next 20 years.



Colored areas show the 1.7-million-acre Tanana Valley State Forest proposed in Senate bill 108.

TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST

EAST BLOCKS

Big Delta

Delta Junction

Cathedral Rapids

Tanacross

Tok

—— FOREST BOUNDARY

PLEASE NOTE

THE ORGINAL FILE CONTAINS AN OVERSIZED DOCUMENT THAT IS UNSUITABLE FOR FILMING. PLEASE REFER TO THE ALASKA STATE ARCHIVES TO VIEW THE ORIGINAL.

STATE OF ALASKA
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF FISCAL IMPACT

Bill No: SB 108 Date on Bill: 2-3-83
Title: Fairbanks State Forest and Forest Land Management Program for the State
Sponsor: Fahrenkamp
Requestor:

1. Estimated fiscal impacts on:

a. Expenditures:

(Thousands of Dollars)

				FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86			
Capital					*					
Operating					78.9	78.9	78.9			
Total					*	78.9	78.9			

b. Revenues:

Revenue										

2. Source of funds to offset fiscal impact of bill:

3. Assumptions:

* The bill requires a management plan which must be based on a resource inventory. The estimated cost for a complete resource inventory is $2,000,000; the estimated cost for a forest resource inventory for this area is $900,000.

For further information, see attached supplement.

4. Disclaimer:
This statement has not been reviewed by the OMB in the Office of the Governor. It therefore does not represent the final estimate of fiscal impact.

Prepared By: John Sturgeon Phone: 276-2653
Division: Forestry Date: 2-10-83

Approved by Commissioner: [signature] Date: 2-24-83
Department: Natural Resources ( )

5. Distribution:
Original to Legislative Finance
Copy to OMB
Copy to Sponsor
Copy to Requestor

2/15/83

FISCAL NOTE SUPPLEMENT - SENATE BILL 108

An Act Establishing the Fairbanks State Forest and a State Forest System/Senators Fahrenkamp, Eliason, et al.

Section II - Fiscal Detail

Expenditures:	FY83	FY84	FY85	FY86
100	11.6	46.3	46.3	46.3
200	6.2	25.0	25.0	25.0
300	1.0	3.8	3.8	3.8
400	1.0	3.8	3.8	3.8
500	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
600	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
700	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL	19.8	78.9	78.9	78.9

Positions: One full time permanent Natural Resource Manager I (NRMI) to develop and coordinate required management plans.

Section III - Analysis

Assumptions: Operational level inventory essential to management plan development would be accomplished by contract through a shift in emphasis within existing DNR inventory CIP. Plan developed by NRMI in coordination with other resource interests would set forth a staged development of the Fairbanks State Forest delineated in the Bill. Funding for quarterly meetings of the Board of Forestry included in this proposed budget (see other "expenditures" below). The first nine months of this fiscal note are a duplicate of the proposed fiscal note for SB 14/Ziegler. The remainder of this fiscal note is designed to meet the needs of the Fairbanks State Forest added to the system by this Bill."

Program Summary:

Positions: In order to coordinate with other agencies/interested landowners and develop the management plans directed by this Bill. By using contracts to gather field data within existing CIP, the need for four 6-month annual positions is eliminated.

Other Expenditures - In the budget detail there are funds included to insure full local involvement by communities and users of the forest area in the plan development process. The major block of monies included are for full funding of the Board of Forestry (200-$20.0, 300-$0.8, 400-$0.8) to provide the level of involvement indicated in the Bill. Should the Board of Forestry be funded through other sources the funds cited here could be deleted.

Economic Impacts: The development of the proposed Fairbanks State Forest over a twenty year period will result in the following economic benefits occurring annually by the year 2005 (1980 dollars) as cited in the Forestry Element - Tanana Basin Area Plan 1983, compiled from various reports).

Type of Benefit	Sawlog Production*	Fuelwood**
To Producers	2,047,500.	930,000.
To Consumers	472,500.	3,472,000.
To State(Net)	572,800.	496,000.
Income Effect	3.827.200.	1.860.000.
Total Annual Economic Benefit	6,920,000.	6,758,000.
Employment	204	31

*Base production level of 15.75 MMBF softwood sawlogs annually.
**Based on annual demand projection of 62,000 cords and current ½ personal use/½ commercial sales.

The Fairbanks State Forest can produce an annual surplus of some 5.8 million cubic feet of hardwoods above the required fuelwood demand. If a hardwood industry were to develop, the sawlog benefits would roughly double. Similarly, if full processing of finished forest products were to develop, the employment figures for sawlog production and income effect would nearly double.

Attachment: Several resolutions, letters and articles are attached.

1.	POSITION TITLE: Natural Resources Manager I			RANGE/STEP: 18A	BARG. UNIT: GGU	FORM 12 PAGE/LINE	GOV.	APPROV.	DISAPP.
2.	TYPE OF POSITION: PFT	STAFF MONTHS: 12	RP NUMBER	PCN NUMBER: NEW	BRU PRIORITY	LOCATION: EBA	ELECTION DISTRICT: 7-15	LEG.		
3.	CONFIRMATION LEVEL		ADDITION: X						

	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE		1	2	AMOUNT 3
	PERSONAL SERVICES				
5.	Salary 2,965/mo			35,580	
6.	Benefits			5,604	
7.	Supplemental Benefits			2,188	
8.	Fixed Benefits			1,880	
9.	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		01		46,252
10.	Travel		02		5,000
11.	Contractual		03		3,000
12.	Commodities		04		3,000
13.	Equipment		05		
14.	Other	1			
15.	TOTAL COST				57,252

	RECEIPT CODE	FUNDING SOURCE		
16.		Federal Receipts	1002	
17.		G.F. Match	1003	
18.		General Funds	1004	57,252
19.		I-A Receipts	1005	
20.		Program Receipts	1020	
21.		Other		

FOR DSH USE ONLY
4A KEY NUMBER — — - — — - — — - — — - — —

JUSTIFICATION

Establishment of a State Forest System will require management plans to be written in order to provide direction in the use and management of all the resources within the boundaries of the established State forests. The Haines State Forest Resource Management area has already been established and it's highly possible that additional areas will be established within the 1983 calendar year.

13 REQUEST FOR NEW POSITION

AGENCY: Department of Natural Resources

PROGRAM: Management of Forest, Land & Water Resources

BRU: Forest Management

COMPONENT: Timber Inventory/Sales

Page of

Revised Date

FY 84

STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

BILL ANALYSIS

Department	Sponsor (Principal)	Bill Number
Natural Resources	Fahrenkamp	Senate Bill 108

Department Position: There is a real need to create a State Forest System for the purpose of establishing a dependable sustained flow of forest products and providing for true multiple use as referenced in the State Constitution. The Fairbanks State Forest is a well thought out example of combined commercial and personal uses. We support this concept as a tool to aid in diversifying the State's economy.

Division Director: [signature] 12/10/82 | Commissioner: [signature] | Date: 2/23/83

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE USE

Comments:

☐ Position Noted | By | Date

SUMMARY

1. a) Related Bills (Similar or Conflicting): Senate Bill 14

1. b) Other Agencies Affected by Bill: Department of Fish and Game, Department of Environmental Conservation

2. a) Organizational Support for Bill:
Society of American Foresters
Alaska Loggers Association
Interior Woodcutters Association
Regional and Village Native Corporations
Alaska Environmental Lobby

2. b) Organizational Opposition to Bill:
None known.

3. Program Effects of Bill: Land in the Tanana Basin would be designated for long-term sustained-yield management providing the basic requirement which has been lacking in the promotion of a viable forest products industry based on State resources. Personal use supplies would be made available on a sustained basis. The bill's passage would necessitate either a shift of DNR's DGGS inventory priorities or additional funds specifically earmarked for multi-resource inventory. One position responsible for plan development/coordination at the Natural Resource Manager I level is required.

Data collection would be by contract. This bill would establish a system for retention of multiple use lands as envisioned in the State Constitution and aid in diversfying Alaska's economy.

4. Fiscal Impact: ☐ None ☒ Fiscal Note Attached

5. Amendments Proposed:

None

6. Comments:
Forest industry can play a significant role in Alaska's effort to diversify its economy. The value of personal use forest products is equally important - not only economically but also in lifestyle maintenance. The forests of Alaska will contribute valuable habitat, provide public recreational opportunities, protect mineral development rights and continue as a source of clear water.

STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

BILL ANALYSIS

Department	Sponsor (Principal)	Bill Number
Natural Resources	Ziegler	Senate Bill 14

Department Position: There is a real need to create a State Forest System for the purpose of establishing a dependable sustained flow of forest products and providing for true multiple-use as referenced in the State Constitution. The bill as submitted requires minor modification to attain these objectives. We support this concept as a tool to aid in diversifying the State's economy.

Division Director	Date	Commissioner's Signature	Date
[signature]	2/10/83	[signature]	2/23/83

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE USE

Comments:

☐ Position Noted | By | Date

SUMMARY

1. a) Related Bills (Similar or Conflicting): Companion Senate Bill 109

1. b) Other Agencies Affected by Bill: Dept. of Transportation & Public Facilities; Dept. of Fish & Game; Dept. of Environmental Conservation

2. a) Organizational Support for Bill:
Alaska Loggers Association (probable)
Independent Loggers Association (probable)
Interior Woodcutters Association
Alaska Environmental Lobby (with modifications)

2. b) Organizational Opposition to Bill: None known

3. Program Effects of Bill:
Land would be available for long-term sustained-yield management providing the basic requirement which has been lacking in the promotion of a viable forest products industry using State resources. Personal use supplies would also be made available on a sustained basis. The bill's passage would necessitate either a shift of DNR's DGGS inventory priorities or additional funds specifically earmarked for multi-resource inventory. One position responsible for plan development/coordination at the Natural Resource Manager I level is needed to meet time frames within the legislation. Individual forests would have management personnel assigned. Data collection would be by contract. This bill would establish a system of multiple use lands as envisioned in the State Constitution and aid in diversfying Alaska's economy.

4. Fiscal Impact: ☐ None ☒ Fiscal Note Attached

5. Amendments Proposed:

See attached

6. Comments:

This is one of the first bills to tie timing of completion of a management plan to the condition of data gathering - a great advance in resource management. There should logically be a place added for inclusion of legals or names referencing appropriate maps to designate areas as state forests within the bill.

STATE OF ALASKA
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date , 1983

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: HCS CSSB 108 (fin)
Title: Tanana Valley State Forest
Sponsor: Fahrenkamp
Requestor:

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Natural Resources
Program Category Affected: Forestry
SRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected:

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		46.3	49.1	52.0	55.1	58.5
200 TRAVEL		25.0	26.5	28.1	29.8	31.6
300 CONTRACTUAL		3	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.8
400 COMMODITIES		3	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.8
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC						
TOTAL OPERATING		78.9	83.6	88.7	93.9	99.7
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME		1	1	1	1	1
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis *See attached sheet.

Prepared By: Sharon Barton
Division: Commissioner's Office
Phone: 465-2400
Date: 5/30/83

Approved by Commissioner: Mike D. Fahrenkamp, Deputy
Department: Natural Resources
Date: 5/30/83

Distribution:
Original to Legislative Finance
Copy to Office of Management and Budget (for legislature introduced bills)
Copy to Department (for Governor introduced bills)
Copy to Division

IV. Analysis

The additional position is necessary to coordinate and develop the management plan required by this bill.

Other funding included (200 - 20.0, 300 - .8, 400 - .8) will provide funding for the Board of Forestry to cover level of involvement indicated in the bill. Should the Board of Forestry be funded through other sources, these funds could be deleted.

MEMORANDUM State of Alaska

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES -- DIVISION OF LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT
NORTHCENTRAL DISTRICT, 4420 AIRPORT WAY, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

TO: File

DATE: October 6, 1982

FILE NO: 2300

TELEPHONE NO: 479-2243

FROM: Chris Milles
Land Management Officer
Disposals Section

SUBJECT: Salcha Public Meeting

The meeting was poorly attended, only Donna Dennis, our contact in Salcha, and Richard Roberts, chairman of the Salcha-Big Delta Soil Conservation Subdistrict, were present.

The only comments for the record came from Mr. Roberts. They pertain to French Creek area as follows:

1. He's against the reclassification of agriculture land as identified in original Delta Land Management Plan (LPR 1042).

2. He received a letter from someone in the Division of Land and Water Management about the reasons for reclassification to settlement. Soil conditions were the primary reason stated: 7-12% slopes; subject to erosion; Minto series in the area (ice rich). By the same token - the Minto series isn't good for settlement due to its thermal karst characteristics. Seven to twelve percent slopes are farmable with the proper measures -i.e., a conservation/development plan. Many of the best agricultural soils in the United States are "subject to erosion."

3. Ground water in the Johnson Road area is poor, highly mineralized. In many instances, the arsenic concentrations are so high that the water isn't to be used for gardening, washing clothes and bathing.

4. Only 2% of the state land has agricultural potential. So any encroachment must be opposed because any decrease from the agriculture land pool is a significant loss.

Mr. Roberts is working on a response to the letter he received so it should be forthcoming.

I tried to explain that this was subject to the borough industrial site selection but this only raised more questions.

He said the state would have to hold public hearings in order to reclassify the land so the borough could get it - I agreed. His next comment was that if everyone spoke against the reclassification and it was done anyway--then its a good way to end up in court.

cc: Mike Vediner

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

AURORA AG F.Y."85"

ADL N/A
Case type code N/A
Date 12-3-82

PRELIMINARY DECISION AND FINAL FINDING

AS 38.05.035(a)(14)

Name of applicant State of Alaska
Action applied for Agricultural Lottery
Amount and type of resource requested 3,040 acres gross 3,000 acres net

SECTION I: LOCATION

1. Legal Description; attached ( ) T.5S., R.5E., F.M. W½NW¼ Sec. 26, N½, N½S½, SW¼SW¼ Sec. 27, , Sec. 28, (N½, SE¼, NE¼ SW¼ Sec. 29), N½ Sec. 30, Sec. 33, W½ NW¼ Sec. 34.
2. Located at or adjacent to The Salcha River, Harding Lake, and the Richardson Highway.
3. Borough Fairbanks North Star Borough
4. Regional Corporation Doyon
5. Nearest Magistrate is in Fairbanks

Within the proposed Upper Tanana/ Yukon fire management plan

SECTION II: TITLE

1. Acquisition authority GS-1147
2. Title status Tentatively Approved
3. Title restrictions Standard
4. (a) Borough Management agreement Cooperative easement agreement
   (b) Concurrence received ( )Yes ( )No (X)Requested
5. Other conflicts and pending interests

SECTION III: PLANNING AND CLASSIFICATION

1. Land Management plan (X)Reviewed ( )Needed ( )Not available
2. Land planning report ( )Reviewed ( )Not applicable
3. Land Classification Agriculture Date 11-23-82
   (a) ( )Not Classified
   ( )Classification requested ( )No ( )Yes Date
   (b) (X)Classified: No conflict
   (c) ( )Class [illegible] conflict, reclassification requested
   ( ) ( )Yes Date
   (d) ( )Classification not required for action requested
   Reason classification not required
4. Other land designation:
   (a) Zoning U.U.

10-174 Rev.7/80

5. Resource development or use activity in area is sufficient to require a land management plan (X)Yes ( )No
6. District planning officer has reviewed and commented on the proposed action for suitability: (X)Yes ( )No

William H. Loveland — 12/27/82
District Planning Officer — Date

SECTION IV: ACCESS TO AND ALONG PUBLIC WATER

1. Watercourses or bodies of water are located in or adjacent to the parcel: (X)Yes ( )No
2. List waters that are determined
   (a) Navigable (list easements or rights-of-way to be reserved):

   (b) Public (list easements or rights-of-way to be reserved):
   50' each side of streams running through the project (protective easements) See ATTACHED Map

   (c) Neither:

3. If no easements or rights-of-way are to be reserved, explain
   (a) how public access is provided:

   (b) or why retention of public access is not in public interest:

SECTION V: SURVEY/LAND RECORDS

1. Survey required: (X)Yes ( )No
2. Survey is adequate for action requested: ( )Yes (X)No
   (a) If yes, type of survey:
   ( ) OTE
   ( ) Homesite
   ( ) ADL cad. survey
   ( ) Tidelands
   ( ) R.O.W. vacation
   ( ) BLM/GLO cad. survey
   ( ) Paper plat
   ( ) Replat
   ( ) Other (explain):

   ASLS #
   Lot Blk
   Subdivision name
   Sec. , T R , M
   Approval date

   (b) If no, type of survey required:
   ( ) OTE
   ( ) Preference right
   ( ) R.O.W. vacation
   ( ) Tidelands
   ( ) Shore fishery
   ( ) Paper plat
   ( ) Exchange
   ( ) Replat
   ( ) Other Explain ADL Cadastral Survey

3. Rights-of-way and easements (excluding those in Section IV, unless survey plat needed):
   (a) Are required: (X)Yes ( )No
   (b) Are adequate for use proposed: ( )Yes (X)No
      (1) If yes, existing type. _____

      (2) If no, recommendation: Right-of-way on existing trails - existing trails and new road system will be identified on survey - necessary easements will be applied to survey plat. Caribou Trail - needs 100' R/W From the Richardson Hwy.
      (3) If recommendation made, has survey been requested? (X)Yes ( )No
   (c) Vacation required: ( )Yes (X)No
      (1) Survey plat requested in 2(b): (X)Yes ( )No; explain ___

      (2) Public hearing necessary ( )Yes (X)No
4. Existing land records reflect the latest action:
   (a) Serial register ( )Yes (X)No.
   (b) Status plat ( )Yes (X)No

SECTION VI: APPRAISAL OR VALUE STATEMENT

1. Appraisal will be required (X)Yes ( )No
2. Type of Appraisal Agricultural rights only
3. Appraisal exists: ( )Yes Value _____ (X)No
   Update will be required after _____
4. Value statement required ( )Yes (X)No
   (a) Value of land _____
   (b) Value of improvements _____

SECTION VII: PUBLIC AND AGENCY CONTACT

Specify (includes trust boards)	Comments (if not attached)
1. ADFG - See Attachments	7. Forestry - See Attachments
2. ~~ADEC~~	8. Public - See Attachments
3. FNSB - See Attachments	
4. DGGS - See Attachments	
5. DAG - See Attachments	
6. DP - See Attachments	

If hearing requested, scheduled or held, note: Salcha - Sept 30, 1982 Pub Meeting - See Attachments

SECTION VIII: ALTERNATIVES

No Sale - Would not be consistant with State policy.

Sell Other Adjacent State Land - topography, current uses, and soil quality preclude this option for this type of sale.

SECTION IX: RECOMMENDATION (S) (include whether action is in State's best interest)

The Northcentral District office recommends this proposal proceed as an agricultural interest only sale. It is in the State's best interest and consistant with the State Policy to dispose of its lands with good agricultural potential, when feasible, and no better land use is indicated.

SECTION X: SUMMARY BENEFIT ANALYSIS

1.) Increase the agricultural land base in the Salcha area (increase feasibility of agri-business in this area).
2.) Provide demanded and needed private lands.
3.) Provide a source for firewood during clearing.

SECTION XI: SUMMARY IMPACT ANALYSIS

1.) Possibly alter recreational values of surrounding lands.
2.) Alter the useability of the land for wildlife (no critical habitat), timber, and other uses.

SECTION XII: OTHER RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS

1. Surface: _____
   (a) Recreation Adjacent to two major recreational use areas.
   (b) Wildlife Management Minimal impact.
   (c) Forest resources Adjacent to Forest Reserve.
   (d) Water resources Chance of change in run of patterns - Protective easements on creeks should protect water quality.
   (e) Other _____
2. Subsurface: _____
   (a) Is mineral closing order required? (X)Yes ( )No
   (b) Are there existing mineral permits or leases? ( )Yes (X)No
   (c) Are there existing mining claims? ( )Yes (X)No

SECTION XIII RELATED CASES

1. Related or dependent ADL cases that should be processed concurrently or revised, and why: None

SECTION XIV: ALASKA COASTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. Within Coastal Zone ( )Yes (X)No
2. The Division of Forest, Land & Water Management finds that proposed action ( )is ( )is not consistent with the Alaska Coastal Management Act and regulations promulgated thereunder.
3. If not consistent explain, _____
4. Consistency problems/disputes have been resolved ( )Yes ( )No.

SECTION XV: OTHER

In designing access and parcels every effort should be made to preserve the recreational values of surrounding lands.

APPLICABLE LAW:

1. Cite specific statute(s) or regulations(s) or other authority for the action recommended 38.04.05, 38.04.030, 38.05.005, 38.05.035, 38.05.045, 38.05.050, 38.05.057, 38.05.069, 38.05.125, 38.05.055, 38.08, 11 AAC 55, 11 AAC 67, 11 AAC 53, 11 AAC 58

PRELIMINARY DECISION

( ) Decision on whether proposed action is in the public interest cannot yet be made because:

Incomplete case

Insufficient research or information

( ) For the reasons stated above, I find that the proposed action is not in the public interest, and is hereby rejected.

(X) I find that the proposed action is in the public interest and is hereby approved to proceed.

Stephen J. Trickett 12-3-82
Adjudicator Date

District Manager Date

12-23-82

Letter of entry will be issued: ( )Yes (X)No.

.345c Notices

( ) Municipality Date accomplished
( ) Borough Date accomplished
( ) Native Region Date accomplished
( ) Native Village Date accomplished

Traditional Use Finding (as required by .305(d))
( )Not Applicable ( )Attached

.345b Notices

( ) Date Accomplished
( ) Date Accomplished

FINAL FINDING

ADL_____

I. Formal review of and response to objections, comments, or alternatives received under AS 38.05.305 and.345 or otherwise (summarize).

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

II. District response to objections, comments, or other alternatives:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

III. Final recommendations by District office:

_____

_____

_____

_____

DRAFT or FINAL DOCUMENTS must be attached for review and preparation of final documents to be issued.

_____ _____

Adjudicator Date District Manager Date

IV. FINAL FINDING:

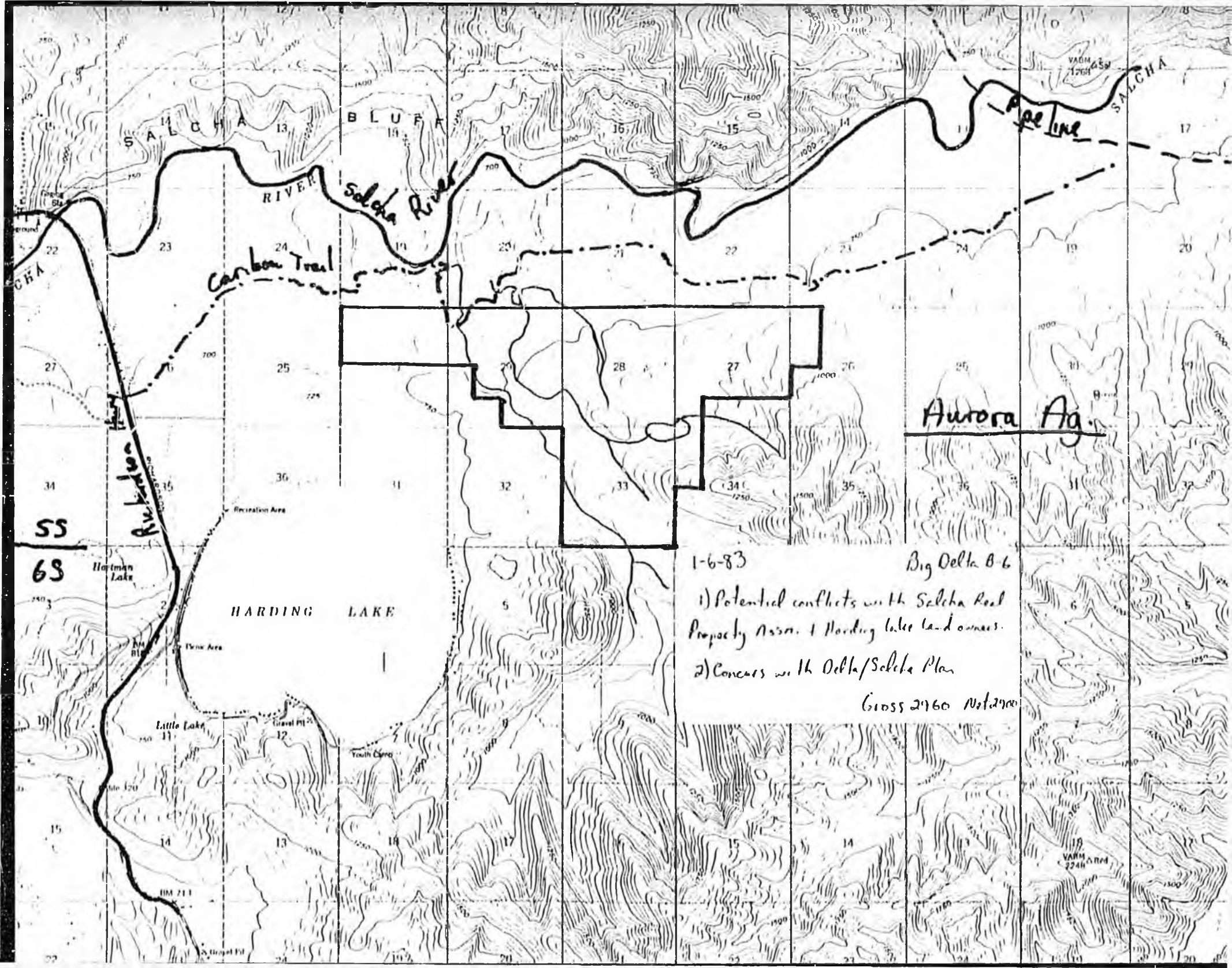
The finding presented above has been reviewed and considered. The case file(s) has been found to be complete. The requirements of all applicable statutes have been satisfied. Therefore, it is the finding of the Director that it ( )is ( )is not in the best interests of the State to approve this action under the authority of:_____

_____ _____

J. W. SEDWICK, Director Date
Division of Land and Water Management
Department of Natural Resources

_____ _____

_____ _____


SALCHA
BLUFF
RIVER
Salcha River
Carbon Trail
Pipeline
SALCHA
Aurora Ag.
Richardson
Recreation Area
Hartman Lake
HARDING LAKE
Little Lake
Gravel Pit
Youth Camp
Site 170
BM 711
VABM 1760
VABM 2246
SS
68
1-6-83
Big Delta B-6
1) Potential conflicts with Salcha Road Property Assn. & Harding Lake land owners.
2) Concerns with Delta/Salcha Plan
Gross 2960 Net 2900

MEMORANDUM State of Alaska

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES - DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

TO: Chris Guinn, NCDO
Land Disposal Officer

DATE: January 26, 1982

FILE NO:

THRU: Ed Kern
Development Specialist

TELEPHONE NO: 276-2653

FROM: Deborah Robertson
Land Management Officer

SUBJECT: Salcha Ag II Nominations

The Delta-Salcha Area Plan identified two areas allocated to agriculture. We have reviewed the status and agricultural capability and wish to make an agricultural disposal nomination for FY 84 or when feasible.

The attached maps and legal descriptions should accurately define these areas. We have coordinated with the Division of Forestry and find no conflicts with timber sales.

Design factors such as parcel size, layout, ets. will be forthcoming upon review by the local subdistricts.

Please inform us of any action taken. Thanks!

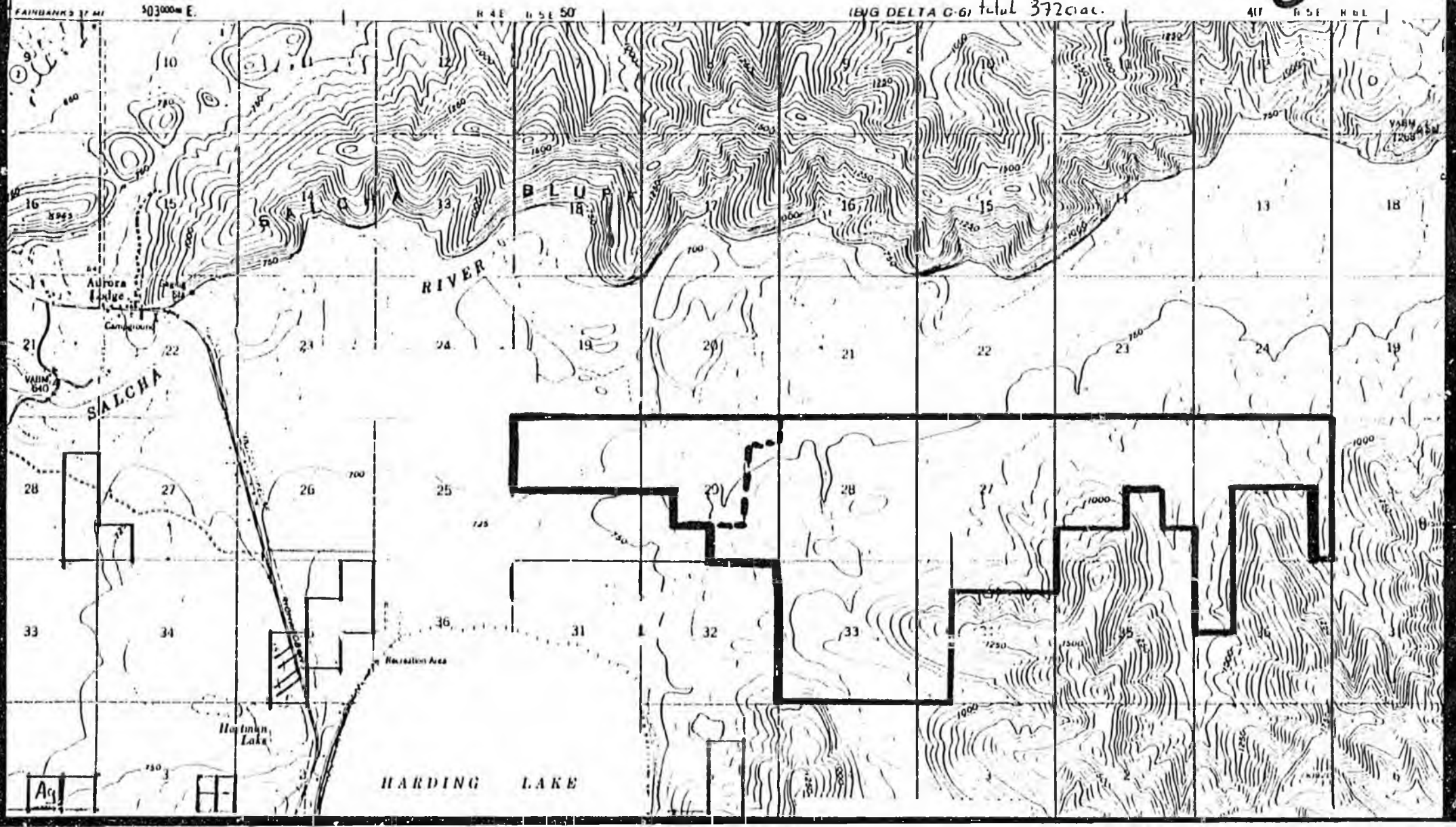
Attachments

cc: Steve Clautice
Division of Forestry

Aurora Ag T53, R5E, F.M.

3046 ac. proposed by Div. of Ag.

TED STATES
T OF THE INTERIOR
ICAL SURVEY



MEMORANDUM State of Alaska

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES - DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

TO: Chris Guinn, NCDO
Section Chief, Disposals

DATE: September 28, 1982

FILE NO:

THRU: Nick Carney
Director

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Ed Kern
Development Specialist

SUBJECT: FY 85 Proposed Land Disposal Review - NCDO

We have completed our review of the FY 85 proposals and request the following changes:

SUBDIVISIONS

1. Bluff Cabin Ridge - This subdivision includes approximately 320 acres of agricultural soils and therefore we request an ag disposal be planned as displayed on the enclosed soils map.

2 French Creek - We request this proposal in total be renominated for agricultural. Our staff has been out to field check this property and verifies a high capability for agriculture. (see attached soils map).

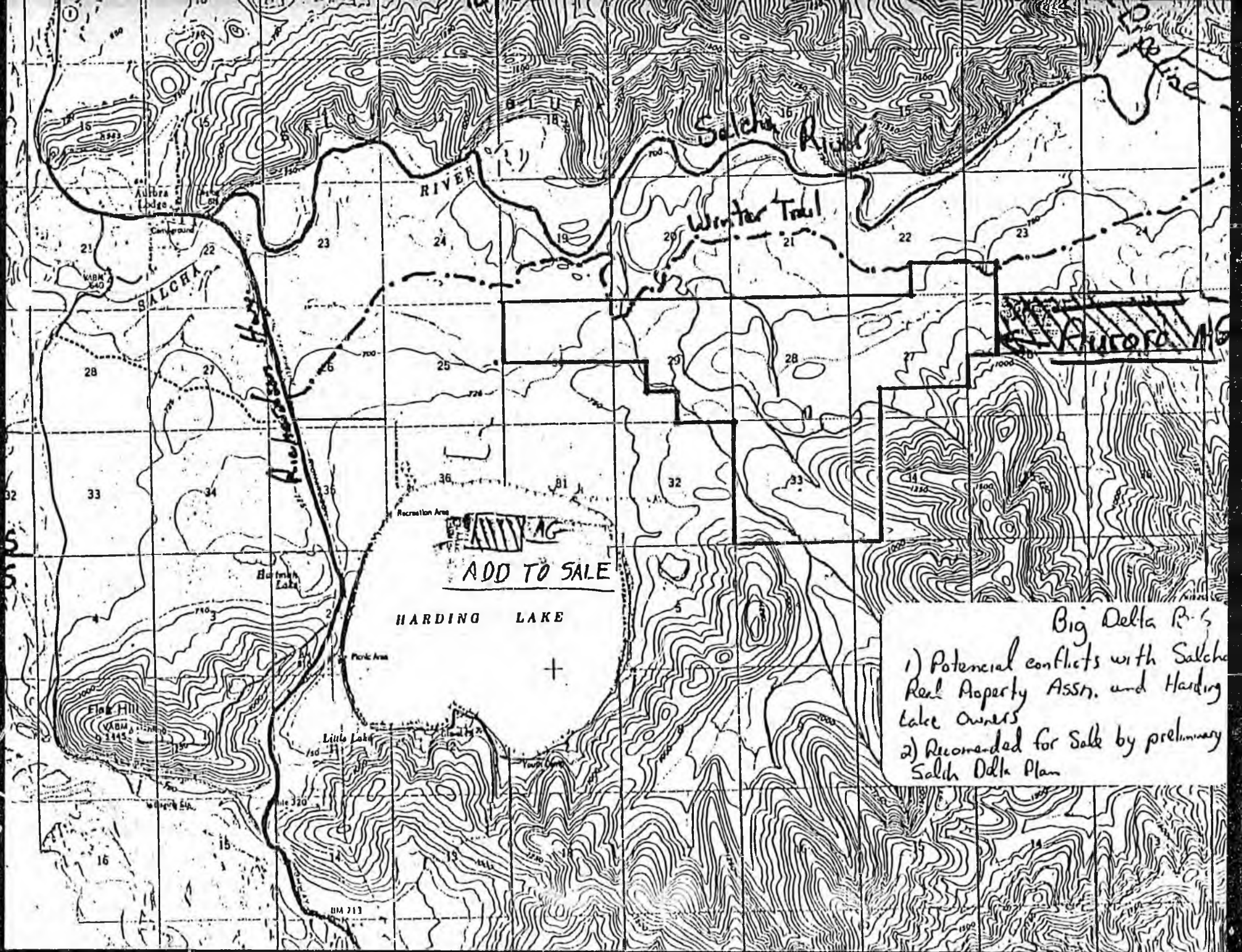
REMOTES

1. Rainbow Remote - A soil survey is now in the process of being completed in this area and preliminary results should be available by November. We request this disposal be placed on hold until the soil data can be reviewed.

AGRICULTURE

1. Aurora Ag - We request the remining N½ of Section 26 and the N½ of Section 25, T 5 S, R 5 E, FM, be added to this disposal.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on these proposals. We have recently identified other lands which would be suitable for agriculture and will forward them along with an explanation.


Salcha River
RIVER
Winter Trail
Aurora
SALCHA
Richardson Hwy
Aurora Lodge
Campground
Recreation Area
AG
ADD TO SALE
HARDING LAKE
Picnic Area
Little Lake
Flag Hill
Big Delta R-5
1) Potencial conflicts with Salcha Real Aoperty Assn. and Harding Lake Owners
2) Recomended for Sale by preliminary Salch Delta Plan

From Jack Wiles & Pete Martin
RE: 85 Nome

17. Teklanika Remote. No objection if a one quarter mile setback from the Teklanika River (2360-108) and Nenana River (2360-54) is retained in public ownership to conform to identified PILIP areas. A series of 10-acre woodlots should be reserved.

18. Tolovana River. No objections. However, the north shore of the large unnamed lake snould be exempted from staking for public recreation sites. A 100-foot staking setback along the Tolovana River should be required. A series of 10-acre woodlots should also be selected.

19. Kobe Ag. and West Hills Remote. No objections. However, a number of access corridors through the areas to the hills must be identified and protected.

20. Yukon Lakes. No objections. Existing trails must be protected within appropriate corridors.

Agricultural Parcels

1. Aurora Ag. No objections. A series of 10-acre woodlots should be protected.

2. Healy Ag. See comments under #12(a).

3. Kobe Ag. See comments under #19.

4. Overland Agriculture. No objections. Woodlots and wildlife migration routes must be identified and protected.

5. Richardson Agriculture. No objections. Existing trails shown on the map must be protected within appropriate corridors.

6. Windy Ag. See comments under #15.

PKM:clk

85's
PLANNING

Little Willow Subdivision: The Little Willow disposal is within one mile of the Chatanika River. The parcel was selected by the Fairbanks North Star Borough in June of 1980, but was denied because it fell within a one mile Chatanika River wildlife habitat corridor. The Little Willow disposal should be withdrawn until the policy of providing greenbelts along rivers and sloughs has be reviewed.

Fairbanks Odd Lot near Glacier Creek: This parcel was specifically excluded from Bear's Den Subdivision because access to the Elliot Highway at that point would be hazardous. Grades are steep and sight distances are short. Should the disposal proceed, we will zone the parcel to limit the number of lots which can be created, thereby reducing the number of likely access points to the highway. In addition, the 300 foot greenbelt along the highway should be retained in State ownership.

Springview Subdivision: The location of the proposed Springview Subdivision (near Chena Hot Springs, the Chena Recreation Area, and a potential downhill ski area) makes it one of the most attractive recreational subdivisions. Actual subdivision and disposal of the land, however, should await the completion of a land use plan for the area in order to develop the area to its best advantage. The disposal should be withdrawn until a land use plan has been completed.

Aurora Agricultural: Caribou Trail crosses one of the proposed Aurora Agricultural disposals (marked "Winter Trail" on the disposal map). A right-a-way should be reserved for the trail, as well as a greenbelt along both sides precluding clearing or rerouting of the trail.

Mt. Ryan Remote: This area includes a portion of the Circle to Fairbanks Historic Trail, and also a critical access trail leading from the Steese Highway to the Circle Trail. An application for a 300 foot recreational right-of-way for the Circle to Fairbanks trail has been made to the Department of Natural Resources. The access trail should also have a recreational right-of-way, or the trail will be turned into a road by purchasers of remote parcels.

The gross acreage of the remote parcel is 33,000 acres. If the size of the remote parcel were reduced, several sections of land could be identified for staking of remote parcels which would not interfere with either the Circle Trail or the access trail.

9-30-82
Robinson

FY 1985 PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL DISPOSALS

Aurora Ag.	No known mineral conflicts
Healy Ag.	No known mineral conflicts
Kobe Ag.	No known mineral conflicts
Overland Ag.	No known mineral conflicts
Richardson Ag.	No known mineral conflicts
Windy Ag.	No known mineral conflicts

PARKS - STATE HISTORI
PRES. OFFICE
JUDITH MARQUEZ

Register. Examination of our records indicates there is a low potential of such sites occurring in the subject area. Should cultural or paleontological resources be found during the construction, we request that the project engineer halt all work which may disturb such resources and contact us immediately per AS 41.35.070(d). Should there be any questions, please contact Diana Rigg of this office.

20. Yukon Lakes. There are no known sites on the National Register of Historic Places, nor are there sites determined to be eligible for the National Register. Examination of our records indicates there is a low potential of such sites occurring in the subject area. Should cultural or paleontological resources be found during the construction, we request that the project engineer halt all work which may disturb such resources and contact us immediately per AS 41.35.070(d). Should there be any questions, please contact Diana Rigg of this office.

Agricultural Disposals

1. Aurora Ag. There are no known sites on the National Register of Historic Places, nor are there sites determined to be eligible for the National Register. Examination of our records indicates there is a low potential of such sites occurring in the subject area. Should cultural or paleontological resources be found during the construction, we request that the project engineer halt all work which may disturb such resources and contact us immediately per AS 41.35.070(d). Should there be any questions, please contact Diana Rigg of this office.

2. Healy Ag. See comments Railway Remote Parcel.

3. Kobe Ag. There are no known sites on the National Register of Historic Places, nor are there sites determined to be eligible for the National Register. Examination of our records indicates there is a low potential of such sites occurring in the subject area. Should cultural or paleontological resources be found during the construction, we request that the project engineer halt all work which may disturb such resources and contact us immediately per AS 41.35.070(d). Should there be any questions, please contact Diana Rigg of this office.

4. Overland Ag. There are no known sites on the National Register of Historic Places, nor are there sites determined to be eligible for the National Register. Examination of our records indicates there is a low potential of such sites occurring in the subject area. Should cultural or paleontological resources be found during the construction, we request that the project engineer halt all work which may disturb such resources and contact us immediately per AS 41.35.070(d). Should there be any questions, please contact Diana Rigg of this office.

MEMORANDUM State of Alaska

TO: LeRoy Cook
Land Management Officer
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Land and Water Mgmt.

DATE: October 21, 1982

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Matthew H. Robus MR
Habitat Biologist
Habitat Division
Department of Fish and Game

SUBJECT: FY 85 Land Disposals

The Department of Fish and Game has reviewed the following FY 85 disposal projects and has no objection:

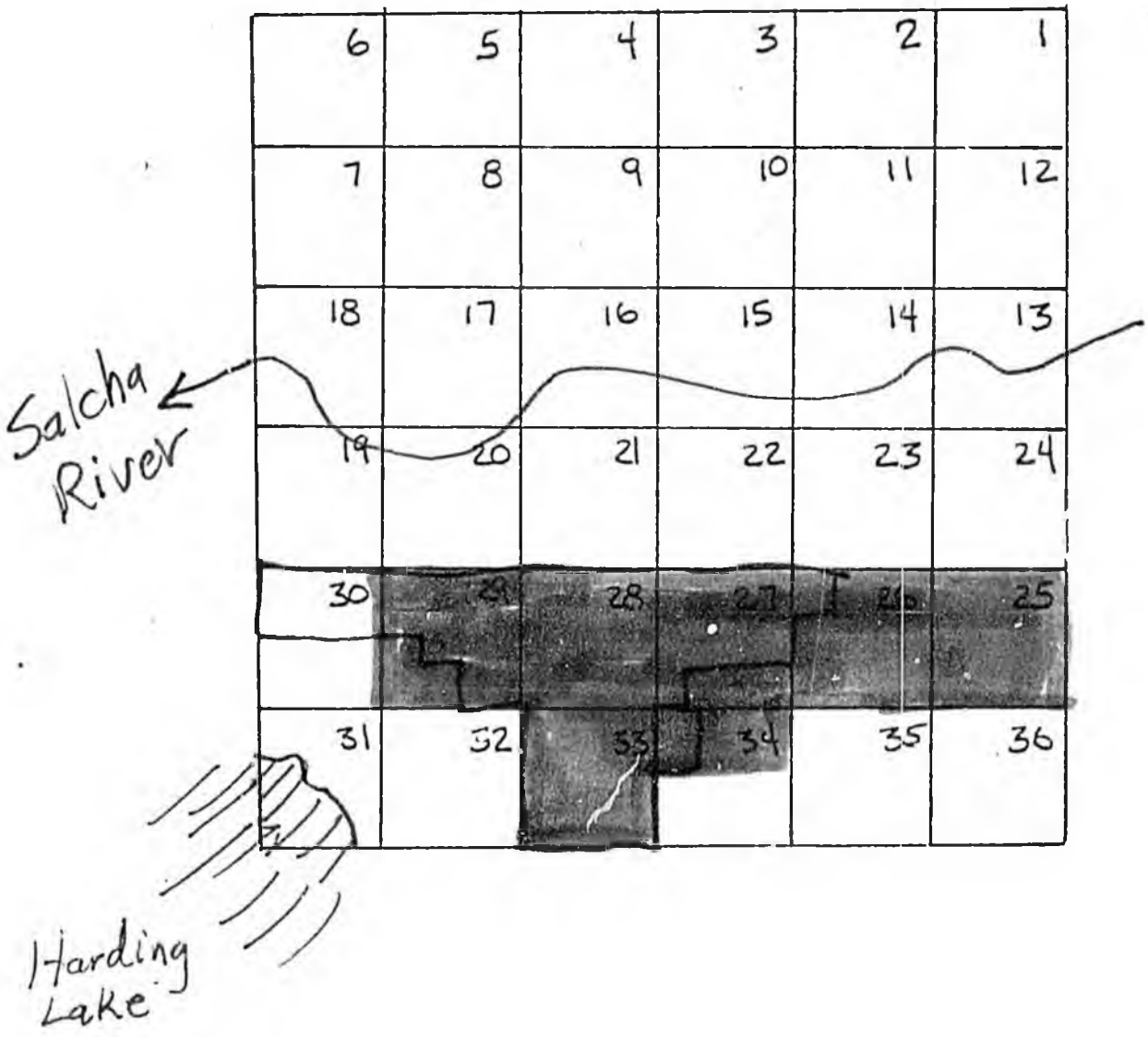
Subdivisions: Homestake
Aspenwood
French Creek
Hot Springs Slough
Livengood
Martin
Westridge
Totchaket Heights
Skiview

Remotes: Pilgrim
Monzonite Hills
Sulatna

Ag: Aurora
Windy

As always, we request that provisions be made to protect access routes that lie within these projects, in order to minimize their effects upon the use of fish and wildlife resources.

NOTE: ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS COLOR-CODED. IF NECESSARY TO PROPER INTERPRETATION, REFER TO ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IN THE ALASKA STATE ARCHIVES


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Salcha River
Harding Lake

MEMORANDUM State of Alaska

TO: DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Jack Wiles
Chief of Planning

DATE: DIVISION OF PARKS
January 11, 1982

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM:
Nat Goodhue
Park Planner

SUBJECT:
State Forest Management Area Boundaries in the Tanana Basin

The proposed State Forest Resource Management Areas (SFRMA) provide the best means to establish large areas for a variety of public uses. Designation by legislation is required to ensure long-term retention of the areas in State ownership and avoid irretrievable losses which result from the State land disposals.

The SFRMA's would perpetuate many of the land uses which are primary reasons why Alaska residents chose to live here according to the recent Alaska Public Survey. The following reasons were given by the percentages of Interior Alaska residents given below:

Recreation opportunities - 88%
Being close to a wilderness environment - 86%
Getting away from urban problems - 78%
Good hunting and fishing - 71%

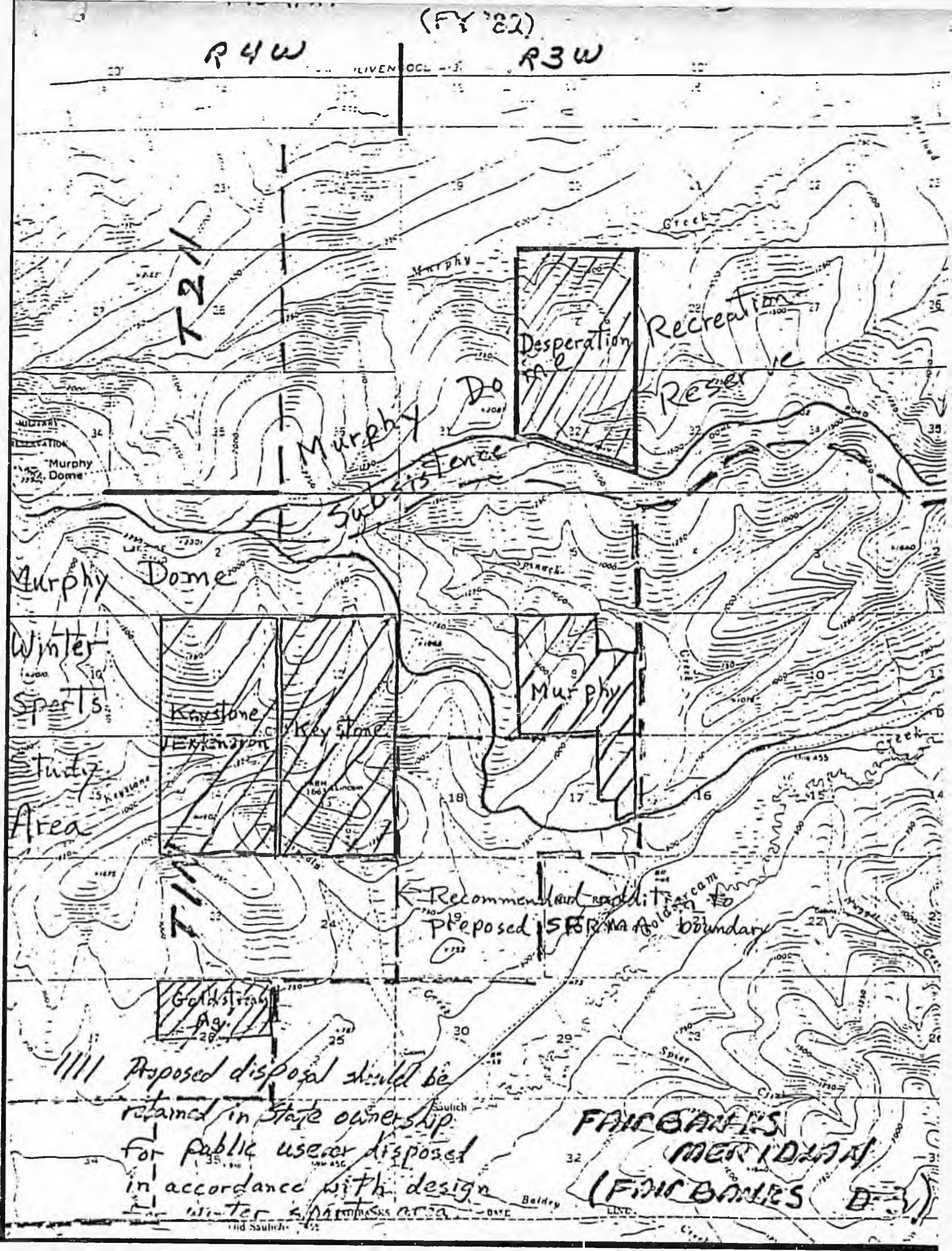
These attributes of Alaska living and land use require extensive land areas. Therefore, the SFRMA's should encompass large areas and not be chopped up with a complicated pattern of exclusions, a pattern which would be confusing for land managers as well as users. The majority of the Tanana Basin Planning Team recommended that large non-forested areas (such as Shaw Creek Flats) be excluded if the remaining SFRMA would be a cohesive geographic unit. Conversely, it was considered by some of the team that small areas (such as Murphy Dome) should be added in order to provide a boundary which conforms with natural features (e.g. northside of Goldstream valley) and is convenient and accessible to peoples' homes.

SFRMA's should encompass areas classified Public Recreation, Habitat, Watershed as well as Forest not only to create manageable boundaries but also to accommodate the mixture of public uses for which no clear-cut separation is possible nor desirable: hunting, fishing, trapping, berrypicking which are pursued for both recreational and subsistence reasons; firewood and house log gathering; and privately developed recreation facilities such as leases for downhill ski areas. Many recreation opportunities are perpetuated through these reserves but this mixture of activities goes beyond what is normally permited in the State Park System. A broad scope public reserve is needed to provide such Alaska lifestyle areas. Establishment by legislative dedication is needed to insure the continued availability of these areas for future generations. SFRMA's would provide the best means for perpetuating public reserves.

SFRMA's would result in legislatively established, specifically delineated public land use reserves but do not establish a second multiple-use land management agency for the State of Alaska. The Division of Land and Water Management would still continue to be the State's general land and water agency, handling water appropriation, the various permiting processes, etc. even in the SFRMA's. Also management plans for SFRMA's should be prepared under the jurisdiction of DNR, not the Division nor the Board of Forestry, in order to insure that all resource values are equitably considered.

If the State Park System is to be defined and managed to perpetuate outstanding recreation opportunities in those areas where public recreation is the paramount concern, there is a need for another system which encompasses recreation as an important land use in conjunction with other public uses. At this stage in the Tanana Basin planning process it appears that in that area of Alaska there are many more places where recreation opportunities should be perpetuated in the latter than in the former system. At the present time, the second largest population center in Alaska has no public reserve located where it can be used when people have limited time. With no geographic or legal barrier to urban sprawl an extensive reserve with long-term protection is needed before the options for it are irretrievably lost.

NG:clk


(FY '22)
R4W
R3W
T2
Murphy Dome
Murphy
Dome
Winter
Sports
Area
Keystone
Keystone
Extension
Murphy
Desperation
Recreation
Reserve
Goldstream
Ag.
Recommended addition to
Proposed SFBRMA boundary
Proposed disposal should be
retained in State ownership
for public use or disposed
in accordance with design
for winter sports area
FAIRBANKS
MERIDIAN
(FAIRBANKS D-3)

FAIRBANKS STATE FOREST

GOLDSTREAM UNIT

see Map 2

See Map 1

See Map 3

FORT WAINWRIGHT

MILITARY RESERVATION

FOREST UNIT BOUNDARY

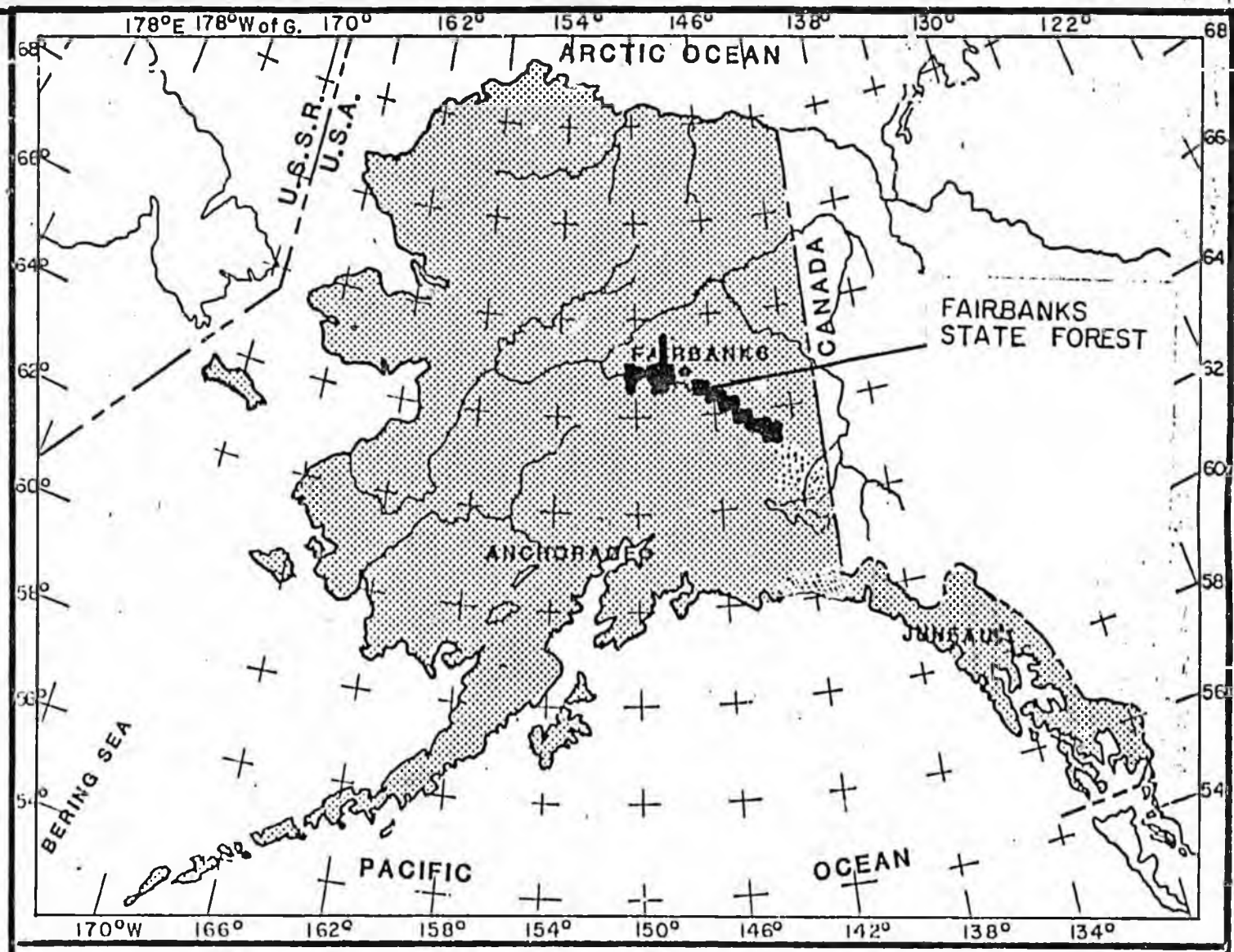
SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA: PUBLIC RECREATION & HABITAT

MILITARY RESERVATION BOUNDARY

CHENA DISCRIMINATION AREA

TANANA AGRICULTURE PROJECT

MAJOR ADDITIONS PROPOSED BY DNR, FORESTRY AND PARKS (PROPOSED DELETIONS NOT SHOWN)



ALASKA

LOCATION MAP OF FOREST AREAS

SCALE 0 100 200 300 400 500 MILES

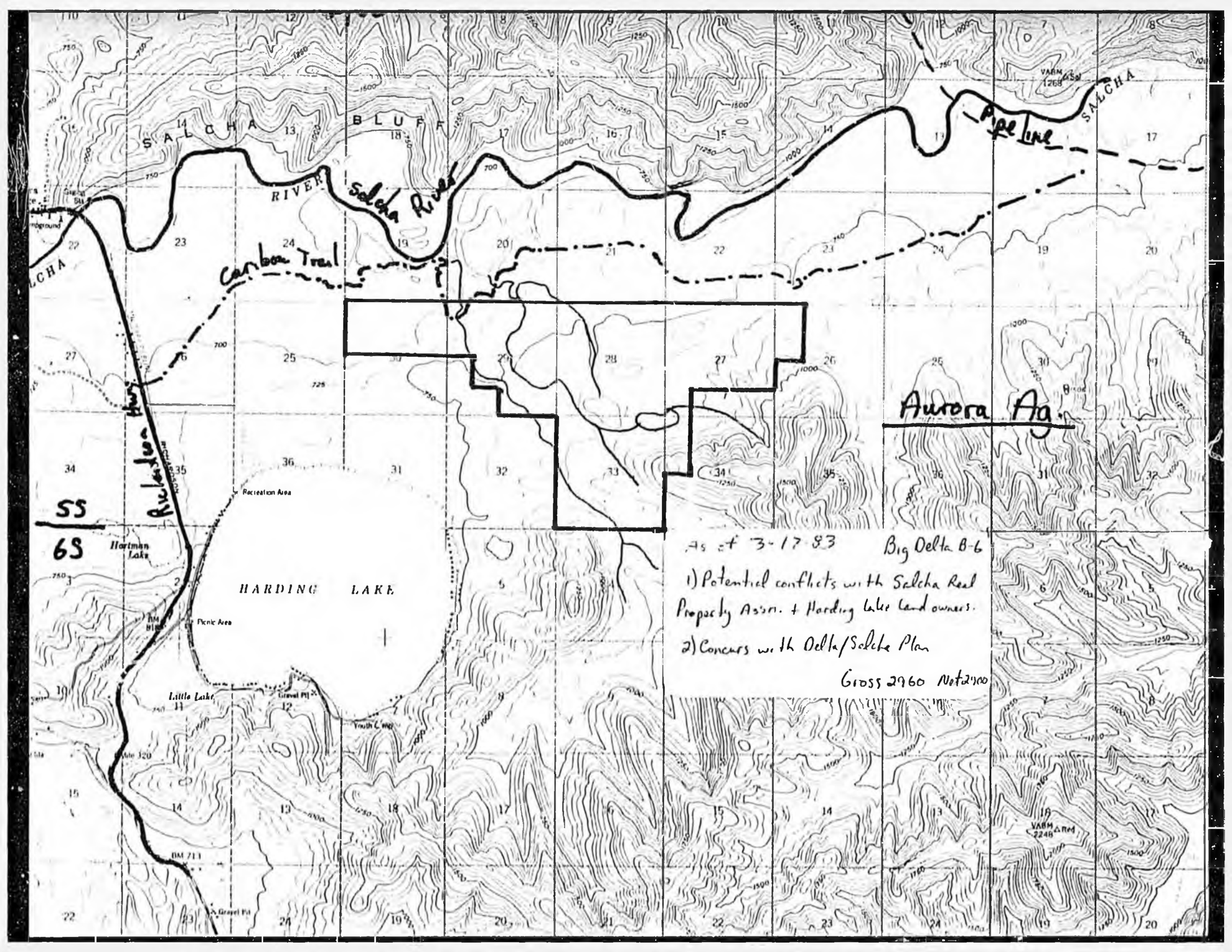
FAIRBANKS STATE FOREST

West Blocks

Forest Boundary

8N
7N
6N
5N
4N
3N
2N
1N
1S
2S
3S
4S
5S

15W 13W 11W 9W 7W 5W 3W 1W 1E 3E 5E


SALCHA
BLUFF
RIVER
Salcha River
Pipeline
SALCHA
Caribou Trail
Richardson Hwy
Aurora Ag.
Recreation Area
Hartman Lake
HARDING LAKE
Picnic Area
Little Lake
Gravel Pit
Youth Camp
BM 711
Gravel Pit
VABM 1268
VABM 2246
As of 3-17-83
Big Delta B-6
1) Potential conflicts with Salcha Real Property Assn. & Harding Lake Landowners.
2) Concurs with Delta/Salcha Plan
Gross 2960 Net 2100
SS
6S

FAIRBANKS STATE FOREST

East Blocks

Forest Boundary

1-28-83

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS
Alaska State Section
P. O. Box 51
Wrangell, Alaska 99929

September 3, 1982

Robert Ziegler
307 Bawden Street
Ketchikan, AK 99901

Dear Mr. Ziegler:

CONGRATULATION ON YOUR SUCCESS IN THE PRIMARY ELECTION!! The Alaska Society of American Foresters, would like to learn of your position on some questions regarding creation of an Alaska State Forest system to be managed by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

The Alaska Society of American Foresters (SAF), representing 239 members in Alaska, met in Wrangell June 4, 5, and 6 for their 1982 annual meeting. Professional foresters representing both State and Federal government, as well as private industry and educational institutions, were in attendance. At that meeting, the State Society went on record as unanimously supporting the enclosed resolution on the establishment of an Alaska State Forest System.

This resolution does not imply "lock-up". It in fact comes from a position of multiple use, allowing for access of the public for hunting, fishing, and recreation, as well as for industry for mining, timber, and other development. This resolution follows the lead of the National Society (see the enclosed SAF National Policy statement on "Multiple Use of Forestlands") in endorsing balanced and planned use of all natural resources on the forests.

With this in mind, and in view of your successful nomination for the November election, we would like to know your response to the following questions:

1. Would you be willing to sponsor a bill for an Alaska State Forest System? Why, or why not?
2. Would you vote for a bill supporting an Alaska State Forest System?
3. Do you feel that the enclosed National SAF policy statement regarding "Multiple Use of Forestlands" can appropriately be applied to an Alaska State Forest System? Why, or why not?

We feel that this issue is very important to the proper management of Alaska's forest resources and would be pleased if you would indicate your feelings on the subject. Please respond by October 1. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Keene Kohrt

Keene Kohrt, Chairperson
Alaska State Society of American Foresters

Resolution of the Alaska Society of American Foresters on the Establishment of an Alaska State Forest System.

WHEREAS: The demands on public forest lands for in-state goods and services are increasing rapidly and are expected to increase still faster in the future, and

WHEREAS: The acreage of efficiently manageable forest land is being rapidly depleted by commitments to uses which preclude or severely limit forest management opportunities through administrative, legislative or judicial action, and

WHEREAS: Section 41.17.010 of the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act clearly specifies in part - "The forest resources of Alaska are among the most valuable natural resources of the State,..." (paragraph 1) and "The State has a fundamental obligation to insure that management of forest resources guarantees perpetual supplies of renewable resources, provides nonrenewable resources in a manner consistent with that obligation and serves the needs of all Alaska for the many products, benefits and services obtained from them" (paragraph 3), and

WHEREAS: The constitution of the State of Alaska requires sustained yield management of renewable resources, which, when applied to forest products, means retention of the land base for a long period, frequently exceeding 100 years, and

WHEREAS: Section 41.17.020(c) of the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act authorizes the designation of State forests to be retained in State ownership and managed for multiple-use, and

WHEREAS: Legislative action provides the strongest protection for the land base which will contribute forest products and auxiliary values to meet in-state needs and help diversify Alaska's economy;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ALASKA SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS THAT:

The Alaska Society of American Foresters believes that this constitutional mandate can best be met by establishing a State Forest System in which the primary purpose is the establishment of a sustained yield base for forest products. Although the primary use may be timber production, State Forests will be managed under a multiple-use concept, and other uses such as recreation, wildlife, water, etc. will be a part of each forest's management plan. Because the past several years have seen a steady erosion of the State's land base to competing uses, we believe that such a designation can be effective only if made by legislative action;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

The Alaska Department of Natural Resources be encouraged to promptly identify and classify as forest land (under AS38.05) these lands primarily valuable for growing forest products to at least meet the estimated demand for in-state forest product use in the year 2000, regionally, to the extent possible, in order to stop the immediate loss of the forest base;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

These lands be combined into manageable units and submitted to the legislature for designation as State Forests so that the citizens of the state may reap the long-term benefits that forest land provides in terms of personal use forest products, commercial availability of local forest products, wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, watershed protection, subsurface resources and other values;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

State Forests will be managed under a comprehensive management plan which will be developed within three years of designation of the area and updated every five years thereafter.

The Management plan shall:

1. be developed with adequate public and agency involvement.

2. define compatible uses other than timber production that can be made of these State Forests, which include but are not limited to recreation, timber management, wildlife, water, hunting, fishing, mineral leasing, etc.

3. show at a suitable map scale designated compatible recreation, timber management, wildlife habitat, protected/natural and special use areas;

4. include determinations of annual allowable timber harvest;

5. include general inventory, including the backlog reforestation needs;

6. include a transportation plan; and

7. include a pest management and fire protection plan;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

Adequate funding will be necessary to manage these State Forests in a professional manner consistent with the management plans that will be developed.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Representing the Forestry Profession in America

Multiple Use of Forestlands

*A Position of the Society of American Foresters**

Forests occupy some three-quarter billion acres, or one third of the land area of the United States. Demands on forestlands for goods and services are increasing rapidly and are expected to increase still faster in the future. Conflicts in use have become accentuated in recent years by requests to administrative, legislative, and judicial bodies to influence and regulate public and private forest management. Such conflicts are especially sharp where interest groups believe that the use demands of other interest groups compete with their own.

Diversity of Use Demands On Forestlands

Forests receive, store, and make available most of the nation's usable water. They satisfy the nation's requirements for wood, a major, renewable, and highly versatile raw material. Forest vegetation stabilizes soil, has a moderating effect on local climate, reduces sound and air pollutants, and helps maintain atmospheric oxygen-carbon dioxide balances. Recreation, encompassing a wide variety of individual and group activities, has become a major use of forestlands. Forests, and the streams and lakes they help to sustain, provide the habitat for wildlife and fish, which are also major, renewable resources. Forestlands provide forage to help feed browsing wildlife and domestic livestock. Some forestlands are an important source of minerals and others provide space for utility lines, transportation corridors, reservoirs, and other land-consuming uses.

What Multiple Use Is

Increasing demands upon limited forestlands can be met with coordination of uses on specific areas. Foresters have developed and applied the concept of multiple use whereby land is managed for a variety of purposes which utilizes, without impairment, the capabilities of the land to meet different demands simultaneously. Properly implemented, multiple use sustains production and avoids environmental deterioration. The multiple-use strategy takes effective advantage of capabilities of diverse portions of a forest to meet both current and projected demands.

Many benefits accrue on a forest regardless of the management strategy employed. For example, a forest managed exclusively for recreation can provide water, climatic, and wildlife benefits. Similarly, one managed exclusively for timber can provide water, climatic, wildlife, and recreation benefits. It is extremely difficult to visualize any exclusive forest use which does not also provide other benefits. The supply of forestlands is inadequate to meet all demands, but the multiple-use strategy normally provides the largest sum of social, economic, and spiritual benefits.

Who Plans and Manages For Multiple Use?

Use and management of forestlands and resources are determined in large measure by the objectives, policies, and means of the landowner, whether the people of a political unit, shareholders of a corporation, or an individual. Uses should be professionally planned, and all planning should consider all potential capabilities to meet different demands on a sustained basis; compatibility among uses; and costs and benefits of different use combinations over a period of time. Forestry professionals have special education and experience to determine the net benefits which forests are capable of producing—information which is basic to the planning of uses.

Plans should incorporate the landowners' objectives and should be based on accurate information about the resources involved. Planning is a continuing process, and landowners—who for government lands include the general public—should participate along with foresters. When plans have been decided upon, forestry professionals should implement them by prescribing and supervising the necessary specific practices.

How Multiple Use Is Implemented

In application, the multiple-use concept involves managing a specific forest area for various benefits and may result in (1) exclusive use on some portions, (2) the emergence of primary and secondary uses on other portions, and (3) a general-use category where no one use justifies specific designation. An "exclusive use" is one for which an area is reserved and managed for one purpose, with other managed uses excluded. A "primary use" is one for which an area is predominantly managed but which permits secondary managed uses. A "secondary use" is a managed use other than that for which the land area is predominantly managed. An "incidental use" is one for which a forest is not deliberately managed, but which occurs automatically. In the general-use category, forestlands are deliberately managed for specified objectives, but no assignment of priorities is made.

Much of the forestland managed under the multiple-use concept is in a general-use category, because compatibility at existing levels of demand does not require the designation of primary or exclusive uses. However, lands in the general-use category are often considered to be recreation lands by recreation interests, wildlife habitat by wildlife interests, watershed lands by water interests, mineral lands by mining interests, and timberlands by timber interests. As demands increase and conflicts arise, establishing land-use priorities becomes a valuable procedure for implementing the multiple-use concept. Priorities should be based on the objectives and

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** Approved by the Council of the Society of American Foresters, November 20, 1980. A position of the Society of American Foresters expires three years after the date of its adoption unless, after thorough review, its continuance is approved.*

needs of the landowner, reviewed periodically and, where necessary, changed to reflect changing conditions of resources and changing needs.

Establishing Use Priorities

Use limitations are often established on public forestlands by legislation, as for wilderness areas or parks. Priorities on both public and private forestlands administered under the multiple-use concept (exclusive use, primary use, or secondary use) are generally determined by the land administrators or managers, governed by the objectives and policies of the landowner. When substantial doubt or controversy arises, these priorities may best be decided by the landowners themselves. When landowners establish priorities, they should consider the knowledge of forestry professionals as to land capabilities and the degree of compatibility among uses at various levels of demand.

Accomplishing the Objectives Of Forestland Ownership

In application of the multiple-use concept, primary and secondary uses emerge on specific portions of forest areas. The expertise of forestry professionals is required to determine, within the objectives of ownership, which is the primary use, how it can best be implemented, and, where desirable, how it can be modified to accommodate secondary and incidental uses. To best accomplish the objectives of the landowner, multiple-use forestlands—whether managed for exclusive, primary and secondary uses, or left in a general-use category—should be managed for the greatest sum of net benefits over time.

About the Society

The Society of American Foresters, with about 22,000 members, is the national organization representing all segments of the forestry profession of the United States including public and private practitioners, researchers, administrators, educators, and forestry students.

Objectives of the Society are to advance the science, technology, teaching, and practice of professional forestry in America, and to use the knowledge and skills of the profession to benefit society.

Gifford Pinchot and six other pioneer foresters established the Society in 1900.

Members subscribe to a code of professional ethics. The Society is the accreditation authority for professional forestry education in the United States. Its periodicals are the *Journal of Forestry, Forest Science, Southern Journal of Applied Forestry*, and *Proceedings* of the SAF national convention.

SOCIETY OF
AMERICAN FORESTERS

5400 Grosvenor Lane
Washington, D.C. 20014

Alaska Loggers Association, Inc.

1982 25th Anniversary

111 STEDMAN, SUITE 200
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901
Phone 907-225-6114

October 26, 1982

Honorable Bob Ziegler
Senator State of Alaska
307 Bawden Street
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Dear Senator Ziegler:

Enclosed for your consideration is a copy of a resolution passed by the Alaska Loggers Association at its annual meeting in Sitka on October 23, 1982. This resolution deals with the establishment of State forests.

You are requested to consider this resolution which will permit an orderly development of industry and other forest uses in the State.

Sincerely,

Donald A. Bell
General Manager
ALASKA LOGGERS ASSOCIATION

Enclosure

Resolution of the Alaska Loggers Association on the Establishment of an Alaska State Forest System.

WHEREAS: The demands on public forest lands for in-state goods and services are increasing rapidly and are expected to increase still faster in the future, and

WHEREAS: Public forest lands provide such resources as recreation, hunting and fishing, habitats for fur bearers and non-game species, watershed and fisheries habitat protection, minerals including sand and gravel among others in addition to forest products for the benefit of the general public, and

WHEREAS: The acreage of efficiently manageable forest land is being rapidly depleted by commitments to uses which preclude or severly limit forest management opportunities through administrative, legislative or judicial action, and

WHEREAS: Section 41.17.010 of the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act clearly specifies in part - "The forest resources of Alaska are among the most valuable natural resources of the State, . . ." (paragraph 1) and "The State has a fundamental obligation to insure that management of forest resources guarantees perpetual supplies of renewable resources, provides nonrenewable resources in a manner consistent with that obligation and serves the needs of all Alaska for the many products, benefits and services obtained from them" (paragraph 3), and

WHEREAS: The constitution of the State of Alaska requires sustained yield management of renewable resources, which, when applied to forest products, means retention of the land base for a long period, frequently exceeding 100 years, and

WHEREAS: Section 41.17.020(c) of the Alaska Forest Resources And Practices Act authorizes the designation of State forests to be retained in State ownership and managed for multiple-use, and

WHEREAS: Legislative action provides the strongest protection for the land base which will contribute forest products and auxiliary values to meet in-state needs and help diversify Alaska's economy;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ALASKA LOGGERS ASSOCIATION THAT:

The Alaska Loggers Association believes that this constitutional mandate and intent can best be met by establishing a State Forest System in which the primary purpose is the establishment of a sustained yield base for forest products. State Forests will be managed under a multiple-use concept, and other uses such as recreation, wildlife, water, etc. will be a part of each forest's management plan;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

The Alaska State Legislature be encouraged to promptly identify forest lands primarily valuable for growing forest products to meet the future demand for forest products.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

These lands be combined into manageable units for designation as State Forests so that the citizens of the state may reap the long-term benefits that forest land provides in terms of forest products, wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, watershed protection, subsurface resources and other values;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

Adequate funding be allocated to manage these State Forests in a professional manner consistent with the management plans that will be developed.

Alaska Loggers Association, Inc.

1982 25th Anniversary

111 STEDMAN, SUITE 200
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901
Phone 907-225-6114

December 28, 1982

Honorable Robert Ziegler
Alaska State Senator
307 Bawden Street
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Dear Senator Ziegler:

Thank you for the copy of the Senate Bill establishing state forests and your request for comments.

As you know, the Alaska Loggers Association at its 25th annual meeting last October passed a resolution supporting state forests. It follows that we will support the resolution you have prepared.

My concern is with paragraph (d). It should be eliminated.

Paragraph (a) says land within a state forest shall be manageed under the principals of multiple use. I've never heard of the ADF & G cooperating on any multiple use programs. Their philosophy seems to be pretty much single purpose; there is little evidence of their cooperating on any multiple use management program.

Your paragraph (g) seems to cover the participation of the ADF & G in a state forest.

Sincerely,

Don

Donald A. Bell
General Manager
ALASKA LOGGERS ASSOCIATION

DAB/mjh
cc: George Woodbury with copy of the bill
Jim Rynearson with copy of the bill

PHIL R. HOLDSWORTH. P.E.
CONSULTING ENGINEER & LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
MINING — GEOLOGY — LANDS

PHONE 907-586-1383

326 FOURTH STREET, No. 1009
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

February 25, 1985

TESTIMONY ON SB 14 and SB 108 - SENATE RESOURCES

1. SB 14 is a proposed amendment to AS 41.15 - which deals primarily with "Protection of Forested Lands". It also contains "Articles" covering the "Forest Reserve Fund", the "Fire Suppression Fund", and the "Haines State Forest Resource Management Area" - - the latter to be managed under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield under AS 41.17.

2. SB 108 is a proposed amendment to AS 41.17 which would create the Fairbanks State Forest, but also speaks to the management of state forests, generally. It would seem that both bills should be combined and placed in the same "Chapter".

3. The present definitions of "multiple use" as used in AS 38, AS 41, and implementing regulations have been interpreted by the administration in a rather restricted manner. A particular tract of land may be suitable for many different uses, but as long as two uses are allowed that is considered "multiple use". Often habitat and recreation are the only allowed uses by the land manager, but this is still considered "multiple use". The Alaska Miners Association, and the C.O.A.L. Association, would recommend that the language in SB 14 - Page2 - Lines 5 thru 22 be incorporated in any state forest legislation to be adopted. This is particularly important in SB 108 where the land to be included in the Fairbanks State Forest excepts only "valid existing rights" and University land. Conceivably no new mineral entries could be allowed after the effective date of the act, without the "spelled-out" permitted uses language of SB 14.

4. We have no position as to whether a proposed combined bill should be in AS 41.15 or 41.17, or whether "state forests" should be managed in a different manner than "forest land of the state" - - both terms used in the existing statutes and the proposed amendments. In any case, management should be consistent with the provisions of AS 41.17.010 - 950 to assure that conversion of forest land to other uses is possible based upon the definition of "multiple use" in AS 41.17.950.

FISHING
HUNTING

MINING
LUMBERING

Wrangell Chamber of Commerce

P. O. Box 49
WRANGELL, ALASKA 99929

Lumber Capital of Alaska, the 49th State - Gateway to the Stikine

MAR 17 1983

March 12, 1983

Bettye Fahrenkamp
Chairman, Senate Committee on Resources
Pouch V, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Ms. Fahrenkamp:

The Wrangell Chamber of Commerce would like to go on record in support of Senate Bill 108 and the establishment of the Fairbanks State Forest.

We believe that the establishment of a State Forest system dedicated to multiple use and sustained yield is in the best intersts of the future economic well being of the State of Alaska.

Well thought out land management decisions now can only benefit future generations of Alaskans.

Sincerely,

Kaye M. Taylor

Kaye M. Taylor,
President

cc:

Ron Wendte
Jack McBride



"Where the Stikine Meets the Sea"

add to Four List

APR 4 1983

South-Central Timber Development, Inc.

April 1, 1983

Jalmar Kertulla, President of the Senate
Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
Senator Richard I. Eliason
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear friends:

RE: Committee Substitute for SB 108

As the new owner of South-Central Timber Development, Inc., and as an Alaskan concerned about Alaskan forestry, I write to suggest that the bill establishing certain state forests be amended to make it clear that the primary purpose of a state forest is forestry uses and that other multiple uses, while allowable, must be compatible with the primary use. If such is not done, and every use has an equal call upon the State's grant of priority, there is little logic in creating a "state forest" in the first place; it would have a good sound without much content.

If the primary use of the state land put into a state forest is not for forestry, then the land should not be put into the forest in the first place. What land is put into a "state forest" should be dedicated primarily to forestry.

In the case of the Icy Cape-Cape Yakataga forest wherein my company operates, the land is currently classed as "primarily forest". If the committee substitute for SB 108 is enacted, the land will be opened afresh for "identifying uses of the state lands" in an area whose primary existing purpose is forestry. Passage of the bill would be a setback for us, a forestry business currently utilizing state forest lands.

255 EAST FIREWEED LANE • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503 • TELEPHONE: 279-1493
SUITE 104
TELEX 090 25-246
CABLE ADDRESS: SCTDANC

I would appreciate your careful attention to this matter, and if the bill is enacted as revised, I would hope the Yakataga forest lands are NOT included in a state forest.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

SOUTH-CENTRAL TIMBER
DEVELOPMENT, INC.

Joseph R. Henri

JOSEPH R. HENRI
President

lmg
cc - Ms. Paula Easley
Resource Development Council
of Alaska

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

Pouch 7-005
Anchorage, Alaska 99510
PHONE: (907) 276-2653

3108.1

March 15, 1983

Pat Pourchot
Senate Resources Committee
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Pat:

Thanks for the draft version of the Committee Substitute for SB 108 and 14. The combination of the two bills was accomplished after considerable thought and the author should be congratulated.

My staff has reviewed this draft keeping in mind the questions raised in the February 28 letter from Senator Fahrenkamp. This letter will serve to relate our impressions on Draft Committee Substitute revisions and answer the questions your transmittal memo asks.

Suggested wording revisions we would recommend for consideration are as follows:

✓ Section 41.17.200 STATE FOREST PURPOSES. Second sentence would be reworded to read: The primary purpose in the establishment of state forests is to provide a stable land base which will produce a predictable, sustained supply of forest products while providing for the perpetuation of land, water, scenic, and recreational resources. . . .

Discussion: This clearly states the primary purpose of the State forest being to provide a sustained, regular flow of forest products while protecting and enhancing other resource and public values.

✓ Section 41.17.210 STATE FOREST RECOMMENDATIONS AND DESIGNATIONS. Subsection (a) would be reworded to read: After either planning and classification procedures under AS 38.04 and AS 38.05 have been completed identifying primary uses of the State lands in an area or consultation with concerned agencies and local communities, the Governor shall propose to the legislature, State forests,. . .

Discussion: This gives the option of allowing the administration to propose areas for designation primarily in remote areas where planning and classification have not yet occurred, but only after appropriate agencies and local communities (general public) have been consulted -- which is similar to the classification process in itself.

Section 41.17.230 MANAGEMENT PLANS. Starting with the second sentence, subsection (a) would be reworded to read: The resource management plan and a fire management plan shall be adopted and implemented within two years of the completion of an operational level forest inventory of the state forest or unit thereof. The operational level forest inventory shall be completed in accordance with available funding for each state forest.

Discussion: The fire management plan is a reflection of the resource management plan and can either be completed simultaneously with or after the resource management plan, never before the resource management plan

The options for funding an operational inventory are:

a. CIP for $850,000. These funds could be spent having the inventory done either over several years or possibly in one year.

b. Request several smaller CIP's over a period of years until inventory completed. An example would be five CIP requests of $170,000 over five years.

c. The final suggested proposal would be to place the funds in the operating budget and request these funds each year. ($170,000.00)

Please note that the above estimate of costs are based on the DOF using its own personnel for most of the inventory work.

An operating level inventory contracted out normally runs from $1.00-2.00 per acre. The DOF recommends option (a) first, (c) second, and finally option (b).

Subsection (d) would be reworded to read: A copy of the management plan (or plans) or any revision thereof prepared. . . .

Discussion: This wording change may not be required -- it merely seemed appropriate for the option of completing more than one plan per year should remain. The complexity of individual resource management plans and inventory schedules would control this.

Subsection (e)(1) would be reworded to read: Commercial timber harvest including activities associated with timber harvest;

Discussion: Some development activites such as road construction, temporary camp placement, transfer sites, etc., are required for timber harvest and must be provided for in the permitted uses.

Subsection (e)(7) would be reworded to read: Wildlife and fisheries habitat management, including. . .

Discussion: Generally habitat maintenance requires management action. These activities may range from prescribed fire or heavy timber harvest

to fire exclusion or no timber harvest. Generally, the management of habitat falls somewhere in between the extremes and is designed for specific animal life cycle requirements.

Section 4117.210 FAIRBANKS STATE FOREST. Should be renumbered, possibly to 41.17.240, since the .210 has previously been used. Also subsection (a) would be reworded to read: Subject to valid existing rights and except for land owned by. . .

Discussion: The original wording would have excluded all State lands where some second party interest existed; i.e., mineral claims, grazing leases, land use permits and timber sales. The proposed rewording protects these existing rights within the State forest on State lands and yet excludes University lands. We believe this wording more accurately reflects the intent of the legislation.

This concludes the wording changes we would initially recommend for your consideration. We will now address the questions posed in your transmittal memo for the Draft Committee Substitute on a point-by-point basis.

1. The rewording we proposed for 41.17.210(a) should be sufficient. This way the Governor could add areas to proposals on a timely basis where he felt an immediate and compelling need without the possibility of waiting up to another year for classification and a legislative session.

2. The operational level inventory is one where you must have a high level of confidence in what the vegetation and other values are at any specific site -- what we would call type island specific. In the Tanana River Basin the DNR/Soil Conservation Service/Forest Sciences Laboratory are cooperating to develop detailed soils maps and statistical forest information. In order to get this upgraded to the level of confidence required for operational level management plan development it will be necessary to gather more field information so individual type islands can be fully defined. The inventory system we have developed is designed to gather vegetative data needed for both foresters and wildlife habitat biologists. Further, when we get our personal services shortfalls offset, we will be able to put our authorized computer programmer position on board to work on putting up the multi-stage, sampling with partial replacement, computerized inventory program. This program is designed to take full advantage of old and new inventory plot data and generate a wide variety of technical forest management data and improved statistical tools. This program will allow us to minimize the number of additional plots required so we can get the most out of every future detailed inventory dollar.

3. The rewording we proposed for 41.17.230 would serve to clarify the timing and relationship of planning to inventory. If the inventory is delayed, then the management and fire plans must also be delayed.

4. The Department of Natural Resources would rather the Tanana Area Plan were completed prior to further additions to the forest, however, the Department of Fish and Game may have areas they would like to see added to the initial legislation.

5. If the Board of Forestry were funded to perform the duties described in AS 41.17, then added funding would not be required. If no funding is provided for the Board's routine operation then special funding must be provided to enable Board involvement.

6. Yes. We would strongly urge such, or similar, wording as we outlined for 41.17.200 for inclusion in the statutes. This serves to clearly establish the State's intent to provide forest products for both the general public and industrial users.

7. The reforestation fund should not directly be used for funding work on private lands lest no funds remain available for such activities on the public lands. The establishment of this fund will indirectly stimulate the availability of suitable forest species for the reforestation of private lands by keeping our forest nursery in a production mode. Bulk availability of high quality seedlings at realistic prices is a substantial contribution toward private land reforestation efforts. If our Division were to implement a service forestry program to provide planning and on-site assistance to private landowners the management options of these ownerships would be even further expanded.

Once again our congratulations to your staff for their diligent work on this important legislation. If we can be of further assistance please do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely,

John

John L. Sturgeon
State Forester

cc: Sharon Barton
Les Fortune

SB 108

Greater Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce

First National Center
100 Cushman Street
(907) 452-1105
P.O. Box 74446
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

May 12, 1983

Mark - FYI
You may have already been copied by the chamber.
K

Representative John Ringstad
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear John:

The Greater Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce has at this point, taken no position supporting or opposing Senate Bill #108 regarding the establishment of a Fairbanks State Forest. We have researched and discussed this bill at great length and wish to bring certain concerns to your attention for your consideration as you study this piece of legislation.

1. As we understand, one of the primary intents of this bill would be to provide a stable source of supply for the saw timber industry in Interior Alaska. We would urge that any land set aside in a state forest, be timbered land that adequately meets the needs of the saw timber industry and that no more land than reasonably meets those needs should be set aside. It could possibly be considered to set aside some area of land now and more at a later date if after implementation, this legislation appears to be working well for everyone.
2. Mining may well be Interior Alaska's most viable industry. In fact, were it not for mining, Fairbanks just would not be here! The concerns and needs of miners and the mineral industry must be addressed. Adequate access for exploration and development must be provided. Any provisions for multiple use must show in fact and by intent, a high priority to ward mineral development. That industry has enough problems without more restrictive legislation.
3. Development along transportation corridors, both existing and potential, must be taken into account. The land withdrawal should not interfer with any transportation corridor, either present or future. It is increasingly difficult to establish new transportation corridors, not to mention actually building a transportation system in that corridor. As this difficulty increases, existing transportation corridors and systems will be called on to shoulder additional burden as Interior Alaska develops. If these transportation corridors are surrounded by state forest, it may not be available for needs that could develop in the community. Growth in Fairbanks and the surrounding areas could be effectively stifled.

Too frequently, laws are passed in order to take care of a particular need, and then later come back to haunt us in ways never intended or imagined. We would hope that you would use extreme caution while considering this legislation to insure that it provides for exactly what is intended, and leaves a very clear intent for future legislative bodies who might have a different philosophical bent from yours.

Best personal regards,

Buki Wright
President

rec 3-14-83

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR
ROBERT H. ZIEGLER, SR.
307 BAWDEN STREET
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901

While in Juneau
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

Senate

VICE CHAIRMAN
SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

MEMBER
SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

WESTERN STATES LEGISLATIVE
FORESTRY TASK FORCE

WESTERN CONFERENCE COUNCIL
OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

March 11, 1983

Mr. Von M. Helmuth,
Chairman
Ketchikan Chapter, S.A.F.
P.O. Box 5496
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Dear Mr. Helmuth:

We appreciate your comments on SB 14 which bill, in connection with SB 108, appears to have met with general approbation.

I have taken the liberty of transmitting to Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp, who chairs the Senate Resources Committee, a copy of your letter and a copy of this letter. I am sure that those areas of concern that you mentioned will be considered by the good Senator and her staff in any proposed rewrite of the legislation.

Thank you very much for your comments.

Very truly yours,

Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.

RHZ:lk

cc: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp, w/enc.

3-7-83

THANKYOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT ON SB-14 - "AN ACT establishing state forests" INTRODUCED BY MR. ZIEGLER. THIS AND OTHER BILLS LIKE IT ARE NEEDED NOW IN ALASKA. MUCH PRIME FOREST LAND HAS ALREADY BEEN LOST THROUGH CONVERSION TO OTHER USES. THESE USES IN MANY CASES ARE NOT THE BEST USE FOR THE LAND, AND COULD HAVE BEEN BETTER ACCOMODATED ELSEWHERE.

AS CONCERNED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGERS, THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS, ALASKA SECTION, HAS BEEN PARTICULARLY CONCERNED WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE FOREST SYSTEM IN ALASKA. THE SOCIETY PASSED A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF SUCH A SYSTEM LAST SUMMER. A COPY IS ATTACHED IF YOU HAVE NOT SEEN IT.

AFTER REVIEWING SB-14, WE HAVE FOUND A FEW AREAS THAT WE FELT WERE OF CONCERN IF A VIABLE STATE FOREST SYSTEM IS TO BE ESTABLISHED. ON PAGE 1, LINE 4 STATES THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR A STATE FOREST " may not be adopted or revised without prior review by the Board of Forestry." CURRENTLY, THE BOARD HAS NOT BEEN FUNDED BY THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION. WITHOUT FUNDING, ITS ABILITY TO REVIEW THIS AND OTHER FORESTRY CONCERNS HAS BEEN SEVERELY CRIPPLED. THE OPPORTUNITY FOR IRREPARABLE DAMAGE IS THERE. WE URGE THE ACQUIREMENT OF FUNDS

PAGE 2 HAS SEVERAL ACTIVITIES LISTED AS BEING ASSOCIATED WITH TIMBER HARVEST THAT MAY NOT BE COMPATIBLE WITH A STATE FOREST SYSTEM. THE LAND IN SUCH USES MAY DROP OUT OF THE FOREST LAND BASE AND DESTROY THE ORIGINAL INTENT OF A STATE FOREST SYSTEM. IN PARTICULAR, GRAZING (LINE 18) AND AGRICULTURE (LINE 19) ARE A CONCERN. CURRENT AGRICULTURAL AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PRACTICES USING FORESTED LAND GENERALLY ARE DONE WITH THE REMOVAL OF THE FOREST COVER AND CONVERSION TO FARM OR GRAZING LAND. WE COULD NOT SUPPORT SUCH A PROVISION. IT COULD ALLOW PERMANENT REMOVAL (FROM PRODUCTION) OF VALUABLE TIMBER LAND AND CONVERSION TO A SECONDARY USE THAT WAS NOT THE BEST FOR THE LAND.

WE ALSO HAD CONCERNS WITH ALLOWING MINING & MINING CLAIM LOCATION (LINE 10), MINERAL LEASING (LINE 11) AND MINERAL MATERIAL EXTRACTION (LINE 12). OUR PRIMARY CONCERN WAS WITH STRIP MINING. WE FEEL OTHER AREAS OUTSIDE OF A STATE FOREST SHOULD BE DEVELOPED FIRST. (STATE FOREST LAND SELECTIONS SHOULD BEAR THIS IN MIND.) STRIP MINING WITHIN AN ESTABLISHED STATE FOREST WOULD DESTROY IT. ONLY CAREFUL AND EXPENSIVE REHABILITATION TECHNIQUES COULD BRING THE LAND BACK TO A PRODUCTIVE FOREST BASE AGAIN.

ALL IN ALL, WE FOUND THE BILL COMMENDABLE AND A POSITIVE STEP FORWARD. WE WOULD LIKE TO THANK MR. ZIEGLER AND OTHERS

WORKING TO MAKE A STATE FOREST SYSTEM IN ALASKA A REALITY. WE WOULD APPRECIATE IT IF THE KETCHIKAN CHAPTER, ALASKA SECTION OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS COULD BE PLACED ON YOUR MAILING LIST AND KEPT INFORMED OF THIS AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES CONCERNING USE OF THE FOREST RESOURCES OF ALASKA.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME.

VON M HELMUTH
Chairman - Ketchikan Chapt., S.A.F.
PO Box 5491
KETCHIKAN, AK
99701

Resolution of the Alaska Society of American Foresters on the Establishment of an Alaska State Forest System. Passed 1982

WHEREAS: The demands on public forest lands for in-state goods and services are increasing rapidly and are expected to increase still faster in the future, and

WHEREAS: The acreage of efficiently manageable forest land is being rapidly depleted by commitments to uses which preclude or severely limit forest management opportunities through administrative, legislative or judicial action, and

WHEREAS: Section 41.17.010 of the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act clearly specifies in part - "The forest resources of Alaska are among the most valuable natural resources of the State,..." (paragraph 1) and "The State has a fundamental obligation to insure that management of forest resources guarantees perpetual supplies of renewable resources, provides nonrenewable resources in a manner consistent with that obligation and serves the needs of all Alaska for the many products, benefits and services obtained from them" (paragraph 3), and

WHEREAS: The constitution of the State of Alaska requires sustained yield management of renewable resources, which, when applied to forest products, means retention of the land base for a long period, frequently exceeding 100 years, and

WHEREAS: Section 41.17.020(c) of the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act authorizes the designation of State forests to be retained in State ownership and managed for multiple-use, and

WHEREAS: Legislative action provides the strongest protection for the land base which will contribute forest products and auxiliary values to meet in-state needs and help diversify Alaska's economy;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ALASKA SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS THAT:

The Alaska Society of American Foresters believes that this constitutional mandate can best be met by establishing a State Forest System in which the primary purpose is the establishment of a sustained yield base for forest products. Although the primary use may be timber production, State Forests will be managed under a multiple-use concept, and other uses such as recreation, wildlife, water, etc. will be a part of each forest's management plan. Because the past several years have seen a steady erosion of the State's land base to competing uses, we believe that such a designation can be effective only if made by legislative action;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

The Alaska Department of Natural Resources be encouraged to promptly identify and classify as forest land (under AS38.05) these lands primarily valuable for growing forest products to at least meet the estimated demand for in-state forest product use in the year 2000, regionally, to the extent possible, in order to stop the immediate loss of the forest base;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

These lands be combined into manageable units and submitted to the legislature for designation as State Forests so that the citizens of the state may reap the long-term benefits that forest land provides in terms of personal use forest products, commercial availability of local forest products, wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, watershed protection, subsurface resources and other values;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

State Forests will be managed under a comprehensive management plan which will be developed within three years of designation of the area and updated every five years thereafter.

The Management plan shall:

1. be developed with adequate public and agency involvement.

2. define compatible uses other than timber production that can be made of these State Forests, which include but are not limited to recreation, timber management, wildlife, water, hunting, fishing, mineral leasing, etc.

3. show at a suitable map scale designated compatible recreation, timber management, wildlife habitat, protected/natural and special use areas;

4. include determinations of annual allowable timber harvest;

5. include general inventory, including the backlog reforestation needs;

6. include a transportation plan; and

7. include a pest management and fire protection plan;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

Adequate funding will be necessary to manage these State Forests in a professional manner consistent with the management plans that will be developed.

Testimony of the Alaska State

Society of American Foresters on

SB 108, creating a Fairbanks State Forest

Senate Resources Committee, March 11, 1983 hearing

Fairbanks, Alaska

The Alaska State Society of American Foresters (SAF) would once again like to thank Chairman Bettye Farenkamp for her personal efforts to provide the local public with an opportunity to be heard on the issue of the Fairbanks State Forest bill. We really appreciate the opoortunity to be able to consider this important bill through these local hearings. It seems that a very well drafted piece of legislation with wide community support is begining to emerge because of the hard work and care the Chairman has given to this issue.

In our previous testimony we described the relatively limited extent of productive forest land in the interior and the factors that favor forest growth. We discussed the specific blocks of the Fairbanks State Forest in terms of t e, concluding that the parcels are generally well chosen. And we mentioned the management plan provision of the bill that had caused some confusion to the public, because the requirements of the Forest Practices Act that govern management on state managed forest lands generally, were not restated in SB 108. This time we would like to (1) comment on the draft Committee Substitute for SB 108 and SB 14, and (2) provide some background information, for the Committee record, from a few technical forestry publications that look at the forestry potential of the interior.

The merger of SB 14 with SB 108 should aleviate most of the concerns expressed by the public and SAF in testimony to date. The Borough interest in the potential industrial sites has been made clear. In general, it is much more clear now in the Committee Substitute just what is meant by a "State Forest". This will help professional resource managers as they carry out the intent of the legislation, and it will help ensure that public expectations are realistic. The guarantee of public hearings before adoption of the State Forest management plan should generate confidence in state forest land planning. Finally, the list of permitted uses makes it clear that there will be a broad range of management intensity from very careful management for sensitive features to intensive resource development and extraction. In sum, we believe the Committee Substitute is an improved bill.

There still remains the problem of the current lack of money for the Board of Forestry, which is given the very important task of considering and adopting the management plan in this Committee Substitute. Some solution must be found.

It would also be of help to the professionals who will have to conduct the planning process for the Forest, if there were some indication from the Committee, in its record of deliberation, of the intensity and scale of planning envisioned. One of the first and most important tasks would, of course, be an accurate timber and other resource inventory. Knowing the current volume and having better estimates of growth will be important in determining the annual harvest level.

The first publication we would like to mention is the Symposium on forest lands north of 60^0 north lattitude. There were important papers by both local foresters and foresters from other far northern nations. One paper we would like to mention mention in particular is by a group of Scandanavian foresters, titled "Forestry Potential in Interior Alaska", included as the Appendix to the Symposium Proceedings. This provides an interesting "outsiders" perspective on the forests of the interior, from professional foresters who manage very similar lands in their home countries as a significant part of their national economies. The first paper in the Proceedings by John Zivnuska, gives a world view of high lattitude forests by a forest economist. He concludes that the greatest opportunities are in meeting local needs, a goal that certainly would be fostered by the Fairbanks State Forest.

A more in-depth overview of the economic importance and potential of the interior Alaska forest is given in Richard Smith's 1980 report to the USDA Forest Service. It can be seen in the Smith report that there is a broad range of forest uses, and that a wood products industry already exists, an industry that is constrained by lack of dependable timber supply.

Tony Gasbarro's article in the January 1982 Agroborealis compares forestry in Sweden and Finland with interior Alaska. There are some interesting figures on the national economic importance of wood using industries in these two countries which manage lands very comparable to many areas of the interior. It is interesting to note that, as with most other observers, Gasbarro concludes that one of the major difficulties facing forest management in interior Alaska is the lack of a stable land base.

Finally, we offer two publications of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in the series on Forest Regeneration at High Lattitudes. There is a good deal of interesting information about Scandanavian technology in these two reports. It certainly makes it clear that there are many forest regeneration approaches available which will require local evaluation to advance this fundamentally important area of forest management in interior Alaska.

We again extend our thanks to Senator Farenkamp, and look forward to further action on the Fairbanks State Forest.

Alaska State Society of American Foresters

Committee on State Forests

Glenn Patrick Juday

prepared by Glenn Patrick Juday

April 13, 1983

Memo

To: Senator Faiks, Chairman Senate Rules Committee

From: Seddtor Fahrenkamp, Chairman Senate Resources Committee

Subject: SBSB 108, State Forests

The above bill wascbeen considered by the Resources Committee and was passed out with a unanimcus do-pass recommendation. This bill is the proddct of literally years of study and negotiation by many concerned agencies, groups and citizens. I would hope that the Rules Committee could schedule this bill for final Senate action at the earliest possible time.

The bill provides for the following: 1) A state forest system is established with prescribed management direction and uses and a method by which specific forests would be added to the system; 2) A reforestation fund is established to provide seedlings and technical assistance for the reforestation of state lands after harvesting; and 3) The Tanana Valley State Forest is established comprised of approximately 1.7 million acres of state lands in the Fairbanks area.

In the hearings held in Juneau and Fairbanks on the bill, the establishment of state forest system and the Tanana Valley State Forest received virtually unanimous support from a variety of interest groups including environmental groups, timber companies, small wood cutters, miners, and agencies. In particular, the provisions for the development of management plans mandating public input and consideration of a variety of specified permitted uses of state forest lands received widespread backing. While prohibiting state land disposals, the state forests would be managed under multiple-use and sustained-yield principles to accommodate most, if not all, traditional uses of these lands including timber harvesting, mining, recreation, wildlife habitat, and other uses.

INDUSTRIAL SECTION

PROPOSED AMENDMENT FOR S.B. 108. For the establishment of State Forest inholders associations, and stating the purpose thereof.

An inholders association, to which all inholders and adjacent landowners will automatically belong, will be established with each State Forest. The regulating agency will cooperate with this association in the formulation of policies relating to road development, buffer zones, protection of existing trails, visual screens, green belts along streams, and other matters of concern to private landowners.

Ling 26 of p. 21 of SB 108

RATIONALE (in part)

Regional foresters in Fairbanks say there is no existing policy regarding buffer zones of urdisturbed vegetation between private property and logging areas, nor regarding certain other matters of concern to landowners and other forest land users. Whereas blowdown penetrates at least 30 feet into standing timber adjacent to a clearcut, the deletion of a buffer can lead to destruction of private property. Whereas logging on a commercial scale is noisy and often unsightly, a buffer as a visual screen and sound barrier is highly desirable. Whereas the proposers of this amendment and others have used and relied on certain trails for over ten years and expect to continue doing so, they have a strong concern for the protection of these trails. Whereas recreation and wildlife habitat are major features of S.B. 108, it seems important to make specific provisions for (a) green belts along all streams, (b) visual screens between logging areas and trails and more heavily used recreation areas, and (c) protection of all trails and other features, such as salt licks, regularly used by wildlife.

One copy to: Ringstad, Shultz, Uehling, Cowden, Bussell, Kubat, Vanka, Neel and Larson

TELECOPY COVER SHEET

From: Alaska Delegation (Reps Davis, Cottingham, Sen Fahrenkamp, Sen Ulmer, Rep Wolfe)

TO: Ringstad, Shultz, Uehling, Cowden, Bussell, Kubat, Vanka, Neel and Larson PHONE: 2-4-6-8 Sen Fahrenkamp, Sen Ulmer, 3 Reps

FROM: FAIRBANKS LO / Wolfgang Wolfe PHONE: 452-4448

INSTRUCTIONS: Please distribute copies to committee rooms in time for meeting at 3:00 (PDT) !!

RECEIVED: DATE: _____ TIME: _____

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BY: (YOUR OFFICE AND PHONE NO.)

DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL: _____ THROW AWAY

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NUMBER OF PAGES: 1 (NOT COUNTING THIS COVER SHEET)

P.O. Box 1166
Fairbanks, Alaksa 99701
452-4275

House of Representatives
Resources Committee
Juneau, Alaska 99811

May 6, 1983

Re.: SB 108 - An Act establishing the Tanana State Forest and establishing management program for state forests.

Dear Representatives:

Financial limitions prevent me from flying to Juneau and to testify in person before your Committee regarding this bill, therefore I request that this letter be entered as testimony and read into the record at today's hearing.

Forestry can be very rewarding, specifically when practices by individuals on their private property. Treefarming, if incorporated into a homesteading program, could be an excellent incentive to to improve and care for our land on an individual level without any substantial cost to the taxpayer.

Unfortunately, the establishing of this 1.7 million acre State Forest in the Tanana Valley will prevent any progress in the field of private forestry in Interior Alaska, simply because nearly all the prime land suitable will be locked up in the State Forest and the land in private hands will be so high in cost and taxation that pure economic consideration will make such enterprise impossible.

From the figures obtained, it will take more than 600 years, without taking in consideration any natural re-growth, before the estimated stand of trees within the 1.7 million acres will be used at the present rate of consumption. Should we cut these years in half, or say it will take 200 years, a few questions come to mind: How can any prudent person justify (unless he or she believes in communism or state-socialism and is dedicated to impose such an utopia upon the people of Alaska) this Carter-Monument-Style land lock-up of [illegible] million acres of prime land that could be utilized [illegible] the road system? How can any prudent person justify a taxpayer-supported forestry, that will consume millions of tax-dollars in the years to come, when the private sector is not even given a chance to prove that it can provide the service?

working on Sundays (in Germany Sunday work is prohibited by law); however the dentist was not pulling or fixing teeth on Sundays, but planting trees on his or his family owned private land. As I recall, he planted 3,000 or 6,000 trees out of 30,000 he intended to plant when he was "caught". I don't know the outcome of the trial, but the point I would like to make is that behind the progress of treefarming and the world famous forestry in Germany is private initiative. Such private initiative, being absolutely necessary for effective and progressive forest management, would be positively killed in the Interior Alaska should SB 108 become law.

Land prices in the Interior Alaska are now extremely high due to the lack of good land available, the local taxes due to the high assessments and consequently unemployment is very high. The proposed forest land lock-up just outside the Fairbanks North Star Borough boundaries will make it impossible for anyone to obtain any private land and this appears to be the underlying motivation for the heavy government and local business lobbying promoting this forestry land lock-up. Should SB 108 become law, Interior Alaska will be faced with even higher land costs, higher property taxes and higher unemployment. Remember, only a low tax base, low energy costs and low land costs will attract sound additional business and industry.

I am sure, considering the above information, you would agree that SB 108 should die in your committee, for the good of the people of Alaska as a whole.

Very truly yours,

Wolfgang Falke

Editorial Opinion and Comment of

FAIRBANKS
Daily News-Miner
"Independent in All Things Neutral in None"

Other opinions expressed on this page do not necessarily reflect those of the Daily News-Miner.

Best use of state lands?

The basic question Interior Alaska residents must answer as we consider a proposal to create a Tanana State Forest is whether retaining the land in state ownership is the best use of it.

(NOTE: Comprehensive maps outlining the proposed Tanana Valley State Forest Lands were published on page 8 in the Saturday, May 7 issue of the Daily News-Miner.)

Sen. Bettye Fahrenkamp, who sponsored SB 108 and has worked three years for creation of a state forest in Interior Alaska, believes creation of a state forest would foster a commercial forest products industry, protect lands from which firewood could be cut, and permit other uses as well.

"These are multiple use lands in the truest sense," Fahrenkamp aide Pat Pourchot explains. "Lands within the proposed forest are 90 percent medium to high value timber resources."

According to the bill, "The primary purpose in the establishment of state forests is the perpetuation of land, water, scenic, and recreational resources to ensure a variety of personal, commercial, and other beneficial uses through multiple-use management."

Under multiple use management, the creation of a Tanana Valley State Forest will preclude private ownership of the land, and that's the strongest objection raised by those who oppose the bill.

Though a similar measure last year had the support of the Alaska Miners Association, this year the association recently changed its stance.

Miners dispute the estimates of commercial value saw timber to be found on the 1.7 million acres the bill would designate as a state forest, claiming it may be as low as 10 percent. They believe a commercial timber industry might thrive if the land were, for example, offered for homesteading with covenants requiring the timber be put to commericial use.

"If they want to develop commercial timber, I see nothing wrong with the current system," miner Mark Ringstad said.

Bruce Wammack, a Libertarian and chairman of the Fairbanks North Star Borough Assembly's land committee, said he's concerned that the bill is "outside our philosophy of private ownership of land;" that it would "lock-up" areas of land without a defined use; that it includes at least one possible industrial site the borough has had under study; and that the state has no way to measure whether a viable timber industry is possible.

In response to concerns such as those raised by the miners and others, Fahrenkamp's office builds a case for a land designation that looks ahead to the future.

"We believe there is a viable commercial sustained yield timber industry on these lands," Pourchot explains. "Part of the need is also a big enough area on which to harvest a sustained yield over 60 to 100 years. You need an amount of timbered land you can count on."

Though private ownership would not be permitted of state forest lands, other uses would be. They include commercial timber harvest and related activities; harvest of forest products for personal use; mining, mining claim and mineral leasehold location; mineral leasing; material extraction; recreation; wildlife and fisheries habitat management including critical habitat management; greenbelts; hunting, trapping and fishing; grazing; watershed management; research; other traditional compatible uses.

Within Interior Alaska, according to Pourchot, there are 17.3 million acres of state-owned land. The 1.7 million-acre state forest, then, would include about 1/10th of that land. Of the Interior state-owned land, about 382,000 acres have been identified for possible development and possible transfer to private ownership. About 10,000 of those acres would be taken out of disposal classification for inclusion in the state forest.

Possible borough industrial sites, Pourchot says, may be backed out from the forest if the borough chooses to select them instead of some other state owned land on its list. The borough already has selected the 112,000 acres of state-owned land to which it is entitled.

With millions of acres of Alaska land already locked up in federal conservation units where use is restricted, it's difficult for Alaskans to get very excited abut setting aside additional land closer to home. Nevertheless, the multiple use protections and back-out provisions of this measure make it more palatable than the federal classifications.

The measure already has been adopted by the Senate. Interior Alaskans should make our feelings known now to the House Resources Committee, which is considering the measure.

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FEB 24 1983

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

Pouch 7-005
Anchorage, Alaska 99510
PHONE: (907) 276-2653

February 22, 1983

Bettye Fahrenkamp
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Fahrenkamp:

Thank you for the information letter on your State Forest Legislation (SB-108). The DNR has prepared a Fiscal Note and Bill Analysis for this legislation.

We are extremely supportive of such legislation. The establishment of State Forests will provide a stable land base by which a sustained supply of forest products can be provided to the citizens of Alaska. This timber is needed by both the forest products industry and private citizens for houselogs, firewood, etc. The forest products industry cannot hope to grow and increase its role in the State's economy without a predictable guaranteed supply of raw materials. A recent report just completed indicates that the establishment of the Fairbanks State Forest would annually provide 188 jobs and a local economic impact each year of $13.0 million. This will do much to provide the economic base and diversity so much needed in Alaska.

If you or your committee need any additional information please feel free to contact me. I plan on testifying at your committee hearing in Juneau on February 25, 1983. In addition, my staff or I will be available at the teleconference hearing in Fairbanks.

Sincerely,

John L. Sturgeon
State Forester

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Division of Forestry

Pouch 7-005
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

January 28, 1983

Mr. Pat Pourchot
Senate Resources Committee
Pouch V, MS 3100
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Pourchot.

As per your request I am explaining why the Department of Natural Resources felt it appropriate not to include the forest classified lands along the Hutlinana River in the State Forest Bill at this time.

The area was classified "Forest" during the preliminary Nenana/Totchaket Area Plan process. While the majority of the land within the classification is forested with dense white spruce there are areas included which are highly valued for land disposal purposes. The presently underway Tanana Area Plan will provide a detailed look at this locality and establish firm management direction to provide an optimum blend of uses.

A contributing factor to the areas exclusion from the current proposal is its long, narrow configuration as opposed to a "block" of forested land. As long as the forest classification is maintained the area will still be available for forest product harvesting.

Upon completion of the Tanana Area Plan it may be appropriate for the governor to recommend addition of this area to the State Forest System. Our Department would prefer this course of action for this tract.

Sincerely,

John L. Sturgeon by: Joe Wehrman

John Sturgeon
State Forester

cc: Jerry Brossia
Joe Wehrman

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

Pouch 7-005
Anchorage, Alaska 99510
PHONE: (907) 276-2653

February 15, 1983

Re: Fairbanks State Forest

John Ringstad
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Ringstad:

The purpose of this letter is to respond to the concerns expressed by you during our recent meeting relative to other uses of state land should the Fairbanks State Forest become a reality. As you remember, I showed you how much land would be disposed of in the area under two different scenarios. Small farm agricultural sales will represent over 35,000 acres of that total. The Soil Conservation Service has calculated that to meet the entire statewide year 2000 demand for vegetables would require only 8,900 acres at low production levels.

As far as major agricultural development is concerned there are some 315,300 acres classified for that purpose presently and the Tanana Basin Area Plan (TBAP) could conceivably add thousands of acres to that figure.

With regard to residential lands within the Tanana Basin, the Settlement Element of the TBAP has identified some 250,000 acres of State land with future disposal potential. Only 4% of this total lies within the State Forest Boundary proposed in S.B. 108. When combined with past and programmed land disposals, the State will have disposed of some 452,193 acres in the Tanana Basin. With a projected year 2000 basin population of 105,304 individuals, this equates to about 4.3 acres for each man, woman and child. If the 5,000 acres of available private land, the 112,000 acres of Borough land and some portion of the Native lands were included the land available for private development could jump substantially.

By way of explanation, the Tanana Basin Area Plan is a major effort by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to make land allocations and, subsequently, classifications on the State's land within this river drainage. The methodology used is for each resource or land use interest (forestry, settlement, agriculture, minerals, wildlife,

recreation, transportation) to generate an element showing where the quality lands, or potential lands, for use by each interest are located and the goals and objectives each resource feels are appropriate for the area. The plan is coordinated by DNR's Division of Research and Development. Alternative emphasis scenerios are presented at a series of public meetings to try to secure as much public input as possible. Additional attempts to get broad inputs include inviting Native groups, Borough representatives, and other interest groups to planning team meetings so they can get a better understanding of the process involved. Following public inputs the plan is restructured, and, following another round of public review, adopted by the Commissioner of Natural Resources. Susan Todd is the overall lead for development of this plan. Susan is thorough, professional, dedicated and unbiased in her attempts to develop a rational, balanced plan for the development and use of State lands within the Basin.

With regard to how recreational interests and the Department of Fish and Game might view passage of a State Forest Bill, we can assure you that both groups endorse the proposed area as a minimum. Both the Division of Parks and the Department of Fish and Game encouraged the addition of non-forested areas to the legislation to compliment the recreational and habitat values within the proposed boundaries. The final boundary endorsed by the Department of Natural Resources includes only the major commercially manageable stands of timber and critical blocks of State land for personal use with the least practical amount of low-value or non-forested lands.

Enclosed is a tentative schedule for the completion of the Tanana Basin Area Plan for your reference.

If you have any other concerns or questions that come to mind please call.

Sincerely,

John L. Sturgeon

John L. Sturgeon
State Forester

Enclosure

cc: Sharon Barton, Commissioner's Office

TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN

MILESTONES

February 8, 1983	Draft Elements Complete and Sent to Directors for Review
March 1, 1983	Final Elements Printed and Available
March 31, 1983	Alternatives Completed
May 20, 1983	Public and Agency Review of Alternatives Completed
June 29, 1983	Draft Plan Deliberations Complete
September 19, 1983	Public and Agency Review of Draft Plan Complete
November 17, 1983	Final Plan Completed
December 19, 1983	Final Plan Printed

NOTE REGARDING THE FOLLOWING FRAME(S) ON MICROFILM:
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TITLE PAGE ONLY HAS BEEN FILMED.



TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN



STATE OF ALASKA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

FORESTRY ELEMENT PAPER

DRAFT

CHAPTER 4

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

4420 AIRPORT WAY FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

PHIL R. HOLDSWORTH, P.E.
CONSULTING ENGINEER & LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
MINING — GEOLOGY — LANDS

PHONE 907-586-1383

326 FOURTH STREET, No 1009
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

February 5, 1983

Paul Glavinovich, President
Alaska Miners Association
201 East 51st Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Paul:

The following bills of interest to the AMA have been introduced to date:

HB 14, 23, 40, 54, SS 56, 92, 129, and 150
HJR 5, 16, 18

SB 14, 51, 79, and 108 SJR 13

Some of these bills are different proposals on the same subject. Copies of these bills can be picked up in the Legislative Affairs Information Office in your city, along with the list of committee members. No action has been taken on any of these bills other than committee assignments.

Regarding HB 14 - - this is a reintroduction of SB 84 of the last session. Sen. Don Bennett is prepared to introduce a similar bill on the Senate side based upon input from the petroleum, mining, and timber industries - - which will hopefully have sufficient support to pass the legislature. Am working with these participants to reach a consensus for Sen. Bennett. In this connection there is another bill (HB 92) which would repeal the Alaska Coastal Management Program; this would affect the language in the proposed permit bill, if passed.

The first Section of HB 40 repeals four existing statutes as follows: 1. Individual Tax Credit - Political Contributions; 2. Permanent Fund Dividends; 3. Alaska Estate Tax; and 4. Motor Fuel Tax.

There are two bills on State Forests. SB 14 by Ziegler is important as it strengthens the multiple-use management of State Forests, and actually "spells-out" the various permitted uses. SB 108, on the other hand, uses the term "multiple-use" but does not define it. The present definition of "multiple-use" in AS 38.05 is very weak, and I would suggest that we oppose SB 108 unless SB 14 is passed. Both bills are now in Senate Resources.

Incidently, SB 108 would create a 1,733,000-acre Fairbanks State Forest, and it should be important to miners in the Fairbanks area to be assured that "mining and mining claim location, mineral leasing, and material extraction" are permitted - - as authorized in SB 14.

HJR 16 may pose some problems. The main question is - "What are the chances of opening up the Statehood Act and have this one change made by Congress, without having many other changes thrown in to the detriment of the State?" There are many members of Congress from the populated Eastern states who would like to make other changes to the Statehood Act, harmful to Alaska. I would hate to see this potential "bucket of worms" opened up. I realize that some of the members of the legal profession are not convinced that the "Production License" statute has settled the (6)(i) issue, but until this is questioned by the Feds I firmly believe we should refrain from pursuing the course proposed in HJR 16.

In light of the experience with SEACC-vs-Schnabel Lumber (Haines), and the recent activities of another group top-filing claims on the Kenai Peninsula, J. P. Tangen and I propose to draft legislation which would require a showing of "financial responsibility" on the part of non-profit organizations before a judge would accept a request for an injunction to stop otherwise authorized resource development. Have discussed this proposal with Sen. Bill Ray - Judiciary Committee Chairman, and the co-chairmen of the House Resources Committee. We will have their support. Will keep you posted on progress in drafting legally acceptable language.

Your comments will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

P.R. Holdsworth

Phil R. Holdsworth

cc: Following Branches
Fairbanks
Ketchikan
Sitka
Haines
Juneau

United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Regional Office
P.O. Box 1628
Juneau, AK 99802

Reply to 1510

Date February 25, 1983

Bettye Fahrenkamp, Chairman
Senate Committee on Resources
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Fahrenkamp:

Please refer to your letter of February 10 regarding SB 108.

A stable land base dedicated to forestry in Interior Alaska will greatly facilitate the development of a forest products industry. A reliable source of timber (managed to produce a regular supply of timber in perpetuity) is a prerequisite inducement for the front-end capital investments required for the establishment of a healthy industry and resulting employment opportunities.

In addition, management under the principles of multiple use will assure the public opportunities such as recreation, hunting, and fishing on these lands while providing for protection or utilization of other resources. Often times the management of one resource can enhance another; for example timber management can be used to enhance wildlife habitat for certain species in certain locations. Similarly, in many situations, timber management can be used to influence the timing and amount of water run-off in a watershed or affect water quality. In other situations the management of one resource may have an adverse impact upon another and informed trade-off decisions need to be made.

Further, designation of State Forests managed under multiple use principles should not impair the public's lawful use of these lands for other purposes such as mining or certain occupancies.

The establishment of a State Land Reforestation Fund is an excellent approach to funding reforestation needs. I suggest that legislation clearly state that any monies so appropriated remain available until expended. Such a provision would provide the manager with the flexibility to allow for the vagaries of climate with regard to planting and stock availability and changes in operating harvest plans.

I understand from your letter that the boundaries proposed for the Fairbanks State Forest have been carefully drawn to avoid conflicts with higher and better uses of these lands. No doubt many hours of discussion have gone into this configuration. However, I would be remiss if I did not say that, in my opinion the present configuration may serve to confuse the public and present future challenges for the manager of this State Forest.

I am not acquainted with the present or planned ownership of adjoining lands but presumably this could be a mix of private and State-owned lands administered by different agencies. If this were to come to pass the public could be faced with use policies and regulations that vary by ownership or administering agency while not knowing just where boundaries are. Inadvertent violations could occur by the visitor to the area or in planned management activities such as timber sales.

Another consideration in designing boundaries is future access needs for management and public purposes. These access needs may be more easily provided for across State-owned lands and <u>forseeable</u> needs across lands destined for private ownership can also be provided.

One final consideration is the impact of the mangement of lands upstream in a watershed upon the lands in the lower reaches. Conflict can develop when these lands are administered by different agencies or are in different ownerships.

These considerations were no doubt discussed when the proposed boundaries were identified. I mention them now as a matter of conscience from a land managers viewpoint.

If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Mike Barton

MICHAEL A. BARTON
Member, Board of Forestry

STATEMENT OF THE ALASKA SPORTSMEN'S COUNCIL ON SB 14 AND SB 108

I am Robert W. Phillips, residing at 9328 Turn Street, Juneau, Alaska 99801. I am here today as Chairman of the Forest Resources Committee of the Alaska Sportsmen's Council, and represent no other interest.

SB 14 is enabling legislation providing for the establishment of state forests. The Alaska Sportsmen's Council supports the multiple-use management provision as the guiding principle. We particularly applaud the listing of specific uses without priority in Sec. 41.15.560(c). Priorities or management emphasis should be determined through the development of a management plan with public involvement as provided in the bill.

We suggest the requirement to hold a public hearing on fish and game regulations in a municipality or Native village close to the state forest is duplicative of the public participation now available through the 68 advisory committees and six regional councils established for that purpose.

The Alaska Sportsmen's Council urges the Senate Finance Committee to report favorably on SB 14, with the modification suggested.

SB 108 provides for establishing the Fairbanks State Forest, management of state forests and forest land, and an effective date. The Alaska Sportsmen's Council supports the legislation, basically, and we offer the following suggestions for improvement:

1. The multiple-use provisions in SB 14, including the specific listing of the uses without priority, in Sec. 41.15.560(c), should be a part of the bill through reference or inclusion.

2. Sec. 41.17.150 State Land Reforestation Fund should be changed to fund any of the multiple-uses called for in the management plan required in Sec. 2., which would amend AS 41.17.070.

With the recommended modifications, the Alaska Sportsmen's Council urges the Senate Finance Committee to report favorably on SB 108.

Testimony before the Senate Resources Committee on Senate Bill 108 - Fairbanks State Forest.

The Fairbanks North Star Borough endorses ~~the concept of~~ Senate Bill 108. There are a number of related issues which are of vital interest to the Borough. We appreciated being able to work with the Resources Committee staff in the development of this legislation, and are pleased with the final product. One of our early concerns was the impact of the proposed state forest on the selection of the industrial sites within the Fairbanks North Star Borough. The Borough is currently in the process of selecting sites which are suitable for industrial development. We have commissioned a study which should be completed by August, 1983 which will provide us with information on the types of industries which might locate at specific sites in the Borough, and the viability of five particular sites. Four of the sites which we are considering in our study fall within or partially on land that has been identified for the Fairbanks State Forest. The approach that the borough would like to take on these sites is to insure that the state does not dispose of any of this land until December, 1983. By that time the Borough will have determined which sites are suitable for the types of industry which it has selected and will be in a position to trade state land for borough land in order to acquire the necessary sites. We are satisfied that the bill facilitates the selection process of our industrial sites. The Borough is very supportive of the creation of a State Forest on the other state land which lies within our boundaries. We believe that the establishment of a State Forest on state land will provide the Borough with the flexibility to incorporate its Comprehensive Land Use Plan along with the Tanana Basin Plan, into an overall land use development program. We are coordinating our Comprehensive Land Use

Plan with the State Department of Natural Resources' Tanana Basin Plan, and the tentative plans for a State Forest are being being incorporated into both planning efforts. We feel the designation of that land under SB 108 will fit well into our development planning.

fairbanks north star borough

BILL ZYBACH
Special Assistant
To The Mayor

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

MAR 4 1983

4837 Palo Verde Dr.

Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Feb. 28,1983

Senator Bettye Farenkamp

Pouch B

Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Bettye,

Here is the written form of the testimony that the Alaska Society of American Foresters has prepared on SB 108. Your work on the bill has been deeply appreciated here. SAF is passing information on to those groups and individuals that wish to help work on the bill. We are also helping to organize the effort. We have been planning all along to make our major effort in the house, since there is more inertia there, after we help you get the bill through the Senate.

There truly is a broad coalation of interests behind the bill. We have done well so far, I think, in that little overt opposition has surfaced. But I keep waiting for something to go wrong, as it surely will. If we can keep the bill moving after that, then I think it will go all the way. Again many thanks for your hard work and dedication; we stand ready to help in whatever way you think best.

Sincerely,

Glenn Patrick Juday

Glenn Patrick Juday

Testimony of the Alaska State
Society of American Foresters on
SB 108, creating a Fairbanks State Forest

Senate Resources Committee, February 25, 1983 hearing
Juneau, Alaska

The Alaska State Society of American Foresters (SAF) would like to thank Chairman Bettye Farenkamp and members of the Senate resources for the opportunity to testify on SB 108. The Yukon River Chapter has already offered preliminary comments on the concept and draft bill at the Feb. 4 field hearing in Fairbanks. Now that SAF has had the opportunity to review the bill as introduced in more detail, we would like to offer more specific comments.

The Alaska SAF strongly supports the creation of a Fairbanks State Forest. We commend Senator Farenkamp for introducing this important bill, and appreciate the hard work and attention she has devoted to the measure. We believe that the dedication of carefully chosen state land to long-term multiple use management is essential for the further orderly development of the interior forest products industry and for a continuing supply of other public benefits these lands can and do produce. We would like to offer the perspective of our profession on (1) the need for a stable base of lands committed to long-term resource management (2) the suitability of the lands identified in SB 108 for multiple use management and (3) the planning and reforestation

sections of the bill, offering some suggestions for clarifying the latter.

The Need for a Land Base

Although Alaska is a large state at approximately 375 million acres, much of the state is not biologically capable of growing trees. In interior Alaska, there are about 106 million acres with forest growth of some kind. However, only about 22.5 million acres meet the productivity test for the standard definition of commercial forest land; that is, land capable of producing at least 20 cubic feet of usable wood per acre per year. These statistics are available from forest survey reports (Hutchison, 1967 and Hutchison and Schumann, 1976).

As you can see, this is a low percentage of the total land area. To compound the management problem even further, this more productive component is scattered widely over the large expanse of the interior. Much of the land with the higher growth potential is found in small pockets along rivers with permafrost-free soils, or on the favorable south, southeast, and southwest aspects of hills and slopes. For this component of the total, there is just not enough productive forest land in any one place to be of more than highly local importance. In addition, some of the productive land base is at the "corners" of the interior, far from any human population, even those of the villages of "bush" Alaska. For this component, there is little or no local demand, and enormous problems of transportation. Some of this land has been included within the new National Parks and Refuges, making its forest

harvest potential available only for "subsistance" uses such as fuelwood,houselogs, and poles for fishwheels.

Assigning, as an estimate, about half of the 22.5 million acres of potentially commercial forest land to these catagories of highly scattered and remote, we are left with a productive forest land base of somewhere between 10 and 15 million acres. When we consider that some of this land will be needed for urban and community expansion, for agricultural land clearing, intensive recreation sites, and military uses, it becomes clear that there is little room for squandering what is actually a rather limited resource, at least in the local context. The committment of approximately 1.6 million acres to long-term forest management in the proposed Fairbanks State Forest would represent a major step forward.

Because of the patterns of both state and native land selections, and considering the location of the remaining federal lands in the interior that support productive forest, none of these groups has or will have a sufficient amount of well stocked forest land to support a major industry on its own. It is not possible for the state of Alaska to rely on native corporations, and certainly not the federal government, to supply the increasing needs of interior wood products manufacturers (Laroe, 1983).

It has also become clear that public concern for access to open space, fuelwood gathering, public hunting land, mineral exploration, wildlife habitat, watershed land, and research and educational sites cannot be

met if continuing state land disposals are not matched with a careful and well-planned program of public retention of certain key parcels. We believe the Fairbanks State Forest identified in SB 108 strikes such a balance.

Suitability of Parcels in SB 108 for Forest Management

Several factors of soils and landform come together to produce areas of high potential for forest growth over portions of the eastern and central interior. The lowland basin north of the Alaska Range, for example, is not generally suitable for forest growth. The basin collects cold air drainage, and is generally underlain by permafrost. However, the hills along and generally north of the Tanana River rise above the typical wintertime temperature inversion, and experience milder weather. The south facing slopes of these hills receive the maximum amount of sunlight, and as a result are generally permafrost-free.

The productivity of these soils, however, is highly variable. Some are shallow and stony, formed from the weathering of rock in place. Some of these can be easily damaged, degrading the productivity of the land for a very long time, if not permanently for human purposes. On the other hand most of the hills just to the north of the Tanana River are blanketed with wind deposited silt. These rich soils are some of the best sites for forest growth in northern Alaska, the productive heart of the interior forest. The more steeply sloping of these must be managed with care or sometimes gullying can occur.

The other highly productive sites of the interior are the floodplains along the major rivers. Here the highest standing timber volumes of all occur. In addition, young and constantly renewed stands of willows represent optimum moose habitat. The diversity and productivity of vegetation, along with suitable cover and water, make these areas attractive to a variety of wildlife. Erosion is a natural and active process here that must be expected and accounted for in management planning.

Rainfall is generally higher in the surrounding hills than it is in the Tanana Valley lowlands. Much of this precipitation comes in the form of summer convective showers. Because of steep slopes, exposed rock at the highest elevations, and impervious permafrost on north-facing slopes, the runoff potential is high. Maintaining forest cover and careful siting of roads and other construction are important on these lands.

As can be seen on the maps which accompany the legal description of the proposed Fairbanks State Forest, the various blocks have been carefully chosen to represent these key forest, soil, and landform characteristics. In addition, although the existing road network is rudimentary and even though there are many river crossings and other obstacles, all the blocks are reasonably close to major highway access. Since it is possible, and in many cases desirable, to perform winter logging and skidding operations when ice bridges can be constructed and wet ground is no obstacle, it will not be necessary to construct expensive roads in order to accomplish the early phase of

less intensive management.

In the east, the Forest block along the Glenn Highway and the Tok River offers multiple forest values of timber for local communities, wildlife habitat (especially along the river), and scenic and watershed protection along the highway. The Forest blocks along and north of the Tanana River between Porcupine Creek on the east and Healy Lake on the west, are made up of sloping to rugged land below 3000 feet in elevation. A good deal is below 2000 feet elevation. Community expansion and transportation corridors along the Alaska Highway and Tanana River have been excluded. There is a sufficient volume of timber included to allow the setting of a reasonable sustained yield harvest, which could benefit local industry.

The blocks from west of Healy Lake to Harding Lake are separated by the excluded lowlands of the Goodpaster River and Shaw Creek Flats. A significant area of diverse floodplain types is included in this part of the proposed Forest to the north of the Delta Agricultural Project, along the Gerstle and Tanana Rivers.

The west blocks of the proposed Forest include a small block along the middle and upper Little Chena River watershed, and a small tract along the lower Chena River where it breaks out of the hills and onto the Tanana lowlands. These parcels, and the block along the Parks Highway including the Bonanza Creek Experimental Forest, are very important to help meet the needs of Fairbanksans seeking fuelwood within a reasonable distance of town, as well as high quality conifer logs,

open space, and wildlife. The silt soils of the ridge between Fairbanks and Nenana along the Tanana River are particularly deep and productive. This is one of the best stocked and finest forests in the interior.

Fairbanks-North Star Borough Municipal Land Grant selections have been made closer to town. This Borough land is the logical area for community expansion for some time to come, being closer in, better roaded, and low in elevation. It is now begining to move onto market.

The block west of Murphy Dome skirts the eastern margin of the Minto flats. There is reasonable access to the margins of this block even at the northernmost point of the proposed State Forest because the Elliott Highway folows along it several miles to the east. The Dugan Hills block includes important sections of productive Tanana River and Kantishna River floodplain to the north and west of the Nenana-Tokchaket agricultural project.

Planning and Reforestation

Alaska SAF argees with the general approach to land management planning contained in SB 108. Legislation should set the broad framework of process and standards, and regulations can identify more specific goals. Professional review and prescriptions can then offer specific programs or options to carry these out. Public involvement is an important element in identifying what is desired; the work of professionals is to see that the best ways to implement these desires are identified and implemented.

SB 108, of course , is an ammendment to the Forest Practices Act (AS 41.17). Alaska SAF supports the provisions of the Forest Practices Act which govern the management of state forest lands generally, as listed in AS 41.17.60. Some of these important policies are multiple use and sustained yield, a requirement for the availability of proven regeneration techniques, and no significant impairment of productivity as the result of management activity. There has been some concern in the general public about Section 2 of SB 108, which requires a management plan for each State Forest, because there is not a restatement of these basic standards of the Forest Practices Act. Including a specific reference to AS 41.17.060 as the standards governing the preparation of State Forest Management Plans would largely solve this problem.

In any event, it is important that professional resource managers have clear and consistent policies to work from. These should cover topics such as multiple use or acceptable uses; harvest policy, such as sustained yield-even flow of products; regeneration standards, such as acceptable time intervals to achieve adaquate regeneration; and other topics necessary for successful long-term management or to meet public needs.

The list of purposes for State Forests, and the guarentee of public involvement at the appropriate stages of planning that is contained in SB 14 could be helpful also. It is important, however not to try to be too specific in a statute about all the uses of the State Forests. There are new uses that will develop, as well as changes over time in

the balance among uses, as public needs change. Developing harmonious and acceptable patterns of land use has to be done through the work of professionals, the conduct of the planning process including public review and comment, and the decisions of policy makers responsible for approving management plans.

Finally, we are most pleased to see a provision for a reforestation fund. If forests are to be managed professionally, there must be an assurance that tree regeneration of a desired type in acceptable amounts within a reasonable time will develop after harvest. This is a fundamental requirement. The experience, both here and in other states, of relying completely on appropriated funds has not been good. The timing of operations in regeneration work is important. Funding needs may run counter to overall state budget trends. Some of the necessary work may involve seed tree or overstory removal during years of excellent seed production, or curtailed planting during years of extreme drought, or regular expansion of seedling tree production. Some base of funds must be available from year to year to see that this is done.

We find SB 108 a commendable attempt to address these important needs, and opportunities, and are anxious to help the Chairman and Committee in your consideration of the bill. We again wish to thank you for the opportinity to be heard on this matter.

Alaska State Society of American Foresters

Committee on State Forests

Glenn Patrick Juday

prepared by Glenn Patrick Juday

with the assistance of John C. Zasada, Section Chairman, and Tony Gasbarro, Secretary-Treasurer

ver 3

Testimony of the Yukon River Chapter
of the Alaska State
Society of American Foresters
on SB 14 and the Fairbanks State Forest Bill

Feb. 4 (Fairbanks Field Hearing,) Senate Resources Committee
Alaska State Legislature

The Yukon River SAF Chapter would like to express its appreciation to Chairman Bettye Farenkamp and the members of the Senate Resources Committee for the opportunity to testify on SB 14 and the Fairbanks State Forest Bill. While copies of the Fairbanks State Forest Bill were not available to us until immediately prior to the hearing, we have been involved with this issue for some time. In both the last Legislature and through review and comment which our members have been able to provide individually on the draft versions of the Bill that have been circulated this year, we have kept close to the issue. The theme of this year's annual meeting of the Alaska State SAF is State Forests and a State Forest System.

We whole heartedly support the establishment of a State Forest System with its basic charter being one of multiple use management of state lands. We have, on many occassions, pointed out the variety of benefits that careful, professional natural resource management of such land would provide. SAF has a variety of public education and public service projects designed to foster this professionalism in natural resource management, whether on public or private land.

It has been obvious for some time that there is a great need in the central and eastern interior to firm up the forest land base if there is to be an assured forest products raw materials supply and sufficient public land available for numerous other benefits. This is not to deny the value of private land ownership or obstruct reasonable programs for the disposal of state land. But predictability, and the stability of ownership and management programs are the greatest stumbling blocks, at this point, to realizing the real potential of the forest lands of interior Alaska. In this regard we are most pleased to see provision for a reforestation fund in some of the draft bills.

Because of expanding forest harvest and an increasing need for shelterbelts and other special purpose plantations, there is a greater demand for nursery planting stock than is now available. Assuring prompt regeneration of managed areas is a basic responsibility that must be met. In many cases additional research is required to determine <u>how</u> to reforest the land.

In this regard, we note that SB 14 enumerates permitted uses in State Forests. If this is the approach that the Committee wishes to take, we would recommend that research use and research area designation be listed too. In the early stage of forest management that we find ourselves in locally, this is one of the most widespread and active forest land uses.

This, of course, underscores the importance of sound land use planning. We note that in SB 14 the existing State Board of Forestry is given the job of reviewing and approving land use plans for State Forests. Unfortunately, funding for the Board has been eliminated in the Governor's budget. Whatever body is given this important responsibility must have the necessary resources to do the job properly.

Another question of land use planning is raised by the inclusion in the Fairbanks State Forest Bill of a provision for Bourough selection of an industrial site. It should be clear what this selection involves, whether it is part of the 112,000 acre entitlement of the Fairbanks Northstar Borough, a new land grant in excess of the 112,000 acres, or a selection which will be perfected through a land trade. If the Committee choses to include this section in the bill, we would like to register our deep concern over the potential overlap of the Tanana River industrial site with the Bonanza Creek Experimental Forest.

The 12,487 acre Bonanza Creek Experimental Forest is leased by the USDA Forest Service from the Department of Natural Resources. The 55 year lease was signed in 1963 and runs to 2018. This area has been the subject of literally hundreds of thousands of dollars of research effort amounting to many many scientist years. The Experimental Forest has supported all sorts of research, including commercial scale harvest trials, and most of which is of a long-term nature or of continuing value. It is of very great importance in the development of resource management technology appropriate to interior Alaska. The Forest currently has a very active and successful fuelwood management research/demonstration project underway involving many cooperating agencies and forest products businesses.

Some maps have shown the Tanana River industrial site occupying the southern portion of the Experimental Forest. There seems to be adaquate area to locate an industrial site further to the south or west, outside the boundaries of the Experimental Forest. We hope that this is what has been intended in these proposals.

When we have had sufficient time to review the Fairbanks State Forest bill, we will offer further written comment and address some issues more specifically. We hope there will be an opportunity to have a further hearing on these bills in the Fairbanks area or elsewhere in the interior. We believe that there is strong community support for a State Forest system with an appropriately located interior Alaska unit, because of the importance of these forest lands in the economy and lives of the people. With sound professional management we can obtain the benefits we are all looking for.

Glenn Patrick Juday

Glenn Patrick Juday, Chairman
State Forest Committee
Yukon River Chapter, Alaska
State Society of American Foresters

PHIL R. HOLDSWORTH, P.E.
CONSULTING ENGINEER & LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
MINING — GEOLOGY — LANDS

PHONE 907-586-1383

326 FOURTH STREET, NO 1009
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

February 5, 1983

Paul Glavinovich, President
Alaska Miners Association
201 East 51st Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Paul:

The following bills of interest to the AMA have been introduced to date:

HB 14, 23, 40, 54, SS 55, 92, 129, and 150
HJR 5, 16, 18

SB 14, 51, 79, and 108 SJR 13

Some of these bills are different proposals on the same subject. Copies of these bills can be picked up in the Legislative Affairs Information Office in your city, along with the list of committee members. No action has been taken on any of these bills other than committee assignments.

Regarding HB 14 - - this is a reintroduction of SB 84 of the last session. Sen. Don Bennett is prepared to introduce a similar bill on the Senate side based upon input from the petroleum, mining, and timber industries - - which will hopefully have sufficient support to pass the legislature. Am working with these participants to reach a consensus for Sen. Bennett. In this connection there is another bill (HB 92) which would repeal the Alaska Coastal Management Program; this would affect the language in the proposed permit bill, if passed.

The first Section of HB 40 repeals four existing statutes as follows: 1. Individual Tax Credit - Political Contributions; 2. Permanent Fund Dividends; 3. Alaska Estate Tax; and 4. Motor Fuel Tax.

There are two bills on State Forests. SB 14 by Ziegler is important as it strengthens the multiple-use management of State Forests, and actually "spells-out" the various permitted uses. SB 108, on the other hand, uses the term "multiple-use" but does not define it. The present definition of "multiple-use" in AS 38.05 is very weak, and I would suggest that we oppose SB 108 unless SB 14 is passed. Both bills are now in Senate Resources.

Incidently, SB 108 would create a 1,733,000-acre Fairbanks State Forest, and it should be important to miners in the Fairbanks area to be assured that "mining and mining claim location, mineral leasing, and material extraction" are permitted - - as authorized in SB 14.

HJR 16 may pose some problems. The main question is - "What are the chances of opening up the Statehood Act and have this one change made by Congress, without having many other changes thrown in to the detriment of the State?" There are many members of Congress from the populated Eastern states who would like to make other changes to the Statehood Act, harmful to Alaska. I would hate to see this potential "bucket of worms" opened up. I realize that some of the members of the legal profession are not convinced that the "Production License" statute has settled the (6)(i) issue, but until this is questioned by the Feds I firmly believe we should refrain from pursuing the course proposed in HJR 16.

In light of the experience with SEACC-vs-Schnabel Lumber (Haines), and the recent activities of another group top-filing claims on the Kenai Peninsula, J. P. Tangen and I propose to draft legislation which would require a showing of "financial responsibility" on the part of non-profit organizations before a judge would accept a request for an injunction to stop otherwise authorized resource development. Have discussed this proposal with Sen. Bill Ray - Judiciary Committee Chairman, and the co-chairmen of the House Resources Committee. We will have their support. Will keep you posted on progress in drafting legally acceptable language.

Your comments will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Phil R. Holdsworth

Phil R. Holdsworth

cc: Following Branches
Fairbanks
Ketchikan
Sitka
Haines
Juneau

TESTIMONY GIVEN TO THE SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

By Peter M. Huberth

Friday - February 25, 1983

Senator Fahrenkamp And Members Of The Committee:

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to testify concerning these bills before you. My testimony is on behalf of the Alaska Loggers Association which represents a substantial portion of the timber industry in Alaska.

Regarding Senate Bill 108, we agree with all of the provisions in the Bill, especially Section 41.17.150. and 160. dealing with State reforestation. In addition, we agree with Paragraph 170 regarding reports to the Legislature.

In Section 200 dealing with State forests generally, we feel that some emphasis should be given to the fact that State forests will have some commodity emphasis in their management, including commercial harvest of timber, probably on a sustained yield basis. Our reason for asking for some wording regarding commercial harvest is that there are provisions which allow the State to organize other types of land designations such as refuges, parks, etcetera. Therefore, we feel that it is entirely appropriate for a State forest to have commercial timber harvest as a major management use.

Section 41.17.210 dealing with the Fairbanks State forest is supported by the Alaska Loggers Association. We are not in a position to comment on the boundaries but we do feel that a forest exceeding 1,700,000 acres is of appropriate economic size. In addition, ALA would like to see the Legislature move quickly to establish other State forests, especially in the Yakataga area. The Yakataga area can support a harvest in the neighborhood of 25 million board feet per year, according to the Department of Natural Resources. Therefore, it can be of appropriate size to be economically managed by the Department of Natural Resources.

Regarding Senate Bill 14, we would suggest that enabling legislation for State forests either be confined to Section 41.17 or Section 41.15 whichever seems to be most appropriate. In Section 41.15.560, we like the inclusion of a 5 year management update and we like the idea of Forestry Board review. We recommend that the forest inventory be conducted within 2 years of classification so that there is a time limit of a maximum of 4 years from the inception of a forest to completion and approval of the management plan. In addition, ALA endorses the concept of a

legislative review of management plans.

In 41.15.560(c), we approve of the list of 14 uses of a State forest with the possible exception of agriculture. In the case of agriculture, we would hope that lands of substantial acreage with a high agriculture potential would be in a classification other than State forests. All of the other uses are compatible with State forest management.

In 560(d), there is an inference that all public roads on a State forest will be maintained by DOT. We would recommend that only primary roads used between communities be so maintained. Other roads can probably be maintained more economically by the Department of Natural Resources.

In Section 560(e), we feel that unless there is some control on municipal selections, they could diminish the effectiveness of management on a State forest at later dates if extensive selections were to be made after forest designation. Therefore, we feel that municipal selections should not be allowed, or there should be a cap on such selections.

We have some concern about Section 41.17.560(f) dealing with consultations between DNR and ADF&G. We agree with the concept of departments consulting with each other in order to assure that management of lands meets Alaska's needs. However, we feel that in this Section, some recognition of commodity or commercial management is appropriate so that the departments involved understand some of the primary reasons for the creation of the forest.

Finally, ALA feels that each State forest should be of sufficient size to support the administration of activities which will take place within the boundaries. Therefore, the forests which are very small and support only a little bit of commerical use should not be considered. If there are to be relatively small units, then they should be administered as portions of larger units in order to have efficient use of man power. We feel that at least one piece of legislation which has come to our attention does not meet these minimum requirements.

On behalf of Alaska Loggers Associations, thank you very much for giving us the opportunity to present our testimony.

ALASKA LUMBER & PULP CO., INC.
P.O. BOX 1050 • SITKA, ALASKA 99835 • (907) 747-2265

MAR 3 1983

March 2, 1983

Attention: Ms. Sandra Schubert

Senate Resources Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Ms. Schubert:

Enclosed is a summary of the testimony which I gave in front of the Senate Resources Committee on Senate Bill 108 and Senate Bill 14. This testimony was given on Friday, February 25, 1983.

I hope the material contained herein will be of assistance to the Committee.

Sincerely,

ALASKA LUMBER AND PULP COMPANY, INC.

Peter M. Huberth
Resource Coordinator
WOODS DIVISION

PMH:mmh

Enclosure

cc: J. Rynearson

League of Women Voters of Alaska

TESTIMONY ON SB 14 and SB 108 REGARDING STATE FORESTS

The League of Women Voters of Alaska supports both SB 14 and SB 108. We believe that the two bills should be combined. Specifically, we recommend that sections 1 and 2 of SB 108 be replaced with sections 1 and 2 of SB 14.

There are five local Leagues in Alaska in Fairbanks, Anchorage, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kenai-Soldotna, a provisional League in the Mat-Su area, and a small unit in Kodiak. The League of Women Voters operates by developing positions and principles following study and consensus among the membership. Leagues in Alaska participated in a nationwide study of land use beginning in 1972. In 1973 we also began to study land use issues at the state level. The League of Women Voters of the United States adopted a land use position in 1975. League of Women Voters of Alaska adopted a land use position in 1975 and a land disposal position in 1980. Our position statements advocate a mix of public and private uses of land, with certain lands retained for public use. Government should identify and manage areas such a renewable resource lands to protect long-term productivity.

We recognize that there is an abundance of public land in the state. However, this land is not always available for certain uses such as timber harvest, mineral extraction, or destructive research activities. Some communities lack nearby resource lands. For these reasons we endorse a program for identifying, designating, and managing state forests in Alaska. We believe it is appropriate for the legislature to designate state forests as provided in both bills. This will allow for full public consideration of the benefits of forest designation.

We recommend that sections 1 and 2 of SB 108 be replaced by sections 1 and 2 of SB 14. We prefer the language in SB 14 regarding multiple-use management and the requirements for a management plan. Although section 2 of SB 108 does require a management plan, there are no guidelines provided for developing one. SB 14 contains several excellent provisions regarding the management plan, particularly the requirements for public hearing and consultation with other agencies and local governments.

SB 14 requires public hearings before adoption of a management plan. One of the principles of the League of Women Voters is that citizen participation is essential in our government. We think this is especially true in land use planning. To ensure that public lands meet the needs of all the public, public hearings are necessary. It is also important to include the public in land use planning decisions to ensure that the best decisions are made and that they will be carried out.

SB 14 also requires consultation with the Department of Fish and Game and local governments in the development of the management plan. Our positions state that there should be coordination among all levels of government, public agencies and public and private parties affected in decisions about land resources. We endorse this requirement for consultation.

The listing of permitted uses in SB 14 provides clear direction to planners to consider the full range of activities in any state forest. We support inclusion of this list of uses. The public will know that their concerns will be addressed if land managers must consider these in their planning.

Finally, SB 14 provides that a management plan be adopted within two years of an inventory following establishment of a state forest. We support this requirement to encourage timely development of the management plan.

SB 14 does require periodic review and revision of the management plans but SB 108 requires this review to take place at least every five years. We suggest that you include this five-year review in the final bill. Again, this provides clear direction to land managers and may help insure that the review will actually take place on a regular basis.

The League of Women Voters believes that land ownership implies stewardship. By this we understand that care will be taken to insure sustained yield and conservation of resources. For this reason we support establishment of a reforestation fund as provided by SB 108. Such a fund, with revenues from the proceeds of timber sales, should reduce competition for general fund monies. It is our hope that it will guarantee good land management and provide that the timber resource will be renewed for the long-term benefit of the state.

We support designation of a Fairbanks State Forest. We have discussed our support for retention of certain lands for public use. The proposed state forest will meet a public need in the area. There is high quality forest land available for designation as a forest. The Fairbanks area contains a large amount of state land, much of which os being made available in various disposal programs. In addition, the Fairbanks North Star Borough has 112,000 acres from its municipal land entitlement. It is the intention of the borough to dispose of nearly all its land. These state and borough disposals will meet demands for private development and will increase demand for forest products and for public recreation lands. This is certainly the time to designate and protect this valuable resource. We have no comment on the specific boundaries of the proposed forest.

In summary, we recommend that SB 14 be amended so that the management plan be reviewed and revised, if necessary, at least once every five years. Then we recommend that sections 1 and 2 of SB 108 be replaced by the amended sections 1 and 2 of SB 14. Finally, we urge you to recommend passage of the final bill.



Alaska Environmental Lobby, Inc.

419 6th Street, Suite 328 Juneau, Alaska 99801 907-586-2345

3 March 1983

TO: Senate Resources Committee
FROM: Brian Allen, Volunteer for ALP
SUBJECT: State Forests, SB-14, SB-108

My name is Brian Allen, and I'm representing the Alaska Environmental Lobby, a coalition of 13 Alaska Based Environmental Groups.

I'm a five year resident of Fairbanks, and have often visited the areas proposed for the Fairbanks State Forest. I'd like to thank Senator Fahrenkamp for continuing her strong support of state forests in the Fairbanks area.

This year as last year, the Alaska Environmental Lobby supports the creation of a State Forest for multiple use purposes. In comparing Senate Bill 108 to Fairbanks Forest bills introduced last year, we are concerned by how openended and sparse the present bill seems to be. We are relieved to hear that the Committee Chair hopes to write a committee substitute incorporating elements of both SB-14 and SB-108. In many sections, we prefer the more detailed language in SB-14.

We would like to see the following improvements to SB-108:

First, a clear statement of purpose. We suggest the following statement, "To protect and preserve the sustained yield management of the renewable resourses within the forest and to permit a variety of beneficial uses. The State Forest is also created to protect the area's recreational and scenic resources."

Second, there should be statutorily defined public participation in the forest management plan. The management plan will to some extent be making choices between users. Since these are not just technical decisions, public participation should be required. For example, some parts of the State Forest receive high public use. I probably camp and canoe more in these areas than in the National Parks, because they are close to Fairbanks yet undisturbed. The stretches along the Tanana are used by people fishing for salmon, hunters and trappers.

The balancing of commercial and personal use logging will also require public decisions. Cordwood consumption has skyrocketed in Fairbanks over the last five years. A public planning process is needed to anticipate and meet future cordwood needs, consistent with sustained yield principles.

Third, SB-108 should set up a specific process for protecting critical habitat areas. I was glad to see mention of this issue in the Division of Forestry's slide show just presented to you. Some critical areas should never be logged, and the Department of Fish and Game should have a strong part in the creation of the forest management plan.

Last year, environmentalists were part of the Fairbanks Forest coalition that helped draft the forest bill. This year, we would appreciate being consulted on specific language as the bill is being developed by the committee. I thank the committee for allowing me to testify and I would be happy to answer any questions.

PHIL R. HOLDSWORTH, P.E.
CONSULTING ENGINEER & LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
MINING — GEOLOGY — LANDS

PHONE 907-586-3833

326 FOURTH STREET, No. 1005
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

February 25, 1983

TESTIMONY ON SB 14 and SB 108 - SENATE RESOURCES

1. SB 14 is a proposed amendment to AS 41.15 - which deals primarily with "Protection of Forested Lands". It also contains "Articles" covering the "Forest Reserve Fund", the "Fire Suppression Fund", and the "Haines State Forest Resource Management Area" - - the latter to be managed under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield under AS 41.17.

2. SB 108 is a proposed amendment to AS 41.17 which would create the Fairbanks State Forest, but also speaks to the management of state forests, generally. It would seem that both bills should be combined and placed in the same "Chapter".

3. The present definitions of "multiple use" as used in AS 38, AS 41, and implementing regulations have been interpreted by the administration in a rather restricted manner. A particular tract of land may be suitable for many different uses, but as long as two uses are allowed that is considered "multiple use". Often habitat and recreation are the only allowed uses by the land manager, but this is still considered "multiple use". The Alaska Miners Association, and the C.O.A.L. Association, would recommend that the language in SB 14 - Page2 - Lines 5 thru 22 be incorporated in any state forest legislation to be adopted. This is particularly important in SB 108 where the land to be included in the Fairbanks State Forest excepts only "valid existing rights" and University land. Conceivably no new mineral entries could be allowed after the effective date of the act, without the "spelled-out" permitted uses language of SB 14.

4. We have no position as to whether a proposed combined bill should be in AS 41.15 or 41.17, or whether "state forests" should be managed in a different manner than "forest land of the state" - - both terms used in the existing statutes and the proposed amendments. In any case, management should be consistent with the provisions of AS 41.17.010 - 950 to assure that conversion of forest land to other uses is possible based upon the definition of "multiple use" in AS 41.17.950.

P.R.H.

Letters to the Editor

(Readers of the Daily News-Miner are encou limitations require that letters be limited to 4 the full address of the writer and be sign published, and names will not be withheld as reserves the right to edit or reject letters requirements, that are deemed libelous or in p

State forests

(A copy of the following was submitted as a letter to the editor.)

April 11, 1983
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Bob Day
P.O. Box 55028
North Pole, AK 99705
Dear Bob:

Sen. Bennett forwarded to me a copy of your letter opposing the establishment of a Tanana Valley State Forest.

First, let me say that I, too vehemently oppose any more land "lock-ups" similar to those that took place under the Andrus/Carter Administration. I also am in opposition to large expenditures for new state management programs and employee increases. I frankly don't think the new state forest in the Tanana Valley would result in either of these actions.

To me, a "lock-up" is a situation where people are prohibited from doing the traditional type of uses of the land which they have enjoyed for many years. The state forest would continue to permit all existing on going uses including forest product harvesting, mining, hunting, recreation and other uses. What can't take place in the forest is land disposal. But that doesn't mean that there will be no lands for disposal, settlement or development in the Fairbanks area. The borough has selected 112,000 acres of land around Fairbanks specifically for disposal for private ownership and for development purposes. Additionally, the state will continue to own literally millions of acres in the Tanana Valley which will be available for disposal for private ownership and development.

The boundaries of the forest were carefully selected after over three years of study and discussions with state and local government and all major interest groups and concerned citizens. In almost all instances primo lands for disposal and settlement were excluded from the forest boundaries. But I must say that one of the ultimate "lock-ups" is private land in terms of many of the traditional land uses in the Interior.

We need to have some land retained in public ownership for such uses as sustained yield commercial timber industry, for hunting and fishing, for mineral location and development, and for firewood and house logs. The State Forest will assure that these uses by the public will be continued in the Fairbanks area.

As far as management costs and manpower, the forest bill has a fiscal note of approximately $78,000 to implement for the coming year. This work is primarily for development of a resource inventory and a management plan to assure that all resource uses and users are considered in the forest administration. These are state lands with or without a state forest designation and as such require management if we are to be prudent stewards of our land. Thus, no significant increases in management funds or manpower is expected in the next several years beyond that which the Department of Natural Resources is already expending for management of these state lands.

I hope this better explains my intent for sponsoring this legislation. With kind regards.

Sincerely,
Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
Chairman
Committee on Resources

Multicultural week

April 15, 198
University Park Elementar
1000 University Ave
Fairbanks, AK 9970

To the Editor:

University Park School's Bilingua Program would like to thank the people from our community who took the

Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, CHAIRMAN
VIC FISCHER, VICE-CHAIRMAN
BRAD BRADLEY
DICK ELIASON
DON GILMAN
BOB MULCAHY
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

POUCH V
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Senate

Committee on Resources

April 13, 1983

Memo

To: Bettye

From: Pat

Subject: Tanana Valley State Forest Facts

Total Acres in the Tanana Basin --- 21 million

Total Acres of State TA'd or Patented Land---------- 10.2 million (October, 1981)

Total Acres of State Selected Land-- 7.1 million

Total State ---------- 17.3 million

State Lands in Basin Disposed of --- 80,193 acres (through 1982)

State lands Scheduled for Disposal-- 132,000 acres (1983-1986)

Addtional State Lands Suitable for Disposal---------- 250,000 acres

Total State Disposal Potential-- 382,000 acres

State lands Proposed in Tanana Valley State Forest---------- 1.7 million

Potential Disposal Acreage in Forest --10,000 acres

Private Lands Currently on Market in Fairbanks North Star Borough--- 5,000 acres

Borough Lands Potentially Available---112,000 acres

Private Native Corporation Lands------- 3 million acres

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL.

Alaska State Legislature

irman
ce Chairman

POUCH V
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3834
(907) 465-3835

Senate
Committee on Resources

February 28, 1979

John Sturgeon, State Forester
State Division of Forestry
Pouch J
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear John,

I want to thank you for your presentation before the Committee on February 26 on the state forest legislation, SB 11 and 122. Your slide presentation and testimony were most helpful to our deliberations on the bills.

As I told the hearing, it is my intention to combine the best of your bills before the Committee into a committee substitute prior to final committee action. I would like to take you up on your offer to work with us on this proposal and have unofficially discussed the following changes and suggestions which were raised in testimony and in committee by interested parties:

Purpose

[illegible] contain a "purpose" section [illegible] a general [illegible] of resources. [illegible] purpose for this legislation?

Classification of State Forests

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

existing law requires that forest lands be managed under multiple-use and sustained-yield principles, do you have any specific language suggestions as to how these concepts and priniciples should best be expressed and tied in to existing statutes?

Furthermore, I would like to include a list of permitted uses of state forest lands such as is included in SB 14. Do you have any specific additions or deletions to this list?

Management Plans

Both bills require management plans, but provide for different timing, consultation and considerations. What are your specific views on the following:

1) When should a management plan be completed following designation of a state forest?

2) How often should a plan be reviewed and updated?

3) Should an inventory and fire management plan be required in advance of management plan completion?

4) What level of inventory should be required prior to or as part of the management plan?

5) Should local public hearings be required as part of the plan development?

6) Should formal consultation with other agencies or municipalities be required as part of the plan development?

7) Should specific land uses be required to be considered in the plan (similar to the list of permitted uses)?

Relationship to other Agencies/Landowners

SB 14 outlines specific authorities and consultations of and with other agencies and landowners vis a vis state forest designation and management. Recognizing that many of these are already required or protected under existing law, what are your thoughts on the following:

1) Management of roads within state forests.

2) Review of state fish and game regulations on forest lands.

3) Treatment of in-holdings or protection of valid existing rights.

4) Authority to enter cooperative agreements with in-holders.

5) Municipal land selection entitlements.

Fairbanks State Forest

The current language regarding the selection of industrial park sites by the Fairbanks North Star Borough is ambiguous as to intent. I intend to

THE PRECEDING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL.

clarify this in the committee substitute. What are your thoughts regarding how land or how many sites could be selected? How should the lands be included in the forest (before or after selection)? Under what authority or mechanism would "selections" actually be made?

I would greatly appreciate your prompt attention and assistance on these questions. As you know, I will be holding another hearing on this bill in Fairbanks on March 11 and would like to have my suggested changes firmly in mind at that time. I would hope to present a committee substitute to the Committee and seek final action by the Committee as soon as possible after the 11th.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,

Bettye Fahrenkamp
Alaska State Senator

cc: Senator Bob Ziegler
bcc: Sharon Barton

Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP
CHAIRMAN
ROBERT H. ZIEGLER, SR.
VICE-CHAIRMAN
DICK ELIASON - PAUL FISCHER
VIC FISCHER - BOB MULCAHY
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Senate

Committee on Resources

March 7, 1983

Memo

To: Reviewers of state forest legislation

From: Senate Resources Committee Staff

Subject: Draft Committee Substitute for SB 14, SB 108, state forest legislatic

Attached is a first-cut redrafting of SB 14 and SB 108 to incorporate a number of comments and recommendations from various people and groups received at hearings this session and in correspondence. The draft melded the two bills and made the following specific changes:

1) Consolidated the provisions of a state forest system into consecutive sections of AS 41.17, the forest management practices chapter.

2) The purposes section from SB 14 was included.

3) The language of SB 108 on recommendations of forest areas was used, with the additional phrase of "primarily forest lands". The ambiguous provision for classification following recommendation was dropped.

4) Contains language retaining land in state ownership.

5) Expressly provides for management under multiple use and sustained yield principles, AS 41.17 standards and other provisions, and a management plan.

6) Requires a management plan within 3 years of enactment based on inventory and fire management plan to be done in two years.

7) Plan to be reviewed by Board of Forestry and appropriate agencies.

8) Local public hearings to be held on plan prior to adoption.

9) Plan to be reviewed every five years and submitted to legislature.

10) List of permitted uses to be considered in plan included. Specific changes to list in SB 14 include addition of mining leaseholds, fishing, critical wildlife habitat, research. Agriculture deleted.

Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP
CHAIRMAN
ROBERT H. ZIEGLER, SR.
VICE-CHAIRMAN
DICK ELIASON - PAUL FISCHER
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Senate

Committee on Resources

March 7, 1983

Memo

To: Reviewers of state forest legislation

From: Senate Resources Committee Staff

Subject: Draft Committee Substitute for SB 14, SB 108, state forest legislatic

Attached is a first-cut redrafting of SB 14 and SB 108 to incorporate a number of comments and recommendations from various people and groups received at hearings this session and in correspondence. The draft melded the two bills and made the following specific changes:

1) Consolidated the provisions of a state forest system into consecutive sections of AS 41.17, the forest management practices chapter.

2) The purposes section from SB 14 was included.

3) The language of SB 108 on recommendations of forest areas was used, with the additional phrase of "primarily forest lands". The ambiguous provision for classification following recommendation was dropped.

4) Contains language retaining land in state ownership.

5) Expressly provides for management under multiple use and sustained yield principles, AS 41.17 standards and other provisions, and a management plan.

6) Requires a management plan within 3 years of enactment based on inventory and fire management plan to be done in two years.

7) Plan to be reviewed by Board of Forestry and appropriate agencies.

8) Local public hearings to be held on plan prior to adoption.

9) Plan to be reviewed every five years and submitted to legislature.

10) List of permitted uses to be considered in plan included. Specific changes to list in SB 14 include addition of mining leaseholds, fishing, critical wildlife habitat, research. Agriculture deleted.

11) The reforestation fund provisions of SB 108 were included.

12) In Fairbanks State Forest section several legal land descriptions were corrected.

13) A small area along Hutlinana River was included in the Fairbanks Forest.

14) The industrial park "back-out" provisions were clarified to read that acreage in more than one site could be selected, and that selections by the Borough would be pursuant to its regular entitlement and selection procedures under AS 29.18.201-29.18.213.

Several questions are still raised by the draft bill or were not addressed including the following:

1) Is the language regarding the planning and classification pre-requisites to forest recommendation reasonable and desireable under existing law and procedures?

2) What kind of inventory is most desireable and economically realistic as part of the management planning process?

3) What should be the timing for completion of an inventory and a management plan following state forest establishment?

4) Are there other boundary adjustments in the Fairbanks State Forest that could or should be made to enhance management or resource protection?

5) Would the bill require funding of a Board of Forestry on the basis of its review requirement of a state forest management plan?

6) Should the purposes section include a statement on the desire to ensure a long-term supply of forest products to sustain a viable forest products industry?

7) Should the reforestation fund be also used to provide seedlings or technical assistance to private forest owners?

We hope you will review this draft and provide any suggestions you may have. We will also be considering comments from the hearing to be held in Fairbanks on March 11. Following the hearing we would hope to consider and report the bill out of the Resources Committee at the earliest possible time.

Alaska State Legislature

.KAMP, Chairman
GLER, SR., Vice Chairman
ON
CHER
CHER
MULCAHY
ALISS STURGULEWSKI

POUCH V
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Senate

Committee on Resources

April 26, 1983

Representative John Ringstad
Representative Dick Schultz
Co-Chairmen, House Resources Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear John and Dick,

Last week the Senate passed and sent to the House SB 108. This bill establishes a state forest system, establishes a reforestation fund and designates the Tanana Valley State Forest. As you know, I have been a strong supporter of this legislation for several years and want to commend the bill to you and urge you to consider this legislation at the earliest possible time.

Although this bill has been literally years in the making and has received broad support from interests as diverse as the commercial timber industry and environmental groups, there have been several criticisms raised recently which I would like to call to your attention and address:

1. One objection I have heard categorizes the bill as a "lock-up" bill which removes too much state land from use for development and settlement. In fact, at least one letter I have seen states that most of the developable land around Fairbanks has been placed in the State Forest. Here are the facts on this:

   a. It is true that lands included in the Tanana Valley State Forest cannot be disposed of by the state.

   b. It is true that over 1.7 million acres of state land in the Tanana Valley would be designated in the State Forest--about 9.8% of the 17.3 million acres of state land in the Tanana Basin.

c. The boundaries of the Tanana Valley State Forest are the product of extensive study and negotiations as part of the Tanana Basin Area Plan involving all concerned state and local agencies and interest groups. Boundaries were drawn to include primarily medium to high timber lands (over 90%) and to exclude most conflicts with potential disposal areas, other resource uses and private lands.

d. Approximately 382,000 acres of state land have been identified as having good potential for disposal as development or settlement lands in Tanana Basin. Of this, 10,000 acres or 2.6% of the disposal lands are included in the proposed forest. These lands also have high timber values.

e. The bill contains "back-out" language to remove one or more industrial park sites if selected by the North Star Borough after their planning process is completed next year.

f. In addition, 112,000 acres of land have been selected and conveyed to the Fairbanks North Star Borough around Fairbanks, most for the purpose of development and settlement.

g. In addition, over 3 million acres of private lands owned by Native corporations are in the Basin.

Thus, I don't think the State Forest represents a "lock-up" or an unwarranted commitment of state land in the region for the multiple uses discussed below.

2. The second objection centers on the uses permitted (or not permitted) on state forest lands. Specifically, some mining interests have expressed concern that certain uses will preempt other uses of state forest lands, such as mining activities. Responding to testimony last year and this year, the legislation was crafted to include the following provisions to specifically address this comment:

a. In the purposes section of the bill, we intentionally did not specify that any particular use (namely timber harvesting) was a "dominant" or "primary" use of a state forest which might have been construed to favor such a use over another use. Rather, the broad language of

last year's bill which speaks to the "perpetuation of land, water, scenic and recreational resources to ensure a variety of personal, commercial and other beneficial uses through multiple-use management" was retained.

While we intended this language to be broad and to include all normal uses of state lands, some have been concerned that it is somehow preferential to some uses. Although I don't think it is, I would see no harm in changing the language of the purposes section as recommended in a letter I received from the AMA Fairbanks Chapter to say "perpetuation of renewable resources..." and delete references to land, water, scenic and recreational resources.

b. Section 41.17.220 specifically states that state forests shall be managed under multiple use and sustained-yield principles and under management plans as specified in the bill.

c. Section 41.17.230 requires that management plans be done for all state forests and that consultation with other agencies and the State Forestry Board and public hearings be held as part of the plan formulation. A list of permitted uses in state forests to be considered in a management plan is presented in 41.17.230(e). This list includes commercial and personal use of timber, mining, grazing, recreation, hunting, wildlife habitat, and other multiple-use activities.

Thus, I think that adequate assurances are contained in the bill to allow and encourage the full array of both commercial and public uses of state forest lands.

I would be happy to talk with you further on this, provide staff assistance and additional information for your deliberations, and to testify before your committee on this important legislation.

With warm regards,

Bettye Fahrenkamp

KAMP
.. ZIEGLER, SR.
VICE-CHAIRMAN
DICK ELIASON - PAUL FISCHER
VIC FISCHER - BOB MULCAHY
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Senate

Committee on Resources

February 25, 1983

SUMMARY OF MAJOR STATE FOREST PROVISIONS

Establishment of State Forests

Existing Law: AS 41.17.020(c) states that when planning and classification procedures completed, Governor may propose to the legislature state forests to be retained in state ownership as multiple use lands.

Haines State Forest Resource Management Area established.

SB 14: Amends 41.17.020(c) to require planning and classification procedures to be completed within 5 years, then Governor shall propose state forest areas to the legislature.

No specific state forests designated.

SB 108: Amends 41.17.020(c) to require that the Governor propose state forest areas annually to the legislature after planning and classification procedures completed. Lands proposed by Governor shall be classified as forest land.

Establishes 1.7 million acre Fairbanks State Forest.

Purposes of State Forests

Existing Law: No specific purposes mentioned although general forest management goals and principles stated.

SB 14: Perpetuation of land, water, scenic and recreational resources to ensure a variety of personal, commercial and other beneficial uses through multiple-use management.

SB 108: No specifc purposes stated.

Management Prescriptions

Existing Law: AS 41.17.060(b) and (c) provides that state forest lands be managed for multiple use and for sustained yield of renewable resources which "best provides for the present needs and preserves the future options of the people of Alaska"; for the continuation of existing businesses and activities; that reforestation practices take place whenever possible; that where economically practicable allowance be made for scenic quality and others. "Multiple use" and "sustained yield" are defined in 41.17.950.

No expressed prohibition on land disposal.

SB 14: Managed pursuant to multiple use and sustained yield principles in existing law and under a management plan. A list of permitted uses is given which shall be considered in plan including: timber harvest, mining, recreation, wildlife habitat, greenbelts; trapping, hunting, grazing, agriculture, fishing, and other traditional uses.

No disposal of state forest land would be permitted.

SB 108: Managed pursuant to existing law.

No disposal of state forest land would be permitted.

Management Plan Requirements

Existing Law: AS 41.17.070 requires a long-range plan for the administration of the various Forest Resources statutes (including state forests) which recognizes the multiple-use, sustained yield, and other standards in AS 41.17.010. A current inventory or assessment of timber on forest land is to be maintained.

SB 14: Within two years of the completion of an operational level inventory and fire management plan following state forest establishment, a management plan must be adopted. The Board of Forestry and Alaska Department of Fish and Game must be consulted in the development of the plan, and local public hearings must be held. Plan is to be submitted to the Legislature. A variety of land uses must be considered in the plan.

SB 108: A management plan is to be established and maintained for each state forest established. Plans are to be reviewed at least once every five years. The Board of Forestry is to be consulted in development and review of the plan.

Relationship to Other Agencies and Landowners

Existing Law: No specific coordination requirements exist for state forest management although the State currently has a process for review of plans and regulations by other interested agencies.

SB 14: Control of highway access and roadside structures would be under Department of Natural Resources; road maintenance in forests under Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

Department of Fish and Game shall consult with DNR on fish and wildlife regulations in forests. Regulations by DNR and ADF&G must be reviewed at local public hearing.

DNR authorized to enter cooperative management agreements with private inholders of lands.

Private lands, University lands, municipal lands, transportation corridors, and Native lands excluded from state forest.

No effect on Native Allotments, existing leases.

Private lands, University lands cannot be acquired by eminent domain.

Municipalities may select state forest lands per AS 29.18.020-213.

SB 108: Only state owned lands and waters included in Fairbanks State Forest; subject to valid existing rights. No University lands to be included.

Reforestation Programs

Existing Law: AS 41.17.060 requires use of reforestation practices on forest lands whenever possible.

SB 14: No specific mention of reforestation.

SB 108: Creates a Land Reforestation Fund for reforestation practices and timber stand improvements. It is the intent that the Legislature appropriate no less than 25% of timber sale revenues and all revenues from damage compensations on forest lands and all revenues from federal and other governmental sources to the Reforestation Fund. An annual report on the Fund to the legislature is required.

Alaska State Legislature

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Senate

Committee on Resources

March 17, 1983

Memo

To: Senate Resources Committee Members

From: Senate Resources Committee Staff

Subject: Mark-up of SB 108, SB 14, State Forests, Monday, March 21, 3:00pm, Beltz

On Monday the Committee will consider the two bills before the Senate which establish a state forest system and designate a specific state forest. Following a briefing on the bill by the Committee staff and discussion of possible amendments by the Committee, it is hoped that final committee action on the measures could be taken.

Attached is a copy of a proposed committee substitute for the pending bills. This substitute blends the important provisions of both SB 108 and SB 14 and reflects many of the comments and recommendations of persons testifying on the bills before the Committee on February 25 and March 11. The CS has been reviewed by key interest groups and bill sponsors and there is widespread support for it.

Specifically the following provisions are included in the CS:

1) Consolidated the provisions in SB 14, 108 and existing law for establishing a state forest system and designating individual forests into consecutive sections of AS 41.17;

2) The purposes section from SB 14;

3) The provision in SB 14 and 108 that state forest land would be retained in state ownership (no disposals);

4) A statement of multiple use and sustained yield management principles from SB 14.

5) Combined management plan provisions from SB 14, 108 and public comment. Plans to be required within 5 years based on forest inventory. A state forest could have several unit plans.

6) Management plans would be reviewed by Board of Forestry and would require local public hearings prior to adoption; (SB 14)

7) Plans would be reviewed and revised every five years (SB 108);

8) A list of permitted uses to be considered in the plan from SB 14 with several additions and changes from public testimony;

9) The reforestation fund provisions of SB 108 with the added term that funds do not lapse annually;

10) Designates the Tanana Valley State Forest (formerly Fairbanks State Forest) as in SB 108. Includes 1.7 mil. acres of state land in Interior Alaska. Several legal descriptions have been corrected and an additional small area added along the Hutlinana River near Manley Hot Springs.

11) The industrial park "back-out" provisions were clarified to read that acreage in more than one site could be selected by the Borough, and that the selections would be pursuant to the Borough's regular entitlement and selection procedures under AS 29.18.201-29.18.213 .

Several suggestions for changes are not reflected in the committee substitute:

1) That the purposes section contain express language that it is the purpose to provide a stable land base to produce a predictable, sustained supply of forest products.

2) That recommendations by the Governor for new state forests could be forthcoming after consultation with concerned agencies and local communities in addition to after planning and classification procedures.

3) That revenue from mining on forests go into the reforestation fund;

4) That the reforestation fund be used to supply and assist private forest owners;

5) That the Fairbanks North Star Borough be limited to selecting only one industrial park site;

John Sturgeon
State Forester
Les Fortune -

RATIONALE FOR A STATE FOREST SYSTEM

Historically, the forests of Alaska have provided its inhabitants with building materials, fuel, recreational opportunities, diversity of wildlife and untold other benefits. Recent rapid shifts in ownership patterns and single-use allocations of that land have severely hampered public availability of these resources and stifled the development of a viable forest products industry, especially in the interior of Alaska.

The full impact of these encroachments on the public use of the land, if allowed to continue, will not be fully realized for years and possibly decades. Continued pressures to further reduce the publicly owned forest land available for multiple-use management is eroding this base.

It is in the best interest of the State to legislatively designate large tracts of primarily forested lands for long-term public retention and management for a multiplicity of resources, as envisioned by the framers of the Constitution of the State of Alaska.

Simple classification of the land as "forest" does not assure that this diversity of benefits, so needed by Alaska, will remain available for future generations.

Forest land in private ownership might well produce the forest products necessary for the development of the State, but not allow the use of the land for its other resource values by the general public.

A state forest system is a use-oriented concept. It would not only provide the incentive to develop a stable forest products industry capable of reducing the amount of lumber being imported to meet our needs (some 75% of the sawn lumber used in the Interior), but also provide access for hunting, fishing, camping, berry picking, etc. State forests are not a lockup, but a dependable year-after-year source of all the renewable resources of the State, for all the residents of the State.

amend Forest Resources and Practices Act.
created div. of forestry -
commissioner has designated lands as forest lands
41.17.020 (c) provide that after classification
complete gov. may propose multiple use lands.

FAIRBANKS STATE FOREST BOUNDARY DELINEATION CRITERIA

1. Economically accessible forest areas near each population center which can supply enough timber to existing sawmills to maintain their current levels of production.*

2. All areas are within the recommended boundaries set by the Tanana Basin Planning Team. (With the exception of T2S R13W, which the entire team did not discuss.)

3. All major areas that are currently used for commercial harvesting are included.

4. The majority of highly productive personal-use firewood supply areas are included.

5. All of the area will be classified as "forest".

6. Agriculture and disposal areas are avoided in so far as possible so as to maintain manageable units. Existing unsold but platted State subdivision lots are recognized as valid existing rights and are available for sale.

7. Every effort was made to exclude areas which cannot support viable forest stands.

The Department of Natural Resources recognizes that stands containing white spruce should be put into management categories and classifications which do not preclude future timber harvest. The same holds true for local areas with fuelwood shortages.

*The approximately 1.7 million acres identified will allow an estimated annual cut of 8 million board feet of lumber, meeting past levels of mill production and supplying 33% of the Tanana Valley's total current lumber demand. It can supply 100% of current fuelwood consumption if access roads are constructed.

YAKATAGA STATE FOREST BOUNDARY DELINEATION CRITERIA

Those State lands and conditionally relinquished State lands which contain economically viable commercial forest areas or those which will become commercially viable forest stands as the soils mature are included. Limited mountainous areas are included where required to simplify administration.

Estimated sustained allowable cut would be 20.0 million board feet on 560,000 acres.

*Section 1. AS 41.17 is amended by adding new sections to read:

Sec. 41.17.065. STATE FORESTS. (a) State forests established by the legislature shall be managed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 41.17.500. STATE FOREST SYSTEM

(a) The State owned or subsequently acquired lands and submerged lands described in AS 41.17.500 are retained in public ownership and designated as units of the State Forest System, subject to valid existing rights;

(b) The State owned or subsequently acquired lands described in AS 41.17.550 shall be included as units within the State Forest System. After consultation with interested persons and organizations, the commissioner shall annually make recommendations to the legislature for the inclusion of lands in the State Forest System beginning January 1, 1983. Prior to recommending that said land be included in the State Forest System, the commissioner shall classify the land for forestry in accordance with AS 38.05.005 - AS 38.05.370.

Sec. 41.17.550. STATE FOREST SYSTEM LANDS.

[legal descriptions]

*Section 2. AS 41.17.070(a) is amended to read:

Sec. 41.17.070. ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN AND REPORT. (a) The commissioner shall develop and continually maintain a long-range plan for the administration of AS 41.17.010 - AS 41.17.950 which demonstrates that the provisions of AS 41.17.010 are being recognized and that the standards of AS 41.17.060 are being met. The commissioner shall maintain a current inventory or assessment of timber on forest land <u>and a management plan for each State forest</u> to assist in meeting the requirements of this

section. The commissioner shall review the foregoing initially and at five-year intervals thereafter with the Board of Forestry and consult with the Board prior to adopting any management plan.

*Section 3. AS 41.17 is amended by adding new sections to read:

Sec. 41.17.600. REFORESTATION FUND. A state land reforestation fund is established in the Department of Natural Resources. The fund may be used only for reforestation of State land, including site preparation, seed and seedling acquisition and cultivation, planting, and other reforestation measures, or timber stand improvement, or for the development of materials and techniques for the reforestation of State lands.

Sec. 41.17.610. COMPOSITION OF FUND: INTENT. The state land reforestation fund consists of money appropriated by the legislature. The legislature intends that, to the extent feasible, appropriations to the fund be at least 25% of revenues from the sale of timber and other forest products from State land, and total revenues from the following sources:

(1) monies received as compensation for loss or damage to State forest land;

(2) monies received from the Federal government, other governmental units, or private donors, for reforestation purposes.

Sec. 41.17.620. DISBURSEMENT. All disbursements from the state land reforestation fund must be approved in advance by the State Forester.

Sec. 41.17.630. REPORTS. The Commissioner shall make an annual report to the legislature on the use of the state land reforestation fund, the proposed use of the fund in the next fiscal year, the remaining balance of the fund, and any appropriations he may request from the legislature for the fund.

*Section 4. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01 10.070(c).

file - [redacted] Forestry

Please see p. 2 - per Mark Boyer

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

JOHN W. KATZ, COMMISSIONER
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MEDIA RELEASE

DIVISION OF: Commissioner's Office

RELEASE DATE: immediate - December 14, 1982

SUBJECT:

CONTACT Karen L. Lew

PHONE 265-4127

DNR Newsline 12/14/82

TANANA BASIN ACREAGE CLASSIFIED AS FOREST LANDS

In actions taken recently by Commissioner of Natural Resources John W. Katz, approximately 1.7 million acres of state land in the Tanana Basin were classified as forest lands, to be managed on principles of multiple use and sustained yield. An additional 1.3 million were classified -- based on approval of the Delta-Salcha Area Plan -- for other uses. At the same time, Katz signed a mineral order which opened to mineral entry approximately 120,000 acres in the Tanana Basin.

The Delta-Salcha Area Plan, recently completed by the Northcentral District Office of the department's Division of Land and Water Management, addresses 2.3 million acres along the Richardson and Alaska highways from the Salcha River on the north to the foothills north of the Alaska Range on the south.

-more-

The new forest area is made up of a number of management units designated by the department's Division of Forestry: These include the Kantishna/Dugan Hills Unit, the Fairbanks/Goldstream Unit, the Chena Unit, the Salcha Unit, the Taylor Highway Unit, and the Tok River Unit.

Placing lands in a forest classification makes it possible for Division of Forestry personnel to project figures of available timber resources on state lands.

"By classifying the lands as forest," explained John Sturgeon, director of the Division of Forestry, "the land base is protected so private enterprise and local residents know what timber supplies they can depend on being available from state lands. From this, they can plan for investments based on that supply. It also allows hunters, recreationists, and other interested individuals to know what land is held by the state for multiple use and sustained yield of forest resources."

Each management unit will be studied to determine the allowable cut for personal-use fire wood and house logs and for future commercial timber sales. Before a firm land base is established, it is impossible to make such an assessment, according to Sturgeon.

The lands classified as forest are being considered for inclusion in legislation -- to be introduced in the coming session by state Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp and others of the Fairbanks delegation -- to establish the Fairbanks Forest as part of a state forest system. Legislative designation would offer even greater protection of the land base to supply the state's forest products' needs.

"Whether administratively or legislatively established, forest lands will be managed for multiple use," emphasized Katz.

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FAIRBANKS STATE FOREST BOUNDARY DELINEATION CRITERIA

1. Economically accessible forest areas near each population center which can supply enough timber to existing sawmills to maintain their current levels of production.*

2. All areas are within the recommended boundaries set by the Tanana Basin Planning Team. (With the exception of T2S R13W, which the entire team did not discuss.)

3. All major areas that are currently used for commercial harvesting are included.

4. The majority of highly productive personal-use firewood supply areas are included.

5. All of the area will be classified as "forest".

6. Agriculture and disposal areas are avoided in so far as possible so as to maintain manageable units. Existing unsold but platted State subdivision lots are recognized as valid existing rights and are available for sale.

7. Every effort was made to exclude areas which cannot support viable forest stands.

The Department of Natural Resources recognizes that stands containing white spruce should be put into management categories and classifications which do not preclude future timber harvest. The same holds true for local areas with fuelwood shortages.

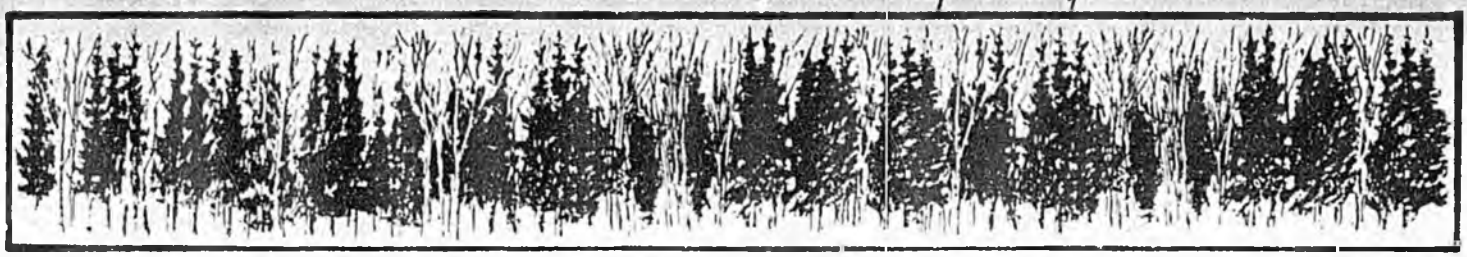
*The approximately 1.7 million acres identified will allow an estimated annual cut of 8 million board feet of lumber, meeting past levels of mill production and supplying 33% of the Tanana Valley's total current lumber demand. It can supply 100% of current fuelwood consumption if access roads are constructed.

YAKATAGA STATE FOREST BOUNDARY DELINEATION CRITERIA

Those State lands and conditionally relinquished State lands which contain economically viable commercial forest areas or those which will become commercially viable forest stands as the soils mature are included. Limited mountainous areas are included where required to simplify administration.

Estimated sustained allowable cut would be 20.0 million board feet on 560,000 acres.

WR - forestry



ALASKA BRANCHING OUT

Alaska Branching Out is published four times per year in cooperation with the School of Agriculture and Land Resources Management. It is distributed free of charge to individuals on their request. Requests to receive the newsletter should be sent to Tony Gasbarro, editor, *Alaska Branching Out*, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99701.

Vol. 1, No.3 NEWS ABOUT FORESTRY IN ALASKA OCTOBER 1982

STATE FOREST PROPOSED FOR TANANA BASIN

The Alaska Division of Forestry is actively working on a proposed State Forest for the Tanana Basin. This is being done at the urging of many local citizens and the forest products industry. A general consensus on which lands to include has been reached between the various Divisions of the Department of Natural Resources representing interests such as land disposals, recreation, agriculture, and wildlife habitat.

In order to develop the State's forest resources it is necessary for industry to know what amounts of raw wood will be available on an annual basis. This gives wood processors the ability to establish firm orders for products and secure the required private financing to take full advantage of the available supply. A key factor in the development of a viable forest industry is a firm land base with a scientifically established annual allowable cut.

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp (D-Fairbanks) has taken the lead in working toward setting up a system of commercially forested State lands to enable the forest industry to meet more of the State's forest product needs. Senator Fahrenkamp further envisions this proposed forest as a place where the public would have access to a wide variety of public uses and resource values.

Although the initial effort to set up this system fell to the time press of the last legislature there will be a renewed effort this spring. The proposed area within the Tanana River drainage encompasses some 1.7 million acres with a preliminary annual allowable cut of 15 million board feet of spruce and over 80,000 cords of hardwoods such as birch and aspen.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, USDA AND SEA GRANT COOPERATING

The University of Alaska's Cooperative Extension Service programs are available to all, without regard to race, color, age, sex, creed or national origin.

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Dr. James W. Matthews, Director, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN ALASKA - PART I

This two part series will focus on institutions in Alaska that provide forestry education and training.

University of Alaska - Fairbanks

The School of Agriculture and Land Resources Management now offers students persuing a Bachelor of Science Degree in Natural Resources Management the opportunity to emphasize forestry. The requirements for the "Forestry Option" as it is called will include 3 new courses in addition to the courses required in the natural resource management program.

The new courses include: Regeneration of Alaskan Woody Plants, Harvesting and Utilization of Forest Products, and Forest Protection. These will be in addition to courses already being taught such as: conservation, introductory forestry, forest management, resource measurements, watershed management, outdoor recreation, soils, land-use planning, and resource policy and legislation. Courses in other units within the university provide foundation instruction in economics, basic natural sciences, and wildlife management.

For further information contact: Dr. Carla Kirts, School of Agriculture and Land Resources Management, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701.

Alaska Vocational Technical Center (AVTEC) - Seward

AVTEC offers a 14 month forestry program that is both classroom and field oriented. The program begins each March and finishes up in May the following year. The first 3 months are spent in the classroom taking courses in wildland fire management, land surveying and mapping and an introduction to forestry. There is a summer work session in southeast Alaska from June through August which also includes courses in forest ecology and dendrology. From September through February classroom courses are given in forest regulation, insects and disease, silviculture, cruising and sealing, wildlife management, forest recreation and supervision and management. During these and the following months there are many field trips. The final 3 months include courses in remote sensing, timber harvesting and sale administration.

On the average each 14 month session produces 15 graduates. All of these find seasonal work with the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the State of Alaska, or private industry. All courses are approved for college credit through the Kenai Peninsula Community College where an Associate Degree can be earned. Applications for the session beginning in March 1983 should be in before December 25, 1982. For further information contact Ben Ekerd, Admissions Office, VTEC, Box 615, Seward, Alaska 99 54

In the next issue of Alaska Branching Out information will be presented about the forestry programs at the University of Alaska - Juneau and Sheldon Jackson College in Sitka.

THINNING RESEARCH IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA

Clearcutting is the preferred method for harvesting defective mature stands of western hemlock and Sitka spruce in southeast Alaska. Abundant natural regeneration soon follows the harvest and the young stands thrive in the favorable climate that exists for tree establishment and growth. By age 20 there are 3,000 to 6,000 trees per acre with the tallest trees averaging 20 to 30 feet tall. By this time the stands are so dense that most of the vegetation near the ground has been shaded out. If left alone the stands

will remain dense for 150 years or more. Cultural practices, especially thinning, could greatly enhance the development of individual trees in these dense stands and increase the useable volume of timber through utilization of trees that would normally be crowded out.

A long term cooperative study was initiated in 1974 to assess the effects of stand density upon growth and yield of even-aged stands. Over 200 1-acre plots have been installed on Federal, State, and Native lands, and more are being added each year. The plots range in age from 10 to 100 years, include sites commonly found on productive forest land, and cover a wide range of thinning regimes. Detailed measurements are taken on each plot at 2-year intervals, stored in computer files, edited, and prepared for a variety of analyses. Periodic reports are issued on this study and a computer model will soon be developed to simulate how even-aged stands of western hemlock and Sitka spruce will develop following a variety of thinning regimes. This information will assist forest managers in their intensive management and long range planning efforts.

Wilbur A. Farr, Research Forester
Forestry Sciences Lab, Box 909
Juneau, AK 99802

FOREST PRACTICES TRAINING

The Forest Practices interagency training program for interior forest conditions was held in Fairbanks the week of October 11-15. The program included discussions of the regulatory enforcement policies and procedures of the three state agencies involved and lecture/discussion periods concerning the interrelationship of forestry operations and water quality.

The Division of Forestry of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) monitors commercial timber harvest operations to prevent environmental damage as a result of poor practices. Cooperation between DNR and the other agencies with environmental regulatory authority is an important aspect of the State's environmental monitoring activity. Fish habitat is protected by the Department of Fish and Game, Habitat Division, and water quality standards are established and monitored by the Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Water Quality Management.

This interior forestry meeting is the second of two similar sessions. A coastal forest meeting was held in Southeastern Alaska last April.

Fred Bethune, Northcentral District Forest Practices Forester, working out of Fairbanks, can provide information regarding the forest practices regulations and recommended best management practices to interested persons in the Fairbanks area.

Dan Ketchum
Forest Practices Coordinator
Alaska Division of Forestry
Anchorage, AK 99501

ALASKA STATE FOREST NURSERY-SEEDLING DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Tree seedlings, rooted cuttings and shrubs are produced at the Alaska State Forest Nursery and are sold to agencies, individuals and organizations under the following guidelines.

Materials are produced for reforestation and conservation purposes only. Ornamentals, fruit trees or landscaping materials will not normally be grown.

Those wishing trees should order them by January 1 of the year before they are needed for planting. Sitka spruce, however, can be ordered and planted the same year.

Random requests for a few trees will be handled on a first come - first served basis from stock available.

Species normally grown are:
Sitka spruce - Picea sitchensis
White spruce - Picea glauca
White birch - Betula papyrifera
Black cottonwood - Populus trichocarpa
Balsam poplar - Populus balsamifera
Western red cedar - Thuja plicata
Alaska yellow cedar - Chamaecyparis nootkatensis
Western hemlock - Tsuga heterophylla
European bird cherry - Prunus padus L.
Siberian peashrub - Caragana arboresense
Lodgepole pine - Pinus contorta

Others may be available upon request.

For additional information or to order trees, contact:
Joe Stehlik
Nursery Manager
Alaska State Forest Nursery
Star Route B, Box 7441
Palmer, Alaska 99646
Ph: (907) 745-2316

ASPEN FUELWOOD FAILS TO SELL

The Alaska Division of Forestry recently tried to sell 475 cords of aspen fuelwood in the Fairbanks area for an appraised stumpage price of about $4.50 per cord. This sale, which was designed to test the market for aspen, had no bidders.

Aspen has yet to be accepted by the public as a suitable fuelwood. One of the problems is that aspen is often regarded as one and the same as cottonwood which is very difficult to dry and keep dry. Actually aspen is much easier to dry than cottonwood although it probably will take 2 years to season properly.

Aspen is also shunned because it does not have the heating value of other wood fuels. A cord of aspen will produce 31 percent less heat than a cord of birch but only 9 percent less heat than a cord of spruce which is a very popular fuelwood in Fairbanks. Thus a person using well dried aspen would only have to put 9 percent more wood into his stove to obtain the same amount of heat. The key to efficiently using aspen is to dry it thoroughly as it contains more moisture than either spruce or birch.

As fuelwood use continues to increase in Fairbanks, more and more aspen will have to be used. There is not enough birch fuelwood in the Fairbanks area to meet the continued demand. The supply of spruce for fuel is also limited particularly since this species is being managed to provide lumber and house logs.

Dan Wieczorck
Timber Management Forester
Alaska Division of Forestry
Fairbanks, Alaska

WOOD STOVE SAFETY INFORMATION

Two excellent publications are available free of charge that deal with wood stove safety.

Wood Stove Safety by Eric Mohrmann, Fairbanks Fire Department, is a 10 page booklet that discusses proper installation and maintenance of wood stoves. It contains several pages of detailed installation diagrams. In addition it discusses chimney cleaning, chimney fires and smoke and fire protection.

Wood Stoves by Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation is a brochure that discusses heat efficiency, air pollution created by wood burning, creosote build-up and wood seasoning.

Both of these publications can be obtained by writing the Editor, Alaska Branching Out, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99701

COLLECTING SPRUCE CONES FOR FUTURE FORESTS

As of this writing the Division of Forestry in Fairbanks has succeeded in collecting over 65 bushels of white spruce cones. Seeds from these cones will be extracted, planted, and grown for 1 to 2 years at the State Nursery in Palmer. These young spruce seedlings will be the backbone of spruce forests in the Fairbanks area 80 to 100 years in the future.

White spruce trees produce excellent cone crops only every 3-7 years. The last good cone crop was in 1977 with a minor crop in 1981. Only 6.5 bushels of cones were collected in 1981.

Most of the cones are collected by Boy Scout and Church groups, with only minor amounts collected by individuals. With the going rate of $20.00 per bushel, cone collecting can be potentially a very good money making project for those willing to take the time to do it.

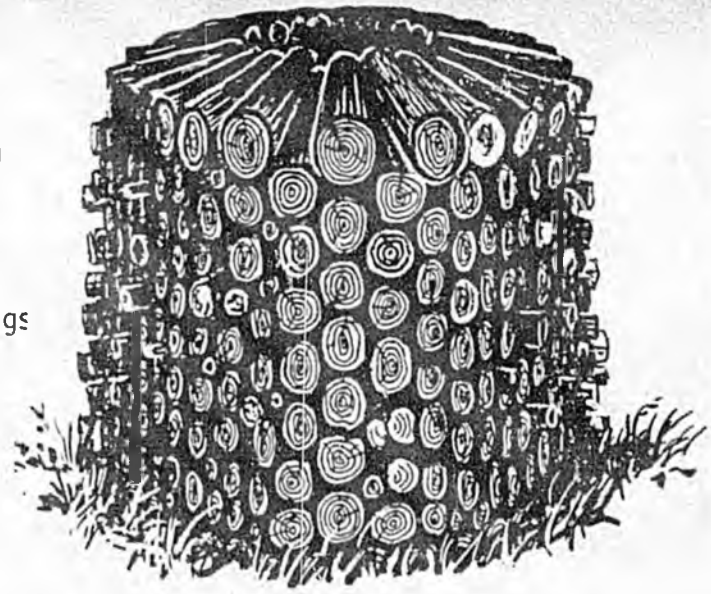
Each bushel of cones will yield about 1 to 1.5 pounds of seed and at 240,000 seeds per pound the amount collected this year will yield enough seed to reforest 7,500 to 10,000 acres of cutover lands.

Individuals or groups interested in collecting cones next season should contact their local office of the Alaska Division of Forestry in early July 1983. Cone collecting usually occurs from late August to the first snowfall.

Dan Wieczorck
Timber Management Forester
Alaska Division of Forestry
Fairbanks, Alaska

THE FIREWOOD "IGLOO"

Many Alaskan homeowners are storing a considerable amount of fuelwood for the long winter ahead. However, the standard full stacks of firewood are rarely very stable and they can take up a lot of space.



One solution is a firewood "igloo", a round woodpile that overcomes these problems. In addition to being less likely to fall over, igloos are compact and shed water easily. This style of woodpile has been used in Europe for centuries.

To build a wood igloo, first lay split chunks of firewood end-to-end to form a ring six feet in diameter. Then begin to stack your wood around the ring, with one end on the ground inside the ring. You can build straight up about four feet, stepping each higher tier a little inward to help stability. As you near the top, reverse the tiers outward to help water run off.

An igloo six feet high and five feet in diameter will hold about three face cords. Because they are inherently stable, you can group igloos close together without worrying about the domino effect that happens to regular woodpiles when one tips over.

Adapted with permission from:
The American Tree Farmer, Summer, 1982
American Forest Institute
1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20036

NEW ALASKA DIVISION OF FORESTRY OFFICE

The Division of Forestry has established an office in Southeast Alaska at Petersburg. The area office went into operation on August 18 and will be a one-man office responsible for administering the Forest Practices Act, Beach Log Salvage and Timber Sales in the Petersburg-Wrangell-Kake Area. Area forester Paul Tweiten will head the office. Paul's address is:
206 Main Street, P.O. Box 1580
Petersburg, AK 99833
Phone: 772-3236

STATE PLANTS SEEDLINGS NEAR HAINES

The Alaska Division of Forestry is currently busy planting 35,000 Sitka spruce seedlings near Haines. The planting is being done with seedlings grown from Haines area seed stock gathered during the bumper cone crop last fall. Twenty-four thousand seedlings were grown in the Division of Forestry's Palmer Nursery, and the other 11,000 were produced in the U.S. Forest Service's Petersburg Nursery under a reciprocal agreement the division has with the U.S. Forest Service. The seedlings are being used to replant areas recently logged under the state's timber sale contract with Schnabel Lumber Company and for interplanting to enhance regeneration on old timber sale units. This raises to 94,300 seedlings the division has planted near Haines during the past two field seasons.

The next issue of "Branching Out" will appear in January 1983.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
U.S. Department of Agriculture
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

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1/2 Forest

STATE FOREST PROPOSED FOR TANANA BASIN

The Alaska Division of Forestry is actively working on a proposed State Forest for the Tanana Basin. This is being done at the urging of many local citizens and the forest products industry. A general consensus on which lands to include has been reached between the various Divisions of the Department of Natural Resources representing interests such as land disposals, recreation, agriculture, and wildlife habitat.

In order to develop the State's forest resources it is necessary for industry to know what amounts of raw wood will be available on an annual basis. This gives wood processors the ability to establish firm orders for products and secure the required private financing to take full advantage of the available supply. A key factor in the development of a viable forest industry is a firm land base with a scientifically established annual allowable cut.

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp (D-Fairbanks) has taken the lead in working toward setting up a system of commercially forested State lands to enable the forest industry to meet more of the State's forest product needs. Senator Fahrenkamp further envisions this proposed forest as a place where the public would have access to a wide variety of public uses and resource values.

Although the initial effort to set up this system fell to the time press of the last legislature there will be a renewed effort this spring. The proposed area within the Tanana River drainage encompasses some 1.7 million acres with a preliminary annual allowable cut of 15 million board feet of spruce and over 80,000 cords of hardwoods such as birch and aspen.

make sure BF sees this first - will be in co-op extensions Branchings and publications

Les Fortune

Why the last paragraph on page 2? I don't mind if all feel wonder who these persons are ☺ BF

BRANCHING OUT - STATE FORESTS

The Alaska Division of Forestry has been actively working on several proposed State Forests. This is being done at the urging of many local citizens and the forest products industry. A general consensus on which lands to include has been reached between the various DNR Divisions representing interests such as land disposals, recreation, agriculture, wildlife habitat, etc. In order to develop our State's forest resources it is necessary for industry to know what amounts of raw wood will be available on an annual basis. This gives wood processors the ability to establish firm orders for products and secure the required private financing to take full advantage of the available supply. The key point that makes the entire development work is a firm land base with a scientifically established annual allowable cut. Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp has taken the lead in working toward setting up a system of primarily forested State lands whereby the forest industry shall be able to develop toward meeting more of the State's internal forest product needs. The Senator further envisions this State Forest System as a place where the public would benefit from increased recreational opportunities, through access development, where wildlife habitat enhancement could stimulate population growth of target species, such as moose, where mineral rights would be generally assured and where the right of private landowners would be protected. Although the initial effort to set up this system fell to the time press of the last legislature there will be a renewed effort this spring. The proposed area within the Tanana River drainage encompasses some 1.7 million acres with a preliminary annual allowable cut of 9.0 million board feet of softwood and sufficient hardwood to meet the projected local demand from public land into the twenty-first century.

Several other legislatures and cadidates have expressed a similar view seeing the creation of a State Forest System as being what the authors of our State Constitution had envisioned when they referenced resource management based on the premise of maximizing beneficial uses (or as resource managers put it- multiple use) under a sustained yeild concept.

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.3N., R.10W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-5	3,200	GS-821	Unclassified	Forest
Sec. 6	604	"	"	"
Sec. 7	606	"	"	"
Secs. 8-10	1,920	"	"	"
Secs. 15-17	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 18	608	"	"	"
Sec. 19	610	"	"	"
Sec. 20-29	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 30	612	"	"	"
Sec. 31	614	"	"	"
Sec. 32-33	1,280	"	"	"
T.3N., R.11W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-3	1,920	GS-471	"	"
Secs. 10-15	3,840	"	"	"
Sec. 19	610	"	Private Rec.	"
Secs. 20-21	1,280	"	"	"
Secs. 22-27	3,840	"	Unclassified	"
Secs. 28-29	1,280	"	Private Rec.	"
Sec. 30	612	"	"	"
Sec. 31	614	"	"	"
Secs. 32-36	3,200	"	"	"
T.3N., R.12W., F.M.				
Sec. 19: east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	20	GS-472	"	"
Sec. 20: east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	460	"	"	"
Sec. 21	600	"	"	"
Secs. 22-29	5,120	"	"	"
Sec. 30: east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	470	"	"	"
Secs. 31-36	3,840	"	"	"
T.3N., R.13W., F.M.				
Sec. 25: east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	290	GS-475	"	"
Sec. 26: east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	80	"	"	"
Sec. 34: east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	180	"	"	"
Sec. 35: east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	540	"	"	"
Sec. 36	640	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.2N., R.13W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-2	1,280	GS-462	OTE	Forest
Sec. 3: east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	620	"	"	"
Sec. 4: east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	260	"	"	"
Sec. 7: east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	100	"	"	"
Sec. 8: W1/2SW1/4 east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	70	"	Unclassified	"
Sec. 8: E1/2SW1/4, E1/2 east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	320	"	OTE	"
Secs. 9-16	5,120	"	"	"
Sec. 17: E1/2W1/2, E1/2	160	"	Unclassified	"
Sec. 17: W1/2W1/2	480	"	OTE	"
Sec. 18: east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	60	"	Unclassified	"
Sec. 19: N1/2N1/2	160	"	"	"
Sec. 19: S1/2N1/2, S1/2	480	"	OTE	"
Sec. 20-29	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 30	625	"	"	"
Sec. 33-36	2,560	"	"	"
T.2N., R.14W., F.M.				
Secs. 23-26	2,560	GS-464	Unclassified	"
T.2N., R.12W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-5	3,840	GS-460	OTE	"
Sec. 6	616	"	"	"
Sec. 7	618	"	"	"
Secs. 8-17	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 18	620	"	"	"
Sec. 19	622	"	"	"
Secs. 20-29	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 30	625	"	"	"
Sec. 31	627	"	"	"
Secs. 32-36	3,200	"	"	"
T.2N., R.11W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-5	3,840	GS-459	Unclassified	"
Sec. 6	616	"	"	"
Sec. 7	618	"	"	"
Secs. 8-12	3,200	"	"	"
Secs. 16-17	1,280	"	"	"
Sec. 18	620	"	"	"
Sec. 19	622	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.2N., R.11W., F.M.				
Secs. 20-21	1,280	GS-459	Unclassified	Forest
Secs. 28-29	1,280	"	"	"
Sec. 30	625	"	"	"
Sec. 31	627	"	"	"
Secs. 32-33	1,280	"	"	"
T.2N., R.10W., F.M.				
Secs. 4-5	1,280	GS-515	"	"
Sec. 6	616	"	"	"
Sec. 7	618	"	"	"
T.1N., R.8W., F.M.				
Sec. 17	640	GS-438	Forest	"
Sec. 18: N1/2	317	"	Unclassified	"
Sec. 18: S1/2	317	"	Forest	"
Sec. 19	635	"	"	"
Sec. 20	640	"	"	"
Sec. 29	640	"	"	"
Sec. 30	637	"	"	"
Sec. 31	639	"	"	"
Secs. 32-34	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 35: W1/2	320	"	Unclassified	"
T.1N., R.9W., F.M.				
Secs. 13-14	1,280	GS-440	Forest	"
Secs. 15-17	1,920	"	Unclassified	"
Sec. 18	633	"	"	"
Sec. 19	635	"	Forest	"
Secs. 20-29	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 30	637	"	"	"
Sec. 31	639	"	"	"
Secs. 32-36	3,200	"	"	"
T.1N., R.10W., F.M.				
Secs. 13-17	3,200	GS-442	Forest	"
Sec. 18	633	"	"	"
Sec. 19	635	"	"	"
Secs. 20-29	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 30	637	"	"	"
Sec. 31	639	"	"	"
Secs. 32-36	3,200	"	"	"
T.1N., R.11W., F.M.				
Sec. 5	640	GS-444	Forest	"
Sec. 6	629	"	"	"
Sec. 7	631	"	"	"
Sec. 18	633	"	"	"
Sec. 19	635	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.1N., R.11W., F.M.				
Sec. 30	637	GS-444	Forest	Forest
Sec. 31	639	"	"	"
Secs. 32-36	3,200	"	"	"
T.1N., R.12W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-3	1,920	GS-446	Forest	"
Secs. 4-5	1,280	"	OTE	"
Sec. 6	629	"	"	"
Sec. 7	631	"	"	"
Secs. 8-9	1,280	"	"	"
Secs. 10-15	3,840	"	Forest	"
Secs. 16-17	1,280	"	OTE	"
Sec. 18	633	"	"	"
Sec. 19	635	"	"	"
Secs. 20-21	1,280	"	"	"
Secs. 22-27	3,840	"	Forest	"
Secs. 28-29	1,280	"	OTE	"
Sec. 30	637	"	"	"
Sec. 31	639	"	"	"
Secs. 32-33	1,280	"	"	"
Secs. 34-36	1,920	"	Forest	"
T.1N., R.13W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-3	1,920	GS-448	OTE	"
Secs. 10-15	3,840	"	"	"
Secs. 22-26	3,200	"	"	"
Secs. 35-36	1,280	"	"	"
T.1S., R.8W., F.M.				
Secs. 3-5	1,920	GS-493	Forest	"
Sec. 6	592	"	Wildlife Hab.	"
Sec. 7	594	"	"	"
Secs. 8-10	1,920	"	Forest	"
Secs. 15-17	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 18	596	"	Wildlife Hab.	"
Sec. 19: E1/2	320	"	Forest	"
Sec. 19: W1/2	278	"	Wildlife Hab.	"
Secs. 20-22	1,920	"	Forest	"
Secs. 27-29	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 30: E1/2	320	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.1S., R.8W., F.M.				
Sec. 30: W1/2	280	GS-493	Wildlife Hab.	Forest
Sec. 31: E1/2	320	"	Forest	"
Sec. 31: W1/2	282	"	Wildlife Hab.	"
Secs. 32-34	1,920	"	Forest	"
T.1S., R.10W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-5	3,200	GS-1015	"	"
Sec. 6	592	"	"	"
T.1S., R.11W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-5	3,200	GS-500	"	"
Sec. 6: excl. USS 2350	561	"	"	"
Sec. 6: USS 2350	31	FCL-11	"	"
Sec. 7	594	GS-500	"	"
Sec. 8	640	"	"	"
Secs. 9-17	5,760	"	"	"
Sec. 18	596	"	"	"
Sec. 19	598	"	"	"
Secs. 20-24	3,200	"	"	"
Secs. 27-29	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 30	600	"	"	"
Sec. 31	602	"	"	"
Secs. 32-34	1,920	"	"	"
T.1S., R.12W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-2	1,280	GS-498	"	"
Secs. 11-14	2,560	"	"	"
Sec. 21: south of the unnamed creek	360	"	"	"
Secs. 22-28	4,480	"	"	"
Sec. 31: south of right limit of Tanana River	480	"	"	"
Sec. 32: south of right limit of Tanana River	250	"	"	"
Secs. 33-36	2,560	"	"	"
T.1S., R.13W., F.M.				
Sec. 27: north of anabranch of Tanana River	387	GS-502	"	"
Secs. 34-36: north of anabranch of Tanana River	405	"	"	"
T.2S., R.11W., F.M.				
Sec. 6	604	GS-1055	"	"
T.2S., R.12W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-5	3,200	GS-497	"	"
Sec. 6	604	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.2S., R.12W., F.M.				
Sec. 7	607	GS-497	Forest	Forest
Secs. 8-17	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 18	609	"	"	"
Sec. 19	611	"	"	"
Secs. 20-24	3,200	"	"	"
Secs. 27-29	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 30	613	"	"	"
Sec. 31	615	"	"	"
Secs. 32-34	1,920	"	"	"
T.2S., R.13W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-5	3,200	GS-516	Private Rec.	"
Sec. 6	604	"	"	"
Sec. 7: Tracts A,B & C ASLS 81-54 SW1/4	148	"	"	"
Sec. 8: NE1/4, Tracts D,E,F ASLS 81-54	469	"	"	"
Secs. 9-17	5,760	"	"	"
Sec. 18	609	"	"	"
Sec. 19	611	"	"	"
Secs. 20-30	7,040	"	"	"
Secs. 33-36	2,560	"	"	"
T.3S., R.12W., F.M.				
Secs. 3-5	1,920	GS-1023	Forest	"
Sec. 6	567	"	"	"
Sec. 7	534	"	"	"
Secs. 8-10	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 15	640	"	Wildlife Hab.	"
Secs. 16-17	1,280	"	Forest	"
Sec. 18	516	"	"	"
Sec. 19	453	"	"	"
Sec. 30	627	"	"	"
T.3S., R.13W., F.M.				
Sec. 12: E1/2	320	GS-1063	"	"
Sec. 13	640	"	"	"
Sec. 14: E1/2	320	"	"	"
Secs. 24-25	1,280	"	"	"
Sec. 26: E1/2	320	"	"	"
Secs. 35-36	1,280	"	"	"
T.4S., R.13W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-2	1,280	GS-1065	"	"
Sec. 3: east of left limit of Kantishna River	180	"	"	"
Sec. 4: east of left limit of Kantishna River	290	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.4S., R.13W., F.M.				
Sec. 8: east of left limit of Kantishna River	300	GS-1065	Forest	Forest
Sec. 9: east of left limit of Kantishna River	160	"	"	"
Sec. 10: east of left limit of Kantishna River	300	"	"	"
Sec. 11	640	"	"	"
Sec. 15	640	"	"	"
Sec. 16: east of left limit of Kantishna River	600	"	"	"
Sec. 17: east of left limit of Kantishna River	460	"	"	"
Sec. 20: east of left limit of Kantishna River	70	"	"	"
Sec. 21: east of left limit of Kantishna River	610	"	"	"
Sec. 22	640	"	"	"
Sec. 27: east of left limit of Kantishna River	480	"	"	"
Sec. 28: east of left limit of Kantishna River	300	"	"	"
Sec. 29: east of left limit of Kantishna River	620	"	"	"
Sec. 33: east of left limit of Kantishna River	320	"	"	"
Sec. 34	540	"	"	"
T.5N., R.5W., F.M.				
Sec. 1: west of Slate Cr.	15	GS-1243	Unclassified	"
Sec. 2: west of Slate Cr.	330	"	"	"
Secs. 3-5	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 6: E1/2	320	"	"	"
Sec. 7: E1/2	320	"	"	"
Secs. 8-11	2,560	"	"	"
Sec. 12: west of Slate Cr.	295	"	"	"
Secs. 13-17	3,200	"	"	"
Sec. 18: E1/2	320	"	"	"
Sec. 19	635	"	"	"
Secs. 20-29	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 30	637	"	"	"
Sec. 31	639	"	"	"
Secs. 32-36	3,200	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.4N., R.5W., F.M.				
Sec. 1: west of left limit of Tatalina River	445	GS-1236	Unclassified	Forest
Secs. 2-5	2,560	"	"	"
Sec. 6	592	"	"	"
Sec. 7	594	"	"	"
Secs. 8-10	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 11: west of left limit of Tatalina River	480	"	"	"
Sec. 12: west of left limit of Tatalina River	25	"	"	"
Sec. 14: west of left limit of Tatalina River	90	"	"	"
Sec. 15: west of left limit of Tatalina River	615	"	"	"
Secs. 16-17	1,280	"	"	"
Sec. 18	596	"	"	"
Sec. 19	598	"	"	"
Secs. 20-21	1,280	"	"	"
Sec. 22: west of left limit of Tatalina River	240	"	"	"
Sec. 27: west of left limit of Tatalina River	90	"	"	"
Sec. 28: west of left limit of Tatalina River	575	"	"	"
Sec. 29	640	"	"	"
Sec. 30	600	"	"	"
Sec. 31	602	"	"	"
Sec. 32	640	"	"	"
Sec. 33: west of left limit Tatalina River	577	"	"	"
T.4N., R.6W., F.M.				
Sec. 1	640	GS-1237	"	"
Secs. 10-15	3,840	"	"	"
Secs. 22-29	5,760	"	"	"
Sec. 30	600	"	"	"
Sec. 31	602	"	"	"
Secs. 32-36	3,200	"	"	"
T.4N., R.7W., F.M.				
Secs. 25-29	3,200	GS-1238	"	"
Secs. 32-36	3,200	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.3N., R.2W., F.M.				
Sec. 7: Tract E, ASLS 81-20	454	GS-564	Residential	Forest
Sec. 8: Tract H,J,K,L, ASLS 81-20	453	"	"	"
Sec. 17: Tract M,N,O, ASLS 81-20	534	"	"	"
Sec. 18: Tract A, B, ASLS 81-20	220	"	"	"
Sec. 19	610	"	"	"
T.3N., R.3W., F.M.				
Sec. 13: N1/2	320	GS-562	Private Rec.	"
Sec. 13: S1/2	320	"	Forest	"
Sec. 19: W1/2, W1/2E1/2	450	"	Private Rec.	"
Sec. 19: E1/2E1/2	160	"	Forest	"
Secs. 20-24	3,200	"	"	"
Sec. 25: S1/2SE1/4	80	"	Wildlife Hab./ Public Rec.	"
Sec. 25: N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4, N1/2	560	"	Forest	"
Secs. 26-29	2,560	"	"	"
Sec. 30	612	"	"	"
Sec. 31: S1/2S1/2	160	"	Wildlife Hab./ Public Rec.	"
Sec. 31: N1/2, N1/2S1/2	454	"	Forest	"
Sec. 32: S1/2S1/2	140	"	Wildlife Hab./ Public Rec.	"
Sec. 32: N1/2, N1/2S1/2	490	"	Forest	"
Sec. 33: S1/2S1/2	160	"	Wildlife Hab./ Public Rec.	"
Sec. 33: N1/2, N1/2S1/2	480	"	Forest	"
Sec. 34: S1/2S1/2, S1/2SE1/4	240	"	Wildlife Hab./ Public Rec.	"
Sec. 34: N1/2, N1/2SE1/4	400	"	Forest	"
T.3N., R.4W., F.M.				
Sec. 3: west of Washington Creek	460	GS-561	Private Rec.	"
Sec. 4	640	GS-560	Pvt.Rec. 160/ Forest 480	"
Sec. 5	640	"	Forest	"
Sec. 6	604	"	"	"
Sec. 7	603	"	"	"
Sec. 8	640	"	Pvt.Rec. 240/ Forest 400	"
Sec. 9: west of Washington Cr.	345	"	Private Rec.	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.3N., R.4W., F.M.				
Sec. 10: west of Washington Creek	5	GS-561	Private Rec.	Forest
Sec. 17: west of Washington Creek	105	GS-560	Forest	"
Sec. 18	608	"	Forest 160/ Pvt.Rec. 448	"
Sec. 19	610	"	Forest	"
Secs. 20-21	1,280	"	"	"
T.3N., R.4W., F.M.				
Secs. 22-23	1,280	GS-561	Forest	"
Sec. 24: SW1/4	160	"	"	"
Sec. 24: SE1/4,N1/2	480	"	Private Rec.	"
Secs. 25-27	1,920	"	Forest	"
Secs. 28-29	1,280	GS-560	"	"
Sec. 30	612	"	"	"
Sec. 31	614	"	"	"
Sec. 32	630	"	"	"
Sec. 33	640	"	"	"
Secs. 34-35	1,280	GS-561	"	"
Sec. 36: N1/2, N1/2S1/2	480	"	"	"
Sec. 36: S1/2S1/2	160	"	Wildlife Hab./ Public Rec.	"
T.3N., R.5W., F.M.				
Sec. 1	640	GS-558	Unclassified	"
Sec. 4: north of left limit of Tatalina River	15	"	"	"
Sec. 5: north of left limit of Tatalina River	240	"	"	"
Sec. 6	604	"	"	"
Sec. 7	606	"	"	"
Secs. 11-15	3,200	"	"	"
Secs. 16-17	1,280	"	Forest	"
Sec. 18	608	"	Unclassified	"
Sec. 19	610	"	Forest	"
Secs. 20-21	1,280	"	"	"
Secs. 22-26	3,200	"	Unclassified	"
Sec. 27	640	"	"	"
Secs. 28-29	1,280	"	Forest	"
Sec. 30	612	"	Unclassified	"
Sec. 31	614	"	Forest	"
Sec. 32	640	"	"	"
Secs. 33-36	2,560	"	Unclassified	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.3N., R.6W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-2	1,280	GS-814	Forest	Forest
Secs. 3-5	1,920	"	Unclassified	"
Sec. 6	604	"	"	"
Sec. 7	606	"	"	"
Secs. 8-11	2,560	"	"	"
Sec. 12	640	"	Forest	"
T.3N., R.7W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-3	1,920	GS-815	Unclassified	"
Secs. 10-12	1,920	"	"	"
T.2N., R.3W., F.M.				
Sec. 11: S1/2	320	GS-570	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 12: S1/2	320	"	Forest	"
Sec. 13	640	"	Res.Mngt. 320/ Forest 320	"
Sec. 14	640	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 15	640	"	Res.Mngt.320/ Forest 320	"
Secs. 16-17	1,280	"	Forest	"
Sec. 19	622	"	"	"
Secs. 20-24	3,200	"	"	"
T.2N., R.4W., F.M.				
Sec. 2	620	GS-432	Public Rec./ Wildlife Hab.	"
Sec. 3	604	"	Public Rec./ Wild.Hab 160/ Forest 444	"
Sec. 4	588	"	Public Rec./ Wild.Hab.160/ Forest 428	"
Sec. 5	576	"	Public Rec./ Wild.Hab.416/ Forest 160	"
Sec. 6	614	"	Public Rec./ Wild.Hab.454/ Forest 160	"
T.2N., R.5W., F.M.				
Sec. 1	611	"	Public Rec./ Wild.Hab.291/ Forest 320	"
Sec. 2	640	"	Public Rec./ Wild.Hab.320 Forest 320	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.2N., R.5W., F.M.				
Secs. 3-5	1,920	GS-432	Forest	Forest
Sec. 6	616	"	"	"
Sec. 7	618	"	"	"
Sec. 8	640	"	"	"
Sec. 9	640	"	Public Rec./ Wild.Hab.320 Forest 320	"
Sec. 10	640	"	Pub.Rec/Wild.Hab	"
Sec. 11	640	"	Public Rec./ Wild.Hab.460/ Res.Mngt.180	"
Secs.12-15	2,560	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 16	611	"	Pub.Rec./Wild.Hab	"
Sec. 17	616	"	Res.Mngt.320/Pub Rec/Wild.Hab.296	"
Sec. 18	620	"	Forest	"
Sec. 19	552	"	Forest 301/Pub. Rec/Wild.Hab.251	"
Sec. 20	580	"	Pub.Rec./Wild.Hab	"
Sec. 21	640	"	Res.Mngt.480/Pub. Rec/Wild.Hab.160	"
Secs.22-28	4,480	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 29	608	"	Pub.Rec./Wild.Hab	"
Sec. 30	625	"	Forest 153/ Res.Mngt.472	"
Sec. 31	622	"	Forest	"
Secs. 32-36	3,200	"	Resource Mngt.	"
T.1N., R.4W., F.M.				
Sec. 5: W1/2	320	GS-29, 27	Unclassified	"
Secs. 6-7	1,280	"	"	"
Secs. 8-11	2,560	"	Forest	"
Sec. 15	640	"	Unclass. 320/ Forest 320	"
Secs. 16-17	1,280	"	Unclassified	"
Secs. 18-20	1,920	"	Forest	"
Secs. 21-22	1,280	"	Timber	"
Sec. 23	640	"	Forest	"
Sec. 24	640	"	"	"
Sec. 27	640	"	Timber	"
Sec. 28: NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4	200	"	"	"
Sec. 29: S1/2, SW1/4NW1/4	360	"	Private Rec.	"
Sec. 29: NW1/4NW1/4	40	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.1N., R.4W., F.M.				
Sec. 30: S1/2, S1/2N1/2, NW1/4NW1/4	520	GS-29, 27	Private Rec.	Forest
Sec. 30: N1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4	120	"	"	"
Sec. 31	630	"	Forest	"
Sec. 32	640	"	"	"
Sec. 33: W1/2	320		Resource Mngt.	"
T.1N., R.5W., F.M.				
Sec. 1	640	GS-432	Res.Mngt.320/ Forest 320	"
Sec. 2	640	"	Res.Mngt.320 Forest 320	"
Sec. 3	640	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 4	640	"	Res.Mngt.480/ Forest 160	"
Sec. 5	640	"	Forest	"
Sec. 6	629	"	"	"
Sec. 7	631	"	"	"
Sec. 8	640	"	"	"
Sec. 9	640	"	Res.Mngt.480/ Forest 160	"
Sec. 10	591	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 11	583	"	Res.Mngt.298/ Forest 285	"
Sec. 12	616	"	Forest	"
Secs. 13-14	1,280	"	"	"
Sec. 15	640	"	"	"
Sec. 16	640	"	Forest 160/ Res.Mngt. 480	"
Sec. 17	640	"	Forest	"
Sec. 18	633	"	"	"
Sec. 19	635	"	"	"
Sec. 20	640	"	Forest 320/ Res.Mngt.320	"
Sec. 21	640	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Secs. 22-24	1,920	"	Forest	"
Sec. 25	640	"	Private Rec.	"
Sec. 26	640	"	Pvt.Rec.160/ Res.Mngt.480	"
Sec. 27	640	"	Resource Mngt	"
Sec. 28	640	"	Forest 320/ Res.Mngt.320	"
Sec. 29	640	"	Forest 320/ Res.Mngt.320	"
Sec. 30	637	"	Forest	"
Sec. 31	639	"	"	"
Secs. 32-33	1,280	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Secs. 34-35	1,280	"	Forest	"
Sec. 36	610	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.1S., R.4W., F.M.				
Sec. 4: SW1/4	160	GS-34	Forest	Forest
Sec. 7	595	"	"	"
Sec. 8: SE1/4	160	"	Unclassified	"
Sec. 18: N1/2N1/2	160		Forest	"
Sec. 23: SE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4	200	GS-34,506, 540	Forest	
Secs. 24-26	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 27	640	GS-34,506, 540	"	"
Sec. 28	640	GS-34,506, 540	"	"
Sec. 29	640	GS-34,506, 540	Res.Mngt.320/ Forest 320	"
Sec. 32: N1/2N1/2	160	"	Forest	"
Sec. 34: excl.NW1/4NW1/4	600	"	"	"
Secs. 35-36	1,280	"	"	"
T.1S., R.3W., F.M.				
Sec. 18: SW1/4	160	MH 9	Reserve Use	"
Sec. 19	601	"	Forest	"
Sec. 20: west of Old Nenana Highway	370	MH-126	"	"
Sec. 26: S1/2 south of Parks Highway	220	MH-9	"	"
Sec. 27: south of Parks Hwy.	50	"	"	"
Sec. 29: west of Old Nenana Highway	320	"	"	"
Sec. 30	604	"	"	"
Secs. 31-32	1,280	"	"	"
Sec. 33: south of Parks Hwy	598	"	"	"
Sec. 34: south of Parks Hwy	637	"	"	"
Sec. 35	640	"	"	"
T.1S., R.5W., F.M.				
Sec. 2	640	GS-37	Uncl. 320/ Pvt.Rec..320	"
Sec. 3	640	"	Forest	"
Secs. 4-9	3,840	GS-38	"	"
Secs. 10-12	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 13: N1/2	320	"	"	"
Secs. 14-15	1,280	"	"	"
Secs. 16-20	3,200	"	"	"
Sec. 21	640	"	Uncl.160/ Forest 480	"
Sec. 22	640	GS-37	Forest	"
Sec. 23: S1/2	320	"	"	"
Sec. 28: E1/2	320	GS-38	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.1S., R.5W., F.M.				
Secs. 29-30	1,280	GS-38	Forest	Forest
Sec. 31: N1/2,N1/2S1/2	480	"	"	"
Sec. 32: N1/2,N1/2S1/2	480	"	"	"
T.1S., R.6W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-3	1,920	GS-16, 33	"	"
Sec. 4	640	"	Uncl.320/For.320	"
Sec. 9	640	"	Uncl.80/For.560	"
Secs. 10-16	4,480	"	Forest	"
Secs. 21-25	3,200	"	"	"
Sec. 26	640	"	"	"
Secs. 27-28	1,280	"	Forest	"
Sec. 32	640	"	Uncl.40/For.600	"
Secs.33-34	1,280	"	Forest	"
Sec. 35: E1/2	320		"	"
Sec. 36: N1/2	320	"	"	"
T.2S., R.3W., F.M.				
Sec. 2: N1/2, Tract F, ASLS 80-118	602	GS-541	Util.282/For.320	"
Sec. 3	640	"	Forest	"
Sec. 4	640	"	Timber	"
Secs. 5-9	3,200	"	"	"
Sec. 10	640	"	Forest	"
Sec. 13: Lots A & C	250	"	"	"
Sec. 14: Lots 5, 6, 7, NE1/4SW1/4	150	"	Uncl.110/For.40	"
Sec. 15: west of right limit of Tanana River	600	GS-539	Unclassified	"
Sec. 16	640	Sch 171	"	"
Sec. 17	640	GS-541	"	"
Secs. 18-19	1,280	"	Timber	"
Sec. 20: north of military reservation	579	"	Forest	"
Sec. 21: north of military reservation	284	"	"	"
Sec. 22: north of military reservation	365	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.2S., R.3W., F.M.				
Sec. 23: north of military reservation	20	GS-541	Forest	Forest
Sec. 24: north of military reservation	60	"	"	"
Sec. 28: north of military reservation	259	"	"	"
Sec. 29: north of military reservation	299	"	"	"
Sec. 30	551	"	"	"
Sec. 31:	489	"	"	"
Sec. 32: north of military reservation	163	"	"	"
T.2S., R.4W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-3	1,920	GS-34,505, 540,542	UL Timber	"
Sec. 4: S1/2,NE1/4	480	"	"	"
Sec. 7: SE1/4SE1/4	40	"	"	"
Sec. 8: S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4, SW1/4SW1/4,E1/2SW1/4	360	"	Timber	"
Sec. 9	640	"	"	"
Secs. 10-15	3,840	"	UL Timber	"
Sec. 16	640	"	Forest	"
Sec. 17	640	MH-9	Timber	"
Sec. 18	640	GS-34,506, 540,542-320/MH-9-320	Forest	"
Sec. 19	640	MH-9	Tbr.320/For.320	"
Sec. 20	640	"	Forest	"
Sec. 21	640	GS-34,506, 540,542	"	"
Sec. 22	640	"	UL Timber	"
Sec. 23-28	3,840	"	Forest	"
Sec. 29	640	MH-9	"	"
Sec. 30	613	"	"	"
Sec. 31	615	"	"	"
Sec. 32	640	"	"	"
Secs. 33-36	2,560	GS-34,506, 540,542	"	"
T.2S., R.5W., F.M.				
Secs.1-2	1,280	GS-17	Unclassified	"
Secs. 7-8	1,280	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 9	640	"	Forest	"
Secs. 10-15	3,840	"	Unclassified	"
Secs. 16-21	3,840	"	Forest	"
Secs. 22-27	3,840	"	Unclassified	"
Secs. 28-33	3,840	"	Forest	"
Secs. 34-36	1,920	"	Unclassified	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.2S., R.6W., F.M.				
Sec. 3	640	GS-25	Forest	Forest
Sec. 4: N1/2, SE1/4, SW1/4SW1/4	520	GS-26	"	"
Sec. 5	640	GS-26	"	"
Secs. 10-11	1,280	GS-25	Resource Mgt.	"
Sec. 12	640	"	Forest	"
Sec. 16	640	Sch 172	"	"
T.3S., R.3W., F.M.				
Sec. 6: north of military reservation	230	GS-541	"	"
Sec. 7: north of military reservation	100	"	"	"
T.3S., R.4W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-2	1,280	GS-543	"	"
Sec. 3	640	"	"	"
Sec. 4	641	"	"	"
Sec. 5	641	MH-33	"	"
Sec. 6	613	"	"	"
Sec. 7	545	"	"	"
Sec. 8	597	"	"	"
Sec. 9	609	GS-543	"	"
Sec. 10	568	"	"	"
Sec. 11	640	"	"	"
Sec. 12: north of military reservation	420	"	"	"
Sec. 14: north of military reservation	350	"	"	"
Sec. 15: north of military reservation	373	"	"	"
Sec. 16	422	Sch 174	"	"
Sec. 17: north of military reservation	360	MH-33	"	"
Sec. 20: north of military reservation	3	GS-543	"	"
Sec. 21: north of military reservation	100	"	"	"
Sec. 22: north of military reservation	8	"	"	"
T.3S., R.5W., F.M.				
Sec. 1	669	GS-39	"	"
Secs. 2-3	1,280	"	"	"
Sec. 4	640	"	"	"
Sec. 5	640	"	"	"
Sec. 6: S1/2S1/2	155	"	"	"
Sec. 7	623	"	"	"
Sec. 8	626	"	"	"
Secs. 9-11	1,968	"	"	"
Sec. 12	681	"	"	"
Sec. 13: NW1/4NW1/4, Lots 2, 3, 4	111	GS-21	Forest	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
[illegible] 5W., F.M.				
[illegible] north of right of Tanana River	305	GS-21	Forest	Forest
[illegible] north of right of Tanana River	400	"	"	"
Sec. 16: north of right limit of Tanana River	625	Sch 175	"	"
Sec. 17: north of right limit of Tanana River, excl. SW1/4SW1/4	586	GS-21	"	"
Sec. 18: north of right limit of Tanana River, excl. SE1/4SE1/4	583	"	"	"
Sec. 19: north of right limit of Tanana River, excl. NE1/4NE1/4	267	"	"	"
Sec. 20: north of right limit of Tanana River, excl. Lot 3	89	"	"	"
Sec. 21: north of right limit of Tanana River	34	"	"	"
Sec. 31: Lot 2	14	"	"	"
T.3S., R.6W., F.M.				
Secs. 13-14	1,280	"	"	"
Sec. 15	640	GS-28	"	"
Secs. 16-17	1,280	GS-18	"	"
Sec. 18	616	"	"	"
Sec. 19	619	"	"	"
Sec. 20	640	"	"	"
Sec. 21	640	"	"	"
Sec. 22	640	GS-28	"	"
Sec. 23	640	GS-21	"	"
Sec. 24	536	"	"	"
Sec. 25	345	"	"	"
Sec. 26	640	"	Uncl.200/For.320	"
Sec. 27	640	GS-28	Agriculture	"
Sec. 28	640	GS-18	Forest	"
Sec. 29	640	"	"	"
Sec. 30	640	"	"	"
Sec. 31	626	"	"	"
Secs. 32-33	1,280	"	Unclassified	"
Sec. 34	640	GS-28	"	"
Sec. 35	640	GS-21	"	"
Sec. 36: N1/2S1/2,N1/2, S1/2SW1/4; GL-8 & 9	442	Sch 176	Forest	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.3S., R.7W., F.M.				
Sec. 1	640	GS-19	Forest	Forest
Sec. 2: E1/2,E1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4	440	"	"	"
Sec. 3: SE1/4SE1/4	40	"	Unclassified	"
Sec. 9: south of Parks Hwy.	4	"	"	"
Sec. 10: that portion of the NE1/4 which lies south of the Parks Hwy; SW1/4SE1/4	70	"	Uncl.30/For.40	"
Sec. 11: N1/2, N1/2SE1/4	400	"	Forest	"
Sec. 12: N1/2, N1/2S1/2	480	"	"	"
Sec. 13: SW1/4	160	"	"	"
Sec. 14: S1/2, S1/2N1/2	480	"	RMgt.160/For.320	"
Sec. 15	640	"	For.320/Uncl.320	"
Sec. 16: south of Parks Hwy.	410	Sch 177	Forest	"
Sec. 17: south of Parks Hwy.	4	GS-23	Unclassified	"
Sec. 20: south of Parks Hwy.	375	"	Forest	"
Sec. 21	640	"	"	"
Secs. 22-27	3,840	GS-19	"	"
Secs. 28-33	3,840	GS-23	"	"
Sec. 34	640	GS-19	"	"
Secs. 35-36	1,280	"	"	"
T.4S., R.6W., F.M.				
Sec. 1: GL 1-9	390	GS-21	"	"
Sec. 2: GL 1-10	367	"	"	"
Sec. 3: NW1/4	160	"	Unclassified	"
Sec. 4	635	GS-18	"	"
Sec. 5	640	"	"	"
Sec. 6	629	GS-21	"	"
Sec. 7: GL 1-12	483	"	Forest	"
Sec. 8: GL 1-8, N1/2, NE1/4SE1/4	470	"	"	"
Sec. 9: N1/2, N1/2SW1/4, Lots 1-4	616	"	Unclassified	"
Sec. 10: GL 1-9, N1/2, N1/2SW1/4	416	"	Forest	"
Sec. 11	497	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 12: excl. Lot 6	429	"	Uncl.39/For.390	"
Sec. 14	640	"	Unclassified	"
Sec. 15: excl. GL-7 & 8	260	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 16	470	"	Forest	"
Sec. 17	555	"	"	"
Sec. 18	592	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.4S., R.7W., F.M.				
Sec. 1	640	MH-32	Forest	Forest
Sec. 2	640	"	"	"
Sec. 3: NW1/4, S1/2, Lot 6	556	MH-32 186/	"	"
Sec. 4	640	MH-32	"	"
Sec. 5	640	"	"	"
Sec. 6	630	"	"	"
Sec. 7	632	"	"	"
Sec. 8	640	"	"	"
Sec. 9: SW1/4, NW1/4, N1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, Lots 1-4	498	"	"	"
Sec. 10: GS-2,3,8,9,10, E1/2NE1/4	123	"	"	"
Sec. 11	633	"	"	"
Sec. 12	521	"	"	"
Sec. 13: north of right limit of Tanana River	156	"	"	"
Sec. 14: north of right limit of Tanana River	114	"	"	"
Sec. 18: Lots 3-6	135	"	"	"
T.2S., R.7W., F.M.				
Sec. 35: SE1/4SE1/4	40	GS-32	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 36: SE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4	320	Sch 173	"	"
T.1N., R.2E., F.M.				
Secs. 1-3	1,920	GS-13	Forest	"
Secs. 10-12	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 13: N1/2	320	"	"	"
Sec. 14: N1/2	320	"	"	"
Sec. 15: NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, NW1/4NW1/4	280	"	"	"
T.2N., R.2E., F.M.				
Secs. 34-36	1,920	GS-1106	Forest	"
T.1N., R.3E., F.M.				
Sec. 1: E1/2, E1/2SW1/4 SW1/4SW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4	560	GS-11	Timber	"
Sec. 2: NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4	200	"	Wildlife Hab.	"
Sec. 3	640	"	Tbr.160/W.Hab.480	"
Sec. 4	640	"	Tbr.560/W.Hab.80	"
Sec. 5	640	"	Timber	"
Sec. 6: N1/2	320	"	"	"
Sec. 7: E1/2E1/2	160	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.1N., R.3E., F.M.				
Sec. 8	640	GS-11	Tbr.520/W.Hab.120	Forest
Sec. 9	640	"	Tbr.40/W.Hab.600	"
Sec. 10: NW1/4SW1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4	160	"	Timber	"
Sec. 11: E1/2, S1/2SW1/4	400	"	"	"
Sec. 12	640	"	"	"
Sec. 13	640	"	"	"
Sec. 14	640	"	"	"
Sec. 15: S1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NE1/4, S1/2	440	"	"	"
T.2N., R.3E., F.M.				
Secs. 13-16	2,560	GS-1949	Unclassified	"
Secs. 21-24	2,560	"	"	"
Sec. 25: excl. NA, F834	480	"	"	"
Secs. 26-29	2,560	"	"	"
Sec. 31	627	"	"	"
Secs. 32-35	2,560	"	"	"
Sec. 36: excl. NA. F834	600	"	"	"
T.1N., R.4E., F.M.				
Secs. 1-3	1,920	GS-12	Forest	"
Secs. 4-5	1,280	"	Unclassified	"
Secs. 6-7	1,280	"	Forest	"
Sec. 8	640	"	Unclassified	"
Secs. 9-12	2,560	"	Forest	"
Secs. 16-18	1,920	"	Forest	"
T.2N., R.4E., F.M.				
Sec. 5	640	GS-1949	Unclassified	"
Sec. 6	616	"	"	"
Sec. 7	618	"	"	"
Sec. 8	640	"	"	"
Sec. 17	640	"	"	"
Sec. 18	620	"	"	"
Sec. 19	622	"	Uncl.542/ Pvt. Rec. 80	"
Sec. 30: N1/2	313	"	Uncl.153/ Pvt. Rec. 160	"
T.1N., R.5E., F.M.				
Secs. 6-10	3,200	GS-552	Forest	"
Secs. 15-16	1,280	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.1S., R.3E., F.M.				
Sec. 1	636	MH-29	Forest	Forest
Secs. 11-12	1,280	"	"	"
Sec. 13	600	MH-30 10 MH-19 590	"	"
Sec. 14	640	GS-13 20/ MH-29 620	"	"
Sec. 15: S1/2, S1/2N1/2	480	MH-30	"	"
Sec. 16	640	"	"	"
Sec. 23: NE1/4	160	MH-29	"	"
Sec. 24: N1/2	320	GS-29	Unclassified	"
T.1S., R.4E., F.M.				
Secs. 1-2	1,280	MH-28	Forest	"
Sec. 4: S1/2	320	MH-29	"	"
Sec. 5: S1/2, NW1/4	480	"	"	"
Sec. 6	589	"	"	"
Sec. 7	640	"	"	"
Sec. 8: north of Chena R.	440	"	"	"
Sec. 9: the NW1/4 north of Chena R., N1/2NE1/4	180	"	"	"
Sec. 10: NE1/4	160	MH-28	"	"
Sec. 11	640	"	Pvt.Rec.320/ For.320	"
Sec. 12: N1/2	320	"	Forest	"
Sec. 17: north of Chena R.	10	MH-29	"	"
Sec. 18	640	MH-29 160 GS-1208 480	"	"
T.1S., R.5E., F.M.				
Sec. 6: excl. USS 4334	620	GS-553	"	"
T.4S., R.4E., F.M.				
Sec. 30: south of Richardson Hwy.	12	OSL 208 10 GS 546 2	Unclassified	"
T.5S., R.4E., F.M.				
Sec. 5	298	MH-44	R.Mngt.238/Tbr.60	"
Sec. 6	253	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 7: east of Military Reservation	40	"	"	"
Sec. 8	494	"	R.Mngt.235/Tbr.259	"
Sec. 12	640	"	Greenbelt 40/ Tbr.480/Agri.120	"
Sec. 13: N1/2	320	"	Timber	"
Sec. 14: N1/2	320	"	"	"
Sec. 17	324	"	R.Mngt.178/Tbr.91/ Greenbelt 55	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.5S., R.4E., F.M.				
Sec. 18: east of Military Reservation	66	MH-44	Resource Mngt.	Forest
Sec. 19: east of Military Reservation	90	"	"	"
Sec. 20	460	"	Greenbelt 100/ Tbr.205/R.Mgt.155	"
Sec. 29	564	"	R.Mngt.282/Tbr.282	"
Sec. 30: east of Military Reservation	216	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 31	343	"	"	"
Sec. 32: excl. NE1/4SE1/4, Lots 1-4	394	"	"	"
T.6S., R.4E., F.M.				
Sec. 5: excl. Lots 1, 2	401	"	Uncl.12/Tbr.389	"
Sec. 6: east of military reservation	10	"	Timber	"
Sec. 7: east of military reservation	35	"	"	"
Sec. 8	240	"	"	"
Sec. 9: excl. N1/2NE1/4SE1/4, S1/2S1/2NE1/4, GL-5	390	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 14: Lot 4	23	"	Timber	"
Sec. 15: that portion south of the Tanana River	120	"	Tbr.115/RMgt.5	"
Sec. 16	190	"	Timber	"
Sec. 21: east of military reservation	125	"	"	"
Sec. 22:	60	"	"	"
Sec. 23: NE1/4NE1/4, that portion west of the Richardson Highway	405	"	"	"
Sec. 25: that portion south of Richardson Highway	88	"	Uncl.33/Tbr.55	"
Sec. 26: excl. Lot 1	597	"	Timber	"
Sec. 27: east of military reservation	25	"	"	"
Sec. 35	140	"	"	"
Sec. 36: W1/2SW1/4	160	Sch	"	"
T.7S., R.4E., F.M.				
Sec. 1: excl. GL-2-4	225	GS-113	Tbr. 80/R.Mgt.145	"
Sec. 2: east of military reservation	180	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 11: east of military reservation	25	"	"	"
Sec. 12: east of military reservation	165	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.4S., R.5E., F.M.				
Sec. 23	640	GS-1567	Timber	Forest
Sec. 24	640	"	Greenbelt 160/ Timber 480	"
Sec. 25	640	"	Greenbelt 280/ Timber 360	"
Sec. 26	640	"	Greenbelt 510/ Timber 130	"
Sec. 35	640	"	Greenbelt 40/ Timber 600	"
Sec. 36	640	"	Timber	"
T.5S., R.5E., F.M.				
Sec. 1	640	GS-1147	R.Mgt.80/Tbr.560	"
Sec. 2	640	"	Greenbelt 520/ Timber 120	"
Sec. 3	640	"	Greenbelt 440/ Timber 200	"
Sec. 4	640	"	Tbr. 440/ Greenbelt 200	"
Sec. 5: S1/2	320	"	Timber	"
Sec. 7	595	"	"	"
Secs. 8-10	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 34: S1/2	320	"	R.Mgt.80/Tbr.240	"
Sec. 35	640	"	R.Mgt.80/Tbr.560	"
Sec. 36	640	"	Agri.40/Tbr.600	"
T.6S., R.5E., F.M.				
Secs. 1-2	1,280	GS-1145	Timber	"
Sec. 3	640	"	R.Mgt.80/Tbr.560	"
Sec. 4	640	"	R.Mgt.360/Tbr.280	"
Sec. 9	640	"	R.Mgt.360/Tbr.280	"
Sec. 10	640	"	R.Mgt.40/Tbr.600	"
Sec. 11	640	"	R.Mgt.40/Tbr.600	"
Sec. 12	640	"	R.Mgt.80/Tbr.560	"
Sec. 13	640	"	R.Mgt..40/Tbr.600	"
Sec. 14	640	"	R.Mgt.240/Tbr.400	"
Sec. 15	640	"	Timber	"
Sec. 16: S1/2, NE1/4	480	"	"	"
Sec. 20: S1/2	320	"	"	"
Secs. 21-26	3,840	"	"	"
Sec. 27	640	"	RMgt.360/Tbr.280	"
Sec. 28	640	"	RMgt.160/Tbr.480	"
Sec. 29: N1/2	320	"	Timber	"
Sec. 36	640	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.7S., R.5E., F.M.				
Sec. 1: N1/2	320	GS-113	Greenbelt	Forest
Sec. 5: west of right limit of Tanana River	58	"	Timber	"
Sec. 6: south of right limit of Tanana River	307	"	"	"
Sec. 15: GL-1	21	"	Unclassified	"
T.8S., R.5E., F.M.				
Sec. 1	536	GS-1067	RMgt.10/Tbr.526	"
Sec. 2: north of Military Reservation	565	"	Timber	"
Sec. 3: north of Military Reservation	75	"	"	"
Sec. 11: north of Military Reservation	65	"	"	"
Sec. 12: north of Military Reservation	480	"	"	"
T.4S., R.6E., F.M.				
Sec. 19	640	GS-1568	RMgt.400/Tbr.240	"
Secs. 20-23	2,560	"	Timber	"
Sec. 27: N1/2	320	"	"	"
Sec. 28: N1/2	320	"	"	"
Sec. 29: N1/2	320	"	"	"
Sec. 30	640	"	"	"
T.5S., R.6E., F.M.				
Sec. 28	640	GS-1143	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 29	640	"	Agri.40/RMgt.520/ Timber 80	"
Sec. 30: S1/2	300	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 31	603	"	Timber	"
Sec. 32	640	"	R.Mgt.360/Tbr.280	"
Secs. 33-34	1,280	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 36: S1/2	320	"	"	"
T.6S., R.6E., F.M.				
Sec. 1	640	GS-1137	RMgt.480/Tbr.160	"
Sec. 3	640	"	RMgt.400/Tbr.240	"
Sec. 4	640	"	RMgt.320/Tbr.320	"
Sec. 5	640	"	RMgt.80/Tbr.560	"
Sec. 6	605	"	Timber	"
Sec. 7	607	"	RMgt.72/Tbr.535	"
Sec. 8	640	"	RMgt.120/Tbr.520	"
Sec. 9	640	"	Timber	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.6S., R.6E., F.M.				
Sec. 10: W1/2	320	GS-1137	RMgt.40/Tbr.280	Forest
Sec. 11: E1/2	320	"	RMgt.200/Tbr.120	"
Sec. 12	640	"	RMgt.200/Tbr.440	"
Sec. 13	640	"	Timber	"
Sec. 14	640	"	RMgt.80/Tbr.560	"
Sec. 15	640	"	RMgt.200/Tbr.440	"
Sec. 16	640.	"	RMgt.120/Tbr.520	"
Sec. 17	640	"	RMgt.80/Tbr.560	"
Sec. 18	609	"	Timber	"
Sec. 19	611	"	RMgt.40/Tbr.571	"
Sec. 20	640	"	RMgt.40/Tbr.600	"
Secs. 21-28	5,120	"	Timber	"
Sec. 29	640	"	RMgt.320/Tbr.320	"
Sec. 30	613	"	RMgt.280/Tbr.333	"
Sec. 31	615	"	RMgt.120/Tbr.495	"
Sec. 32	640	"	RMgt.400/Tbr.240	"
Sec. 33	640	"	RMgt.120/Tbr.520	"
Sec. 34	640	"	RMgt.240/Tbr.400	"
Sec. 35	640	"	RMgt.400/Tbr.240	"
Sec. 36	640	"	RMgt.320/Tbr.320	"
T.7S., R.6E., F.M.				
Sec. 1	640	GS-113	RMgt.160/Tbr.480	"
Secs. 2-5	2,560	"	Timber	"
Sec. 8: W1/2SE1/4, SW1/4, N1/2	560	"	"	"
Sec. 9: SW1/4SW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4, N1/2	600	"	"	"
Secs. 10-13	2,560	"	Timber	"
Sec. 14	640	"	RMgt.120/Tbr.520	"
Sec. 15	640	"	Timber	"
Sec. 21: N1/2, SE1/4	480	"	"	"
Sec. 22	640	"	"	"
Sec. 23	613	GS-1067 164 GS-113 449	Uncl.178/Tbr.435	"
Sec. 24	640	GS-113	Tbr.74/RMgt.539/ Uncl. 27	"
Sec. 25: north of right limit of Tanana River	540	"	Resource Mgt.	"
Sec. 26: north of right limit of Tanana River	520	"	"	"
Sec. 27	640	"	Tbr.280/RMgt.360	"
Sec. 28	640	"	RMgt.200/Tbr.420	"
Sec. 29: S1/2	320	"	Timber	"
Sec. 30: S1/2	313	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.7S., R.6E., F.M.				
Sec. 31	627	GS-113	Tbr.80/RMgt.547	Forest
Sec. 32	640	"	Tbr.120/RMgt.520	"
Sec. 33: north of right limit of Tanana River	480	"	Resource Mgt.	"
Sec. 34: north of right limit of Tanana River	40	"	Timber	"
T.8S., R.6E., F.M.				
Secs. 1-3	1,920	GS-1067	"	"
Sec. 4	635	"	"	"
Sec. 5	400	"	"	"
Sec. 6	394	"	"	"
Sec. 7	631	"	"	"
Sec. 8	640	"	RMgt.40/Tbr.600	"
Sec. 9	640	"	RMgt.120/Tbr.520	"
Sec. 10	640	"	RMgt.120/Tbr.520	"
Sec. 11	640	"	RMgt.120/Tbr.520	"
Sec. 12	640	"	RMgt.120/Tbr.520	"
T.6S., R.7E., F.M.				
Sec. 3	640	GS-1135	RMgt.480/Tbr.160	"
Sec. 4	640	"	RMgt.420/Tbr.220	"
Sec. 5	640	"	RMgt.200/Tbr.440	"
Sec. 6	605	"	RMgt.240/Tbr.365	"
Sec. 7	607	"	Timber	"
Secs. 8-9	1,280	"	"	"
Sec. 10	640	"	RMgt.120/Tbr.520	"
Sec. 11	640	"	Timber	"
Sec. 12	640	"	Tbr.440/RMgt.200	"
Sec. 13	640	"	Tbr.360/RMgt.280	"
Sec. 14	640	"	Tbr.560/RMgt.80	"
Secs. 15-17	1,920	"	Timber	"
Sec. 18	609	"	"	"
Sec. 19	611	"	Unclassified	"
Secs. 20-21	1,280	"	"	"
Secs. 22-27	3,840	GS-1135	Timber	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.6S., R.7E., F.M.				
Secs. 28-29	1,280	GS-1135	Unclassified	Forest
Sec. 30	613	"	"	"
Sec. 31	615	"	RMgt.260/Uncl.355	"
Sec. 32	640	"	RMgt.80/Uncl.560	"
Secs. 33-36	2,560	"	Timber	"
T.7S., R.7E., F.M.				
Secs. 1-4	2,560	GS-1131	Timber	"
Sec. 5	640	"	Tbr.560/RMgt.80	"
Sec. 6	640	"	Tbr.200/RMgt.440	"
Sec. 7	640	"	Tbr.280/RMgt.360	"
Sec. 8	640	"	Tbr.520/RMgt.120	"
Secs. 9-13	3,200	"	Timber	"
Sec. 15: N1/2, SW1/4	480	"	"	"
Secs. 16-17	1,280	GS-1131	"	"
Sec. 18	640	"	Tbr.600/RMgt.40	"
Sec. 19	640	GS-1067	Timber	"
Sec. 20	640	"	Tbr.336/Uncl.304	"
Sec. 21	640	GS-1067 400 FCL-64 240	Tbr.400/Uncl.240	"
Sec. 22: SW1/4SE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, E1/2SW1/4SW1/4	160	GS-1067	Utility	"
Sec. 23	640	GS-1067	Timber	"
Sec. 24	640	GS-1131	"	"
Sec. 26: NE1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4, W1/2NE1/4, N1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4	320	GS-1067	Resource Mgt.	"
Sec. 27: USS 459, GL-6, that portion south of right limit of Tanana River	196	"	Timber	"
Sec. 28	115	GS-1067	Resource Mgnt.	"
Sec. 29	310	"	"	"
Sec. 30	150	"	"	"
Sec. 34: islands within Tanana River	15	"	Timber	"
Sec. 35	322	GS-1067	Res. U	"
Sec. 36	620	Sch 162	"	"
T.8S., R.7E., F.M.				
Sec. 1	220	GS-1068	"	"
Sec. 2: excl. Lot B	480	"	"	"
Secs. 3-5	1,920	"	Timber	"
Sec. 6	629	"	"	"
Sec. 7	632	"	Tbr.475/RMgt.157	"
Sec. 8	640	"	Tbr.220/RMgt.420	"
Sec. 9	640	"	Tbr.360/RMgt.280	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.8S., R.7E., F.M.				
Sec. 10	640	GS-1068	Tbr.200/RMgt.440	Forest
Sec. 11: west of Delta Cr.	250	"	Timber	"
Sec. 14: west of Delta Cr.	270	"	"	"
Sec. 15	640	"	Tbr.320/RMgt.320	"
Sec. 16	640	"	Tbr.240/RMgt.400	"
Sec. 17	640	"	Tbr.200/RMgt.440	"
Secs. 20-21	1,280	"	Timber	"
Sec. 22: west of Delta Cr.	475	"	"	"
Sec. 27: west of Delta Cr.	25	"	"	"
Sec. 28: west of Delta Cr.	510	"	Tbr.340/RMgt.170	"
Sec. 29	640	"	Tbr.240/RMgt.400	"
T.5S., R.8E., F.M.				
Secs. 1-5	3,200	GS-1139	Timber	"
Sec. 6	593	"	"	"
Secs. 8-16	5,760	"	"	"
Sec. 17	640	"	Tbr.480/RMgt.160	"
Sec. 20	640	"	Tbr.600/RMgt.40	"
Sec. 21	640	"	Tbr.440/RMgt.200	"
Secs. 22-24	1,920	"	Timber	"
Sec. 25	640	"	Tbr.560/RMgt.80	"
Sec. 26	640	"	Tbr.520/RMgt.120	"
Sec. 27	640	"	Tbr.500/RMgt.160	"
Sec. 28	640	"	Tbr.240/RMgt.400	"
Sec. 29	640	"	Tbr.360/RMgt.280	"
Sec. 30	601	"	Tbr.561/RMgt.40	"
Secs. 32-36	3,200	"	Timber	"
T.6S., R.8E., F.M.				
Sec. 1	640	GS-1129	Tbr.320/RMgt.320	"
Sec. 2	640	"	Tbr.480/RMgt.160	"
Sec. 3	640	"	Tbr.480/RMgt.160	"
Sec. 4	640	"	Tbr.480/RMgt.160	"
Sec. 5	640	"	Tbr.400/RMgt.220	"
Sec. 6	605	"	Tbr.205/RMgt.400	"
Sec. 7	607	"	Timber	"
Sec. 8	640	"	"	"
Sec. 9	640	"	Tbr.560/RMgt.80	"
Sec. 10	640	"	Tbr.480/RMgt.160	"
Sec. 11	640	"	Tbr.520/RMgt.120	"
Sec. 12	640	"	Tbr.480/RMgt.160	"
Secs. 13-18	3,840	"	Timber	"
Sec. 19	609	"	"	"
Sec. 20	611	"	"	"
Sec. 21	640	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.6S., R.8E., F.M.				
Sec. 22	640	GS-1129	Tbr.240/RMgt.400	Forest
Sec. 23	640	"	Tbr.600/RMgt.40	"
Sec. 24	640	"	Tbr.520/RMgt.120	"
Sec. 25	640	"	Timber	"
Sec. 26	640	"	Tbr.320/RMgt.320	"
Sec. 27	640	"	Tbr.120/RMgt.520	"
Sec. 28	640	"	Tbr.560/RMgt.80	"
Sec. 29	640	"	Timber	"
Sec. 30	613	"	"	"
Sec. 31	615	"	"	"
Sec. 32	640	"	"	"
Sec. 33	640	"	Tbr.480/RMgt.160	"
Sec. 34	640	"	Tbr.80/RMgt.560	"
Sec. 35	640	"	Tbr.560/RMgt.80	"
Sec. 36	640	"	Timber	"
T.7S., R.8E., F.M.				
Sec. 1	640	GS-1068	Timber	"
Sec. 2	640	"	RMgt.80/Tbr.560	"
Sec. 3	640	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 4	640	"	RMgt.80/Tbr.560	"
Sec. 5	640	"	Timber	"
Sec. 6	617	"	"	"
Sec. 7	619	"	"	"
Sec. 8	640	"	"	"
Sec. 9	640	"	RMgt.200/Tbr.440	"
Sec. 10	640	"	RMgt.480/Tbr.160	"
Sec. 11	640	"	RMgt.400/Tbr.240	"
Sec. 12	640	"	Habitat 40/Tbr.600	"
Sec. 15: excl.E1/2SE1/4SE1/4	620	GS-1068	Resource Mgt.	"
Sec. 16	640	GS-1068	RMgt.460/Tbr.180	
Sec. 17	640	"	Timber	"
Sec. 18	621	"	"	"
Sec. 19	623	"	"	"
Secs. 20-21	1,280	"	"	"
Secs. 28-29	1,280	"	"	"
Sec. 30	583	"	"	"
Sec. 31	609	"	"	"
Sec. 32	640	"	"	"
Sec. 34: SE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, NW1/4, S1/2NE1/4, NW1/4NE1/4	540	GS-1068 442 FCL-11 98	Tbr.160/Uncl.380	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.8S., R.8E., F.M.				
Sec. 1	591	GS-1068	Tbr.312/Hab.279	Forest
Sec. 2	107	"	Timber	"
Sec. 3	283	"	"	"
Sec. 4	269	"	"	"
Sec. 5	540	"	"	"
Sec. 6	414	GS-1068	"	"
T.5S., R.9E., F.M.				
Secs. 4-5	1,280	GS-3686	Unclassified	"
Sec. 6	593	"	"	"
Sec. 7	595	"	"	"
Secs. 8-9	1,280	"	"	"
Secs. 13-17	3,200	"	"	"
Sec. 18	597	"	"	"
Sec. 19	599	"	"	"
Secs. 20-29	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 30	601	"	"	"
Sec. 31	603	"	"	"
Secs. 32-36	3,200	"	"	"
T.6S., R.9E., F.M.				
Secs. 1-5	3,200	GS-3702	"	"
Sec. 6	605	"	"	"
Sec. 7	607	"	"	"
Secs. 8-17	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 18	609	"	"	"
Sec. 19	611	"	"	"
Secs. 20-29	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 30	613	"	"	"
Sec. 31	615	"	"	"
Secs. 32-36	3,200	"	"	"
T.7S., R.9E., F.M.				
Sec. 3	640	GS-1160	Hab.40/Tbr.600	"
Secs. 4-5	1,280	"	Timber	"
Sec. 6	617	"	"	"
Sec. 7	619	"	Hab.139/Tbr.480	"
Sec. 8	640	"	Hab.40/Tbr.600	"
Secs. 9-10	1,280	"	Timber	"
Sec. 15: N1/2	320	"	"	"
Sec. 16: N1/2	320	"	"	"
T.6S., R.10E., F.M.				
Secs. 1-5	3,200	GS-3703	Unclassified	"
Sec. 6	605	"	"	"
Sec. 7	607	"	"	"
Secs. 8-17	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 18	609	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.6S., R.10E., F.M.				
Sec. 19	611	GS-3703	Unclassified	Forest
Secs. 20-29	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 30	613	"	"	"
Sec. 31	615	"	"	"
Secs. 32-36	3,200	"	"	"
T.7S., R.10E., F.M.				
Sec. 24	640	GS-1133	Habitat 360/ Greenbelt 280	"
Sec. 25	640	"	Tbr.80/Hab.560	"
Sec. 35	640	"	Tbr.320/Hab.320	"
Sec. 36	640	"	Tbr.360/Hab.280	"
T.8S., R.10E., F.M.				
Sec. 1	640	GS-556	RMgt.120/Tbr.520	"
Sec. 2	640	"	Hab.120/Tbr.520	"
Sec. 8: excl. Quartz Lake Subdivision	628	"	Public Rec.	"
Sec. 9	640	"	"	"
Sec. 10	640	"	Hab.40/Tbr.600	"
Secs. 11-12	1,280	"	Timber	"
Sec. 13	640	"	RMgt.120/Tbr.520	"
Secs. 14-15	1,280	"	Timber	"
Sec. 21: E1/2	320	"	"	"
Sec. 22	640	"	"	"
Sec. 23: W1/2	320	"	"	"
Sec. 27: north of Tanana R.	480	"	R.Mgt.215/Tbr.265	"
Sec. 28	640	"	Public. Rec.	"
Sec. 29: E1/2	320	"	"	"
Sec. 31	640	"	"	"
Sec. 32	640	"	"	"
Sec. 33: north of Tanana R.	470	"	Pub.Rec. 220/ Greenbelt 120/ Res. Mngt. 130	"
Sec. 34: north of Tanana R.	5	"	Resource Mngt.	"
T.9S., R.10E., F.M.				
Sec. 4: north of right limit of Tanana River	145	GS-1069	Res. Mngt. 85/ Public Rec. 60	"
Sec. 5: north of right limit of Tanana River	553	GS-114	Res.Mngt. 70/ Public Rec. 483	"
Sec. 6: north of right limit of Tanana River	275	GS-1069 95 GS-114 180	Public Rec. 160/ Uncl. 115	"
Sec. 7: GL-1	1	GS-1069	Unclassified	"
T.7S., R.11E., F.M.				
Secs. 1-2	1,280	GS-3718	"	"
Secs. 11-14	2,560	"	"	"
Secs. 19-36	11,520	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.8S., R.11E., F.M.				
Sec. 1	640	GS-1158	RMgt.200/Tbr.440	Forest
Secs. 2-6	3,200	"	Timber	"
Sec. 7	640	"	RMgt.120/Tbr.520	"
Sec. 8	640	"	RMgt.160/Tbr.480	"
Secs. 9-10	1,280	"	Timber	"
Sec. 11	640	"	RMgt.80/Tbr.560	"
Sec. 12	640	"	RMgt.420/Tbr.220	"
Sec. 13	640	"	RMgt.560/Tbr.80	"
Sec. 14	640	"	RMgt.360/Tbr.280	"
Sec. 15	640	"	Timber	"
Sec. 16	640	"	RMgt.80/Tbr.560	"
Sec. 17	640	"	RMgt.420/Tbr.220	"
Sec. 18	640	"	RMgt.400/Tbr.240	"
Sec. 22	640	"	RMgt.40/Tbr.600	"
Sec. 23	640	"	Timber	"
Sec. 24	640	"	RMgt.220/Tbr.420	"
Sec. 25	640	"	Greenbelt 220/ Timber 420	"
Sec. 26	640	"	Greenbelt 50/ Timber 590	"
Sec. 27	640	GS-1158 635 Fcl-11 5	Timber	"
Sec. 36	640	GS-1158	Greenbelt 320/ Timber 320	"
T.9S., R.11E., F.M.				
Sec. 3: S1/2	320	GS-744	Habitat	"
Sec. 4	640	"	"	"
Sec. 5	484	"	Res.U.20/RMgt.120/ Tbr.12/Hab.332	"
Sec. 8	445	"	Res.U.35/Hab.207 Greenbelt 203	
Sec. 9	640	"	Habitat	"
Sec. 10	640	"	"	"
Sec. 11	640	"	Habitat 560/ Greenbelt 80	"
Secs. 13-16	2,560	"	Habitat	"
Sec. 17: E1/2, NE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4	450	"	Greenbelt	"
Sec. 21	320	"	Habitat	"
Secs. 22-24	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 25	480	"	"	"
Sec. 26	480	"	"	"
Sec. 27	400	"	"	"
Sec. 28: excl. F02662	320	"	Resource Mngt.	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.7S., R.12E., F.M.				
Secs. 1-36	22,932	GS-3750	Unclassified	Forest
T.8S., R.12E., F.M.				
Sec. 1	640	GS-1156	Tbr.160/RMgt.480	"
Secs. 2-10	5,760	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Secs. 15-18	2,560	"	"	"
Sec. 19	640	"	Tbr.160/RMgt.480	"
Secs. 20-22	1,920	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Secs. 27-28	1,280	"	"	"
Sec. 29	640	"	Tbr.160/RMgt.480	"
Sec. 30	640	"	Greenbelt 120/ Timber 520	"
Sec. 31	640	"	Timber	"
Sec. 32	640	"	Greenbelt 220 Timber 420	"
Sec. 33	640	"	Greenbelt 320/ Res. Mngt. 320	"
Sec. 34	640	"	Greenbelt 40/ Res. Mngt. 600	"
T.9S., R.12E., F.M.				
Secs. 19-21	1,920	GS-746	Habitat	"
Secs. 28-30	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 31	640	"	Greenbelt 207/ Res.Mngt. 433	"
Sec. 32	640	"	Greenbelt 120/ Habitat 520	"
Sec. 33	640	"	R.Mgt.80/Hab.560	"
Sec. 34	640	"	R.Mgt.160/Hab.480	"
Sec. 35	640	"	R.Mgt.160/Hab.480	"
Sec. 36	640	"	R.Mgt.80/Tbr.40/ Habitat 520	"
T.10S., R.12E., F.M.				
Sec. 1	420	GS-767	Tbr.145/RMgt.275	"
Sec. 2	475	"	Tbr.370/RMgt.105	"
Sec. 3	415	"	Tbr.110/RMgt.305	"
Sec. 4: north of left limit of Tanana River	340	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 5: north of left limit of Tanana River	220	"	"	"
Sec. 6: north of left limit of Tanana River	15	"	"	"
Sec. 10: north of left limit of Tanana River	5	"	Timber	"
Sec. 11: north of left limit of Tanana River	37	"	"	"
Sec. 12: north of left limit of Tanana River	20	"	Tbr.5/RMgt.15	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.8S., R.13E., F.M.				
Sec. 25	640	GS-1154	Greenbelt 480 Timber 160	Forest
Sec. 26	640	"	Greenbelt 360 Timber 280	"
Sec. 33	640	"	Greenbelt 160 Timber 480	"
Sec. 34	640	"	Greenbelt 280 Timber 360	"
Sec. 35	640	"	Greenbelt 360 Timber 280	"
Sec. 36	640	"	Greenbelt 80 Timber 560	"
T.9S., R.13E., F.M.				
Sec. 1	640	GS-783	Greenbelt 160 Timber 480	"
Secs. 2-3	1,280	"	Timber	"
Sec. 10: E1/2	320	"	"	"
Secs. 11-13	1,920	"	"	"
Secs. 24-25	1,280	"	"	"
Sec. 26: S1/2	320	"	"	"
Sec. 27	640	"	Hab.520/Tbr.120	"
Sec. 34	640	"	Habitat	"
Sec. 35	640	"	Hab.480/Tbr.160	"
Sec. 36	640	"	Hab.80/Tbr.560	"
T.10S., R.13E., F.M.				
Sec. 1	640	GS-793,794	Tbr.320/RMgt.320	"
Sec. 2	640	"	Hab.80/Tbr.80/ Resource Mgt.480	"
Sec. 3	640	"	Tbr.40/RMgt.600	"
Sec. 4	640	"	Habitat	"
Sec. 5	640	"	Hab.360/Tbr.160/ Resource Mgt.120	"
Sec. 6	640	"	Tbr.380/RMgt.260	"
Sec. 7: north of left limit of Tanana River	160	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 8: north of left limit of Tanana River	520	"	"	"
Sec. 9	640	"	Tbr.320/RMgt.320	"
Sec. 10	640	"	Tbr.420/RMgt.220	"
Sec. 11	640	"	Tbr.360/RMgt.280	"
Sec. 12	640	"	Forest	"
Sec. 14: N1/2	320	"	For.174/Tbr.146	"
Sec. 15: N1/2	320	"	For.163/Tbr.157	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.9S., R.14E., F.M.				
Secs. 1-36	23,040	GS-2512	Unclassified	Forest
T.10S., R.14E., F.M.				
Sec. 1	640	GS-791	Tbr.360/RMgt.280	"
Sec. 2	640	"	Tbr.160/RMgt.480	"
Sec. 3	640	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 4	640	"	Tbr.320/RMgt.320	"
Sec. 5	640	"	Tbr.520/RMgt.120	"
Sec. 6	640	"	Tbr.320/RMgt.320	"
Secs. 7-8	1,280	"	Forest	"
Sec. 9	640	"	Tbr.420/RMgt.220	"
Sec. 10	640	"	Tbr.200/RMgt.440	"
Sec. 11	640	"	Tbr.280/RMgt.360	"
Sec. 12	640	"	Tbr.560/RMgt.80	"
Sec. 13	640	"	Tbr.80/RMgt.560	"
Sec. 14	640	"	Resource mngt.	"
Sec. 15	640	"	Tbr.80/RMgt.560	"
Sec. 16	640	"	For.320/Tbr.320	"
Secs. 17-20	2,560	"	Forest	"
Sec. 21: NE1/4SE1/4, W1/2,N1/2NE1/4	440	"	For.280/RMgt.160	"
Sec. 22	640	"	Tbr.160/RMgt.480	"
Sec. 23	640	"	Tbr.120/RMgt.520	"
Sec. 24	640	"	Tbr.80/RMgt.560	"
Sec. 25: excl. Tract C	492	"	Tbr.280/RMgt.212	"
Sec. 26: excl. SW1/4SW1/4	600	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 27. N1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4	120	"	"	"
Sec. 28: W1/2	320	"	Forest	"
Sec. 29	640	"	"	"
Sec. 30: NE1/4NE1/4	40	"	"	"
Sec. 32: excl. Tract U, Delta I	580	"	"	"
Sec. 33: W1/2	320	"	"	"
T.11S., R.14E., F.M.				
Sec. 4: excl. Delta Barley Project	414	GS-795	"	"
Sec. 5: excl. Delta Barley Project	60	"	"	"
Sec. 9: excl. Delta Barley Project	397	"	"	"
Sec. 10: excl. Delta Barley Project	80	"	"	"
Sec. 15: excl. Delta Barley Project	390	"	"	"
Sec. 16: excl. Delta Barley Project	215	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.11S., R.14E., F.M.				
Sec. 21: excl. Delta Barley Project	119	GS-795	Forest	Forest
Sec. 22: excl. Delta Barley Project	585	"	"	"
Sec. 23: exc . Delta Barley Project	355	"	"	"
Sec. 26: excl. Delta Barley Project	396	"	"	"
Sec. 35: excl. Delta Barley Project	392	"	"	"
Sec. 36: excl. Delta Barley Project and USS 4013	456	"	"	"
T.12S., R.14E., F.M.				
Sec. 1: excl. USS 4013	630	GS-797	"	"
Sec. 2: excl. ASLS 79-93	471	"	"	"
Sec. 11: excl.ASLS 79-93	507	"	"	"
Sec. 12	640	"	"	"
Sec. 13	640	"	"	"
Sec. 14: excl.ASLS 79-93	438	"	"	"
Sec. 23: excl.ASLS 79-93	159	"	"	"
Sec. 24: excl.ASLS 79-93	640	"	"	"
Sec. 25: excl.ASLS 79-93	403	"	"	"
Sec. 36: excl.ASLS 79-93	475	"	"	"
T.12S., R.15E., F.M.				
Secs. 2-5	3,200	GS-809	Timber	"
Sec. 6	581	"	For.155/Tbr.252/ RMgt. 174	"
Sec. 7: excl. SE1/4SW1/4	450	"	For.165/Tbr.6/ RMgt. 279	"
Sec. 8	455	"	Tbr.141/W.Hab.314	"
Sec. 9	375	"	Tbr.41/RMgt.35/ Wild.Hab. 299	"
Sec. 10	393	"	Tbr.183/RMgt.210	"
Sec. 11	633	"	Tbr.619/RMgt.14	"
Secs. 12-13	1,280	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 14	497	"	Tbr.482/RMgt.15	"
Sec. 15: E1/2, E1/2NE1/4	158	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 18: W1/2W1/2	153	"	Forest	"
Sec. 19: W1/2W1/2	159	"	"	"
Sec. 21: S1/2SE1/4	80	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 22: excl. N1/2NW1/4	389	"	W.Hab.70/RMgt.319	"
Sec. 23	485	"	Tbr.435/RMg.50	"
Secs. 24-25	1,280	"	Resource Mngt.	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.12S., R.15E., F.M.				
Sec. 26	610	GS-809	Reserved Use	Forest
Sec. 27	372	"	WHab.226/Res.U.146	"
Sec. 28	640	"	RMgt.280/For.360	"
Sec. 29	640	"	Forest	"
Sec. 30	636	"	"	"
Sec. 31: SW1/4	160	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 32: SE1/4, S1/2SW1/4	174	"	"	"
Sec. 33	631	"	Wildlife Habitat	"
Sec. 34	307	"	Reserved Use	"
Sec. 35	640	"	"	"
Sec. 36	640	"	Resource Mngt.	"
T.13S., R.15E., F.M.				
Sec. 1	640	GS-811	Reserve Use	"
Sec. 2	255	"	"	"
Sec. 3	595	"	Wildlife Hab.	"
Sec. 4: N1/2SE1/4, NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4	400	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 5: Tracts A & C	232	"	"	"
Sec. 6: north of Alaska Hwy.	91	"	Forest	"
Sec. 11: Tract D & F	25	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 12	575	"	Timber	"
Sec. 13: Tracts B & C	140	"	Res.U 60/RMgt.80	"
T.9S., R.16E., F.M.				
Secs. 19-36	11,520	GS-3737	Unclassified	"
T.10S., R.16E., F.M.				
Secs. 1-2	1,280	GS-806	Timber	"
Sec. 3	640	"	RMgt.40/Tbr.600	"
Sec. 4	640	"	RMgt.160/Tbr.480	"
Sec. 5	640	"	RMgt.160/Tbr.480	"
Sec. 6	640	"	RMgt.520/Tbr.120	"
Secs. 7-8	1,280	"	Timber	"
Sec. 9	640	"	RMgt.40/Tbr.600	"
Sec. 10	640	"	Timber	"
Sec. 11	640	"	RMgt.160/Tbr.480	"
Sec. 12	640	"	RMgt.360/Tbr.280	"
Sec. 13	640	"	RMgt.80/Tbr.560	"
Sec. 14	640	"	RMgt.480/Tbr.160	"
Sec. 15	640	"	RMgt.160/Tbr.480	"
Sec. 16	640	"	RMgt.80/Tbr.560	"
Sec. 17	640	"	RMgt.160/Tbr.480	"
Sec. 18	640	"	RMgt.200/Tbr.440	"
Sec. 19	640	"	RMgt.160/Tbr.480	"
Sec. 20	640	"	RMgt.120/Tbr.520	"
Secs. 21-22	1,280	"	Timber	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.10S., R.16E., F.M.				
Sec. 23	640	GS-806	RMgt.120/Tbr.520	Forest
Secs. 24-25	1,280	"	Timber	"
Sec. 26	640	"	RMgt.40/Tbr.600	"
Sec. 27	640	"	RMgt.40/Tbr.600	"
Sec. 28	640	"	RMgt.200/Tbr.440	"
Sec. 29	640	"	Timber	"
Sec. 30	640	"	RMgt.40/Tbr.600	"
Secs. 31-32	1,280	"	Timber	"
Sec. 33	640	"	RMgt.240/Tbr.400	"
Sec. 34	640	"	RMgt.120/Tbr.520	"
Sec. 35	640	"	RMgt.240/Tbr.400	"
T.12S., R.16E., F.M.				
Secs. 1-5	3,200	GS-805	Timber	"
Secs. 9-16	5,120	"	"	"
Sec. 21	640	"	Tbr.420/RMgt.220	"
Secs. 22-28	4,480	"	Timber	"
Secs. 34-36	1,920	"	"	"
T.13S., R.16E., F.M.				
Sec. 1	640	GS-801	Timber	"
Sec. 6	594	"	RMgt.337/Tbr.257	"
Sec. 7	421	"	Tbr.120/Uncl.301	"
Sec. 12: excl. George Lake Subdivision	560	GS-801	Unclassified	"
Sec. 16	640	GS-801	Timber	"
Sec. 17	635	"	"	"
Sec. 18	451	"	RMgt.80/Tbr.371	"
Sec. 19: north of left limit of Tanana River	114	"	Timber	"
Sec. 20: north of left limit of Tanana River	355	"	Tbr.120/RMgt.235	"
Sec. 21	640	"	Tbr.400/RMgt.240	"
Sec. 27	640	"	Tbr.600/RMgt.40	"
Sec. 28: north of left limit of Tanana River	595	"	Tbr.510/RMgt.85	"
Sec. 29: north of left limit of Tanana River	120	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 32: north of left limit of Tanana River	25	"	"	"
Sec. 33: north of left limit of Tanana River	395	"	"	"
Sec. 34	640	"	Tbr.480/RMgt.160	"
Sec. 35	640	"	Timber	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.25N., R.6E., C.R.M.				
Secs. 1-36	23,040	GS-3332	Unclassified	Forest
T.26N., R.6E., C.R.M.				
Secs. 1-36	22,932	GS-3336	"	"
T.23N., R.7E., C.R.M.				
Secs. 1-30	19,200	GS-852	"	"
T.24N., R.7E., C.R.M.				
Secs. 1-5	3,200	GS-2409	Unclassified	"
Sec. 6	594	"	"	"
Sec. 7	596	"	"	"
Secs. 8-17	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 18	598	"	"	"
Sec. 19	600	"	"	"
Secs. 20-29	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 30	602	"	"	"
Secs. 32-36	3,200	"	"	"
T.25N., R.8E., C.R.M.				
Secs. 1-36	23,040	GS-3334	"	"
T.23N., R.8E., C.R.M.				
Sec. 6	606	GS-1153	Unclassified	"
Sec. 7	608	"	"	"
Sec. 18	610	"	"	"
Secs. 25-27	1,920	"	"	"
Secs. 32-36	3,200	"	"	"
T.22N., R.8E., C.R.M.				
Secs. 1-5	3,200	GS-858	"	"
Sec. 6	618	"	"	"
Sec. 7	6,400	"	"	"
Secs. 8-17	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 18	622	"	"	"
Sec. 19	623	"	"	"
Secs. 20-29	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 30	625	"	"	"
Sec. 31	627	"	"	"
Secs. 32-36	3,200	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.14S., R.16E., F.M.				
Sec. 1	640	GS-803	Timber	Forest
Sec. 2	640	"	"	"
Sec. 3	640	"	Tbr.520/RMgt.120	"
Sec. 4: north of left limit of Tanana River	480	"	Resource Mngt.	"
Sec. 10: north of left limit of Tanana River	30	"	"	"
Sec. 11: north of left limit of Tanana River	360	"	Tbr.240/RMgt.120	"
Sec. 12	640	"	Tbr.160/RMgt.480	"
T.22N., R.5E., C.R.M.				
Secs. 1-12	7,680	GS-846	Unclassified	"
Sec. 13: north of Alaska Highway	95	"	"	"
Sec. 14: north of Alaska Highway	245	"	"	"
Sec. 15: north of Alaska Highway	175	"	"	"
Sec. 16: north of Alaska Highway	265	"	"	"
Sec. 17: north of Alaska Highway	190	"	"	"
Sec. 18: north of Alaska	370	"	"	"
T.23N., R.5E., C.R.M.				
Secs. 1-3	1,920	GS-848	"	"
Secs. 10-15	3,840	"	"	"
Secs. 21-24	2,560	"	"	"
T.24N., R.5E., C.R.M.				
Secs. 1-4	2,560	GS-3327	"	"
Sec. 5	640	"	"	"
Sec. 8	640	"	"	"
Secs. 9-16	5,120	"	"	"
Sec. 17	640	"	"	"
Sec. 20	640	"	"	"
Secs. 21-28	5,120	"	"	"
Sec. 29	640	"	"	"
Secs. 34-36	1,920	"	"	"
T.23N., R.6E., C.R.M.				
Secs. 5-7	1,920	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.21N., R.8E., C.R.M.				
Secs. 1-5	3,200	GS-844	Unclassified	Forest
Secs. 8-17	6,400	"	"	"
Secs. 21-25	3,200	"	"	"
Sec. 26: excl. USS 3620	600	"	"	"
Sec. 27: excl. USS 3620	600	"	"	"
Sec. 34: excl. USS 5622A	440	"	"	"
Sec. 36	640	GS-844	"	"
T.20N., R.8E., C.R.M.				
Secs. 1-2	1,280	GS-877	"	"
Sec. 3: east of Alaska Hwy.	480	"	"	"
Sec. 10: east of Alaska Highway	400	"	"	"
Secs. 11-13	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 14: east of Alaska Highway	160	"	"	"
Sec. 23: east of Alaska Highway	400	"	"	"
Secs. 24-25	1,280	"	"	"
Sec. 26: east of Alaska Highway	480	"	"	"
Sec. 35: east of Alaska Highway	590	"	"	"
Sec. 36	640	"	"	"
T.19N., R.8E., C.R.M.				
Sec. 1: east of left limit of Tanana River	580	GS-879	OTE	"
Sec. 2: east of left limit of Tanana River	280	"	"	"
Sec. 12: east of left limit of Tanana River	300	"	"	"
Sec. 13: east of left limit of Tanana River	260	"	"	"
Sec. 24: east of left limit of Tanana River	240	"	"	"
Sec. 25: east of left limit of Tanana River	85	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.19N., R.9E., C.R.M.				
Sec. 1	48	GS-892	Unclassified	Forest
Sec. 2	460	"	Tbr.60/OTE 400	"
Secs. 3-5	1,920	"	OTE	"
Sec. 6	635	"	"	"
Sec. 7	620	"	"	"
Secs. 8-11	2,560	"	"	"
Sec. 12	560	"	OTE 400/Tbr.160	"
Sec. 13	640	"	OTE	"
Sec. 14	640	"	"	"
Sec. 15	635	"	"	"
Secs. 16-21	3,840	"	"	"
Sec. 22: north of left limit of Tanana River	465	"	"	"
Sec. 23: north of left limit of Tanana River	250	"	"	"
Sec. 24: north of left limit of Tanana River	320	"	"	"
Sec. 25: north of left	10	"	"	"
Sec. 28: north of left limit of Tanana River	325	"	OTE 290/Tbr.35	"
Sec. 29: north of left limit of Tanana River	.640	"	OTE 480/Tbr.160	"
Sec. 30: north of left limit of Tanana River	380	"	OTE 285/Tbr.95	"
Sec. 31: north of left limit of Tanana River	35	"	Timber	"
Sec. 32: north of left limit of Tanana River	25	"	"	"
T.20N., R.9E., C.R.M.				
Secs. 1-36	22,799	GS-890	Unclassified	"
T.21N., R.9E., C.R.M.				
Secs. 3-5	1,920	GS-904	"	"
Sec. 6	629	"	"	"
Sec. 7	631	"	"	"
Secs. 8-17	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 18	633	"	"	"
Sec. 19	635	"	"	"
Secs. 20-23	2,560	"	"	"
Secs. 26-29	2,560	"	"	"
Sec. 30	637	"	"	"
Sec. 31	639	"	"	"
Secs. 32-35	2,560	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.22N., R.9E., C.R.M.				
Secs. 4-5	1,280	GS-3324	Unclassified	Forest
Sec. 6	618	"	"	"
Sec. 7	620	"	"	"
Secs. 8-9	1,280	"	"	"
Secs. 16-17	1,280	"	"	"
Sec. 18	622	"	"	"
Sec. 19	623	"	"	"
Secs. 20-29	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 30	625	"	"	"
Sec. 31	627	"	"	"
Secs. 32-36	3,200	"	"	"
T.20N., R.10E., C.R.M.				
Secs. 1-4	2,560	GS-757	"	"
Sec. 7: excl. NA, Par. E, F1655	577	"	"	"
Secs. 8-12	3,200	"	"	"
Secs. 15-16	1,280	"	"	"
Sec. 17: excl.NA Par.D, F12113	620	"	"	"
Sec. 18: excl.NA Par.D, F12113	579	"	"	"
Sec. 19	601	"	"	"
Secs. 20-21	1,280	"	"	"
Secs. 28-29	1,280	"	"	"
Sec. 30	603	"	"	"
Sec. 31	605	"	"	"
Secs. 32-33	1,280	"	"	"
T.20N., R.11E., C.R.M.				
Secs. 1-5	3,200	GS-759	"	"
Sec. 6	595	"	"	"
Sec. 7	597	"	"	"
Secs. 8-16	5,760	"	"	"
Sec. 17: excl. NA Par.C F12548	600	"	"	"
Sec. 18	599	"	"	"
Secs. 20-23	2,560	"	"	"
Secs. 28-29	1,280	"	"	"
Sec. 32	640	"	"	"
Sec. 33: excl. USS 4377, NA Par.A, F12549, NA Par.B F-14422	555	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.20N., R.12E., C.R.M.				
Secs. 20-23	2,560	GS-762	Unclassified	Forest
Sec. 24: excl.NA F-12107	600	GS-762	"	"
Secs. 25-29	3,200	GS-762	"	"
Secs. 34-36	1,920	"	"	"
T.19N., R.13E., C.R.M.				
Secs. 1-2	1,280	GS-864	Timber	"
Sec. 3	640	"	Timber 320/ Pvt. Rec. 320	"
Sec. 4	640	"	Private Rec.	"
Sec. 5: excl. F028758	600	"	"	"
Sec. 6: excl. F028758	160	"	"	"
Secs. 7-8	1,280	"	Private Rec.	"
Sec. 9	640	"	Timber 320/ Pvt. Rec. 320	"
Secs. 10-14	3,200	"	Timber	"
Sec. 15	640	"	Private Rec.	"
Sec. 16	560	"	"	"
Sec. 17: northeast of Tanana River	400	"	"	"
Sec. 18: north of Tanana R.	320	"	"	"
Sec. 20: northeast of Tanana River	10	"	"	"
Sec. 21: north of Tanana R.	480	"	"	"
Secs. 22-23	1,280	"	"	"
Sec. 24	640	"	Timber 320/ Pvt. Rec. 320	"
Sec. 25	640	"	Timber 320/ Pvt. Rec. 320	"
Sec. 26	640	"	Private Rec.	"
Sec. 27	610	"	"	"
Sec. 28: north of Tanana R.	350	"	"	"
Sec. 29: east of Tanana R.	30	"	"	"
Sec. 34: north and east of Tanana River	190	"	"	"
Sec. 35: north of Tanana R.	380	"	"	"
Sec. 36:	640	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.19N., R.14E., C.R.M.				
Sec. 5	640	GS-866	OTE	Forest
Sec. 6	606	"	"	"
Sec. 7	608	"	"	"
Sec. 8	640	"	"	"
Secs. 13-17	3,200	"	"	"
Sec. 18	605	"	"	"
Sec. 19	612	"	"	"
Secs. 20-23	2,560	"	"	"
Sec. 24	630	"	"	"
Secs. 25-29	3,200	"	"	"
Sec. 30	614	"	"	"
Sec. 31	616	GS-866	"	"
Secs. 32-33	640	"	"	"
Sec. 34	610	"	OTE 570/Tbr.40	"
Sec. 35: excl. USS 2547	580	GS-866	OTE 525/Tbr.55	"
Sec. 36	640	GS-866	OTE	"
T.19N., R.15E., C.R.M.				
Secs. 16-18	1,920	GS-912	Timber	"
Secs. 19-22	2,560	"	"	"
Sec. 23: west of Taylor Highway	450	"	"	"
Sec. 26: west of Taylor Highway	205	"	"	"
Sec. 27: west of Taylor Highway	625	"	"	"
Secs. 28-32	3,200	"	"	"
Sec. 33: west of Taylor Highway	480	"	"	"
Sec. 34: west of Taylor Highway	80	"	"	"
T.15N., R.11E., C.R.M.				
Secs. 1-2	1,280	GS-882	"	"
Sec. 3: excl. ASLS 78-42	630	"	"	"
Secs. 4-8	3,200	"	"	"
Secs. 17-19	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 30	640	"	"	"
Sec. 31	640	"	"	"
T.16N., R.11E., C.R.M.				
Secs. 1-3	1,920	GS-881	"	"
Secs. 10-15	3,840	"	"	"
Secs. 22-36	9,600	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.17N., R.11E., C.R.M.				
Secs. 1-3	1,920	GS-898	Timber	Forest
Secs. 10-15	3,840	"	"	"
T.18N., R.11E., C.R.M.				
Sec. 26: west of Eagle Tr.	200	GS-110	"	"
Sec. 27	640	"	"	"
Secs. 28-33	3,840	GS-551	"	"
Secs. 34-36: west of Eagle Trail	1,530	GS-110	"	"
T.16N., R.12E., C.R.M.				
Sec. 1	784	GS-882	"	"
Sec. 2	784	"	"	"
Sec. 3	784	"	"	"
Sec. 4	784	"	"	"
Sec. 5	784	"	"	"
Sec. 6	617	"	"	"
Sec. 7	598	"	"	"
Secs. 8-12	3,200	"	"	"
Secs. 14-16	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 17	640	"	Timber 320 Pub.Rec.320	"
Sec. 18	599	"	Timber 279/ Pub.Rec.320	"
Sec. 19	601	"	Timber	"
Secs. 20-22	1,920	"	"	"
Secs. 28-29	1,280	"	"	"
Sec. 30	603	"	"	"
Sec. 31	605	"	"	"
Sec. 32	640	"	"	"
T.17N., R.12E., C.R.M.				
Sec. 5: west of Eagle Tr.	155	GS-900	"	"
Sec. 6: west of Eagle Tr.	509	"	"	"
Sec. 7:	744	"	"	"
Sec. 8:	650	"	"	"
Sec. 9: west of Eagle Tr.	265	"	"	"
Sec. 15: west of Eagle Tr.	98	"	"	"
Sec. 16: west of Eagle Tr.	65	"	"	"
Sec. 17:	640	"	"	"
Sec. 18:	745	"	"	"
Sec. 19:	746	"	"	"
Secs. 20-21:	1,280	"	"	"

Description of Lands	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Recommended Classification
T.17N., R.12E., C.R.M.				
Sec. 22: west of Eagle Tr.	540	GS-900	Timber	Forest
Sec. 23: west of Eagle Tr.	50	"	"	"
Sec. 26: west of Eagle Tr.	320	"	Unclassified	"
Secs. 27-29:	1,920	"	Timber	"
Sec. 30:	748	"	"	"
Sec. 31:	749	"	"	"
Secs. 32-34:	1,920	"	"	"
Secs. 35: west of Eagle Tr.	420	"	Unclassified	"

SB 108

United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Regional Office
P.O. Box 1628
Juneau, AK 99802

Reply to 1510

Date February 25, 1983

Bettye Fahrenkamp, Chairman
Senate Committee on Resources
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Fahrenkamp:

Please refer to your letter of February 10 regarding SB 108.

A stable land base dedicated to forestry in Interior Alaska will greatly facilitate the development of a forest products industry. A reliable source of timber (managed to produce a regular supply of timber in perpetuity) is a prerequisite inducement for the front-end capital investments required for the establishment of a healthy industry and resulting employment opportunities.

In addition, management under the principles of multiple use will assure the public opportunities such as recreation, hunting, and fishing on these lands while providing for protection or utilization of other resources. Often times the management of one resource can enhance another; for example timber management can be used to enhance wildlife habitat for certain species in certain locations. Similarly, in many situations, timber management can be used to influence the timing and amount of water run-off in a watershed or affect water quality. In other situations the management of one resource may have an adverse impact upon another and informed trade-off decisions need to be made.

Further, designation of State Forests managed under multiple use principles should not impair the public's lawful use of these lands for other purposes such as mining or certain occupancies.

The establishment of a State Land Reforestation Fund is an excellent approach to funding reforestation needs. I suggest that legislation clearly state that any monies so appropriated remain available until expended. Such a provision would provide the manager with the flexibility to allow for the vagaries of climate with regard to planting and stock availability and changes in operating harvest plans.

I understand from your letter that the boundaries proposed for the Fairbanks State Forest have been carefully drawn to avoid conflicts with higher and better uses of these lands. No doubt many hours of discussion have gone into this configuration. However, I would be remiss if I did not say that, in my opinion the present configuration may serve to confuse the public and present future challenges for the manager of this State Forest.

I am not acquainted with the present or planned ownership of adjoining lands but presumably this could be a mix of private and State-owned lands administered by different agencies. If this were to come to pass the public could be faced with use policies and regulations that vary by ownership or administering agency while not knowing just where boundaries are. Inadvertent violations could occur by the visitor to the area or in planned management activities such as timber sales.

Another consideration in designing boundaries is future access needs for management and public purposes. These access needs may be more easily provided for across State-owned lands and forseeable needs across lands destined for private ownership can also be provided.

One final consideration is the impact of the mangement of lands upstream in a watershed upon the lands in the lower reaches. Conflict can develop when these lands are administered by different agencies or are in different ownerships.

These considerations were no doubt discussed when the proposed boundaries were identified. I mention them now as a matter of conscience from a land managers viewpoint.

If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Mike Barton

MICHAEL A. BARTON
Member, Board of Forestry