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SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
LEGISLATION CHECKLIST

IDENTIFICATION:

BILL NUMBER: SB 14

BILL NAME: Establishing state forests.

SPONSOR(S): Ziegler

RELATED BILLS PENDING:

DATE INTRODUCED: 1-18-83

REFERRALS: Resources
Finance

INITIAL RESEARCH:

BILL SUMMARY COMPLETED:

SUMMARY BY LEGAL DIVISION:

SPONSOR CONTACTED FOR
BACKUP MATERIALS:

DEPT. OF LAW SUMMARY:

AGENCY RESPONSE:

OTHER INTERESTED SENATORS OR
REPS. NOTIFIED:

*SB 108
passed legislature*

BACKGROUND RESEARCH:

SIMILAR BILLS INTRODUCED IN PREVIOUS LEGISLATURES:

RESPONSES FROM INTERESTED PERSONS/GROUPS:

OTHER STATE OR FEDERAL PRECEDENTS, REGULATIONS, LAWS:

HEARING PREPARATION:

CHAIRMAN BRIEFED:

DATE AND PLACE SET:

STAFF MEMO TO COMMITTEE:

TELECONFERENCE:

BACKGROUND MATERIAL DISTRIBUTED:

PSA/PRESS RELEASE:

LIST OF WITNESSES:

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE
SUBSTITUTES DRAFTED:

~~contact~~
notify:

Jim Wilson 586-3420 per 2-3-83 call expressing
interest (privately employed)

ESTABLISHING STATE FORESTS.

SB 14

ZIEGLER

State forests are to be managed for multiple use and sustained yield under a management plan prepared by DNR and reviewed by the Board of Forestry after public hearings.

Following uses are allowed: commercial timber harvest, mining and mineral leasing, recreation, greenbelts, trapping, hunting, fishing, grazing and agriculture.

Though State forest lands will be closed to sale under state land disposal laws, a municipality may select land within the forest. Private land, University of Alaska grant land, existing transportation corridors, and municipal selections within a state forest are excluded from the forest, as are lands selected by Native villages or regional corporations. Land may not be acquired by eminent domain. Native allotments within the state forest will not be adversely affected, nor will existing permits or contracts involving use of the land, water, or other resources of the state forest.

No specific forestry lands designated.

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 include:

- 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.