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Alaska State Legislature

ARLISS STURGULEWSKI, Chairman
BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, Vice Chairman
JACK COGHILL
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POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA, 99811
(907) 465-4907



Senate Committee on Resources

March 3, 1986

Esther Wunnicke, Commissioner
Department of Natural Resources
Pouch M
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Commissioner:

Enclosed is a letter from the Mat-Su Loggers Association recommending additional acreage to the proposed Susitna State Forest. As you know, SB 223 is in the Senate Resources Committee and scheduled for further public hearings on March 19th. At our last public hearing on February 24th, it was suggested by the committee that some nonforested lands be deleted and some additional forest lands be added.

I would appreciate having the Division of Forestry review the enclosed proposed additions for inclusion in SB 223.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Arliss".

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Chairman, Senate Resources Committee

Enclosure: Letter from Mat-Su Loggers

cc: Greg Bell
Calvin L. Kerr

MAT-SU LOGGERS ASSOCIATION
P.O. BOX 111293
ANCHORAGE, AK 99511

FEB 27 1986

24 February 1986

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V (MS 3100)
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Sturgulewski,

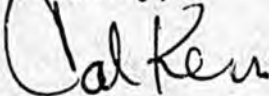
Greg Bell, President of the Mat-Su Loggers Association, presented testimony earlier today on SB 223 and S

As he stated, the enclosed map presents four (4) areas that the Association would like considered for inclusion within the proposed forest.

If there is anything Greg or I could provide on behalf of the Association, please let us know.

Thank you again for the opportunity to testify.

Sincerely,



Calvin L. Kerr, Forester
Secretary-Treasurer

CLK:clk

encl

cc: Mr. Greg Bell, The Valley Sawmill

MAT-SU LOGGERS TESTIMONY

(Full text: brief version presented 24 Feb 1986)

Good afternoon. My name is Greg Bell and I am here testifying as President of the Mat-Su Loggers Association, and individually as owner of The Valley Sawmill in Anchorage.

Our Association supports establishment of the Susitna State Forest through passage of SB 223 and strengthening of the Forest Products Preference act through SR 8.

The Mat-Su Loggers Association represents about 45 individual loggers and manufacturers in the Mat-Su Valley and Anchorage. Our members cut firewood at Point McKenzie, saw house logs at Trapner Creek, produce lumber in Anchorage and manufacture Alaskan birch cabinets. Our members sell to domestic, not export, markets.

Land ownership in this area is dominated by the State of Alaska and the Mat-Su Borough. There is no firm forest land base managed by the State. The Mat-Su Borough, however, has conducted an inventory, written a management plan, and established the Chijuk Creek Forest Management Area as land suitable for long term forest land management. The State has continued to plan instead of acting. Hopefully this will change with passage of SB 223.

The forest products industry needs forests. It may sound obvious but few in the State seem to understand why such a long term land base must be established. Trees take longer to grow than barley or fish and must be carefully managed to reach maximum growth potential. Other areas in the State, such as Fairbanks and Haines have established public forest land bases to provide a continuing flow of raw material.

This raw material, called stumpage, ensures the industry will survive. Bankers and other financial institutions demand a visible continuing flow before committing money for equipment and working capital. This is a problem for our members.

Our Association has seen a steady erosion of forest land suitable for timber harvest over the last ten (10) years. A transportation report issued by the State Department of Transportation and Public Facilities reports an annual harvest (on state land) in the Cook Inlet Region of close to 30 million board feet in the mid 1970's dropped to less than 2 million board feet in 1984! A major factor was bankruptcy of Tyonek's export chip mill; smaller businesses, such as those operated by our members, have survived. We face increasing demand for firewood, lumber and timber throughout the State with a declining forest land base.

The Susitna Area Plan is one cooperative government effort to allocate the State's lands. The Association notes that much

of these efforts have been diluted in the area of forests. For example, the 530,000 total acres suggested for the Susitna State Forest includes less than 190,000 (36%) acres designated as commercial forest land. Much of the land in the proposed forest is actually tundra and goat rock, included at the request of Fish and Game employees. We are told there is considerably more volume in less acres within single use lands such as park land.

We feel the existing boundaries should be retained as a minimum with four (4) additions, shown on the enclosed map:

A. The so-called "Delta Islands" area west of Willow should be added. This 17,100 acre area supports 141 million board feet of cottonwood in the Susitna Flood Plain.

B. Another area, called Gate Creek, also west and slightly north of Willow should be added. This addition of about 14,000 acres supports an estimated volume of 70 million board feet of spruce, birch and cottonwood.

C. The third area is called "Trail Ridge" and is part of Desca Flats Management Area of Susitna Area Plan. These 13,800 estimated acres support about 159 million board feet of wood; adding this unit

will consolidate boundaries and ease management of the area, especially road access.

D. The fourth area is north of Skwenta and consists of about 9000 acres supporting 77 million board feet of timber. If this addition is acceptable to residents of Skwenta, it would also consolidate access and management along the north shore of the Skwenta.

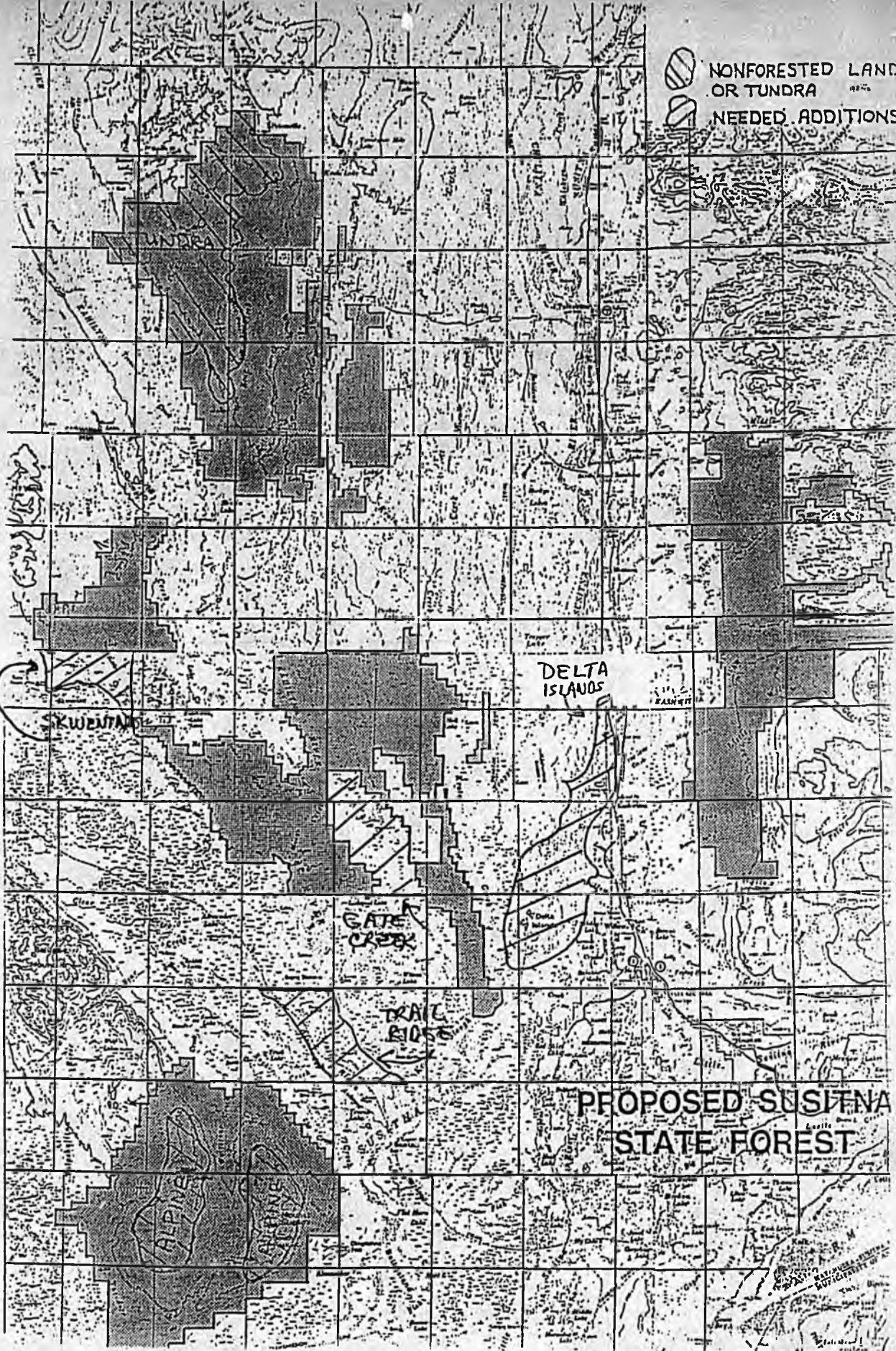
These four additions would increase viability of the Susitna State Forest as well as consolidating ownership for management efficiency.

We also support SR 8 and note that Mayor Tony Knowles of Anchorage has included the Forest Products Preference clause into bid documents of the Eklutna Power Project. We don't know of any similar State use of the State's own clause.

In summary, we support passage of SB 223, with the given additions, and concur with adoption of SR 8.

Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to present our comments.

(QUESTIONS?)



NONFORESTED LAND
OR TUNDRA
NEEDED ADDITIONS

TUNDRA

DELTA
ISLANDS

KWENTAN

GATE
CREEK

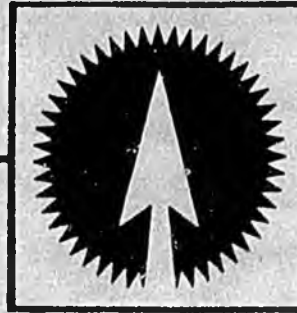
TRAIL
RIDGE

ALPINE

PROPOSED SUSITNA
STATE FOREST

NATIONAL FOREST
BUTTE COUNTY

Alaska Loggers Association, Inc.



MAR 19 1986

111 STEDMAN, SUITE 200
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901
Phone 907-225-6114

March 17, 1986

Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Arliss:

It was good talking to you last week and meeting with Frank Homan on concerns of the Alaska Loggers Association. I'll briefly list those concerns here that I discussed with Frank:

- * H.B. 44 Marine Parks
- * H.B. 587 & H.B. 570 both dealing with land entitlements.

ALA favors both bills with some exceptions. In each case land grant entitlements should not impede or be used to conflict with resource development. For example, Marine Parks should not be located in areas necessary and needed for log rafting grounds, dumps or storage areas. On the uplands, land entitlements should not be located on lands needed by the State for land management purposes. This could include road or trail right-of-ways, log sorting yards, log dumps or transfer sites. The Division of Forestry could assist in identifying such administrative sites and retain those lands for management purposes.

* S.B. 30 Cape Yagataga State Forest as well as legislation to establish the Susitna State Forest.

The Alaska Loggers Association has been on record in the support of State Forest, again with exceptions. These are:

Commercial timber lands are to be managed for the economic benefits they hold. Timber production must be given a preference position in managing commercial forest lands to ensure that it is utilized and not managed for recreational or wildlife purposes as has happened in the Tanana and Haines State Forest. In establishing State Forest, where commercial forest lands are included, timber production must be the principal multiple-use resource.

Alaska Loggers Association, Inc.

Letter - Senator Arliss Sturgulewski - March 17, 1986 - Page 2.

This issue could be resolved by adding language to Sec. 41.17.230 (a) through (f) such as .."Management plans for State Forest shall include timber production as the primary use of commercial forests lands with other resource values being managed within the framework of sound silvicultural timber production principles".

Arliss, thank you for your help, the Alaska Loggers Association appreciates your assistance.

Sincerely,



John Galea
General Manager

JG/jmg

pc: ALA Board of Directors
Jerry Reinwand

Memo to Senator Vic Fischer
Regarding: Coalition for Community Forests concerns

The Coalition for Community Forests is a group of people in the Talkeetna area who have expressed for years our concerns about community forest needs in the areas where state land have been disposed. In particular, people from Sherman, Gold Creek, Chase, Bald Mountain have expressed the need for reservations of state forest for personal use needs. We have urged D.N.R. throughout the Susitna Area Plan process to incorporate the carrying capacity of the lands in their decision making. We have been consistently ignored by the department. Their view has been that we are faced with encroaching development (often caused by their policies) and when we run out of wood to heat our homes and build our living structures, then we will just have to haul in heating oil. We don't want to do this. Why should we be forced to do this ?

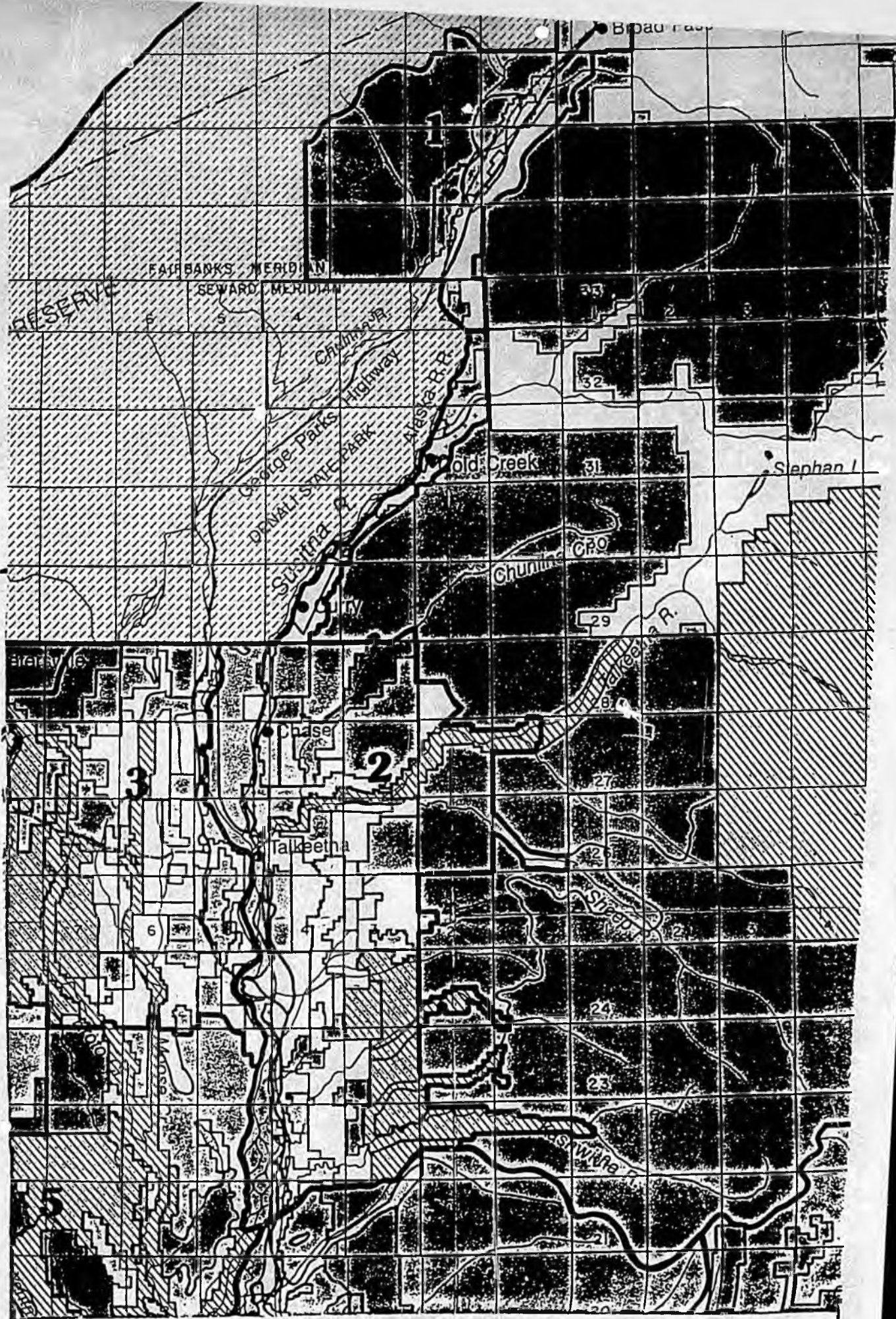
The land 's there in these communities now to be reserved for future personal firewood and building needs. We could easily dedicate this land with the input of local residents. This has been advocated all along in the recent state land management process.

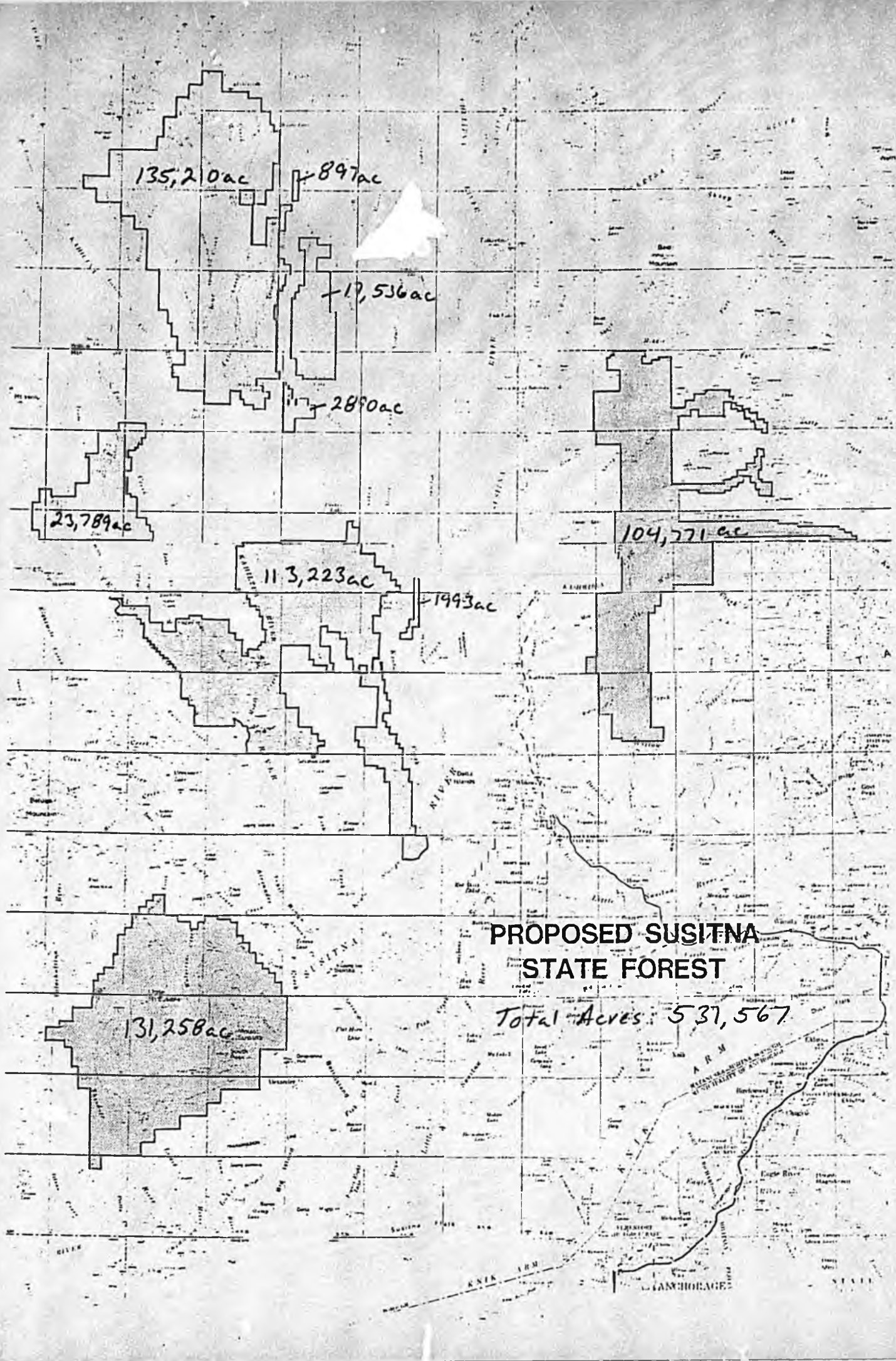
What the state seems to fail to realize that in the long run it is going to cost them more by not dedicating forest lands to these purposes. When the wood runs out, and we have to haul in our heating fuel and building supplies, there will be a public outcry for roads to our legislatures. This is a problem that could be solved now by DNR.

This is the background to our resistance to the passage of SB 223. We support the idea of a multi-use state forest and the management process inherent, but we think our needs are just as important as those needs in creating the Susitna State Forest. This is on the same level as the subsistence issue. We just want the right to be able to use wood in our local areas for the rest of our lives there.

Thanks for your time and effort the past few days on this.

Becky Long
Box 344
Talkeetna 99676





135,200 ac

897 ac

17,536 ac

2890 ac

23,789 ac

113,223 ac

1993 ac

104,771 ac

131,258 ac

**PROPOSED SUSITNA
STATE FOREST**

Total Acres: 537,567

ARM
SUSITNA RIVER
SUSITNA STATE FOREST

LANSHORAGE

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

MAR 19 1986

POUCH M
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: 907-465-2400

March 18, 1986

The Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Chair, Senator Resources Committee
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

Thank you for providing me with the information supplied by the M -Su Loggers Association concerning additions to the proposed Susitna State Forest. I asked both planning and forestry staff to consider the suggested forest additions in light of the department's existing and proposed land classifications and other relevant planning and forestry information. As you may know, state forests are multiple use areas, to be permanently retained in public ownership and actively managed to provide commercial commodities such as timber and minerals, as well as opportunities for tourism, hunting, fishing and recreation.

From our review of the suggested additions, we have concluded that one area, the Trail Ridge area, should be included in the proposed Susitna State Forest. The legal description for this area is as follows:

T18N R7W S.M.

Section 18 SW1/4, W1/2 SE1/4
Section 19 W1/2, SE1/4, W1/2 NE1/4
Section 28 W1/2 SW1/4
Section 29 W1/2, SE1/4, S1/2 NE1/4
Sections 30-33

T18N R8W S.M.

Section 1 W1/2 W1/2
Sections 2-3
Section 4 E1/2
Section 10 N1/2, SE1/4
Section 11
Section 12 W1/2, W1/2 SE1/4
Section 13
Section 14 N1/2, SE1/4, NE1/4 SW1/4
Section 15 N1/2 NE1/4
Section 23 NE1/4, E1/2 SE1/4

March 18, 1986

Sections 24-25
Section 26 E1/2 NE1/4
Section 36 E1/2

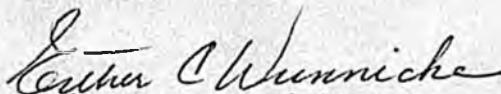
A second area, near Gate Creek, is not appropriate for inclusion in the state forest at this time. This area contains one of the few large contiguous blocks of good agricultural soils in the Susitna region and also has high value for forestry and wildlife habitat. It was designated as a resource management area in the Susitna Plan, and intended for retention in public ownership for 5-10 years until the best long-term use for the land is determined. Including this area in a state forest now would preclude its future use for agricultural purposes.

The remaining two areas recommended by the Mat-Su Loggers Association for inclusion in the state forest, the Delta Islands area and the region north of Skwentna, are also not appropriate for inclusion in the forest at this time. Although some commercial forest lands are located within these two areas, portions of these areas have agricultural potential and the land adjacent to Skwentna could be needed for community public facilities. The public interest would best be served if long-term commitments for these areas are postponed.

In previous discussions with the committee, some members suggested that land which did not have commercial timber potential should not be included in the Susitna State Forest. I believe that the purpose of a state forest is to retain public land for long-term multiple use, including but not limited to timber harvest. But if the committee wishes to delete certain non-commercially forested areas from the forest, and management of the deleted portions would not create land management problems, I would not object.

Please let me know if I may provide additional information or assistance.

Sincerely,


Esther C. Wunnicke
Commissioner

Alaska State Legislature

ARLISS STURGULEWSKI, Chairman
BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, Vice Chairman
JACK COGHILL
DICK ELIASON
VIC FISCHER
RICK HALFORD
FRED ZHAROFF



POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA, 99811
(907) 485-4907

Senate Committee on Resources

March 19, 1986

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES LETTER OF INTENT FOR SUSITNA STATE FOREST

The increasing number of land classifications and disposals in the Southcentral area presents a particular problem for the long-term commitment of adequate commercial forest lands for a growing forest products industry. The creation of the Susitna State Forest by the legislature is intended to preserve commercial forest lands for commercial timber harvest and related activities. The legislature intends that the Susitna State Forest lands should be used for the production of forest products for commercial and personal use and should optimize other values in relation to timber production. It is the intent of this legislation that commercial timber harvest be given a preference in the preparation of the Susitna State Forest Management Plan.

APR 2 1986

Resolution AASWCD 86-4
Passed March 22, 1986
by the Alaska Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts

Whereas, the Alaska Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts supports the concept of highest and best use of the state's renewable resources; and

Whereas, the state association agrees to the concept of establishing a legislatively designated state forest; and

Whereas, the state of Alaska, through Department of Natural Resources, has the responsibility to manage its resources for the long-term benefit of its residents; and

Whereas, the Susitna Area Plan was designed as a general land-use plan to recognize "the potential" for future resource development; and

Whereas, adequate levels of protection currently exist under the Susitna Area Plan to protect the timber resource base recognized as having high forestry potential within the Susitna Basin; and

Whereas, the resource data used to develop the Susitna Area Plan lacks the detail necessary to justify legislative designation under any land-use category as stated in the plan; and

Whereas, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Assembly has issued a formal policy statement in opposition to Senate Bill 223, Susitna State Forest, based on public testimony with regard to the above; and

Whereas, detailed resource inventory data must be gathered to refine the limits of legislative/administrative designations prior to enacting the Susitna State Forest legislation; and

Whereas, proposed inter-agency changes in land-use designations as stated in the Susitna Area Plan will be a result of public input;

Therefore Be It Resolved that the Susitna Area Plan is considered the first step in reaching the state's long-term renewable resource management objectives. Legislative/administrative designations based on a lack of detailed resource data are not considered to be in the best interests of the citizens of the State of Alaska;

Be It Further Resolved that the local Soil and Water Conservation Districts, in cooperation with the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Agricultural and Logging Advisory Board, will work jointly with the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, to define the limits of the Susitna State Forest to satisfy the objections of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and the Alaska Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts to the Susitna State Forest legislation.

Dear Arluis,
This concept is not fully conceived. Please support our local involvement.
Questions? call Tracy Moffitt Palmer District
Dick Zobel Wasilla District
or me Kelly Hankford Upper Susitna Dist,
(Talkeetna)

Carol Wilson @ re state forest lands. Enil strictly
habitat issue

Introduced: 3/11/85
Referred: Resources and
Finance

See Amer. Forester
Mat - Au. Borouga

*Enough 70,000
acres.
Can support habitat*

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

1 IN THE SENATE

2 SENATE BILL NO. 223

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing the Susitna State Forest; and
7 providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 41.17 is amended by adding a new section to read:

10 ARTICLE 5A. SUSITNA STATE FOREST.

11 Sec. 41.17.410. SUSITNA STATE FOREST. (a) Subject to valid
12 existing rights, and except for land owned by or transferred to the
13 University of Alaska under ch. 22, SLA 1983, the state-owned or
14 acquired land and water lying within the parcels described in (c) of
15 this section are designated as the Susitna State Forest.

16 (b) The commissioner shall consider and permit the uses de-
17 scribed in AS 41.17.230(e) within the Susitna State Forest, subject to
18 the procedures established in AS 41.17.230(f).

19 (c) The Susitna State Forest includes the state-owned or
20 acquired land and water lying within the following described parcels:

21 Township 22 North, Range 6 West, Seward Meridian

22 Section 19

23 Section 28: W1/2SW1/4

24 Section 29: W1/2, SE1/4, W1/2NE1/4

25 Sections 30 - 32

26 Section 33: W1/2, SE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4

27 Section 35: W1/2

28 Township 22 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian

29 Section 1: SW1/4

1 Sections 12 - 36
 2 Township 22 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian
 3 Section 13: S1/2, S1/2N1/2
 4 Section 14: S1/2, S1/2N1/2
 5 Section 15: S1/2, S1/2N1/2
 6 Section 16: SE1/4
 7 Section 21: E1/2
 8 Sections 22 - 27
 9 Section 28: E1/2
 10 Section 33: NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4
 11 Sections 34 - 36
 12 Township 21 North, Range 6 West, Seward Meridian
 13 Section 2: W1/2
 14 Section 5: W1/2, N1/2NE1/4
 15 Sections 6 and 7
 16 Section 8: NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4
 17 Section 11: W1/2
 18 Section 14: NW1/4
 19 Section 15: SE1/4, E1/2NE1/4
 20 Sections 18 and 19
 21 Section 20: W1/2
 22 Section 22: N1/2
 23 Section 29: W1/2
 24 Section 30
 25 Section 31: N1/2, SE1/4
 26 Section 32: W1/2SE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4
 27 Township 21 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian
 28 Sections 1 - 14
 29 Section 15: N1/2, SE1/4

1 Sections 16 - 21
2 Section 23: NE1/4
3 Sections 24 and 25
4 Section 27: W1/2, W1/2E1/2
5 Section 28: E1/2, E1/2W1/2
6 Section 33: NE1/4
7 Section 34: NW1/4, SE1/4, W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4
8 Section 36: E1/2
9 Township 21 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian
10 Sections 1 and 2
11 Section 3: E1/2, E1/2NW1/4
12 Section 11: NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, NW1/4NW1/4, SE1/4,
13 NE1/4SW1/4
14 Sections 12 and 13
15 Section 14: NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4
16 Sections 17 - 20
17 Section 21: W1/2, SE1/4
18 Section 23: E1/2E1/2, SW1/4SE1/4
19 Section 24
20 Section 25: W1/2, W1/2E1/2
21 Section 26: E1/2, SW1/4, E1/2NW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4
22 Section 27: SE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, S1/2SW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4
23 Sections 28 - 35
24 Section 36: W1/2, W1/2E1/2
25 Township 21 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian
26 Section 7: N1/2, N1/2S1/2
27 Section 8
28 Section 12: S1/2S1/2
29 Sections 13 and 14

1 Section 16: S1/2, S1/2N1/2
 2 Section 17: E1/2, E1/2NW1/4
 3 Section 20: NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4
 4 Sections 21 - 27
 5 Section 28: NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4
 6 Section 34: NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4
 7 Sections 35 and 36
 8 Township 21 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian
 9 Section 1: that portion of S1/2 north of the south
 10 bank of the Yeotna River.
 11 Section 12: that portion east of the west bank of the
 12 Susitna River.
 13 Township 20 North, Range 6 West, Seward Meridian
 14 Section 5: E1/2W1/2, W1/2SW1/4
 15 Section 6
 16 Section 8: W1/2, W1/2, SE1/4
 17 Section 17
 18 Section 20: W1/2, W1/2SE1/4
 19 Section 28: SW1/4
 20 Sections 29 - 32
 21 Section 33: W1/2, SE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4
 22 Township 20 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian
 23 Section 1: E1/2
 24 Section 18: S1/2
 25 Section 19
 26 Section 25: E1/2, E1/2W1/2
 27 Section 28: SW1/4
 28 Sections 29 - 32
 29 Section 33: N1/2, SW1/4

1 Section 36: NE1/4
2 Township 20 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian
3 Section 1: W1/2
4 Sections 2 - 17
5 Section 12: W1/2, SE1/4
6 Sections 13 - 20
7 Section 21: that portion north of the south bank of
8 the Yeotna River.
9 Sections 22 - 26
10 Section 27: that portion east of the west bank of the
11 Yeotna River.
12 Sections 34 - 36
13 Township 20 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian
14 Sections 1 and 2
15 Section 3: E1/2NE1/4
16 Sections 11 - 13
17 Section 14: NE1/4
18 Section 24
19 Township 19 North, Range 6 West, Seward Meridian
20 Sections 4 and 5
21 Section 6: N1/2, N1/2S1/2
22 Section 8: E1/2
23 Section 9
24 Section 10: W1/2
25 Section 15: W1/2, W1/2E1/2
26 Section 16
27 Section 21
28 Section 22: W1/2, W1/2E1/2
29 Section 27: W1/2, W1/2E1/2

1 Section 28
2 Section 33
3 Section 34: W1/2, W1/2E1/2, SE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4
4 Township 19 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian
5 Section 4: NW1/4NW1/4
6 Township 18 North, Range 6 West, Seward Meridian
7 Section 2: that portion west of the east bank of the
8 Susitna River.
9 Section 3
10 Section 10: N1/2, N1/2S1/2
11 Section 11: that portion west of the east bank of the
12 Susitna River.
13 Township 18 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian
14 Section 28: S1/2
15 Section 32: E1/2, SW1/4
16 Section 33
17 Township 17 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian
18 Section 4: SW1/4
19 Section 5: S1/2, S1/2N1/2
20 Sections 6 - 8
21 Section 9: W1/2, SE1/4
22 Section 15: W1/2, S1/2SE1/4
23 Sections 16 - 22
24 Section 23: SW1/4
25 Section 25: SW1/4, S1/2NW1/4
26 Sections 26 - 36
27 Township 17 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian
28 Section 1: SE1/4
29 Section 2: S1/2

1	Sections 3 - 5
2	Section 6: E1/2
3	Sections 7 - 36
4	Township 17 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian
5	Section 12: SE1/4
6	Section 13: E1/2
7	Section 24: E1/2, E1/2W1/2
8	Section 25
9	Section 26: E1/2, SW1/4
10	Section 34: E1/2E1/2
11	Sections 35 and 36
12	Township 16 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian
13	Sections 1 - 24
14	Sections 27 - 34
15	Township 16 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian (all)
16	Township 16 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian
17	Sections 1 - 3
18	Section 8: E1/2
19	Sections 9 - 17
20	Section 13: E1/2, SW1/4
21	Section 19: N1/2
22	Sections 20 - 28
23	Section 29: E1/2
24	Section 32: NE1/4
25	Sections 33 - 36
26	Township 16 North, Range 11 West, Seward Meridian
27	Section 13: SE1/4
28	Section 24: NE1/4
29	Township 15 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian

1 Sections 3 - 7
 2 Township 15 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian
 3 Sections 1 - 22
 4 Sections 29 - 31
 5 Township 15 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian
 6 Sections 1 - 4
 7 Sections 10 - 15
 8 Sections 22 - 27
 9 Sections 34 - 36
 10 Township 14 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian
 11 Section 3
 12 Township 24 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian
 13 Section 31: S1/2
 14 Section 32: SW1/4
 15 Township 24 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian
 16 Section 36: SE1/4
 17 Township 23 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian
 18 Section 5: NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4
 19 Section 6
 20 Section 7: NW1/4, W1/2NW1/4, NE1/4NE1/4, W1/2SW1/4
 21 Section 18: W1/2
 22 Section 19: W1/2SW1/4
 23 Section 30: W1/2W1/2, SE1/4SW1/4
 24 Section 31
 25 Township 23 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian
 26 Sections 1 and 2
 27 Section 10: S1/2S1/2
 28 Sections 11 - 14
 29 Section 15: E1/2, E1/2W1/2

1 Section 22: E1/2, E1/2W1/2
 2 Sections 23 - 27
 3 Section 28: E1/2, E1/2W1/2
 4 Section 30: SW1/4
 5 Sections 31 - 36
 6 Township 23 North, Range 11 West, Seward Meridian
 7 Section 25: SE1/4
 8 Section 36: E1/2, SW1/4
 9 Township 22 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian
 10 Section 5: SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4
 11 Sections 6 - 8
 12 Section 9: W1/2SW1/4
 13 Section 16: NW1/4NW1/4
 14 Section 17: N1/2N1/2
 15 Section 18: N1/2N1/2
 16 Township 22 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian
 17 Sections 1 - 12
 18 Section 13: N1/2N1/2
 19 Section 14: N1/2N1/2
 20 Section 15: N1/2N1/2
 21 Section 16: N1/2N1/2
 22 Section 17: N1/2N1/2
 23 Section 18: N1/2N1/2
 24 Township 22 North, Range 11 West, Seward Meridian
 25 Section 1
 26 Section 12: N1/2, SE1/4
 27 Section 13: N1/2NE1/4
 28 Township 28 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian
 29 Section 19

1 Section 20: W1/2
2 Section 27: SW1/4
3 Section 28: S1/2
4 Section 29: W1/2, SE1/4
5 Sections 30 - 34
6 Section 35: W1/2
7 Township 27 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian
8 Section 29: W1/2
9 Section 32: W1/2
10 Township 28 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian
11 Section 25
12 Sections 35 and 36
13 Township 27 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian
14 Section 1: W1/2W1/2
15 Sections 2 - 11
16 Section 12: W1/2, SE1/4
17 Sections 13 - 24
18 Section 25: W1/2
19 Sections 26 - 35
20 Section 36: W1/2
21 Township 27 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian
22 Sections 1 and 2
23 Section 3: S1/2
24 Sections 10 - 15
25 Section 16: E1/2
26 Sections 19 - 36
27 Township 27 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian
28 Sections 24 and 25
29 Sections 34 - 36

1 Township 26 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian

2 Section 5: NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4

3 Section 7: N1/2, SW1/4

4 Section 18: W1/2

5 Section 20: SE1/4

6 Section 21: S1/2

7 Sections 27 and 28

8 Section 29: NE1/4

9 Section 31: W1/2SE1/4

10 Section 33

11 Township 26 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian

12 Section 2

13 Sections 4 - 10

14 Section 13

15 Sections 15 - 22

16 Sections 24 - 36

17 Township 26 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian

18 Sections 1 - 17

19 Sections 21 - 28

20 Sections 33 - 36

21 Township 26 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian

22 Sections 1 and 2

23 Township 25 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian

24 Sections 3 and 4

25 Section 6: W1/2; N1/2NE1/4

26 Section 7: W1/2NW1/4

27 Section 8: E1/2, E1/2SW1/4

28 Sections 9 and 10

29 Sections 15 - 17

1 Sections 20 - 22
2 Section 23: W1/2
3 Section 26: W1/2
4 Sections 27 - 29
5 Sections 32 - 34
6 Section 35: W1/2
7 Township 25 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian
8 Sections 1 - 12
9 Section 13: N1/2, SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4
10 Sections 14 - 23
11 Section 24: W1/2, W1/2E1/2, E1/2SE1/4
12 Sections 25 - 36
13 Township 25 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian
14 Sections 1 - 3
15 Sections 10 - 15
16 Section 22: E1/2E1/2
17 Sections 23 - 26
18 Section 35: E1/2
19 Section 36
20 Township 24 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian
21 Sections 3 - 5
22 Section 6: NE1/4
23 Section 8: N1/2, SE1/4, N1/2SW1/4
24 Sections 9 and 10
25 Section 18: SW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4
26 Section 19: W1/2, SE1/4, W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4
27 Section 20: S1/2
28 Section 28: W1/2
29 Section 29

1 Section 30
 2 Section 31
 3 Township 24 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian
 4 Section 1: W1/2
 5 Sections 2 - 11
 6 Section 12: W1/2, W1/2SE1/4
 7 Section 14: SW1/4
 8 Sections 15 - 20
 9 Section 21: E1/2NE1/4
 10 Section 22
 11 Section 23: W1/2, W1/2SE1/4, NE1/4
 12 Section 26: N1/2NW1/4, NW1/4NE1/4
 13 Section 27: NE1/4NE1/4
 14 Township 24 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian
 15 Section 1
 16 Section 2: E1/2
 17 Section 10: E1/2
 18 Sections 11 - 14
 19 Section 15: E1/2E1/2
 20 Township 24 North, Range 1 West, Seward Meridian
 21 Section 30: S1/2SW1/4
 22 Section 31: NW1/4, SW1/4, S1/2NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4
 23 Section 32: W1/2SW1/4
 24 Township 24 North, Range 2 West, Seward Meridian
 25 Section 20: S1/2S1/2, NE1/4SE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4
 26 Section 21: S1/2, NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4
 27 Section 22
 28 Section 23: W1/2, W1/2SE1/4
 29 Section 25: S1/2NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4

1 Section 26: NE1/4
 2 Sections 27 and 28
 3 Section 29: N1/2, SW1/4
 4 Section 30: S1/2, S1/2N1/2
 5 Section 31: W1/2
 6 Section 36: N1/2NE1/4
 7 **Township 24 North, Range 3 West, Seward Meridian**
 8 Section 1: S1/2
 9 Section 2: S1/2SE1/4
 10 Section 3: W1/2, NE1/4, W1/2SE1/4
 11 Section 4
 12 Section 5: S1/2, NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4
 13 Section 8: N1/2
 14 Sections 9 - 16
 15 Sections 19 - 36
 16 **Township 23 North, Range 1 West, Seward Meridian**
 17 Section 5: NW1/4NW1/4
 18 Section 6: NE1/4NE1/4
 19 Section 7: SE1/4
 20 Section 18: W1/2E1/2, E1/2W1/2, W1/2SW1/4
 21 Section 19: W1/2, SW1/4SE1/4
 22 Section 29: W1/2
 23 Section 30: E1/2, E1/2NW1/4
 24 **Township 23 North, Range 2 West, Seward Meridian**
 25 Section 13: E1/2SE1/4
 26 Section 23: SE1/4, S1/2SW1/4
 27 Section 24: N1/2, SW1/4
 28 Section 26: N1/2N1/2, S1/2NW1/4
 29 Section 27: N1/2, N1/2S1/2

1 Section 28: N1/2, N1/2S1/2
 2 Section 29: N1/2
 3 Section 30: N1/2, SW1/4
 4 Section 31: W1/2
 5 Township 23 North, Range 3 West, Seward Meridian
 6 Sections 1 - 6
 7 Sections 9 - 16
 8 Sections 21 - 28
 9 Sections 33 - 36
 10 Township 22 North, Range 1 East, Seward Meridian
 11 Section 7: S1/2NW1/4, S1/2
 12 Section 8: S1/2SW1/4
 13 Section 17: N1/2N1/2
 14 Section 18: N1/2N1/2
 15 Township 22 North, Range 1 West, Seward Meridian
 16 Section 5: S1/2S1/2
 17 Section 6: S1/2S1/2
 18 Sections 7 - 9
 19 Section 10: S1/2, S1/2N1/2, N1/2NW1/4
 20 Section 11: S1/2, S1/2N1/2
 21 Section 12: S1/2, S1/2N1/2
 22 Township 22 North, Range 2 West, Seward Meridian
 23 Section 1: S1/2S1/2
 24 Section 2: S1/2
 25 Section 3: S1/2
 26 Section 4: S1/2
 27 Section 5: S1/2
 28 Section 6: S1/2, NW1/4
 29 Sections 7 - 12

1 Section 15: N1/2N1/2
 2 Sections 16 - 21
 3 Sections 28 - 30
 4 Section 31: N1/2
 5 Section 32: N1/2
 6 Section 33: N1/2
 7 Township 22 North, Range 3 West, Seward Meridian
 8 Sections 1 - 4
 9 Section 5: E1/2
 10 Section 8: E1/2
 11 Sections 9 - 12
 12 Sections 13 - 16
 13 Section 17: E1/2
 14 Section 20: E1/2NE1/4
 15 Sections 21 - 28
 16 Sections 33 - 36
 17 Township 21 North, Range 3 West, Seward Meridian
 18 Sections 2 - 10
 19 Section 11: NW1/4
 20 Sections 15 - 22
 21 Sections 27 - 34
 22 Township 21 North, Range 4 West, Seward Meridian
 23 Section 25: S1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4
 24 Section 36: E1/2, E1/2W1/2
 25 Township 20 North, Range 3 West, Seward Meridian
 26 Sections 3 - 10
 27 Sections 15 - 18
 28 Sections 20 - 22
 29 Sections 26 - 28

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Section 29: N1/2, N1/2S1/2, SE1/4SE1/4

* Sec. 2. The commissioner of natural resources shall prepare a management plan for the Susitna State Forest under AS 41.17.230. Within the first 10 days of the First Session of the Sixteenth Alaska State Legislature, the commissioner shall submit the management plan to the legislature for its review.

* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
TRANSMITTAL SLIP

Express

JUINEAU

Commissioner/Deputy

Management

- Director/Deputy
- Personnel
- Fiscal/Supply

Southeast Region

- Land & Water
- Forestry
- Parks
- Recorder's Office

Fairbanks - HRO

- Land & Water
- Forestry
- Mining Information
- Recorder's Office
- DGGs
- Technical Services

OLYMPIC BLDG.
555 Cordova

Land & Water

- Director/Deputy
- Land Management
- Water Management
- Resource Allocations
- Retained Lands
(5th Floor)
- Project Admin.

FRONTIER BLDG
3601 C. Street

- Commissioner's Office
- Public Affairs Office

Management

- Personnel
- Admin. Svs./Switchboard
- Mailroom
- Revenue Unit

Mining

- Director/Deputy
- Leasing
- Surface Mining
- Locatables (Mining Claims)
- Field Op/Permitting

Oil & Gas

- Director/Deputy
- Royalty
- Lease Sales
- Lease Admin.

Forestry

- Director/Deputy
- Resource Management
- Fire Management
- Forestry Asst.
- Southcentral Region

FRONTIER BLDG Cont.

Parks

- Director/Deputy
- Administration
- History & Archaeology
- Southcentral

Technical Services

- Director/Deputy
- Administration
- Land Title Records
- Uniform Commercial Code
- Cadastral/Coastal Surv.
- Land Rec. Info. Sec.
- Status Graphics
- LAS Implementation
- Info Services
- Recorder's Office

Land & Water

- Contract Admin.
- Southcentral Region

Geo/Geo Survey

- Director/Deputy
- Administration
- Geoprocessing
- Resource Anal.
- Archaeology
- Oil & Gas
- Data Processing

0 0 0 PALMER (mail only)

- Agriculture
P.O. Box 949
Palmer, AK 99645-0949

ANCHORAGE

3300 Fairbanks St.

- Data Processing
- 143 E. 9th Avenue
- Central Duplication
- 1031 W. 4th Avenue
- Attorney General's Office
- Department of Administration
- General Services/Supply

ACTION

- Sign & Forward
- Sign & Return
- Necessary Action
- Return w/comment
- Draft Reply
- For Your Info.
- Circulate
- As Requested
- Per Phone Call

ATTN: Jim McAlister

REMARKS:

FROM: _____

DIV/SEC/DIST: Forestry

DATE: 3-25

Legal Description

Skwentna

T22N, R10W, S.M.

- Section 13: $S\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
- Sections 14-18
- Section 21: All north and east of right limit of Yentna River
- Sections 22 and 23:
- Section 26
- Sections 27, 28, and 35: All north and east of right limit of Yentna River.

Deshka Flats

T19N, R7W, S.M.

- Section 3
- Section 10: NE $\frac{1}{2}$

T20N, R8W, S.M.

- Section 1: E $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 12: NE $\frac{1}{4}$

T20N, R7W, S.M.

- Section 2: SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
- Sections 3-10:
- Section 11: W $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 12: W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 13: W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 14-17
- Section 20-23
- Section 24: W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 25: W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 26-27:
- Section 28: NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 33-35:
- Section 36: W $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$

T21N, R7W, S.M.

- Section 28: W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 29-32
- Section 33: W $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 34: SW $\frac{1}{4}$

T21N, R8W, S.M.

- Section 25: E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 36: E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$

Legal Description
Page 2

Susitna River Block

T21N, R5W, S.M.

Sections 24-26
Section 26: $W\frac{1}{2}$, $NE\frac{1}{4}$
Section 27
Section 28: $NE\frac{1}{4}$
Section 33: $SE\frac{1}{4}$
Section 34-35

T20N, R5W, S.M.

Sections 2-4
Section 5: $E\frac{1}{2}$ $E\frac{1}{2}$
Section 8: $E\frac{1}{2}$
Sections 9-11
Sections 14-17
Section 18: $E\frac{1}{2}$ $E\frac{1}{2}$
Section 19: $E\frac{1}{2}$
Sections 20-22
Sections 27-29
Sections 32-34

T20N, R6W, S.M.

Section 25: $E\frac{1}{2}$ $E\frac{1}{2}$
Section 36: $E\frac{1}{2}$

T19N, R5W, S.M.

Section 3-10
Sections 15-22
Sections 25-34

T19N, R6W, S.M.

Section 1: $E\frac{1}{2}$
Section 12
Section 13
Sections 24-36

Trail Ridge Block

T18N, R7W, S.M.

Section 18: $SW\frac{1}{4}$, $W\frac{1}{2}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$
Section 19: $W\frac{1}{2}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $W\frac{1}{2}$ $NE\frac{1}{4}$
Section 28: $W\frac{1}{2}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$
Section 29: $W\frac{1}{2}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $S\frac{1}{2}$ $NE\frac{1}{4}$
Sections 30-33

T18N, R8W, S.M.

Section 1: $W\frac{1}{2}$ $W\frac{1}{2}$
Sections 2-3
Section 4: $E\frac{1}{2}$

Legal Description
Page 3

Trail Ridge Block (contd)

Section 10: N $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$
Section 11
Section 12: W $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
Section 13
Section 14: N $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
Section 15: N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
Section 23: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
Sections 24-25
Section 26: E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
Section 36: E $\frac{1}{2}$

1 Section 28
2 Section 33
3 Section 34: W1/2, W1/2E1/2, SE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4
4 Township 19 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian
5 Section 4: NW1/4NW1/4
6 Township 18 North, Range 6 West, Seward Meridian
7 Section 2: that portion west of the east bank of the
8 Susitna River.
9 Section 3
10 Section 10: N1/2, N1/2S1/2
11 Section 11: that portion west of the east bank of the
12 Susitna River.
13 Township 18 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian
14 Section 28: S1/2
15 Section 32: E1/2, SW1/4
16 Section 33
17 Township 17 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian
18 Section 4: SW1/4
19 Section 5: S1/2, S1/2N1/2
20 Sections 6 - 8
21 Section 9: W1/2, SE1/4
22 Section 15: W1/2, S1/2SE1/4
23 Sections 16 - 22
24 Section 23: SW1/4
25 Section 25: SW1/4, S1/2NW1/4
26 Sections 26 - ~~28~~ Section 30 Section 31: W1/2
27 Township 17 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian
28 Section 1: SE1/4
29 Section 2: S1/2

MT. 54 ↓

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Sections 3 - 5
Section 6: E1/2
Sections 7 - ~~8~~¹⁵ Section 17: W1/2 Section 18-19 Section 20: W1/2 Section 22-2
Section 27: NE1/4 Section 29: W1/2 Section 30-31 Section 32: NW1/4 Section 35-36
Township 17 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian

Section 12: SE1/4
Section 13: E1/2
Section 24: E1/2, E1/2W1/2
Section 25
Section 26: E1/2, SW1/4
Section 34: E1/2E1/2
Sections 35 and 36

Township 16 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian
Sections 1 - ~~3~~³ Section 10: E1/2 Sections 11-14 Section 15: E1/2 Section 18: SW1/4
Section 19: W1/2 Sections 22-24 Section 27 Section 28: E1/2 Sections 33-34
~~Sections 27 - 34~~

Township 16 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian (~~mt~~)

Township 16 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian ↓
Sections 1 - 3 Section 1: W1/2
Section 8: E1/2 Section 2-3
Section 6: W1/2
Sections 10-11
Section 12: W1/2
Section 13-15
Section 18: E1/2, SW1/4 Section 21: E1/2
Section 19: N1/2 Sections 22-27
Section 20: ~~22~~²² Section 23: W1/2 Section 20: E1/2
Sections 26-28 Section 33: E1/2, E1/2SW1/4
Section 29: E1/2 Sections 34-35
Section 32: NE1/4 Section 36: W1/2
Sections 33 - ~~35~~³⁵

Township 16 North, Range 11 West, Seward Meridian

Section 13: SE1/4
Section 24: NE1/4

Township 15 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian

MT. 54

- 1 Sections 3 - ~~2~~⁴ Section 5: S $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 7
- 2 Township 15 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian
- 3 Sections 1 - ~~2~~⁴ Section 5: S $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 6: S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sections 7-22
- 4 Sections 29 - 31
- 5 Township 15 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian
- 6 Sections 1 - 4
- 7 Sections 10 - 15
- 8 Sections 22 - 27
- 9 Sections 34 - 36
- 10 Township 14 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian
- 11 Section 3
- 12 LAKE CREEK Township 24 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian
- 13 Section 31: S $\frac{1}{2}$
- 14 Section 32: SW $\frac{1}{4}$
- 15 Township 24 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian
- 16 Section 36: SE $\frac{1}{4}$
- 17 Township 23 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian
- 18 Section 5: NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
- 19 Section 6
- 20 Section 7: NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
- 21 Section 18: W $\frac{1}{2}$
- 22 Section 19: W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
- 23 Section 30: W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
- 24 Section 31
- 25 Township 23 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian
- 26 Sections 1 and 2
- 27 Section 10: S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$
- 28 Sections 11 - 14
- 29 Section 15: E $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$

1 LAICE CREEK ↓ Section 22: E1/2, E1/2W1/2
2 Sections 23 - 27
3 Section 28: E1/2, E1/2W1/2
4 Section 30: SW1/4
5 Sections 31 - 36
6 Township 23 North, Range 11 West, Seward Meridian
7 Section 25: SE1/4
8 Section 36: E1/2, SW1/4
9 Township 22 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian
10 Section 5: SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4
11 Sections 6 - 8
12 Section 9: W1/2SW1/4
13 Section 16: NW1/4NW1/4
14 Section 17: N1/2N1/2
15 Section 18: N1/2N1/2
16 Township 22 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian
17 Sections 1 - 12
18 Section 13: N1/2N1/2
19 Section 14: N1/2N1/2
20 Section 15: N1/2N1/2
21 Section 16: N1/2N1/2
22 Section 17: N1/2N1/2
23 Section 18: N1/2N1/2
24 Township 22 North, Range 11 West, Seward Meridian
25 Section 1
26 Section 12: N1/2, SE1/4
27 Section 13: N1/2NE1/4
28 PETERSVILLE ↓ ~~Section 14~~
29 ~~Section 15~~

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~~Sections 33 - 34~~
~~Section 35~~

Township 27 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian

Section 29: W1/2
Section 32: W1/2

~~Section 30~~
~~Section 31~~

Township 27 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian

✓ Section 1: W1/2W1/2
Sections 2 - ³~~2~~
✓ Section 12: W1/2, SE1/4
Sections 13 - ¹⁵~~24~~
Sections 14 - ¹⁵~~24~~
✓ Section 25: W1/2
Sections 26 - 35
✓ Section 36: W1/2

~~Section 1~~
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Township 26 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian

Section 5: NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4
Section 7: N1/2, SW1/4
Section 18: W1/2
Section 20: SE1/4
Section 21: S1/2
Sections 27 and 28
Section 29: NE1/4
Section 31: W1/2SE1/4
Section 33

Township 26 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian

Section 2
Sections 4 - 10
Section 13
Sections 15 - 18
Section 22 Sections 24-29
Sections 32 - 36

~~Township 26 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian~~
~~Section 1~~
~~Section 3~~
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~~Section 30~~
~~Section 34~~

Drop all
Drop all

Township 25 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian

Sections 3 and 4
Section 6: W1/2, N1/2NE1/4
Section 7: W1/2NW1/4
Section 8: E1/2, E1/2SW1/4
Sections 9 and 10
Sections 15 - 17

1 Sections 20 - 22

2 Section 23: W1/2

3 Section 26: W1/2

4 Sections 27 - 29

5 Sections 32 - 34

6 Section 35: W1/2

7 Township 25 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian

8 Sections 1 - ~~2~~⁵

9 Sections 8-12

9 Section 13: N1/2, SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4

10 Sections 14 - 23

11 Section 24: W1/2, W1/2E1/2, E1/2SE1/4

12 Sections 25 - 36

13 Township 25 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian

14 Sections 1 - 3 *held*

15 Sections 10 - 15 *held*

16 ~~Section 16~~ *dup*

17 ~~Section 17~~ *dup*

18 ~~Section 18~~ *dup*

19 ~~Section 19~~ *dup.*

20 Township 24 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian

21 Sections 3 - 5

22 Section 6: NE1/4

23 Section 8: N1/2, SE1/4, N1/2SW1/4

24 Sections 9 and 10

25 Section 18: SW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4

26 Section 19: W1/2, SE1/4, W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4

27 Section 20: S1/2

28 Section 28: W1/2

29 Section 29

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

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

May, 1986

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS date base CM 14. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Jeanie Henry

SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE, 4/15/85, 1:00

Alaska State Legislature

ARLISS STURGULEWSKI, Chairman
BETTYE FA' NKAMP, Vice Chairman
JACK COG
DICK ELIASON
VIC FISCHER
RICK HALFORD
FRED ZHAROFF



POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA. 99811
(907) 465-4907

Senate Committee on Resources

MEMORANDUM

April 12, 1985

TO: All Members
Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Staff *[Signature]*
Senate Resources Committee

RE: SB 223 "An Act establishing the Susitna State Forest; and providing for an effective date."

Senate Bill 223 would establish the Susitna State Forest consisting of 525,000 acres in the Susitna Valley on the west side of the Susitna River.

The Susitna State Forest would be managed by the Department of Natural Resources on a multiple-use basis. The management of the Susitna State Forest would be similar to the Yakataga State Forest (SB 30) approved by the Senate Resources Committee earlier this year.

The establishment of the Susitna State Forest is supported by the Alaska State Society of American Foresters, Cook Inlet Chapter. In addition, the Timber Task Force has recommended the creation of a state forest in the Matanuska-Susitna Valley.

A zero fiscal note has been received from the Department of Natural Resources. It should be noted that DNR indicates the forester hired to prepare the Yakataga State Forest Plan will also be used to develop the Susitna State Forest Plan.

Enclosures:

- a. Governor's Letter
- b. Fiscal Note - Susitna State Forest
- c. Fiscal Note - Yakataga State Forest
- d. Letter from Alaska State Society of American Foresters
- e. Extract from Timber Task Force Report
- f. Letter from State Forester regarding demand for interior forest resources
- g. State Forest Statutes AS 41.17.200

BILL SHEFFIELD
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

A 223

March 11, 1985

The Honorable Don Bennett
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Bennett:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill to establish the Susitna State Forest.

This bill would place 525,000 acres of state land, located on the west side of the Susitna River in the Susitna Valley, in state forest classification. Under state forest classification, the timber base in the area would be dedicated to forestry. The land designated for inclusion in the forest contains a combination of areas, and areas with existing and potential value for public recreation and other public purposes. DNR intends to manage this land for multiple uses, including timber management; habitat protection and enhancement; hunting; fishing; hiking, skiing, and other recreational activities; mineral exploration, development, and extraction; and the protection of water quality and scenic values.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bill Sheffield".

Bill Sheffield
Governor

**STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE**

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: SB 223
 Title: Susitna State Forest

Sponsor: _____
 Requestor: _____
 Date of Request: 3/5/85

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Division of Forestry
 Program Category Affected: Resource Management

BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected:
Forest Management, Land and Water Resources

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

REVENUE						
----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

The position established to prepare the Yakataga Forest Plan (SB 30), will also prepare this plan.

Prepared By: Carol Wilson Phone: 465-2400
 Division: Commissioners Office Date: 3/6/85
 Approved by Commissioner: Wm J. Darnell Date: 3/6/85
 Agency: Natural Resources

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

7/1/84

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: SR 30
Title: Yakataqa State Forest

Sponsor: Eliason
Requestor: _____
Date of Request: 1/22/85

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Division of Forestry - DNR
Program Category Affected: Resource Management

BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: Forest Management, Land & Water Resources

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	49.9	49.9	49.9			
200 TRAVEL	10.0	10.0	10.0			
300 CONTRACTUAL	20.0	20.0	10.0			
400 SUPPLIES	5.0	5.0	5.0			
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	84.9	84.9	74.9			

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE	*850.0	850.0	850.0			
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	84.9	84.9	74.9			
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	84.9	84.9	74.9			

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	1.0	1.0	1.0			
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

* Timber sale receipts from state forest.

Prepared By: Dave Wallingford Phone: 265-4499
Division: Division of Forestry Date: 1/22/85

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 1/22/85
Agency: _____

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

7/1/84

1.	POSITION TITLE Natural Resource Manager 1				RANGE/STEP 18A	BARG. UNIT GGU	FORM 12 PAGE/LINE	GOV.	APPROV.	DISAP.																																			
2.	TYPE OF POSITION PFT	STAFF MONTHS 12	RP NUMBER	PCN NUMBER New	BRU PRIORITY	LOCATION Anchorage	ELECTION DISTRICT 92	LEC.																																					
3.	CONTINUATION LEVEL				JUSTIFICATION																																								
4.	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE				AMOUNT																																								
	1		2		3																																								
	PERSONAL SERVICES																																												
5.	Salary		37,356																																										
6.	Benefits																																												
7.	Supplemental Benefits		9,874																																										
8.	Fixed Benefits		2,732																																										
9.	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		01		49,962																																								
10.	Travel		02		10,000																																								
11.	Contractual		03		20,000																																								
12.	Commodities		04		5,000																																								
13.	Equipment		05																																										
14.	Other																																												
15.	TOTAL COST				84,962																																								
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>RECEIPT CODE</th> <th colspan="2">FUNDING SOURCE</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>16.</td> <td></td> <td>Federal Receipts</td> <td>1002</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>17.</td> <td></td> <td>G.F. Match</td> <td>1003</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>18.</td> <td></td> <td>General Funds</td> <td>1004</td> <td>84,962</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19.</td> <td></td> <td>I-A Receipts</td> <td>1005</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>20.</td> <td></td> <td>Program Receipts</td> <td>1028</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>21.</td> <td></td> <td>Other</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>												RECEIPT CODE	FUNDING SOURCE			16.		Federal Receipts	1002		17.		G.F. Match	1003		18.		General Funds	1004	84,962	19.		I-A Receipts	1005		20.		Program Receipts	1028		21.		Other		
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<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="11">FOR B&H USE ONLY</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="11">4A KEY NUMBER _____</td> </tr> </table>											FOR B&H USE ONLY											4A KEY NUMBER _____																							
FOR B&H USE ONLY																																													
4A KEY NUMBER _____																																													

This position will coordinate the development and implementation of State Forest Management Plans within Southcentral Region. Incumbent will be responsible for organizing and chairing interagency planning teams for gathering pertinent planning information, for preparing draft plans, for arranging and conducting public hearings, and for preparing final plan for submission to and approval of commissioner. Subsequent to management plan completion incumbent will be responsible for coordinating implementation of the plans. Incumbent will coordinate development of operating plans for interagency review. Will review and recommend amendments to plan, and will coordinate preparation of plan updates.

AGENCY Natural Resources

PROGRAM Mgmt. of Forest, Land & Water Resources

BRU Forest Management

COMPONENT Forest Management

FY 86

Page _____ of _____

Revised Date _____

13 REQUEST FOR
NEW POSITION

FEB 28 1985



ALASKA STATE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

COOK INLET CHAPTER
JUNEAU CHAPTER
KETCHIKAN CHAPTER
YUKON RIVER CHAPTER
SITKA CHAPTER
STIKINE RIVER CHAPTER

Cook Inlet Chapter

Senate Committee on Resources
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

February 22, 1985

Dear Committee Members:

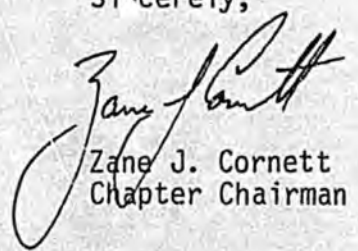
The current legislative session provides another opportunity to assure that responsible, active management of the State's forested land is initiated. By this, I mean land management actions based on recognition of the presence and values of the various land resources and on objectives to preserve, protect, conserve, enhance, and harvest those resources as appropriate. The productive forest lands in State ownership need management if they are to provide the full range of products, services and amenities of which they are capable. A system of State Forests is provided for in the statutes. Appropriate units of forest land need to be added to the system, which now includes only the Haines and Tanana Valley State Forests.

Senate Bill 30 would add a Cape Yakataga Forest to the system. A bill, yet to be introduced, would add a Susitna Forest to the system. Both of those forests are of high priority because one contains the most productive forest lands in State ownership (Yakataga) and the other a portion of the forest land available in the Susitna River Basin where on half of the State's population resides.

Both provide excellent opportunities for wood production and growth, wildlife habitat enhancement and protection, dispersed recreation opportunities, and all of the additional benefits of forested land. The people of Alaska will receive the full benefits of public land ownership when those lands are actively and efficiently managed for multiple resource protection and use.

Your support of the establishment of these units of the State Forest system is needed. The Cook Inlet Chapter of the Society of American Foresters urges you to provide that support to speed passage of these bills.

Sincerely,


Zane J. Cornett
Chapter Chairman



VII. STATE FORESTER'S REPORT

A. Merger of State Forester's and Task Force Reports

As part of the charge given by Governor Sheffield in Administrative Order No. 80, the Task Force was asked to review and comment upon the State Forester's draft report entitled: "Wood Products Industry Development - A Report to the Governor," October 1984. After broad circulation within industry and the administration, the Task Force and the State Forester have merged that report into the Task Force report. Many of the recommendations and findings of the State Forester were similar to those produced by the Task Force and have been enhanced through the Task Force process. The overview section of the State Forester's report contains valuable background information which provides facts, analysis and basic observations pertaining to the present status of the timber industry. This section has been edited and revised and is attached hereto as Appendix IV.

B. Need to Assess State Forest Resources

1. State Forests

The forests of Alaska have the potential to provide Alaskans with building materials, fuel, recreational opportunities, diversity of wildlife and many other benefits in perpetuity. Recent shifts in ownership patterns and allocations of State lands have inhibited development of a viable forest products industry, especially in the Interior and Southcentral regions of Alaska.

The full impact of these forests on the public well-being will not be fully realized for years and possibly decades. Continued shrinking of publicly owned forestland available for multi-use management is eroding this base.

Accordingly, the Task Force finds that it is in the best interest of the State to legislatively designate large tracts of forested lands for long-term public retention and management for multiple use, as envisioned by the framers of the Alaska Constitution. The Task Force recommends that the Governor support legislative designation of new State forests in Southcentral and the Interior of Alaska to maintain these resources for multiple use. Priority areas for the establishment of such areas are Yakataga Forelands, Mat-Su Valley, Copper River and Kuskokwim River.]

By 1992, a system of State Forests should be established having a minimum goal of 2.0 million acres of commercial forest land which could provide an estimated one-half of the State's annual domestic requirement for dimensional lumber and firewood projected for the year 2000.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

Timber
Int. Timber
1/18/85
MEI

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

Pouch 7-005
Anchorage, Alaska 99510
PHONE: (907) 276-2653

9-3100

January 8, 1985

The Honorable John B. Coghill
Senator
P.O. Box 268
Nenana, Ak 99760

Dear Senator Coghill:

You contacted our office several weeks ago regarding a request to put up additional timber sales in the Delta area. We are aware, as you so well explained, that the demand for timber is greater than the State can provide in this area. The domestic market continues to grow stronger, and thus the demand for more timber is expected to increase steadily. This has been the trend for the Interior for the past 10 years, and we have had a difficult time staying ahead of that demand.

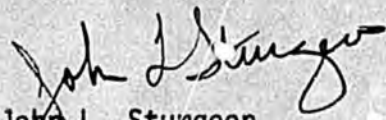
In addition to the request in Delta for more sales, we have had other requests from the Tanana Valley area, including 6 in Manley and several in Fairbanks. We are having a meeting of our foresters in mid-January to try to decide what we can do with the people and funds we currently have. Each year we prepare a five-year timber harvest schedule. We attempt to keep to this schedule so the timber industry can plan their harvesting operations in a timely manner. However, if demand patterns significantly change, we are willing to modify our harvest schedule to accommodate these needs.

At this time we are optimistic that we can help the situation in Delta by the shifting of funds and manpower. I will contact you after our meeting in January and let you know exactly what we can provide. I would also appreciate the opportunity to discuss a more permanent solution to this problem. During the legislative session, I travel to Juneau frequently. I will schedule a meeting with you to discuss this problem. There is no question that the forests of Alaska can do much to strengthen and diversify the economy of interior Alaska.

We are now only supplying 56% of the current demand for rough-cut, green lumber. With the addition of some small kilns and planers and a grading system, a whole new domestic market would open up. Since the State of Alaska owns 50% of the 22.5 million acres of commercial forest land in the Interior, it can very easily effect the development of a forest products industry.

Thanks for your interest in forestry. I will contact you again in mid-January.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John L. Sturgeon". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

John L. Sturgeon
State Forester

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 41.17.140. Renumbered in 1983.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Quoted in Southeast Alaska Conservation Council, Inc. v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 2662 (File No. 5855), P.2d (1983).

Article 3. State Forest System.

Section	Section
200. State forest purposes	220. Management of state forests
210. State forests	230. Management plans

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 personal, commercial, and other beneficial uses of resources through multiple-use management. (§ 1 ch 91 SLA 1983)

Sec. 41.17.210. State forests. (a) The governor may propose to the legislature the establishment of state forests consisting primarily of commercially valuable forest land determined by the governor to be necessary 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) a preliminary forest inventory;
- (2) a summary of the testimony offered at public hearings held on the management of the proposed state forest in communities proximately located to a proposed state forest;
- (3) the findings of the commissioner on anticipated incompatibilities of uses described in AS 41.17.230(e) under AS 41.17.230(f);
- (4) written comments from appropriate state agencies on the compatibility of the uses described in AS 41.17.230(e) within the proposed state forest;
- (5) an estimate of the cost of a full implementation of an operational level forest inventory and the management plan.

(b) A state forest established by the legislature shall be retained in state ownership. (§ 1 ch 91 SLA 1983)

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. (§ 1 ch 91 SLA 1983)

Sec. 41.17.230. Management plans. (a) The commissioner shall prepare a management plan consistent with AS 38.04.005 and this chapter for each state forest and for each unit of a state forest to assist in meeting the requirements of this chapter. 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. The management plan shall be adopted, implemented and maintained within three years of the establishment of a state forest by the legislature.

(b) The commissioner shall review a management plan at least once every five years and may revise the plan when necessary.

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

(d) A copy of a management plan or a revision to a management plan adopted or prepared by the commissioner 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 commissioner shall consider and permit the following uses under a management plan prepared under (a) or (b) of this section subject to a determination under (f) 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) trapping and sport and subsistence fishing and hunting;
- (10) grazing;
- (11) watershed management;
- (12) research;
- (13) uses consistent with the policies of AS 38.04.015; and
- (14) other traditional, compatible uses.

(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 state forest, the commissioner shall affirmatively state in the management plan that finding of incompatibility for the specific area where the incompatibility is anticipated to exist and the time period when the incompatibility is anticipated to exist together with the reasons for each finding. (§ 1 ch 91 SLA 1983)

Alaska State Legislature

ARLISS STURGULEWSKI, Chairman
BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, Vice Chairman
JACK COGHILL
DICK ELIASON
VIC FISCHER
RICK HALFORD
FRED ZHAROFF

POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA. 99811
(907) 465-4907



Senate Committee on Resources

M E M O R A N D U M

February 24, 1986

TO: All Members
Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Staff,²¹ Senate Resources Committee

RE: SB 223 "An Act establishing the Susitna State
Forest; and providing for an effective
date"

In addition to the previous packet distributed to all members of the Senate Resources Committee, the following additional information is now provided:

1. Revised fiscal note from DNR
2. Copies of statutes governing the creation of State Forests
3. Letter from Paul Bratton, Coalition for Community Forests, requesting a delay
4. Public Opinion Messages

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date : 2-12-86

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. : SB 223
 Title : Establish the Susitna State Forest
 Sponsor : Rules at request of Governor
 Requestor : Senate Resources
 Date of Request : 2-6-86

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected : Natural Resources
 BRU : Forest Management
 Components : _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS :

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

Prepared by : Carol J. Wilson *[Signature]* Phone : 465-2400
 Division : Commissioner's Office Date : 2-12-86

Approved by Commissioner : Mont D. Arnold, Deputy Date : 2-18-86
 Agency : Natural Resources

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note) :

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 41.17.140. Renumbered in 1983.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Quoted in Southeast Alaska Conservation Council, Inc. v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 2662 (File No. 5855), P.2d (1983).

Article 3. State Forest System.

<p>Section 200. State forest purposes 210. State forests</p>	<p>Section 220. Management of state forests 230. Management plans</p>
--	---

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 personal, commercial, and other beneficial uses of resources through multiple-use management. (§ 1 ch 91 SLA 1983)

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- (1) a preliminary forest inventory;
- (2) a summary of the testimony offered at public hearings held on the management of the proposed state forest in communities proximately located to a proposed state forest;
- (3) the findings of the commissioner on anticipated incompatibilities of uses described in AS 41.17.230(e) under AS 41.17.230(f);
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- (5) an estimate of the cost of a full implementation of an operational level forest inventory and the management plan.

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- (1) the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield;
- (2) this chapter; and
- (3) a management plan prepared by the department. (§ 1 ch 91 SLA 1983)

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(b) The commissioner shall review a management plan at least once every five years and may revise the plan when necessary.

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

(d) A copy of a management plan or a revision to a management plan adopted or prepared by the commissioner 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 commissioner shall consider and permit the following uses under a management plan prepared under (a) or (b) of this section subject to a determination under (f) 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) trapping and sport and subsistence fishing and hunting;
- (10) grazing;
- (11) watershed management;
- (12) research;
- (13) uses consistent with the policies of AS 38.04.015; and
- (14) other traditional, compatible uses.

(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 state forest, the commissioner shall affirmatively state in the management plan that finding of incompatibility for the specific area where the incompatibility is anticipated to exist and the time period when the incompatibility is anticipated to exist together with the reasons for each finding. (§ 1 ch 91 SLA 1983)

Sec. 41.17.950. Definitions. In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires,

- (1) "board" means the Board of Forestry established in AS 41.17.043;
- (2) "broadcast chemicals" includes pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, fertilizers, poisons, and any other substances
 - (A) used for silvicultural management or related purposes;
 - (B) not native to the ecosystem in which they are being applied; and
 - (C) having a foreseeable adverse impact on the welfare of renewable resources, as determined by the commissioner of environmental conservation;
- (3) "commissioner" means the commissioner of natural resources;
- (4) "department" means the Department of Natural Resources;
- (5) "division" means the division of forestry;
- (6) "forest land" means land stocked or having been stocked with forest trees of any size and not currently developed for nonforest use, regardless of whether presently available or accessible for commercial purposes, and includes any such land under state, municipal, or private ownership;
- (7) "forest landowner" means a person who owns forest land;
- (8) "multiple use" means
 - (A) the management of all the various resources of forest land so that they are used in the combination that will best meet the needs of the citizens of Alaska, making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related values, benefits, and services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions;
 - (B) that some land will be used for less than all of the resources; and
 - (C) harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without significant impairment of the productivity of the land and water, with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output;
- (9) "operations" means timber harvesting or activities associated with timber harvesting or forest development unless exempted under AS 41.17.900(a)-(c);
- (10) "operator" means a person who is engaged in timber harvesting or activities associated with timber harvesting or forest development, or who contracts with others to conduct operations for that person, except a person who is engaged in an operation as an employee with wages or piecework as the sole compensation;
- (11) "person" includes a joint venture as well as the entities set out in AS 01.10.060(7);
- (12) "significant impairment of the productivity of the land and water" means any activity which may foreseeably result in prolonged or substantial damage to renewable resources or prolonged or substan-

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context

tial reduction of the continuing capability of the land or water to produce renewable resources at their natural or historic levels;

17.043;

(13) "silviculture" means the art of producing and tending a forest, the application of the knowledge of silvics in the treatment of a forest, and the theory and practice of controlling and managing forest establishment, composition, and growth;

ngicides,

(14) "state forest" means an area which is retained in state ownership in order to

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(15) "sustained yield" means the achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of forest land and water without significant impairment of the productivity of the land and water, but does not require that timber be harvested in a non-declining yield basis over a rotation period; and

(16) "timber owner" means a person who owns timber on forest land or who has the rights to timber, but does not own the land itself. (§ 1 ch 108 SLA 1978; am § 88 ch 59 SLA 1982)

Revisor's notes. — In 1983 paragraphs (12) — (16) were reorganized to place the terms defined in alphabetical order. amendment substituted "forestry" for "forest, land, and water management" in paragraph (5).

Effect of amendments. — The 1982

NOTES TO DECISIONS

The "sustained yield principle" as used in Alas. Const. art. VIII, § 4 accords with the definition set forth in AS 38.04.910(10), and the added language in the definition of "sustained yield" in this section that it "does not require that timber be harvested in a nondeclining yield basis over a rotation period"; and it should be read as permitting timber cutting at a level that cannot be sustained over a forest rotation period only in unusual circumstances. Southeast Alaska Conservation Council, Inc. v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 2662 (File No. 5855), P.2d (1983).

Chapter 20. Parks and Recreational Facilities.

[Renumbered as AS 41.21.010 — 41.21.990.]

Chapter 21. Parks and Recreational Facilities.

Article

- 1. Administration (§§ 41.21.010 — 41.21.040)
- 2. State Parks (§§ 41.21.110 — 41.21.167)
- 3. Alaska Marine Parks (§§ 41.21.300 — 41.21.306)
- 4. State Recreation Areas (§§ 41.21.410 — 41.21.490)
- 5. Wildlife Preserves (§§ 41.21.610 — 41.21.630)
- 6. Roadside Rests, Beaches (§§ 41.21.800 — 41.21.805)

Box 343, 1986
Talkeetna, AK 99676

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Legislature
Pauch V (MS 3100)
Juneau, AK 99811

FEB 20 1986

Dear Senator Sturgulewski,

I am writing in regard to the consideration of SB 223 by your Senate Resources Committee. This bill would establish the Susitna State Forest and is being promoted by the Department of Natural Resources. For the reasons I will explain below, I do not believe that this bill has any real support among rural residents in the Susitna basin.

There is a real need for legislatively-designated public forest lands in the Susitna basin. A secure public land reserve is needed to guarantee continued public access to hunting, fishing, and recreational activities as well as to provide building logs, sawtimber, and firewood on a sustained-yield basis.

However many residents of the upper Susitna basin are not convinced that the current administration bill will produce a Susitna Forest that can serve the forest needs of communities within our region.

Recently members of the Chase Community Council, along with residents of Talkeetna, Bald Mountain, Sherman, and other remote communities have formed a Coalition for Community Forests. We request that the Resources Committee defer action on the Susitna Forest Bill pending development of a forest proposal designed to serve a broader range of forest users than are represented in the administration bill.

More public involvement is needed in affected communities prior to legislative action. So far the only local public hearings that touched upon the Susitna Forest were those on the overall Susitna Area Plan (SAP). There was a broad base of public support for dedicated state forests. However once DNR planners selected specific lands most public comments were negative.

For example one Bartlett Hills farmer stated that sections of the Kashwitna forest proposal are better suited for agriculture. At the SAP hearing in Talkeetna this farmer attributed this forest selection to vocal forest support among remote residents. He went on to point out that DNR was placing an agricultural disposal (Chase III which is being challenged in the Supreme Court) in the remote area where residents were seeking public forest designations. This farmer asserted that DNR had gotten its signals mixed up.

As a remote resident I couldn't agree more. A state forest is being located adjacent to farmers seeking a greater agricultural base, while remote residents on small (less than 5-acre) tracts are facing loss of access to the lands whose resources support our families.

As 15% of all state land disposals since statehood have occurred within 15 miles of Talkeetna, our area is now the center of conflict over adequate public forest allocation in the vicinity of state settlement areas. However these conflicts can only spread as people pressures meet up with resource limitations in other areas.

Unfortunately DNR has virtually written off the forestry needs of remote settlers under SAP. This despite the DNR report "Carrying Capacity of Remote Lands for Settlement" (Welbourn, 1982) which stated that "(f)ive acre tracts... can not provide an adequate base for subsistence (woodgathering) activities even under optimum conditions." Even the words "carrying capacity" were banished from the final version of SAP.

Instead DNR discusses "personal use of nearby resources" where "some blocks of land nearby may be retained in public ownership to provide some firewood and/or houselogs". Obviously this policy does not provide a firm base for developing communities or families attempting to build a sustainable life in rural Alaska.

Since DNR refuses to address these issues and the courts can only rule on the technical legality of agency actions, we must turn to the legislature for help.

If the present Susitna Forest Bill, which is designed to serve the interests of the Div. of Forestry over local communities, is passed DNR will have no incentive to address community forest needs. Therefore we urge you to defer action on DNR's Susitna Forest Bill until public hearings are held in Talkeetna and other affected communities to formulate a more balanced state forest proposal.

Thank you.

Regards,

Paul Bratton
Paul Bratton

FRANK

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* DELIVER TO: JFOM *
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* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 02/18/86 TIME: 14:46 *
* FROM: LIOMAT *
* SUBJECT: P.O.MS. J/M *
* PRINT DATE: 02/18/86 TIME: 14:46 *
* *

12

TO JUNEAU INFO. FROM JUDY/MATSU

TO: SENATOR [REDACTED], FAHRENKAMP, COGHILL, ELIASON, FISCHER,
HALFORD, ZHAROFF, KERTTULA, AND DEVRIES AND REPRESENTATIVES
LARSON AND HURLEY

FR: AIMEE WESEMAN AND MIKE CHARTARND
P.O. BOX 1448
TALKEETNA AK 99676

RE: SB223 SUSITNA STATE FOREST

WE ARE OPPOSED TO THE SUSITNA STATE FOREST BILL AS IT IS NOW. IT
IS IN THE WRONG PLACE FOR THE WRONG PURPOSE. WE FEEL THAT
COMMUNITY USE BASED FORESTS SHOULD BE A PRIORITY. THERE IS A
NEED OF PUBLIC HEARINGS CONCERNING TYPES OF FORESTS NEEDED .
PLEASE DO NOT PASS SB223

FRANK

2

TO: SENATOR STURGEON

FROM: ROSE PALMQUIST
POB 870294
WASILLA 99687

RE: SB 223 - SUSITNA STATE FOREST

I RECOMMEND A GREAT DEAL OF FURTHER STUDY. THE MAT-SU AG BOARD IS DEVELOPING A POSITION THAT I SUPPORT. A FORESTRY MANAGEMENT SHOULD BE CONCERNED ONLY WITH LANDS THAT CONTAIN COMMERCIAL FORESTS AND NOT LANDS SUITABLE TO AGRICULTURE, RECREATION, ETC.

ADD ?

ASK DNR

Trail Ridge Block

T18N R7W S.M.

- Section 18 SW1/4, W1/2 SE1/4
- Section 19 W1/2, SE1/4, W1/2 NE1/4
- Section 28 W1/2 SW1/4
- Section 29 W1/2, SE1/4, E1/2 NE1/4
- Sections 30-33

T18N R8W S.M.

- Section 1 W1/2 W1/2
- Sections 2-3
- Section 4 E1/2
- Section 10 N1/2, SE1/4
- Section 11
- Section 12 W1/2, W1/2 SE1/4
- Section 13
- Section 14 N1/2, SE1/4, NE1/4 SW1/4
- Section 15 N1/2 NE1/4
- Section 23 NE1/4, E1/2 SE1/4
- Sections 24-25
- Section 26 E1/2 NE1/4
- Section 36 E1/2

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* DELIVER TO: LIJNU *
* *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 02/24/86 TIME: 11:09 *
* FROM: ANNIE NEUBAUER *
* SUBJECT: POM/FAIRBANKS *
* PRINT DATE: 02/24/86 TIME: 11:21 *
* *

TO: JUNEAU T/C FEB 24 1986

FROM: ANNIE IN FAIRBANKS

RE: MESSAGE FOR SENATOR STURGULEWSKI T/C AT 1:30 2/24/86

MESSAGE FROM STEVE LAROE IN FAIRBANKS.

I WOULD LIKE TO TESTIFY ON SB223, SUSITNA ST. FOREST BUT CANNOT GET TO THE T/C UNTIL 3:00 P.M. HOWEVER, IF YOU ARE HEARING ANOTHER BILL AT THAT TIME I WILL SEND WRITTEN TESTIMONY. THANK YOU.

MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION SERIAL # 85-38

A RESOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH SUPPORTING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SUSITNA STATE FOREST.

WHEREAS, the Assembly recommends establishment of the Susitna State Forest; and

WHEREAS, the Susitna Area Plan has identified these lands for retention in public ownership for multiple-use management of forest lands; and

WHEREAS, legislative designation will insure long term retention in public ownership; and

WHEREAS, establishment of a dedicated land base is important for the development of forest products industries; and

WHEREAS, establishment of the Susitna State Forest will assist the Borough and State agencies in encouraging development of said industry in the Borough.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Assembly of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough does hereby support the establishment of a Susitna State Forest.

ACCEPTED AND APPROVED by the Assembly of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough this 2nd day of April, 1985.

Dorothy A. Jones
Dorothy A. Jones
Borough Mayor

ATTEST:

RECEIVED
Land Management
Office

APR 4 1985

Chris Seagraves
Chris Seagraves
Borough Clerk

REVIEWED AND APPROVED:

Gary Thurlow
Gary Thurlow
Borough Manager

Susitna State Forest Senate Bill 223

In 1983 the legislature established a state forest system and created the Haines State Forest. Senate Bill 223 establishes a state forest of approximately 460,000 acres in the Susitna Basin area. Approximately 150,000 acres in the proposed Susitna State Forest contain stands of commercial timber, and the annual allowable cut for commercial timber could be as high as 1.5 million board feet for softwood such as spruce and 15 thousand cords for hardwoods such as birch and aspen.

The legislation requires the Department of Natural Resources to prepare a management plan for the forest according to the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. All potential uses of forest resources will be permitted under the management plan including; commercial timber harvest, harvest of forest products for personal use, mining, mining claims, mineral lease hold locations, mineral leasing, material extraction, recreation, wildlife and fisheries habitat, greenbelts, trapping and sport fishing, watershed management, research, and other traditional uses.

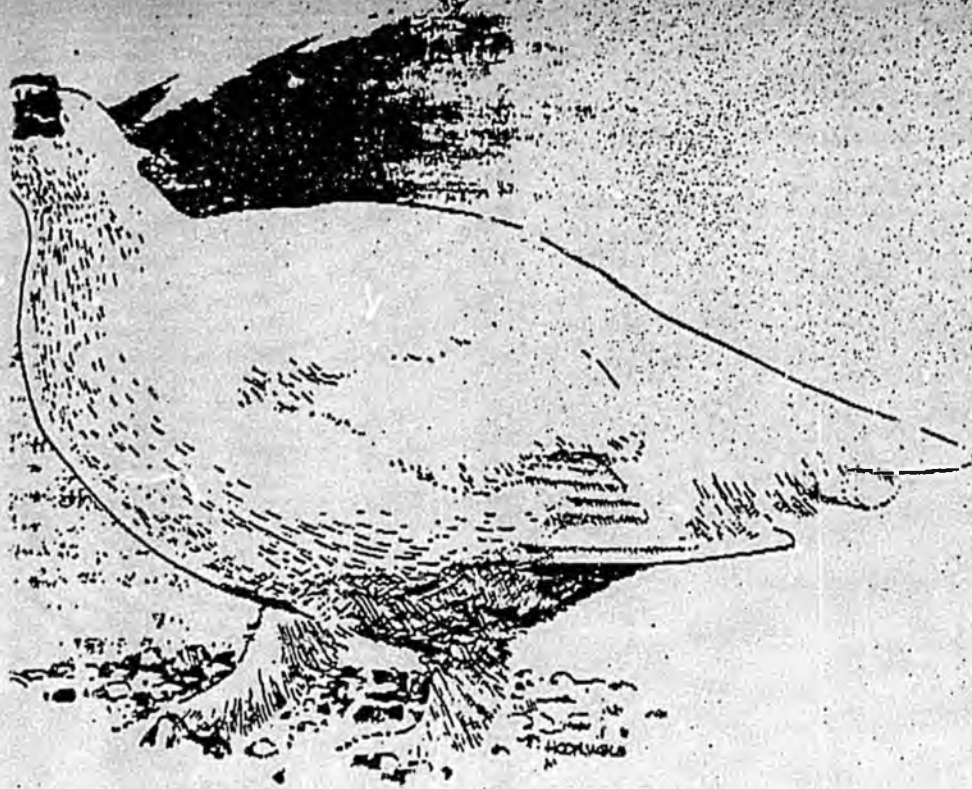
The State of Alaska manages over 900 thousand acres in the Susitna area with high or moderate potential for commercial timber management. Through the area planning process, which included substantial public involvement, acreage suitable for the proposed forest was designated. Lands proposed for the forest are generally high quality lands that are currently accessible by road or are likely to have road access in the near future. At present, most of the wood harvested from these lands is used for fuel. Some of the harvest is manufactured by the 30 or so local sawmills into rough green lumber. A smaller amount is manufactured into cabinets, siding and other products.

Legislatively designating suitable state-owned commercial forest land as a state forest will ensure a secure supply of wood for the wood products industry and enable financial investment in industry projects. Committing lands to long term forest management in the Railbelt area is critical to the achievement in Alaska of a long term self sufficiency with respect to fuelwood, lumber and other forest products.

SOUTH DENALI



ANCHORAGE



CONCEPT SUMMARY

The concept of developing a major visitor destination on the south side of the Alaska Range has been discussed and studied for many years. Views of Mt. McKinley and its companion peaks are spectacular in this area and are highlighted by the great glaciers which flow down the south side of the range. The dramatic sculptured landscape offers scenery and recreational opportunities that could attract worldwide tourism visitation and expand outdoor recreation opportunities for Alaskans as well.

Alaskan artist Sydney Laurence painted his most famous scenes of Mt. McKinley from the south side. In the 1920s, the Alaska Railroad built a hotel and scheduled an overnight stop at Curry Station. A bridge and trail led to a lookout on top of Curry Ridge. Over the past 20 years, potential South Denali development sites have been studied by state and federal agencies and have been the subject of environmental and economic investigations and public meetings. The resulting public interest influenced creation of the 282,000-acre Denali State Park (expanded to 324,240 acres in 1976) by the 1970 Alaska Legislature.

After reviewing these studies, the participants focused their analyses on alternatives within the most promising one for site selection. The Curry Ridge area offers an excellent combination of public benefits, at a comparatively low cost, with minimal environmental impact. Within this focus area, an array of alternatives for the location and type of development exist.

The outstanding features offered by the Curry Ridge area are:

View — Curry Ridge is the first place where a traveler heading north along the Parks Highway enters the environment of the Alaska Range. Hillside benches have spectacular views of Mt. McKinley and the Alaska Range. The ridge top offers the sense of space and isolation of a remote Alaska location. Some points afford a 360 degree panorama of the mountains of southcentral Alaska.

Access — Potential sites would be within a short distance of the year-round Parks Highway. A hiking trail from the Alaska Railroad can be developed by recreating the historic footbridge and trail to Curry Lookout, located approximately 140 miles from Anchorage and 220 miles from Fairbanks. Curry Ridge is a convenient, suitably spaced stopover along an established tour route.

Outdoor Recreation — The varied ecosystems in the Curry Ridge vicinity (riverine, forest, sub-alpine and alpine) offer a wide range of outdoor recreation possibilities. Fishing, boating and camping would be possible on nearby rivers and lakes. The wooded hillsides and ridge top provide a variety of opportunities including: hiking, cross-country skiing, wildlife and wildflower viewing.

Unique Destination Point — As a development within a park, South Denali must have distinctive qualities which protect and enhance the visitor experience of natural Alaska. It should be a place where people feel close to nature and enjoy the natural world. With appropriate design and operational controls, the development can provide a unique and memorable experience leaving the visitor with a sense of having experienced the glorious vistas and remoteness of Alaska.

GOALS

1. To provide for public use and enjoyment of state and federal park lands in the South Denali region

To establish a visitor destination in a location with a prime view of Mt. McKinley

To enhance outdoor recreation opportunities in the surrounding region

To provide the public with information about the geology and natural and cultural history of the Alaska Range, Mt. McKinley and the Denali region

To integrate planning of the South Denali destination with updating of plans for Denali State Park, Denali National Park and Preserve, and the surrounding area

To develop facilities which are compatible in architecture, design and use with the natural beauty of the setting; to create a unique visitor's attraction

2. To manage and protect area resources

To develop in a manner which complements and protects the site's natural character

To minimize impacts to wildlife populations

To provide additional outdoor recreation opportunities and management facilities in Denali State Park

To complement and guide development within and adjacent to Denali State Park

To offer an alternative to visiting the park facilities on the north side of the Alaska Range

3. To develop and diversify the state's economy

To encourage the expansion of the Anchorage-Fairbanks tour business

To extend the length of the tourism season

To provide additional sources of state revenues and private sector jobs

To encourage government/private partnership in tourism development

To benefit the local economy and minimize impacts on local lifestyles



BACKGROUND: LOCATIONS CONSIDERED IN PREVIOUS STUDIES

Chullitna Ridge Site (Chullitna Pass)

Wesap, McCormick, and Paget, *A Program for Increasing the Contribution of Tourism to the Alaskan Economy*. Prepared for State of Alaska, Department of Economic Development, Travel Division and U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, December, 1968.

This study discussed the need and defined the planning considerations for a hotel complex on the south side of the Alaska Range. The site selected was in the vicinity of Chullitna Pass looking across the Chullitna River to the Eldridge Glacier to Mt. McKinley, 42 miles away. A 300-room lodge/hotel was to be located at the 700-foot level one mile east of the Parks Highway (approximately Mile Post 164-165) and 5½ miles from the railroad. Although other sites also met location criteria, the team selected Chullitna Pass area. They recommended control of the land by a government agency and development of a variety of facilities catering to various types of visitors, saying, "If visitor travel is to continue to increase in proportion to Alaska's potential, a major hotel must be built in the vicinity of Mt. McKinley."

After construction of a road, this site would have convenient access to the railroad and the highway. The location is a north-facing slope which could be cold. Winds through the pass and severe weather could limit the season. Some think this viewshed is not as dramatic as other locations.

South Curry Ridge Site

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *Lodging for Mount McKinley National Park: Present and Projected Requirements and Its Relationship to Park Visitation, Possible Park Enlargement, and Alaska Tourism*, April 4, 1969.

This study selected south Curry Ridge because it "provides a superlative platform for viewing and interpreting a climatic section of the Alaska Range". It outlined a major park-oriented tourism complex with a hotel/lodge and 125 rooms in the first phase. This site is within the zone proposed for site selection in this brochure.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *Draft General Management Plan, Denali National Park and Preserve*, March 1985.

This study recommends a south Curry Ridge site and a location to be decided by a joint state and federal group.

Byers Lake Site

State of Alaska, Department of Highways, *Environmental Impact/Section 4f Statement*, September 1973.

State of Alaska, Division of Parks, *Development Prospectus, Denali State Park*, May 1974.

State of Alaska, Division of Parks, *Denali State Park, a Master Plan*, 1975.

The Environmental Impact Statement and Development Prospectus were prepared to solicit proposals for development of a service complex by a concessionaire in the Byers Lake area (Parks Highway, approximately Mile Post 147). This complex was to include a lodge, ski area, park headquarters and visitor center.

The Denali State Park Master Plan further discussed this site. The site has easy access, a nice view of Mt. McKinley, and topography conducive to a recreational development. The area can support a variety of activities including camping, hiking, boating, fish and skiing. Currently, this area includes a 66-unit campground, 15 picnic sites, boat launch and a small boat-in campground. Potential negative aspects of developing this site include the anticipated change in future use patterns, proximity to the lake and associated utilities, and location of a sewage treatment plant. As a recreation area for boating and camping, Byers Lake provides a valuable component in the overall recreational opportunities of the Curry Ridge area.

Tokositna Site

State of Alaska, Division of Parks and U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *Environmental Investigation and Site Analysis - Tokositna, Denali State Park*, July 1980, and 14 other study reports.

The Tokositna area has a long history of interest. The concept of a facility in the area was proposed in 1951 by Dr. Bradford Washburn, the scientist who first mapped Mt. McKinley. This concept was supported in 1969 in the Mount McKinley National Park Master Plan and in 1975 in the Denali State Park Master Plan. In 1976 Denali State Park was expanded to include the Tokositna area. In 1978, money was appropriated by the State legislature to evaluate the feasibility of developing a visitor facility.

The Tokositna study site is approximately 15 miles west of the Parks Highway near Long Point. This site has relative views up the Tokositna Glacier of Mt. McKinley, 35 miles away. It lends itself to numerous other recreational opportunities including float trips, hiking, fishing, skiing, wildlife viewing and glacier exploration.

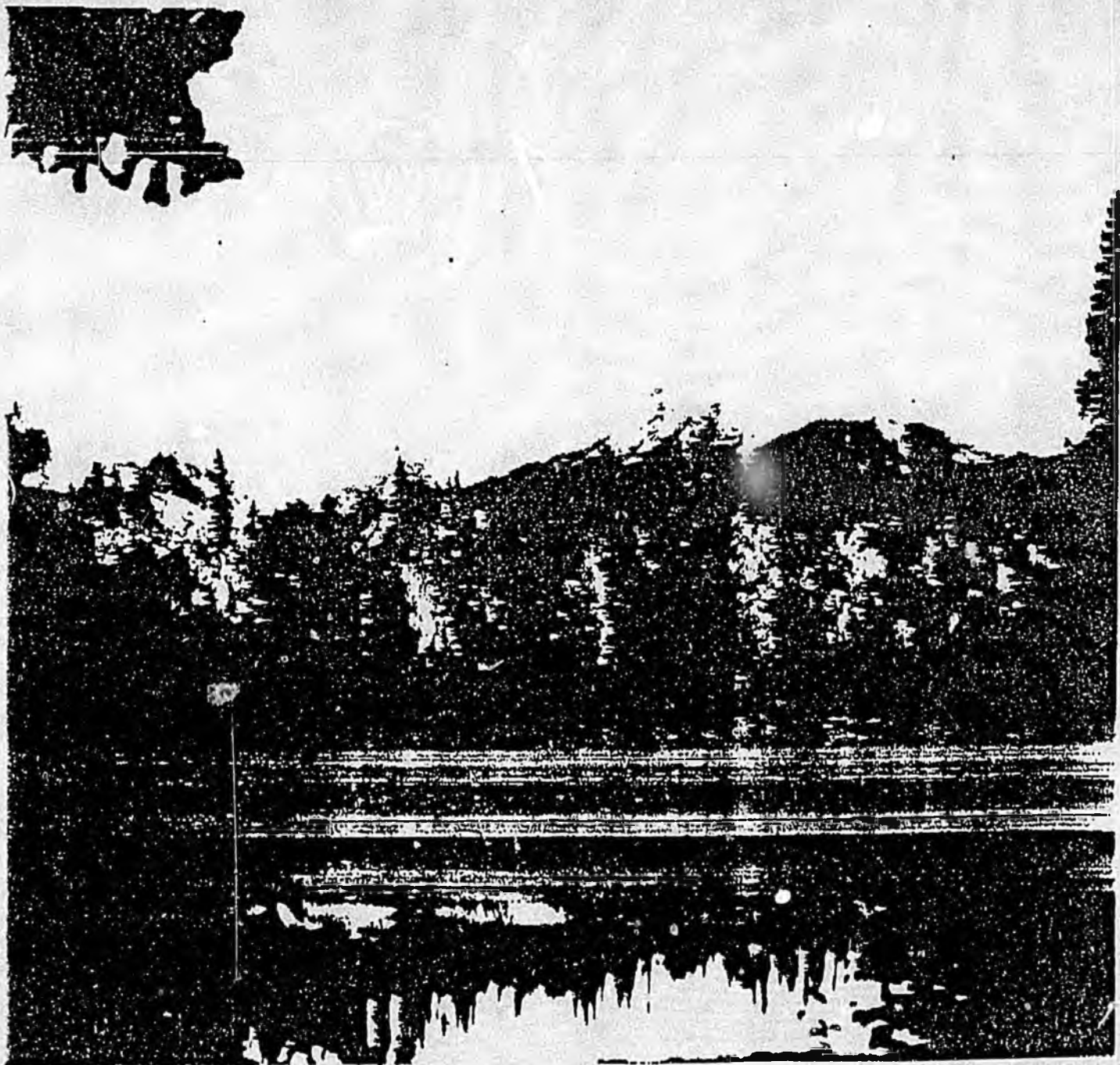
mend two possible routes of access. One would require building an entirely new 14-mile road, the other upgrading 22 miles of the existing Petersville Road (Mile Post 114.8 Parks Highway) and constructing 12 additional miles to the site. Currently, the road construction costs would be prohibitive.

Three public meetings were held in January 1979. Miners expressed concern that upgrading the Petersville Road would have adverse effects on their mining operations in Cache Creek. Other local residents felt a new road would impact their rural lifestyles. The variety of mixed land uses in the Peters Hills and Dutch Hills, particularly mining activity, might conflict with a large increase in visitor use. The Tokositna site is on a north-facing slope and would be cold, windy and sunless during parts of the year.

Alder Point Area

National Park Service Rangers, Denali State Park Rangers, and local residents, *Memorandum, Development Alternatives, South Denali, April 17, 1985.*

This site was never seriously considered as a major development site but was discussed as a main vantage point. It is located in the mountains and has superlative views of Mt. McKinley. Though the costs of road or tram access would be prohibitive, Alder Point may be a feasible destination for hiking.



developed cooperatively, with roles and responsibilities as follows:

The State — Because development will be located within Denali State Park, the State Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation will serve as project lead and make final decisions regarding use of state lands.

The Federal Government — The visitor center would be a point of orientation for public use and enjoyment of the nearby national park lands as well as state park lands. The National Park Service will work with the state in the joint development and operation of South Denali.

Private Developers — Private sector participation is essential for the development of commercial components of the South Denali destination, primarily the lodge and related facilities and utilities.

The Public — South Denali represents a major use of public resources. The public will be asked to provide input and guidance by reviewing and commenting on the proposal. This brochure is the first step in public review. A second public review will occur next year when the draft environmental impact statement is complete and the proposed alternatives are defined.

A summary, purposes of this brochure are:

- **Inform** — To introduce the concept of developing a major visitor destination in Denali State Park
- **generate interest** — To generate discussion and stimulate thinking and ideas from both governmental participants, private corporations and the public; to facilitate this process public workshops will be scheduled
- **generate comment** — To ask public assistance in identifying significant issues which should be analyzed and noting alternatives which should be considered or eliminated
- **help define the scope of future studies** — Public comment generated by this brochure will assist in defining the scope of forth-coming studies, including an environmental impact statement which will be prepared subject to federal appropriations

PROPOSED TIMETABLE

February to April 4, 1986

- Public workshops and comment on concept brochure

April 4 to June, 1986

- Consideration of public comments
- Consideration of scope of future studies
- Decision by Legislature to include study funds in FY'87 budget

July, 1986 to January, 1987

- Site analysis
- Analysis of economic feasibility and operations
- Preparation of concession contract guidelines
- Preparation of environmental studies

February to April, 1987

- Public review of draft report on alternative proposals and draft environmental impacts

May to June, 1987

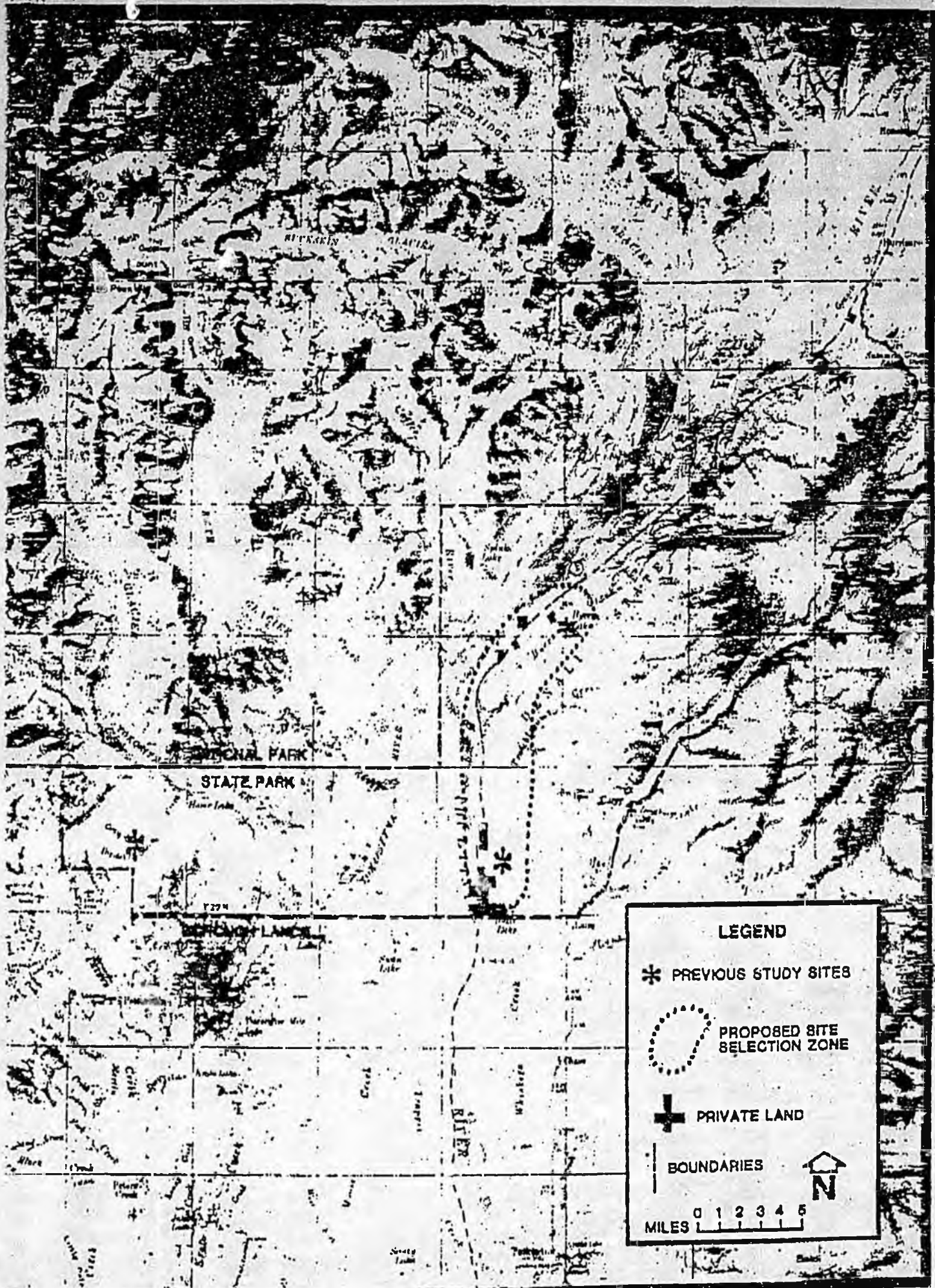
- Analysis of public review on alternative
- Revision and printing of report
- Preparation of draft concession contract terms

July, 1987

- State/federal decision on preferred alternative
- Competitive contracting process for concessions

April, 1988

- Target date for start of development phase



STATE PARK

STATE PARK

RIVER

LEGEND

* PREVIOUS STUDY SITES

PROPOSED SITE SELECTION ZONE

+ PRIVATE LAND

BOUNDARIES

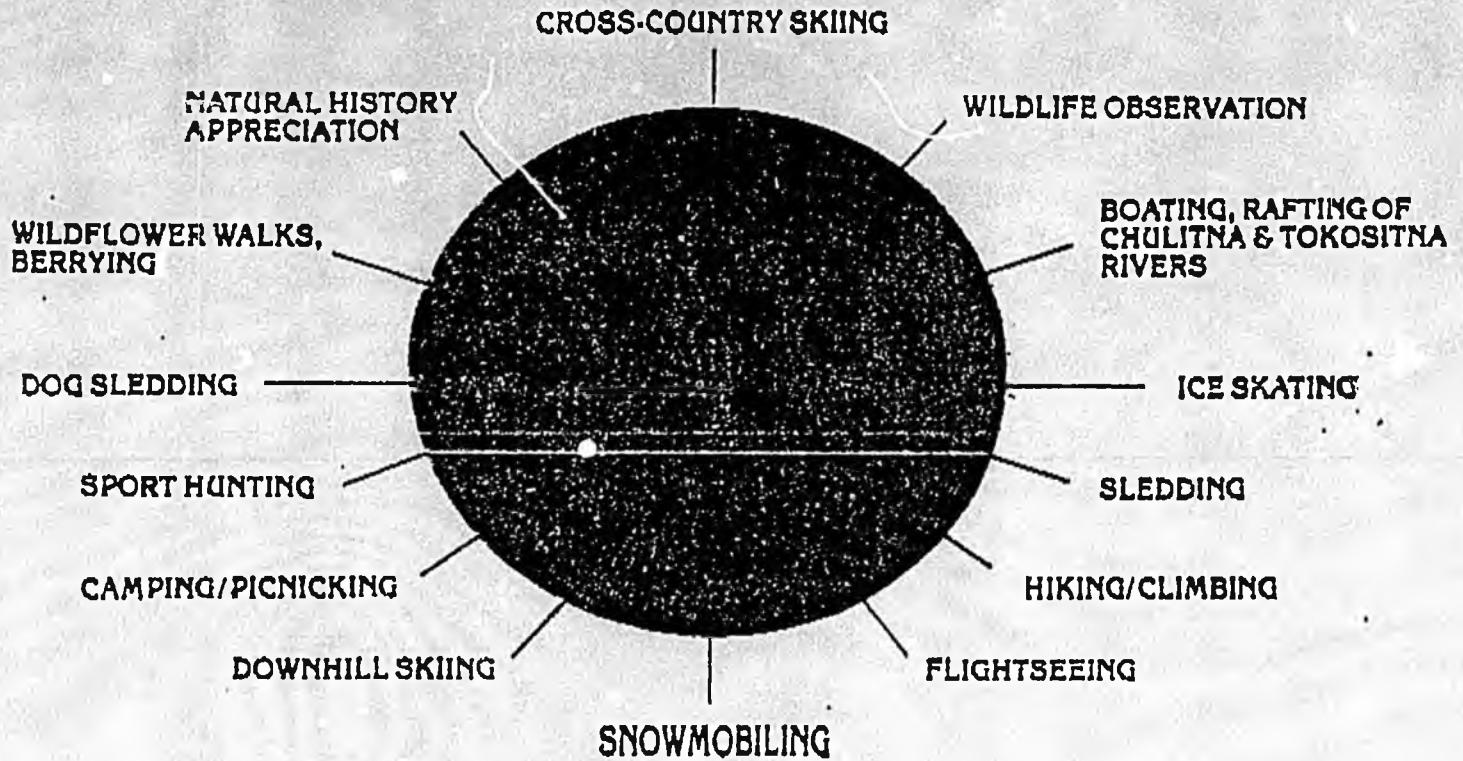


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MILES

TO BE ANALYZED

During this initial stage, public comment on the following topics will be gathered to determine the scope and direction of the study:

Outdoor recreation opportunities — Development in the Curry Ridge area should serve as a center for a wide range of outdoor recreational activities radiating throughout the area. Alaskan tourists and recreationists are increasingly looking for a diversity of outdoor activities. Shuttle bus service could connect the visitor with opportunities for river trips, flightseeing, hiking, fishing, wildlife and bird viewing. Cross-country skiing, dog sledding and other snow-related activities will also be analyzed.



Facilities Included — The types of services to be provided by the development include lodging, visitor information and interpretation, access and maintenance. These services indicate that the following developments should be included:

- Visitor center
- Lodge(s) and restaurant(s) (at one or more sites)
- Campgrounds
- Maintenance compound
- Parking lot(s)
- Tramway
- Youth hostel
- Trails
- Utilities

Site selection criteria:

- soils
- drainage
- view of Alaska Range
- wildlife habitat
- impacts to wildlife, plants, view

- weather conditions
- vegetation
- cost
- access
- diversity of recreation

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

Mt. McKinley, North America's tallest mountain, consistently ranks at the top of Alaska's attractions for visitors. Several recent factors contribute to the economic viability of the South Denali project:

1. Alaskan tourism has increased more than 25% in the past four years, with estimates of a 7% to 10% annual growth.
2. Cruise ships are now calling on southcentral ports of Anchorage, Whittier, and Seward. This not only brings more visitors directly into the Anchorage-Fairbanks tour route, but also reduces by at least one day the time necessary to get into that route. Formerly, passengers disembarked at Haines or Skagway and traveled by bus to Anchorage.
3. The road into Denali National Park, a hundred miles north of the south Denali site, has reached its visitation capacity; additional traffic would diminish wildlife viewing opportunities. Necessary limitations will inhibit further hotel development in that region and encourage development elsewhere in locations with a good view of the mountain and access to park lands.

However, the main economic strength of the South Denali development stems from its attractiveness on its own merits. It will be:

- A unique "in park" facility, especially designed and developed to harmonize with its natural setting
- A central point in a range of surrounding outdoor recreational opportunities
- A site which can be accessible during the early spring and late fall seasons as well as the summer
- A center of information and interpretation of Mt. McKinley and the Alaska Range
- A destination with a magnificent view of Mt. McKinley

SOCIO/CULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS

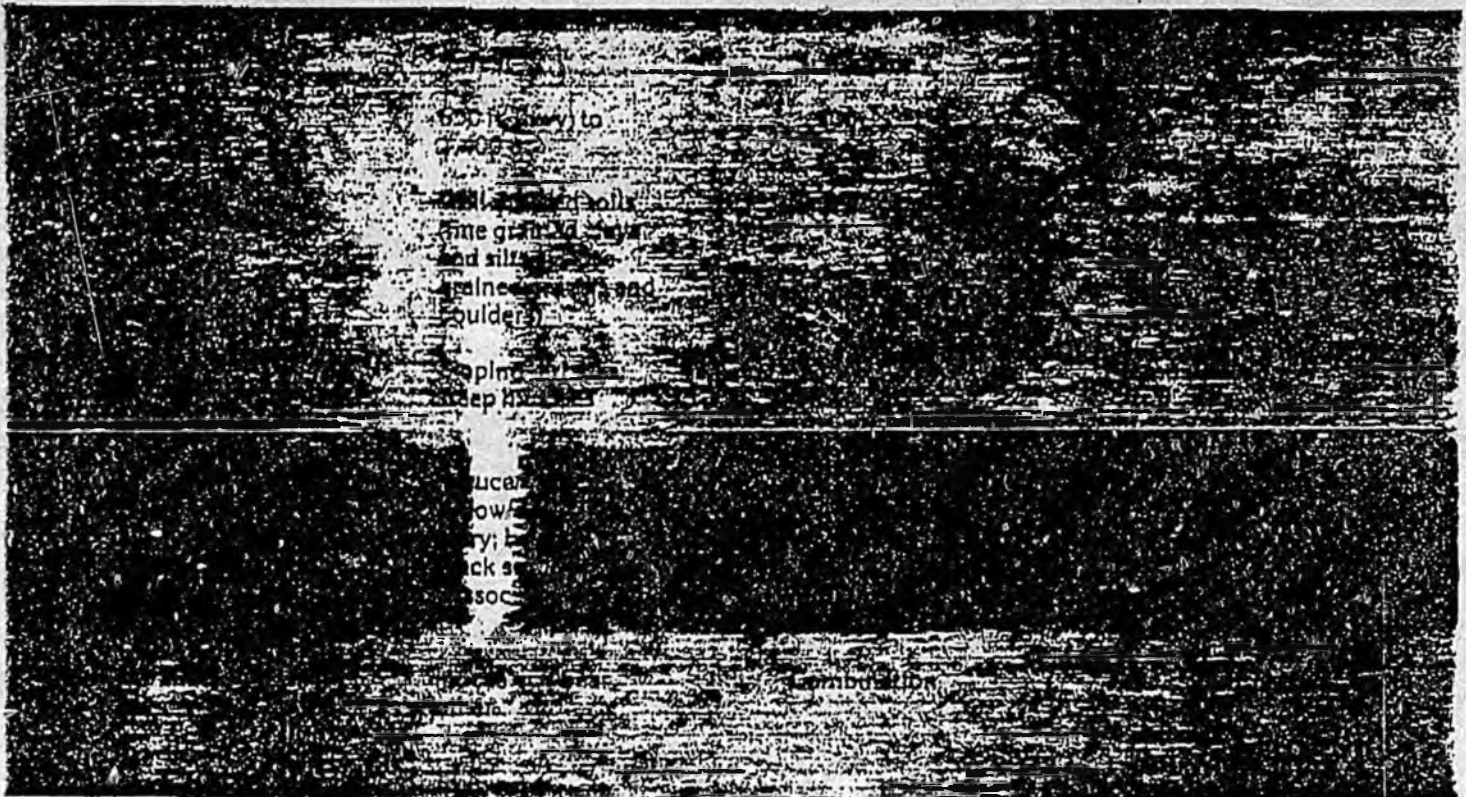
Socio/economic impacts of the development will also be studied. This assessment will include impacts on local and regional economy, population, lifestyles and cultural resources.



ENVIRONMENT

The area proposed for further study includes several different ecosystems within the 1,000-foot rise covered in the distance of two or three miles between the highway and the ridge top. The terrain ranges from relatively level ground along the river and highway, to gradual slopes with occasional bench lands, to the steep hillside leading to the alpine ridge top. Treeline occurs at about 1,650 feet of elevation where the ridge levels to become an undulating hilltop plateau. Summit points in the central area of the ridge are between 2,500 and 2,900 feet of elevation.

Ecosystems roughly align with elevation:



Weather is moderated by the relatively warm coastal waters 100 miles to the south, and protected by the Alaska Range against the extreme cold of the Interior to the north. Snow accumulations, beginning in October, build to five or six feet by March. Snow usually melts during April and May, although snow patches above 2,500 feet often persist into July. Summer temperatures average from 44 to 68 degrees with occasional highs above 80, and more than 20 hours of mid-summer daylight. In winter, average temperatures range from zero to 40 above, though extremely cold days can reach minus 40 and lower.

Through this brochure and the public workshops, agencies are seeking public comment on the issues to be considered in the preparation of an environmental impact statement. Initially, the following categories of consideration have been identified:

Wildlife protection, prevention of bear/human conflict

Water quality

Viewshed

Automobile and aircraft noise

Climate, including cloud cover, wind, temperature, precipitation, avalanche potential, whiteout conditions

Soils, particularly problems associated with glacial till

Vegetation, particularly fragility of alpine vegetation

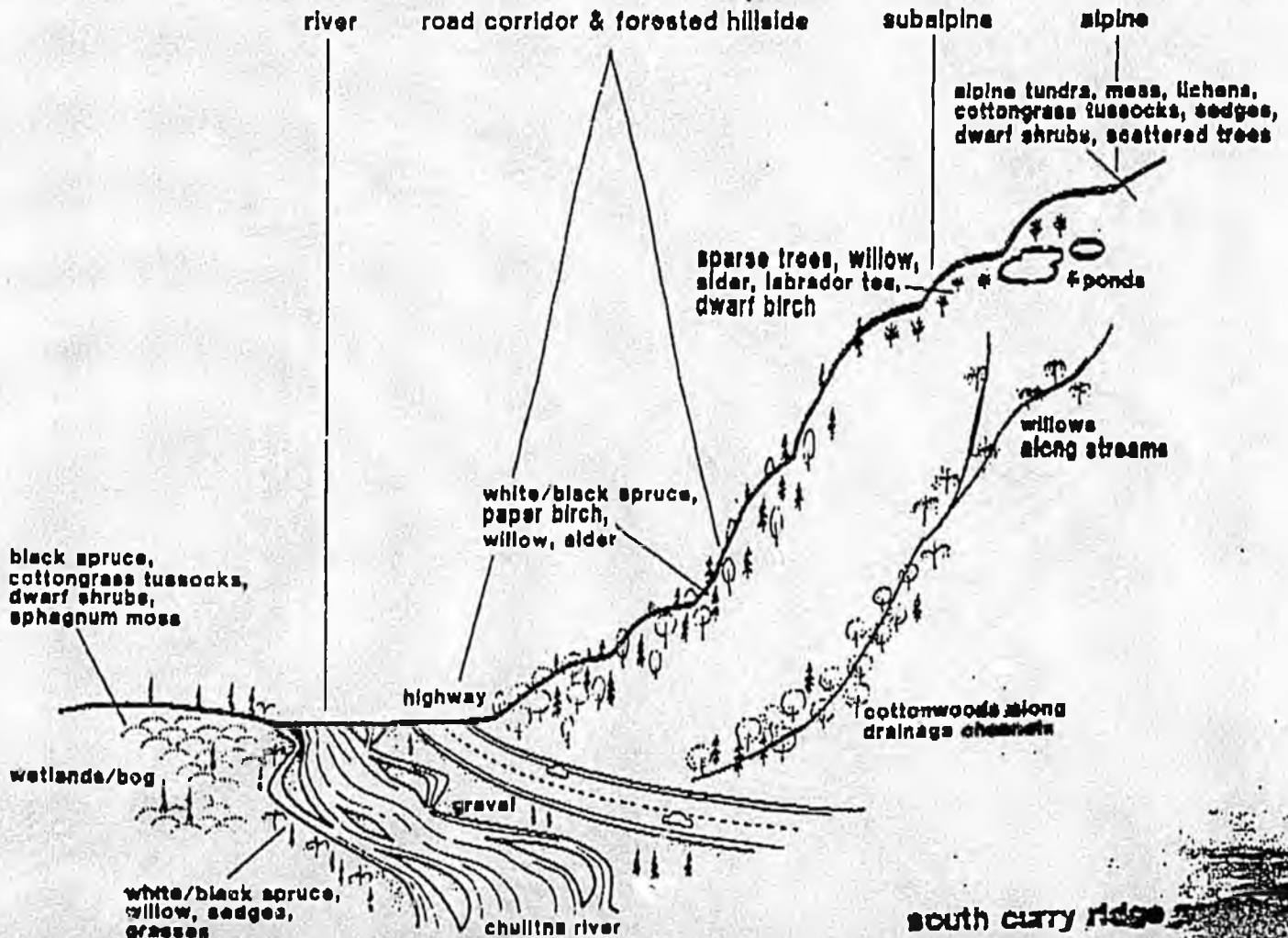
Development of roadside inholdings

Local economy and lifestyles

Site selection — The site selection zone extends from the Chullitna River to the ridge top near the southern end of Curry Ridge. Here there is a magnificent view of the Alaska Range across the Chulitna and Tokositna River valleys and the Ruth Glacier. In addition, the hillside and ridge are comparatively near to the Parks Highway, thus minimizing the distance and cost of access.

Terrain within this zone offers a choice of sites near the highway, on forested bench lands partially up the hillside, in sub-alpine zone and on the ridge top. The above listed facilities each have different locational requirements and could be arranged in several different configurations between the highway and the ridge top. Clearly, the maintenance compound should be in a convenient but hidden location near the highway, and the lodge and visitor center require sites with good views; but the combination or separation of various facilities, the choice of a hillside, sub-alpine or alpine location and the accommodation of parking require careful analysis. Public comment on the following and other considerations would be helpful:

1. The visitor center would probably be the major traffic generator in the development and should be readily accessible to all visitors at minimal cost. A prime view of the Alaska Range is essential, but should the center be located in the alpine zone in a sub-alpine zone or on a bench in the forested hillside? Should it stand alone within an easy hike of the lodge or be incorporated with the lodge in a single structure?
2. The lodge also will require a premiere view of the range. There will be two general types of clientele: tour travelers (mainly overnight visitors) and vacationers staying several days. Should the lodge be designed to cater to both types of visitors or planned as two separate facilities, one with a leisurely atmosphere for long-term visitors and the other with the familiar conveniences desired by overnighters? Should these facilities be located in the alpine, sub-alpine or forested zones? To what extent should the lodge include related amenities such as shops, athletic facilities, convention facilities, etc.? Should the lodge be designed for expansion or should a fixed capacity be set?
3. Mode of access to various facilities will influence the visitors' convenience and enjoyment. If people drive private vehicles to the visitor center and the lodge, large parking areas must be provided, with consequent noise and activity incompatible with the goal of preserving the peace and natural quality of the environment. Alternatively, public parking could be provided near the base of the ridge and access to facilities above achieved either by a tram or a shuttle bus system. A tram offers the possibility of being a unique and attractive recreation opportunity in itself, with minimal environmental damage. However, prices must be affordable by the general public. If a tram is used, it would still be necessary to connect facilities with a low speed road limited to service and emergency vehicles.



NEWS RELEASE

State of Alaska
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks & Outdoor Recreation
1601 C Street / P.O. Box 7001
Anchorage, AK 99510
(907) 561-2020

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Alaska Region
2525 Gambell St., Rm. 107
Anchorage, AK 99503-2892
(907) 271-2696 or 2697

Contact: Neil Johannsen, 762-4505

Contact: Janet McGabe, 271-2697

For Release: February 14, 1986

A proposal for a visitor development in the Curry Ridge area of Denali State Park has been prepared through the cooperative effort of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources and the National Park Service. Denali State Park is adjacent to Denali National Park and Preserve.

A brochure, "South Denali," is now available with information about the proposed site selection area, visitor facilities, recreation opportunities, and access to the area. Neil Johannsen, director of Alaska's state parks, said that, "This proposal describes a general concept for the development of a lodge and associated visitor facilities and offers alternatives for public review and response." He added that Curry Ridge has been discussed as an area for development for many years because of its spectacular views of Mt. McKinley and great visitor appeal. Mt. McKinley is the greatest single visitor attraction in Alaska.

Boyd Evison, regional director of the National Park Service, said, "We hope, by this cooperative effort, to help provide for increased public

enjoyment of the parks, while protecting the resources that assure the continuing high quality of visitors' experiences. With the national park road already filling to capacity, the new facility could be a boon to visitors, the resources, and the state's economy."

Informal workshops on the concept will be held in March for the public to review studies, maps, photographs, and other materials. Representatives from the State Parks, the National Park Service, and the Denali State Park

Citizens Advisory Board will be present to answer questions and discuss concerns. A questionnaire will be given to those who want to comment on the plan. An environmental impact statement is being prepared for the proposal, and interested people may suggest environmental issues that should be considered.

The schedule for the workshops is as follows:

PALMER: Thursday, March 6, 4:00-8:00 p.m.
Mat-Su Borough Bldg., 632 Denali St.

TALKEETNA: Monday, March 10, 4:00-8:00 p.m.
Susitna Valley High School
Mile 98, Parks Highway

HEALY: Tuesday, March 11, 4:00-8:00 p.m.
Tri-Valley Community Center

FAIRBANKS: Wednesday, March 12, 4:00-8:00 p.m.
Public Lands Information Center
250 Cushman (3rd and Cushman)

ANCHORAGE: Thursday, March 13, 4:00-8:00 p.m.
Pioneer School House
3rd and Eagle Streets

Please stop by any time between 4:00 and 8:00 p.m..

3-3-3-3

For copies of the brochure or for further information, contact one
of the following:

(In Anchorage)

Fred Vreeman

Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation
3601 C Street, Rm 1208
P.O. Box 7-001

Anchorage, AK 99510
Phone: (907) 762-4517

Janet McCabe

National Park Service
2525 Gambell Street, Rm 107
Anchorage, AK 99503-2892
Phone: (907) 271-2697

Fairbanks residents may contact the Division of Parks and Outdoor
Recreation office at 479-4114. In Wasilla, call the Division of Parks and
Outdoor Recreation Wasilla office at 745-3975.

X X X

3/20/86

Dear Mr. Homan, APR 3 1986

I'm glad I got to talk to you in Juneau about the Susitna State Forest Bill, SB 223. What I believe is at issue here in our concerns is some basic policies of D.N.R. regarding the needs of local communities. Many of these communities have been enlarged due to D.N.R. disposal decisions. The State is reaping the results of these decisions. We are just asking D.N.R. to deal responsibly with the problems resulting from their decisions. D.N.R.'s Susitna Area Plan supports personal use forestry. We just want this to be addressed in SB 223.

Due to our inability to use the teleconference equipment at the Susitna Valley High School, we did not get to

hear the whole teleconference
& public hearing of SB223
before the Senate Resources
on March 19. We did get to
testify via telephone & hope
that it was heard
alright down in Juneau.

Could you please send
me a transcript of the
committee hearing on SB223?

Thanks.

Becky Long
Coalition for
Community Foresters
Box 344
Talkeetna, AK.
99676

1

FA

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

TO: SENATOR ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

FROM: JOYCE BAKER
P O BOX 1538
PALMER
745-2226

99645

BILL NO: SB 223

SUBJECT: ESTABLISHING THE SUSITNA STATE FOREST

MESSAGE:

PLEASE DEFEAT THIS BILL. IF THE LAND IS IN PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, A TAX BASE WILL BE CREATED. WE NEED MORE TAXES BUT WE DON'T NEED OUR TAXES RAISED ON WHAT WE HAVE NOW. THANK YOU.

DATE: 04/21/86 TIME: 14:45:39 SENT BY: MATSU LIO

COPIES TO: HOUSE MEMBERS
SENATE MEMBERS

FK

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

TO: SENATOR ARLISS STURGULEWSKI
FROM: ROSE PALMQUIST, MATSU BOROUGH ASSEMBLY
PO BOX 870296 99687
WASILLA AK
376-0110

BILL NO: SB 223

SUBJECT: ESTABLISHING THE SUSITNA STATE FOREST
MESSAGE:

THE MATSU BOROUGH ASSEMBLY REAFFIRMED ITS POSITION OF DISAGREEMENT OF SB223 AT THIS TIME, AND TOOK DIRECT ACTION TO SUPPORT THE TIMBER INDUSTRY UNDER THE PRESENT STATUATE.

DATE: 04/23/86 TIME: 11:39:58 SENT BY: MATSU LIO

COPIES TO: SENATE FINANCE
SENATE RESOURCES

WJ

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

TO: SENATOR ARLIS STURGULEWSKI
FROM: OLGA WARD
POB 870977
WASILLA 99687
376-3494

BILL NO: SB 223
SUBJECT: ESTABLISHING THE SUSITNA STATE FOREST
MESSAGE:

I WISH YOU TO DEFEAT THIS BILL. LAND SHOULD BE IN PRIVATE OWNERSHIP
AS OPPOSED TO MORE (LAND) IN GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

DATE: 04/22/86 TIME: 13.26:27 SENT BY: MATSU LIO

COPIES TO: REPRESENTATIVE: RONALD L. (RON) LARSON
REPRESENTATIVE: KATIE HURLEY
SENATE RESOURCES
SENATE FINANCE

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

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

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

April 22, 1986

SUBJECT: Susitna State Forest
[CSSB 223(Resources)]

TO: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Chair, Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Richard A. Bradley
Legislative Counsel

I have prepared the Committee Substitute for SB 223 as requested.

Please note that the land descriptions have been reordered in a more logical sequence.

I note that SB 223 as introduced had some apparent confusion in its description of land. The bill provides descriptions of Township 24 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian, in two different places: see SB 223 at page 8, lines 12 - 14 and page 13, lines 14 - 19. Since the descriptions are not in conflict, I have combined them.

I also note some inconsistent or illogical descriptions of land in the original bill (SB 223) that you may wish to review:

In Township 19 North, Range 6 West, Seward Meridian, Section 34, the description given is "W1/2, W1/2E1/2, SE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4". The second and third aspects of the description overlap.

In Township 21 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian, Section 26, the description given is "E1/2, SW1/4, E1/2NW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4". The second aspect swallows the fourth aspect.

In Township 24 North, Range 1 West, Seward Meridian, Section 31, the description given is "NW1/4, SW1/4, S1/2NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4". The second aspect swallows the fourth aspect.

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Page 2
April 22, 1986

In the land description received subsequently from the department, there are some more problems. With reference to Township 21 North, Range 5 West, Seward Meridian, the descriptions offered were "Sections 24 - 26, Section 26: W1/2, NE1/4". I have assumed that what was intended was Sections 24 - 25 and Section 26 as qualified.

And I note that the original bill contained references to the "Yeotna River." We find no such river in the dictionary of Alaska place names and do find a "Yentna River" that is in the area. I have deleted the "Yeotna" references and substituted "Yentna" for them.

I also note that the later suggestions from the department contained suggestions for additions. The format suggested was that of "additions" and the format required a reconsideration of the descriptions for the bill. An example of what was done may be seen by reviewing the descriptions for Township 20 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian. A portion of its description had read:

Sections 2 - 11
Section 12: W1/2, SE1/4
Section 13 - 20

The department suggested adding "Section 12: NE1/4".

The result is that all of Section 12 is included (W1/2, SE1/4, NE1/4) and that means that the description would read:

Sections 2 - 20

The descriptions regarding Sections 25 -36 in Township 20 North, Range 7 West are handled the same way.

While I believe that I understand what was intended, you should review all the descriptions carefully.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

RAB:mkr
m5/007

Enclosure

10 April 1986

FFH
APR 14 1986

Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski, Chairperson
Senate Resources Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Sturgulewski,

I have been reading, with no little trepidation, of the proposals for the establishment of state forests in the Susitna basin and Yakataga.

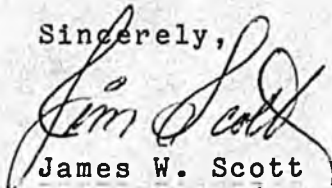
Firstly, the forests of the Gulf area contain little economically recoverable timber. The long and dismal history of the forest products industry in the Gulf area is well known. While the State Division of Forestry and its legitimizers have no doubt painted a rosy picture of the possibilities of the Gulf area, believe me, only the State Division of Forestry stands to benefit. There is an excellent opportunity for the state to send more good money after bad by establishing a Gulf forest.

Secondly, the nature of the timber cover in the Susitna Basin is sub-marginal on the whole and the establishment of a State forest here would be the greatest of folly. Here too, the prospect for economic income and jobs has been waved before us. The prospect of "the Japanese coming" at some future time excites the cupidity of most people beyond all precedent. Here too, the magic figure of 60 jobs and plus \$1,000,000 as income is cited. Believe me, the jobs would no doubt be in the Division of Forestry and the proposed income a myth.

The State Division of Forestry and the Institute of Northern Forestry, UAF are growth institutions and represent great public investment and no return. These people are not unlike the people that gave Alaska the Delta barley and McKenzie Point milk projects.

The spatial areas owned by the state can best be used for recreation, timber sales, and other pursuits, in an unclassified condition. It would seem that elected representatives of the people of this state would make an effort to distinguish between the necessary vs desirable and be exceedingly cautious of the various 'pie in the sky' proposals coming from every direction.

Sincerely,



James W. Scott
P. O. Box 56
Eagle City, AK 99738



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, USDA & SEA GRANT COOPERATING

University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-5200

April 1, 1986

Representative Bette Cato
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

APR 17 1986

FA

Dear Representative Cato:

John Sturgeon, the Director of the Division of Forestry, wrote me on March 11, 1986, and requested that I send you a "brief" letter on my thoughts regarding State Forests. I hope that a "brief" letter will suffice.

Those who support a state forest system generally do so to assure a long-term supply of raw material for the wood products industry and to provide continued public access to all of the resources found on public forested lands.

The wood products industry in interior Alaska has been unwilling to make additional investments, either in new plants or in expanding existing facilities, because there has been no guarantee of a continued long-term supply of timber. Even though there are commercial forest lands owned by the state that could provide a substantial increase in the long-term supply of timber for local forest industries, these lands are not in a classification that would prevent them from being reclassified for other uses by the Department of Natural Resources. The industry wants a secure forest land base, one that is protected by legislation, i.e. state forest designation.

There have been suggestions that the state dispose of its forest lands and have the private sector provide the needed timber resources. Those who suggest this envision many small and medium sized woodlot owners happily supplying the industry. Any forest economist would tell you that such operations are not economically efficient and could never pay for their management costs, not to mention the difficulties the industry would have in obtaining a supply from many small independent land ownerships. Even if it were acceptable to Alaskans to have the state sell very large acreages to the private sector, what is to prevent a large private corporation from selling its products to the


Representative Bette Cato
Page Two
April 1, 1986

highest bidder, even if that bidder is overseas? Witness what several Native corporations in southeast Alaska are doing. They are liquidating their old growth timber for foreign buyers. Not only is raw material not being processed in Alaska, but the timber is not being harvested at sustained-yield rates. In the not-too-distant future there will be no forest to harvest. What may make good economic sense to these corporations would not make economic sense to an industry depending on a long-term sustained supply. Luckily for southeast Alaska, the U.S. Forest Service is managing their lands on a sustained-yield basis. What would happen to the industry if there were no agency practicing sustained-yield forestry in interior Alaska?

Forests are reservoirs containing many other resources that the public should have continued access to. Single-use land classifications deprive the public of the array of resources that would be possible under the multiple-use management of state forests. Forested lands put into the private hands would most likely put an end to public access to the land for any purpose. State forests would be managed for a variety of purposes, utilizing without impairment, the capabilities of the land to meet different demands simultaneously.

For your information, I have enclosed the Society of American Foresters' position on the multiple use of forest lands, a "Rationale for a State Forest System" prepared by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources and two transcripts of SAF testimony prepared supporting the proposed Susitna State Forest.

Sincerely,


Tony Gasbarro
Extension Forester

TG/saj

Enclosures.

cc: Irv Skelton
James Matthews
John Sturgeon
Jan Faiks
Denny Rauw



SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Representing the Forestry Profession in America

MULTIPLE USE OF FOREST LANDS A POSITION OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS*

Forests occupy some 3/4 billion acres, or one-third of the land area of the United States. Demands on forest lands 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 Forest Lands.

Forests receive, store, and make available most of the nation's useable 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 forest lands. Forests, and the streams and lakes they help to sustain, provide the habitat for wildlife and fish, which are also major, renewable resources. Forest lands provide forage to help feed browsing wildlife and domestic livestock. Some forest lands 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 forest lands 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 forest lands is inadequate to meet all demands, but the multiple-use strategy normally provides the largest sum of social, economic, and spiritual benefits.

*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.

Accomplishing the Objectives of Forest Land 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 forest lands--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.



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 "forested" 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.

COOK INLET CHAPTER
JUNEAU CHAPTER
KETCHIKAN CHAPTER
YUKON RIVER CHAPTER
SITKA CHAPTER
STIKINE RIVER CHAPTER

ALASKA STATE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS



Testimony Presented to the Senate Resources Committee Concerning
the Proposed Susitna State Forest

February 24, 1986

My name is Allen Richmond, speaking on behalf of the Alaska State Society of American Foresters, representing approximately 280 foresters throughout our state. Our Society strongly endorses adding the proposed Susitna State Forest to the State Forest System.

In 1983 the Alaska Legislature established a State Forest System. State Forests are managed according to the principles 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 proposed Susitna State Forest contains approximately 530,000 acres. Commercial forests cover 150,000 acres which could yield an annual allowable cut of 1 to 1.5 million board feet of softwood and 10 to 15 thousand cords of hardwoods for commercial and personal use. Much of the proposed state forest is also valuable for recreation and tourism, and wildlife and fisheries habitat. These and other uses will be permitted under a management plan to be prepared by the Alaska Division of

Forestry. Some of the other uses include mineral exploration and development, grazing, trapping, greenbelts, subsistence uses, watershed management and research.

The changing and uncertain land status in Alaska has been one of the factors that has discouraged the development of a wood products industry by keeping the supply of raw materials uncertain. If a wood products industry can take full advantage of the estimated allowable cut in the proposed forest, an estimated 60 direct and indirect jobs could result, providing \$240,000 in annual revenue and an annual payroll of \$1.1 million.

Committing lands to long-term forest management in the Railbelt is critical if Alaska is to achieve any level of self sufficiency, particularly, with respect to lumber. The Railbelt could also eventually supply Alaskan, "Lower Forty Eight", and foreign manufacturers with substantial quantities of fine birch hardwood material for furniture manufacture, panelling and flooring. Limited amounts of these products are being produced today in the Matanuska and Susitna Valleys.

I would like to briefly discuss, our Society's view of how multiple use management 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. In the ~~general-use~~ ^{"general-use"} category, forest lands are deliberately managed for specified objectives, but no assignment of priorities is made.

The Alaska State Society of American Foresters recommends that the 150,000 acres of commercial forest land within the 530,000 acres be designated as "primary use" because of the importance of the commercial forest land base to the development of a viable forest industry in the Railbelt area.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify. If there is anyway we can be of assistance to the Senate Resource Committee in the clarification of issues and policy regarding the management of forest land please do not hesitate to call upon us.

For further information contact:

Tony Gasbarro
Chairman
Alaska State Society of American Foresters
2687 Horsetail Trail
Fairbanks, Alaska 99709

ALASKA SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTER'S POSITION ON THE SUSITNA STATE FOREST *

Presented by: V. J. LaBau
Research Forester
For: The Alaska Society of
American Foresters

The Alaska Society of American Foresters strongly endorses the concept of the Susitna State Forest. This is consistent with the Alaska State Forest Practices Act which mandates managing Alaska's forest lands according to the principles of multiple use. It is also consistent with the State's Land Management plan for multiple use of the Mat-Su valley's natural resources. That plan calls for allocating uses to agriculture, forestry, parks and refuges, mineral development, wildlife habitat, recreation, settlement, and water resources. The plan, which has undergone 3 years of public review, public input, and finally completion by the State Planners and approval by the Mat-Su Borough in 1985, deals with a 9.65 million acre area.

The development of a State Forest on 500,000 acres utilizes a mere 5% of the total 9.65 million acres. Five percent is a very small portion to be dedicating to something as important to all of us as forestry--the source of most of our homes, buildings, and our paper products.

From vegetation inventory studies of the Mat-Su area, over 4 million acres is in forest land, and about 2 million acres is classes as commercial timberland (Hutchison's ALASKA FOREST RESOURCES, 1967). It has been estimated that there is about 138,000 acres of commercial grade timber in the 500,000 acre area designated for a State Forest. 138,000 acres is only about 7% of all commercial timberland in the valley. This is the only area of the 2 million acres of commercial timberland in the valley that is designated for public multiple use forest management. Good multiple use forest management requires relatively large parcels of contiguous land for the most effective sustained yield timber management. This is best provided for in public ownership.

There has been concern raised that this State Forest area will be removed from agriculture considerations. That is true. However based on information provided by the State Planners office, of the 13 areas designated in the Borough plan as "prime" agriculture areas, only a small corner of one of the 13 is located within that portion of the proposed State Forest near Peters Creek. That area was originally designated as class 2-3, and was later reclassified to 4-5, which is unsuitable for agriculture.

The point is often made that State Forests are land "lockups." Multiple use management of public lands is a "lock-up" only for private ownership and settlement. The Society of American Foresters supports private ownership. It is an important basis of our society. However, private ownership is in itself the ultimate lockup to public and multiple use. When land goes into private ownership, the "no trespassing" signs usually go up, and the possibilities for public access for hunting, fishing, mineral exploration, firewood and timber extraction are excluded. We currently have a good deal of public land in Alaska, but so did Colorado and Wyoming at one time. When one wants to get to some of the best deer, elk and antelope hunting in Wyoming, there are the "no trespass" signs to deal with. One will not see "no trespass" signs preventing hunting, fishing, mineral exploration, hiking, firewood harvest, and other recreation activities on a State Forest. Public access is mandated by law!!!

We owe our children those land access freedoms, as well as the promise of good public forest management programs on at least some, if only 5%, of the Mat-Su valley forest lands. The Society of American Foresters strongly endorses the establishment of the Sustina State Forest through the passage of State Senate Bill # 223.

* Presented by Jim LaBau on March 18, 1986 to the Mat-Su Borough Assembly, Palmer, AK.

PH

PUBLIC FORUM: "DO ALASKANS WANT STATE FORESTS?"

The Case of the Proposed Susitna State Forest



AN EVENING OF DEBATE

APRIL 17th, 7:00 pm

Mat-Su Borough Office Building, Assembly Rm., Palmer

- Is a state forest another land lock-up?
- Is the proposed Susitna State Forest a threat to agriculture?
- What is meant by multiple use? What restrictions to land use are there on a state forest?
- Will Alaskans benefit from a state forest system?

Guest Speakers (Partial List)

Ron Vroman, former Mat-Su Borough Chairman; Dick Tindall, Resource Development Council; Greg Bell, Mat-Su Logger's Association; John Sturgeon, Director of State Division of Forestry; Zane Cornett, Society of American Foresters; State Division of Agriculture representative and others.

For more information call:

Fred Patten at 271-2557
Deni Rauw at 762-4220

Sponsored By



Cook Inlet Chapter

no return
addresses

MAR 24 1966

Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V. (MS 3100)
Juneau, Ak 99811

Dear Ms. Sturgulewski:

Senate Bill #223, as proposed, will permanently deny any possible private ownership and thereby, any possible tax base of the over 500,000 acres included in the planned Susitna State Forest. Only 748,000 acres carry the tax support burden on 13,972,000 remaining acres in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough at present.

Given the uncertain economic future of the State is it wise to permanently lock this land away from possible private ownership? The constitution of the State of Alaska, Article VIII, states in Section 1: "It is the policy of the State to encourage the settlement of its land and development of its resources by making them available for maximum use consistent with the public interest".

Research shows that the land in the area is suitable for a multitude of uses in private ownership. True, the State plans multiple use for the land, but government land does not pay taxes... In recent years special interest groups have been successful in limiting the use of public lands much beyond what the original intent was when these areas were established.

An example is the embattled miners of the State.

The State should be extremely careful of permanently classifying potential tax base land into a restricted use. Please defeat this bill.

Sincerely,

Jeff Ray

Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V. (MS 3100)
Juneau, Ak 99811

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John Ray".

Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V. (MS 3100)
Juneau, Ak 99811

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Sincerely,

Lloyd C. Wood

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Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V. (MS 3100)
Juneau, Ak 99811

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Sincerely,



TO: SENATORS KERTTULA, DEVRIES, STURGULEWSKI, FAHRENKAMP,
COGHILL, ELIASON, V. FISCHER, HALFORD, ZHAROFF
REF LARSON, HURLEY

FR: ANN DICKSON
P O BOX 1161
WILLOW 99688

RE: SB223 - SUSITNA FOREST

I AM IN FAVOR OF THIS BILL.

%%POMK142 - 3/20/86



MAR 24 1986

FW

JERRY Howery
P.O. BOX 875133
WASILLA AK
99687

Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V. (MS 3100)
Juneau, Ak 99811

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Jerry Howery

MAR 24 1985

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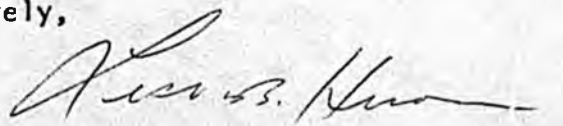
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Sincerely,


Leslie B. Hermon

APR 1 1986

March 24, 1986

Carolyn B. Hunter

SR Box 3380-D

Wasilla, Alaska. 99687

FB

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Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V. (MS 3100)
Juneau, Ak 99811

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Sincerely,

Carolyn B. Hunter

22 Mar 86

John R. Hunter
SE Box 3380D
Wasilla, AK
99687

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Pouch V. (MS 3100)
Juneau, Ak 99811

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Sincerely,

John R. Hunter

no return
add.

APR 1 1986

FX

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Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V. (MS 3100)
Juneau, Ak 99811

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Sincerely,

Judy Harmon

748-2317

FRANK

TO: SENATORS STURGULEWSKI, FAHRENKAMP, COGHILL, ELIASON,
FISCHER, HALFORD, ZHAROFF, DEVRIES, AND KERTTULA AND
REPRESENTATIVES HURLÉY AND LARSON

FR: MIKE MCCRARY

P.O. BOX 13175

TRAPPER CREEK AK 99683 733-2465

12

RE: SB223 SUSITNA FORESTS

I WOULD LIKE TO URGE YOU TO HELP SEND SB223 BACK TO THE SUSITNA
AREA PLANNING TEAM. FARMERS, LOGGERS, FOREST SERVICE COULD HELP
MOR THE NEXT TIME AROUND IN PLANNING. THERE ARE NO PROVISIONS
FOR PRIVATE LAND IN FOREST AND NOT ENOUGH COMMERCIAL TIMBER
DESIGNATED TO MUCH PARK TYPE STUFF.

.....*****

3-5-86

DATE

TELECOPIER MESSAGE

TO: SEE BELOW

FR: CRAIG COURTRIGHT - SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

SENT BY SITKA, ALASKA LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE,

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS ONE: 2

PLEASE NOTE THAT WE HAVE A XEROX 455 MANUAL TELECOPIER, THIS MACHINE CANNOT RECEIVE/SEND PAGES LARGER THAN 8½" X 11", OUR TELECOPIER DIRECT LINE IS (907)747-5807.

PLEASE TELEPHONE IMMEDIATELY IF ANY PAGES ARE RECEIVED IMPROPERLY: (907)747-6277.

BILLED TO: SCANNED

PLEASE DISTRIBUTE TO:

SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

SENATORS STURGULEWSKI, FAHRENKAMP, COGHILL, ELIASON, V. FISCHER, HALFORD AND ZHAROFF

THANK YOU.

COOK INLET CHAPTER
JUNEAU CHAPTER
KETCHIKAN CHAPTER
YUKON RIVER CHAPTER
SITKA CHAPTER
STIKINE RIVER CHAPTER

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

ALASKA SECTION



SITKA CHAPTER
102 Austin St.
Sitka, Alaska 99835

Senators on the Senate Resources Committee
State Senate
120 - 4th St. Capitol Bldg
Juneau, Alaska 99801

March 2, 1986

Dear Senators,

The Sitka Chapter of the Society of American Foresters supports passage of Senate Bill #223. This Bill proposes establishment of a new State Forest at Susitna.

The long-term multiple use benefits, this new forest will provide all Alaskans, make passage of Senate Bill #223 essential, and a wise investment in the future of the State.

Sincerely,

Craig Courtright
Craig Courtright
Chapter Chairman

copy to: Senators on Senate Finance Committee

FRANK

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*****
*
* DELIVER TO: JFOM
*
* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 03/04/86 TIME: 17:29
* FROM: LIOMAT
* SUBJECT: POMK132
* PRINT DATE: 03/04/86 TIME: 17:30
*
*****

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8

%%POMK132

TO: SENATORS STURGOLEWSKI, FAHRENKAMP, COGHILL, ELIASON, V. FISCHER, HALFORD, ZHAROFF

FR: ROBERTA SHELDON
TALKEETNA 99676

RE: SB 223 - SUSITNA FOREST

URGE YOU TO DEFER ACTION ON THE DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES SUSITNA FOREST BILL UNTIL MORE BALANCED FOREST PROPOSAL CAN BE FORMULATED.

FRANK

TO: SENATORS KERTTULA, DEVRIES, STURGULEWSKI, FAHRENKAMP,
COGHILL, ELIASON, V. FISCHER, HALFORD, ZHAROFF
REPS. LARSON, HURLEY

12

FR: DANIEL L. HILL
P O BOX 870097
WASILLA 99687
376-4532

RE: SB223 - SUSITNA STATE FOREST

INFORMATION ON PLANNING FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE PROPOSED
SUSITNA STATE FOREST CAN BE FOUND IN THE MATANUSKA-SUSITNA
BOROUGH'S OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM; INC., FORESTRY
PROJECTS, WOOD HARVESTING AND PROCESSING*, DEVELOPMENT PROCESS*,
ASSESSMENT OF TIMBER RESOURCES AND PROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE
FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT IN THE MATANUSKA-SUSITNA
BOROUGH.*SHORT TITLES (*'S AS PRESENTED ON WRITTEN POM FORM.)

FH

TO: SENATORS ~~STURGEWICK~~ FARENKAMP, ^{SO} COGHILL, ELIASON,
V.FISCHER, HALFORD, AND ZHAROFF
FR: WAYNE BURKHART
P.O. BOX 660
PALMER AK 99645

R E: HB223 SUSITNA FORESTS

THIS BILL LOOKS SUSPICIOUSLY LIKE ANOTHER LOCK -UP ATTEMPT. WITH
OUR ECONOMY THAT'S ALL EGGS IN ONE BASKET AS WE HAVE NOW. I
DOUBT WE CAN AFFORD TO REMOVE FROM THE REACH OF THE PRIVATE SECT
OR SUCH VASTE ACREAGES THAT ARE ACCESSABLE AND POTENTIALLY
PRODUCTIVE WE NEED TO INCREASE OUR TAX BASE. PLEASE DEFEAT.

TO: SENATOR KERTTULA AND ~~STURGEWICK~~ FAHRENKAMP, COGHILL,
ELIASON, FISCHER, HALFORD, ZHAROFF.
FR: JOE SPAIN
P.O. BOX 46
WILLOW AK 99688 495-6391

9

RE: SB223 SUSITNA FOREST

I AM IN SUPPORT OF MORE COMMERCIAL LAND ADDED TO THIS BILL IF
POSSIBLE. THERE ARE A COUPLE OF DOZEN PEOPLE HERE WHO MAKE THEIR
LIVING OFF OF TIMBER.

FRANK

C
C
C
III
C
C

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS
FR: PHILLIP J. FURBUSH
SRA BOX 6001
PALMER AK 99645 745-3357
RE: SB223 SUSITNA FOREST

PH

PLEASE DEFEAT THIS BILL. THIS BILL LOCKS UP 525,000 ACRES OF SOME OF THE BEST LAND IN THE HEART OF THE SUSITNA BASIN. THIS LAND IS NEEDED IN THE PRIVATE ECONOMY AS FEE SIMPLE LAND AND PROVIDE A TAX BASE. WE DO NOT NEED MORE LAND CONTROLLED BY STATE GOVERNMENT.

PH

* DELIVER TO: JPOM *
* * * * *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 03/17/86 TIME: 15:03 *
* FROM: HARRY MANDREGAN *
* SUBJECT: FOM *
* PRINT DATE: 03/17/86 TIME: 15:03 *
* * * * *

8

TO: SENATE RESOURCES

SENS: ~~STURBU BUSKI~~ FAHRENKAMP, ELIASON, ZHAROFF, HALFORD,
COGHILL, V. FISCHER

FROM: CLAYTON MORTIBOY (H)338-2550
5017 CHESS DRIVE (W)279-1532
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508

SUBJECT: SB 223 - ESTABLISHING THE SUSITNA STATE FOREST

MY OPINION THEY SHOULD KEEP LAND FOR FIREWOOD AND LOGS AND OPPOSE
ANY SUBDIVISION IN THE SUSITNA AREA UP TO THE DENALI PARK AREA.

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FR: BEVERLY FROST
P O BOX 60
SUTTON 99674
745-4171

RE: SB223 - SUSITNA FOREST

A PATTERN IS DEVELOPING WITHIN THE ADMINISTRATION TO KEEP AS MUCH REAL ESTATE IN STATE POSSESSION AS POSSIBLE BY CREATING DOZENS OF PRISON SITES, STATE FORESTS, PARKS AND REFUGES. THIS ECONOMY NEEDS DIVERSIFICATION. THE PUBLIC NEEDS LAND THEY CAN OWN, DEVELOP AND PAY TAXES ON.

SB223 - SUSITNA FOREST

I AS WELL AS MANY OTHER PEOPLE FROM THIS AREA CUT WOOD IN THE AREA AND ARE ALL FOR THIS BILL. THE LAND YOU HAVE SET ASIDE IS NOT LARGE ENOUGH HOWEVER AND I WOULD LIKE TO SEE MORE ADDED ESPECIALLY IN THE BUTTE AREA.

*
* DELIVER TO: JFOM 7 *
* * * * *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 03/19/86 TIME: 10:20 *
* FROM: TCMAT *
* SUBJECT: 2M-S3/19FOMCCI *
* PRINT DATE: 03/19/86 TIME: 10:23 *
* * * * *

TO: SENATORS DEVRIES, KERTTULA, STURGULEWSKI, HALFORD
REPRESENTATIVES HURLEY & LARSON

FROM: JIM COLLA 563-2096
2700 EAST 42ND
ANCHORAGE 99508

RE: SB223 - SUSITNA FOREST

SB 223 WILL PRODUCE REVENUE FOR THE STATE, PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT & HELP
STABILIZE THE ECONOMY. UNDER MULTIPLE USE STATE FOREST WILL OPEN
HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, MINING, SKIING, HIKING, CAMPING.
CREATING STATE FOREST IS IN BEST INTEREST OF ALASKANS.

* DELIVER TO: JPOM *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 03/18/86 TIME: 16:51 *
* FROM: JUNE GALLEY *
* SUBJECT: POM *
* PRINT DATE: 03/18/86 TIME: 16:54 *

7

TO: SENATORS ~~STURGEON~~ STURGEONSKI, ELIASON AND ZIEGLER
REPRESENTATIVES SUND, SHULTZ AND HERRMANN

Flt

FROM: DARK K. ENGER
735 MILLER RIDGE
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901
PHONE: 225-3101(WORK) 225-2794 (HOME)

RE: STATE FORESTS

MESSAGE: I SUPPORT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE FORESTS AND
MULTIPLE USE OF THOSE LANDS FOR PUBLIC GOOD. THE YAKATAGA
PROPOSAL DESERVES UNQUALIFIED SUPPORT. THE SUSITNA PROPOSAL MAY
NEED REFINEMENT. PROVIDE FOR USE, OR SEPARATE OUT APPROPRIATE
AGRICULTURE LANDS. IF AREA EXCLUDES TIMBER AND OTHER MULTIPLE
USE, CONSIDER A PARK DESIGNATION.
EOM

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: FRANKLIN FENNER
POB 871833
WASILLA 99687

376-3712

RE: SB 223 - SUSITNA FOREST

AT THIS TIME, UNTIL NATURAL GAS GETS PUT THROUGHOUT THE VALLEY, I'M IN FAVOR OF WOODCUTTING AND OF SB 223.

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS
FR: RALPH YOUNGS
P.O. BOX 870670
WASILLA AK 99687

RY

RE: SB223 SUSITNA FORESTS

I AM IN FAVOR OF THIS BILL AND HOPE YOU WILL SUPPORT ITS PASSAGE.

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

le l

FK

FROM: LEO & FRANCES KAYE
SR BOX 12934
WASILLA 99687

376-8810

RE: SB 223 - SUSITNA FOREST

WE OPPOSE PASSAGE OF SB 223 ESTABLISHING THE SUSITNA STATE FOREST.
THIS STATE LAND SHOULD BE PLACED IN PRIVATE OWNERSHIP TO YIELD TAXES.
PRIVATE OWNERSHIP WILL PUT THIS LAND INTO PRODUCTION.

TO: ALL SENATORS
ALL REPRESENTATIVES

FROM: MARTIN MARICLE
P.O. BOX 412
GLENNALLEN, ALASKA 99588
822-3414 (H) 822-5534 (W)

RE: ~~SB 30 STATE FORESTS: YAKATAGA~~
SB 223 ESTABLISHING SUSITNA FOREST

I URGE YOU TO SUPPORT SB 30 AND SB 223 CURRENTLY CONSIDERED. IN
THESE DAYS OF DIMINISHING BUDGETS THE ECONOMY MUST BE
DIVERSIFIED. PASSAGE OF SB 30 COULD LEAD TO JOBS IN VALDEZ .

EOM

FK

cel

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: LINDA LUND
POB 1028
WILLOW 99686

495-6493



RE: SB 223 - SUSITNA FOREST

I WOULD BE IN FAVOR OF THIS BILL.

*****8888

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: PAT DENNIS
POB 871833
WASILLA 99687

376-0398

RE: SB 223 - SUSITNA FOREST

I AM IN FAVOR OF SB 223.

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: JOE DENNIS
POB 871833
WASILLA 99687

376-0398

RE: SB 223 - SUSITNA FOREST

I AM IN FAVOR OF SB 223.

Phillip Furbush
SRA Box 6001
Palmer, AK 99645

MAR 20 1986

3/15/86

FF

Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V. (MS 3100)
Juneau, Ak 99811

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An example is the embattled miners of the State.

The State should be extremely careful of permanently classifying potential tax base land into a restricted use. Please defeat this bill.

Sincerely,

Phillip Furbush

MAR 20 1986

FX

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Sincerely,

Cynthia G. Vitt
P.O. Box 870545
Wasilla, AK

FH
MAR 20 1986

Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V. (MS 3100)
Juneau, Ak 99811

Dear Ms. Sturgulewski:

Senate Bill #223, as proposed, will permanently deny any possible private ownership and thereby, any possible tax base of the over 500,000 acres included in the planned Susitna State Forest. Only 748,000 acres carry the tax support burden on 13,972,000 remaining acres in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough at present.

Given the uncertain economic future of the State is it wise to permanently lock this land away from possible private ownership? The constitution of the State of Alaska, Article VIII, states in Section 1: "It is the policy of the State to encourage the settlement of its land and development of its resources by making them available for maximum use consistent with the public interest".

Research shows that the land in the area is suitable for a multitude of uses in private ownership. True, the State plans multiple use for the land, but government land does not pay taxes. In recent years special interest groups have been successful in limiting the use of public lands much beyond what the original intent was when these areas were established.

An example is the embattled miners of the State.

The State should be extremely careful of permanently classifying potential tax base land into a restricted use. Please defeat this bill.

Sincerely,

F. R. Ehm Ann

F. R. Ehm Ann

P.O. 2287

PALMER

MAR 20 1986

3-1886

Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V. (MS 3100)
Juneau, Ak 99811

Dear Ms. Sturgulewski:

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Sincerely,

James I. Hermon
Palmer, Alaska
Box 451, 99645

MAR 20 1986

3-18-86

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Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V. (MS 3100)
Juneau, Ak 99811

Dear Ms. Sturgulewski:

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Sincerely,

Marquitta Newman

Po Box 1896

Palmer ak 99645

MAR 20 1986

Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V. (MS 3100)
Juneau, Ak 99811

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Sincerely,

Bradford E Parker Jr

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
P.O. Box 60
Sutton, AK 99674

745-4171

Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V. (MS 3100)
Juneau, Ak 99811

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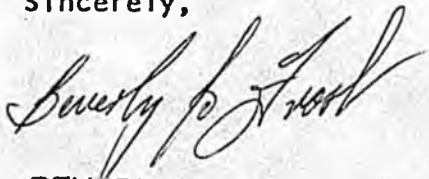
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Sincerely,



BEVERLY JO FROST
P.O. Box 60
Sutton, AK 99674

745-4171

Alaska State Legislature

FA

SENATOR
ROBERT H. ZIEGLER, SR.
307 BAWDEN STREET
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901



Senate

WHILE IN JUNEAU
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

MEMBER
SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE ETHICS
WESTERN STATES LEGISLATIVE
FORESTRY TASK FORCE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
WESTERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE
COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

ALTERNATE MEMBER
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES
STATE AND FEDERAL ASSEMBLY
COMMITTEE ON
FEDERAL TAXATION TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

March 20, 1986

MAR 21 1986

Mr. Daryl Enger
735 Miller Ridge
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Dear Daryl:

Thank you for your recent POM pertaining to state forests.

If I'm not mistaken the legislation pertaining to the Susitna Forest proposal will soon be under consideration in Senator Sturgulewski's Natural Resources Committee.

Since you say the legislation may need refining, I'd suggest you write directly to Senator Sturgulewski (P.O. Box V, Juneau, 99811) and explain to her in detail how you feel the bill could be improved.

Are you still trumping your partner's aces?

Best regards,

Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.

cc: / Senator Sturgulewski

MAK 21 1986

Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V. (MS 3100)
Jureau, Ak 99811

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Sincerely,

Tom Vogt
Po Box 87 1350
Wasilla Ak 99687

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Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V. (MS 3100)
Juneau, Ak 99811

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Sincerely,

Ray J. Egan

*no return
address*

MAR 21 1986

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Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V. (MS 3100)
Juneau, Ak 99811

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Sincerely,



MAR 21 1986

Wm. A. Folsom
P.O. Box 1126
Palmer AK.
99645

Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V. (MS 3100)
Juneau, Ak 99811

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Sincerely,



*
* DELIVER TO: JFOM 9 *
* *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 03/19/86 TIME: 18:07 *
* FROM: CHARLOTTE CREMER *
* SUBJECT: M-S3/19POMCCIII *
* PRINT DATE: 03/19/86 TIME: 18:07 *
*

TO: SENATORS KERTTULA, DEVRIES, ~~SURCULEWSKI~~ FAHRENKAMP,
ELIASON, ZHAROFF, COGHILL, V FISCHER

FROM: BILL HAMILTON 745-1534
SRA BOX 6224
PALMER 99645

RE: SB 223 - SUSITNA FOREST

I AM VERY MUCH AGAINST THIS BILL.

File

MAR 21 1986

Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V. (MS 3100)
Juneau, Ak 99811

Dear Ms. Sturgulewski:

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Sincerely,

Kathleen Carr

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: PEGGY MAGNUSON
1330 MULCHATNA DR
WASILLA 99687

376-6543

RE: SB 223 - SUSITNA FOREST

I AM IN FAVOR OF SB 223.

PM

Frank

* * * * *
* DELIVER TO: JPOM *
* * * * *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 02/27/86 TIME: 14:12 *
* FROM: ROGER MCKOWAN *
* SUBJECT: POM *
* PRINT DATE: 02/27/86 TIME: 14:13 *
* * * * *

TO: SENATE RESOURCES

SENS. STURGULEWSKI, FAHRENKAMP, ELIASON, ZHAROFF, HALFORD,
COGHILL, V. FISCHER

FROM: DENNIS MURPHY
3030 GLACIER WOOD DR.
JUNEAU 99801
PHONE 789-1539

RE: SB 30 & SB 223

I SUPPORT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THESE TWO STATE FORESTS. HAVING
20 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN ALASKA, THESE
BILLS PROMOTE WISE USE OF THE STATES LAND RESOURCES

FRANK

TO SENATORS STURGULEWSKI, FAHRENKAMP, COGHILL, ELIASON, V.
FISCHER, HALFORD, AND ZHAROFF (SENATE RESOURCES)
& SENATORS FAIKS, SACKETT, KERTTULA, FERGUSON, P. FISCHER, AND
HALFORD (SENATE FINANCE)

FR LAWSON STARNES
2813-D HALIBUT POINT RD.
SITKA, AK. 99835 747-6671 (DAYS)

14

RE: SB 223 SUSITNA STATE FOREST

I ENCOURAGE PASSAGE OF SB 223, ESTABLISHING THE SUSITNA
STATE FOREST. MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT WOULD RESULT BY PASSAGE OF
THIS BILL. WITH PROSPECTS OF DECLINING OIL REVENUES, MULTIPLE
USE MANAGEMENT OF THIS FOREST LAND WILL PROVIDE GREATEST ECONOMIC
BENEFIT TO THE STATE.

-----SITKA LIO 2/25/86-----

FRANK

TO SENATORS STURGULEWSKI, FAHRENKAMP, COGHILL, ELIASON, V.
FISCHER, HALFORD, AND ZHAROFF (SENATE RESOURCES)
& SENATORS FAIKS, SACKETT, KERTTULA, FERGUSON, P. FISCHER, AND
HALFORD (SENATE FINANCE)

FR LAWSON STARNES
2813-D HALIBUT POINT RD.
SITKA, AK. 99835 747-6671 (DAYS)

RE: SB 223 SUSITNA STATE FOREST

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-----SITKA LIO 2/25/86-----

FRANK

 * * * * *
 * DELIVER TO: JPOM *
 * * * * *
 * ORIGINAL *
 * SENT: 02/25/86 TIME: 10:40 *
 * FROM: FALEENE BIGGS *
 * SUBJECT: POM *
 * PRINT DATE: 02/25/86 TIME: 11:21 *
 * * * * *

TO: SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE MEMBERS
 STURGULEWSKI, FAHRENKAMP, COGHILL, ELIASON, V. FISCHER,
 HALFORD, AND ZHAROFF

AND SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE MEMBERS
 FAIKS, SACKETT, KERTTULA, ELIASON, FERGUSON,
 P. FISCHER, AND HALFORD

FROM: TOM WALKER, P.O. BOX 2284, SITKA, AK 99835 747-8076

RE: SB 223; ESTABLISHING A SUSITNA STATE FOREST

I SUPPORT PASSAGE OF SB 223. THIS BILL PROPOSES ESTABLISHMENT OF
 A NEW STATE FOREST IN SUSITNA. THE LONG-TERM MULTIPLE USE
 BENEFITS THIS NEW FOREST WILL PROVIDE FOR GENERATIONS OF ALASKANS
 MAKE PASSAGE OF THIS BILL ESSENTIAL AND A WISE INVESTMENT IN THE
 FUTURE OF THE STATE.

***** SITKA LIO, 2-25-86 *****

TO: SENATORS STURGULEWSKI, FAHRENKAMP, COGHILL, ELIASON, FISCHER, HALFORD, AND ZHAROFF.

FR: ZANE J. CORNETT, MAT -SU BOROUGH FORESTER

P.O. BOX B

PALMER AK 99645

HOME 745-1732 WK745-9658

8

RE: SUSITNA FORESTS T/C 2-24-86

I TESTIFIED AT THE PUBLIC HEARING TODAY AND THERE WE HEARD SEVERAL QUESTIONS ASKED BY COMMITTEE MEMBERS THAT WERE NOT ANSWERED. I WILL BE VERY HAPPY TO ANSWER WHY NON-FORESTED ACRES ARE INCLUDED WITHIN THE PROPOSED BOUNDARIES AND HOW THE LAND WILL BE USED BETWEEN TIMBER HARVEST PERIODS. PLEASE CONTACT ME.

FRANK

*
* DELIVER TO: JPOM
*
*
* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 02/25/86 TIME: 10:40
* FROM: FALEENE BIGGS
* SUBJECT: FOM
* PRINT DATE: 02/25/86 TIME: 11:11
*

8

TO: SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE MEMBERS
STURGULEWSKI, FAHRENKAMP, COGHILL, ELIASON, .V. FISCHER,
HALFORD, AND ZHAROFF

AND SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE MEMBERS
FAIKS, SACKETT, KERTTULA, ELIASON, FERGUSON,
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***** SITKA LIO, 2-25-86 *****

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT HAS
NOT BEEN FILMED BUT IS
AVAILABLE IN THE ORIGINAL
FILE

PROPOSED SUSITNA STATE FOREST



FROM: TED DELAND
POB 179
PALMER 99645

745-4774

FH

RE: SB 223 - SUSITNA FOREST

I WOULD LIKE THIS BILL DEFEATED. WE NEED MORE PROPERTY IN PRIVATE HANDS AND ON THE TAX ROLLS.

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: HENRY ADESZKO
ST RT B BOX 7564
PALMER 99645

745-4768

RE: SB 223 - SUSITNA FOREST

PLEASE DEFEAT THIS BILL. THERE'S ENOUGH GOVERNMENT CONTROLS ON ALASKA'S LANDS ALREADY. PUT THE HALF MILLION ACRES IN PRIVATE HANDS & ON THE TAX ROLLS.

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: MARK BERTELS
PO# 263
SUTTON 99674

NO PH # GIVEN

RE: SB 223 - SUSITNA FOREST

I SUPPORT SB 223 BECAUSE OF THE ADVANTAGE OF MULTIPLE USE IN CONTRAST TO A PRIVATE LAND LOCK-UP BY "SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS". ALSO A POTENTIALLY VIABLE TIMBER INDUSTRY WILLING TO INVEST & MAKE FOREST PRODUCTS WITHOUT ECONOMIC AID FROM THE STATE, ONLY A COMMITMENT AS TO THE AVIALABILITY OF TIMBER.

10

%%POMK140 - 3/18/86

TO: SENATOR KERTTULA, DEVRIES, STURGOLEWSKI, FAHRENKAMP,
LOGHILL, ELIASON, V. FISCHER, HALFORD, ZHAROFF

FR: FIA CONTINI
SR A BOX 6755
PALMER 99645
745-3884

RE: SB224 - SUSITNA FOREST

PLEASE DEFEND THIS BILL. I WANT TO SEE THIS 500,000 ACRES OF
LAND IN PRIVATE OWNERSHIP AND ON BOROUGH TAX ROLLS.

EOM

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

MAR 19 1986

POUCH M
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: 937-485-2400

March 18, 1986

The Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Chair, Senator Resources Committee
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

Thank you for providing me with the information supplied by the Mat-Su Loggers Association concerning additions to the proposed Susitna State Forest. I asked both planning and forestry staff to consider the suggested forest additions in light of the department's existing and proposed land classifications and other relevant planning and forestry information. As you may know, state forests are multiple use areas, to be permanently retained in public ownership and actively managed to provide commercial commodities such as timber and minerals, as well as opportunities for tourism, hunting, fishing and recreation.

From our review of the suggested additions, we have concluded that one area, the Trail Ridge area, should be included in the proposed Susitna State Forest. The legal description for this area is as follows:

T18N R7W S.M.

Section 18 SW1/4, W1/2 SE1/4
Section 19 W1/2, SE1/4, W1/2 NE1/4
Section 28 W1/2 SW1/4
Section 29 W1/2, SE1/4, S1/2 NE1/4
Sections 30-33

T18N R8W S.M.

Section 1 W1/2 W1/2
Sections 2-3
Section 4 E1/2
Section 10 N1/2, SE1/4
Section 11
Section 12 W1/2, W1/2 SE1/4
Section 13
Section 14 N1/2, SE1/4, NE1/4 SW1/4
Section 15 N1/2 NE1/4
Section 23 NE1/4, E1/2 SE1/4

March 18, 1986

Sections 24-25
Section 26 E1/2 NE1/4
Section 36 E1/2

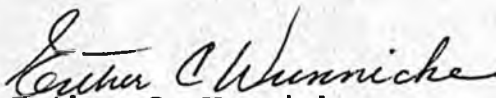
A second area, near Gate Creek, is not appropriate for inclusion in the state forest at this time. This area contains one of the few large contiguous blocks of good agricultural soils in the Susitna region and also has high value for forestry and wildlife habitat. It was designated as a resource management area in the Susitna Plan, and intended for retention in public ownership for 5-10 years until the best long-term use for the land is determined. Including this area in a state forest now would preclude its future use for agricultural purposes.

The remaining two areas recommended by the Mat-Su Loggers Association for inclusion in the state forest, the Delta Islands area and the region north of Skwentna, are also not appropriate for inclusion in the forest at this time. Although some commercial forest lands are located within these two areas, portions of these areas have agricultural potential and the land adjacent to Skwentna could be needed for community public facilities. The public interest would best be served if long-term commitments for these areas are postponed.

In previous discussions with the committee, some members suggested that land which did not have commercial timber potential should not be included in the Susitna State Forest. I believe that the purpose of a state forest is to retain public land for long-term multiple use, including but not limited to timber harvest. But if the committee wishes to delete certain non-commercially forested areas from the forest, and management of the deleted portions would not create land management problems, I would not object.

Please let me know if I may provide additional information or assistance.

Sincerely,


Esther C. Wunnicke
Commissioner

CLARENCE E. FURBUSH
SRA Bx 6001
PALMER, AK 99645

MAR 17 1986

3/12/86

Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V. (MS 3100)
Juneau, Ak 99811

Dear Ms. Sturgulewski:

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The State should be extremely careful of permanently classifying potential tax base land into a restricted use. Please defeat this bill.

Sincerely,

Clarence E. Furbush

MAR 17 1986

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Sincerely,

Belger Larson

Laurel Craig

Wayne Burkhardt

Wayne Burkhardt PO Box 660 PALMER, AK. 99645

PS: IF YOU ARE NOT INCLINED TO WANT TO DEFEAT THIS BILL, PLEASE ADVISE. I WOULD APPRECIATE HEARING YOUR OPINION. THANKS!

Wayne B.

MAR 18 1986

845 E. Sesame St.
Ketchikan, AK
March 13, 1986

Ms. Arliss Sturgulewski
Senate Resource Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Ms. Sturgulewski;

I support Senate Bill 223 which establishes the Susitna State Forest. This bill insures the development of state lands with long term multiple use benefits as the top priority. If this state forest is established, sound resource management on this land base could provide the public with the broadest range of benefits including timber, recreation, wildlife, minerals, watershed protection, firewood and many other uses. As an independent business-woman, I am sure you understand the importance of a long term continuation of goods and services to Alaska, and I appreciate your efforts to move forward under extreme pressure to insure Alaska's resources are wisely protected and used to the good of everyone in the State.

Sincerely,



Stephen R. Ambrose
Ketchikan Resident

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: TOM COYLE, BOX 181, MCGRATH, AK 99627, 524-3015

SUBJECT: SB 223, ESTABLISHING THE SUSITNA STATE FOREST
SB 30, STATE FORESTS; YAKATAGA

I AM IN SUPPORT OF SB 30 AND SB 223.

FRANK-

FA 61

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: STEVE STRUBE

892-7760

POB 521166

BIG LAKE 99652

RE: SB 223 - SUSITNA FOREST

I'M IN FAVOR OF THE SUSITNA FOREST. BUT WHEN YOU PASS IT, ATTACH
A FISCAL NOTE TO PROVIDE FOR ACCESS AS MOST OF THE AREA IS
UNACCESSABLE.

6

TO: SENATORS KERTTULA, DEVRIES, STURGULEWSKI
REPRESENTATIVES LARSON, HURLEY

FROM: BILL BEEBE 892-7810
POB 520577
BIG LAKE 99652

RE: SB 223 - SUSITNA FOREST

I SUPPORT THE CREATION OF SUSITNA FOREST. THIS ACTION WILL HELP PRODUCE THE NECESSARY LAND BASE TO ESTABLISH A VIABLE FOREST INDUSTRY IN THIS AREA. THE "SUSITNA AREA PLAN" HAS IDENTIFIED THE MOST SUITABLE SITES FOR AGRICULTURE & SETTLEMENT. THIS BILL WILL NOT IMPACT THESE LANDS.

**
* DELIVER TO: JPOH *
* *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 03/11/86 TIME: 10:39 *
* FROM: MAXINE WALTON *
* SUBJECT: POM/FBX/MW *
* PRINT DATE: 03/11/86 TIME: 10:40 *
* *

14

TO: SENATE RESOURCES
SENS: STURGULEWSKI, FAHRENKAMP, ELIASON, ZHAROFF, HALFORD,
COGHILL, V. FISCHER
ALSO: SENATOR BENNETT
REPS FRANK, M.W. MILLER, RINGSTAD, KOPONEN, DAVIS
FROM: JOHN MAISCH
1710 WOLVERINE DR.
FAIRBANKS 99709
PH: 479-8394
RE: SB 223 SUSITNA FOREST

MSG: I WOULD LIKE TO URGE YOU TO ACT ON SB 223. THE SUSITNA
FOREST WILL PROVIDE AN IMPORTANT LAND BASE FOR FOREST AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH CENTRAL AREA. NOW IS THE TIME TO
SET ASIDE THIS LAND SO FUTURE GENERATIONS MAY BENEFIT BY IT.

FK

Alaska Farmers & Stockgrowers
Association, Inc.

FEB 28 1986
RANK

February 25, 1986

To: Chairman and Members of the Senate Resources Committee

Re: SB-223, The Susitna Forest

On behalf of the Matanuska-Susitna Valley members of the Alaska Farmers and Stockgrowers Association, I am writing to inform you of our opposition to SB-223, "An Act establishing the Susitna State Forest; and providing for an effective date."

If passed, SB-223 would remove the heart of the Susitna Valley from future possible private ownership and development, as well as from the Borough tax rolls. The uses provided for under the bill could be handled by private enterprise rather than the State government.

Further, we believe that the bill is in opposition to Article VIII of the Constitution of the State of Alaska, Section 1, which reads as follows:

"It is the policy of the State to encourage the settlement of its land and the development of its resources by making them available for maximum use consistent with the public interest."

Please, consider our opposition to this bill.

We would appreciate your letting us know where you stand on this legislation.

Sincerely,

ALASKA FARMERS AND STOCKGROWERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Teresa A. Weiland
Teresa A. Weiland
Secretary

ALASKA STATE SOCIETY
OF
AMERICAN FORESTERS

FEB 27 1986



COOK INLET CHAPTER
JUNEAU CHAPTER
KETCHIKAN CHAPTER
YUKON RIVER CHAPTER
SITKA CHAPTER
STIKINE RIVER CHAPTER

February 18, 1986

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Arliss -
Here's your cc of
what I sent to
SAF members.
Deri

Attention: Arliss

Two proposed State Forests need roots in our state. Senate Bill 30 proposes to establish the Yakataga State Forest, located between Cape Suckling and Icy Bay on the Gulf of Alaska. Senate Bill 223 proposes to establish the Susitna State Forest, located in the middle Susitna River drainage. The Yakataga bill passed the Senate Resources Committee last March and the Senate Finance Committee, and it currently rests with the House Resources Committee. The Susitna bill is presently with the Senate Resource Committee.

Passage of either or both of these bills this year will require our support. Please urge your chapter members to support the creation of these two new state forests NOW!

Testify: Susitna is with Arliss Sturgulewski's Senate Resources committee. Arliss will be holding a public hearing on February 24th at 1:30pm in Juneau, with teleconferences in Anchorage, Wasilla, and Fairbanks. Requests for additional teleconferences in other locations may be made through Legislative Affairs (278-9624). Testimony in support of these bills will help greatly.

Write: Write a note to Senators on the Senate Resource Committee for the Susitna Forest bill, with courtesy copies to all of the Senators on the Senate Finance Committee. For Yakataga, write Representatives on the House Resources Committee. We need broad-based grass roots (or tree roots) support for this legislation, so ask your friends to write too!

Send a Public Message: Contact your local Legislative Affairs Office. You may send a message for free if it is 50 words or less. Just call and say that you would like to send a public opinion message. (Anchorage 278-3668) (Fairbanks 452-4448) (Juneau 465-4648).

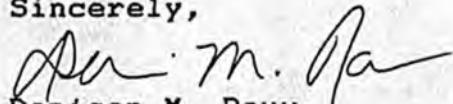


In Anchorage we are airing this issue on various television talk shows. For example, State Forester John Sturgeon will be appearing on the Theta Comstock Show on March 24th, Channel 2 at 9:00 am to talk about the two proposed state forests and to show a video on Alaska State Forestry. Please be alert to similar opportunities in your community.

It takes legislative action now to designate lands for the creation of a State Forest System. The land base from which selections can be made is steadily dwindling. The Alaska Society of American Foresters supports the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, in proposing the creation of these two new state forests and the long-term multiple use benefits which could be derived. Managed under multiple use concept, these forest lands could provide the public with the broadest range of benefits including timber, recreation, wildlife, minerals, watershed protection, firewood and many other uses.

Thanks for your help.

Sincerely,



Denison M. Rauw
State Forest Committee Chair

cc: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
John Sturgeon
Tony Gasbarro

COOK INLET CHAPTER
JUNEAU CHAPTER
KETCHIKAN CHAPTER
YUKON RIVER CHAPTER
SITKA CHAPTER
STIKINE RIVER CHAPTER

FEB 27 1986
**ALASKA STATE SOCIETY
OF
AMERICAN FORESTERS**



February 24, 1986
POB 2447
Sitka 99835

Senator Arlis Sturgulewski
Senate Resources Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

Enclosed are my two statements made at the Resources
Committee hearing on 2/24/86, for SR 8, and SB 223.
Thank you also for your letter of February 10th.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "hank", is written over the typed name.

Hank Hays
Executive Secretary

HENRY E. HAYS
P.O. BOX 2447
SITKA, AK 99835

2/24/86

Statement on SB223, Susitna State Forest

I am Hank Hays, Executive Secretary for the State SAF, and am also speaking from the basis of my own experience and opinions having spent some years dealing with forest management in the north.

The State suffered a loss not fully realized as yet when new National Forests were not included in the federal land designations, but at least the State is in a position to make up some of the loss. The SAF supports the concept of State Forests and the one under discussion, and has already submitted a resolution to this effect in April 1984. I see State Forests as particularly important in the Railbelt for the following reasons:

A source for firwood, houselogs and lumber for local uses, to minimize trespass on private land much of which is unguarded.

Local employment and milling.

A land base for longer-term research.

Opportunities for cooperation with private landowners, and the Mat Su Boro.

A source for longer-term commitments of wood to help interest business development in lumber, etc.

Recommendations:

Concentrate State Forests in the north in the Railbelt at first. With the Tanana SF established, the Susitna is needed at the Anchorage-Mat Su area. I personally feel that more State forest parcels or blocks are needed as well, in order to tie together the Railbelt system and provide a wood and other uses to the small communities scattered along that very long distance.

* The State should better define 'Multiple Use' in establishing a State Forest, so that these forests are used in the intended manner. Wood, for instance, should be a primary use in any State forest as well or along with other uses.

★ **Sec. 38.05.120. Disposal procedure.** Timber and other materials shall be sold either by sealed bids or public auction, depending on which method is determined by the commissioner to be in the best interests of the state, to the highest qualified bidder as determined by the commissioner. An aggrieved bidder may appeal to the commissioner within five days after the sale for a review of the determination. The sale shall be conducted by the commissioner, and at the time of sale the successful bidder shall deposit the amount specified in the terms of sale. The means by which the amount of deposit is determined shall be prescribed by appropriate regulation. The commissioner shall immediately issue a receipt containing a description of the timber or materials purchased, the price bid, and the terms of sale. The receipt shall be accepted in writing by the bidder. A contract of sale, on a form approved by the attorney general, shall be signed by the purchaser and the contract shall be signed by the commissioner on behalf of the state. The commissioner may impose conditions, limitations, and terms considered necessary and proper to protect the interests of the state. Violation of any provision of this chapter or the terms of the contract of sale subjects the purchaser to appropriate legal action. (§ 3 art VI ch 169 SLA 1959; am § 13 ch 61 SLA 1960; am § 3 ch 137 SLA 1962; am § 1 ch 200 S¹ 1963; am § 35 ch 152 SLA 1984)

★ **Sec. 4. .090. NOTIFICATION AND REVIEW OF OPERATIONS.**
(a) Operations on forest land shall be reviewed under this section for consistency with the policies and provisions of this chapter and regulations adopted under this chapter.

(c) Before operating on forest land, an operator shall give notification to the commissioner consisting of

- (1) a brief written description of the proposed operation;
- (2) a USGS map of the largest available scale showing the location of all proposed activities;
- (3) proposed measures for soil conservation and reforestation; and
- (4) evidence that the landowner and timber owner (if different from the operator) have approved the proposed operation.

● **11 AAC 95.120. HARVESTING.** (a) Felling, bucking, and yarding must be conducted so as to:

- (1) avoid depositing vegetative material in surface waters to the extent feasible; if vegetative material enters surface waters, it must be removed as an on-going process during harvesting activities;
- (2) protect the integrity of the streambank and its vegetative cover;
- (3) provide for shading and water filtering effects of vegetation along streams when necessary to protect water quality and aquatic habitat; and
- (4) minimize soil erosion from the cutover area.

(b) Landings, skid trails, and fire trails must be located, constructed, maintained, and revegetated, if necessary, to minimize siltation of surface waters.

(c) On state and municipal forest land, harvesting plans must recognize, and operations protect, species and their habitats identified by the Department of Fish and Game as threatened or endangered.

(d) On state and municipal forest land, a buffer 330 feet in radius must be retained around each bald eagle nesting tree.

(g) For operations on state owned forest land, a detailed harvesting plan must be developed by the district involved and approved by the state forester before harvesting commences. The plan must take into consideration other forest resources and the extent to which these resources will be affected by the harvesting activities. Before approving any plan, the state forester will consult with and consider the views of the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Department of Fish and Game.

★ **Sec. 38.05.035. Powers and duties of the director.**

(e) Upon a written finding that the interests of the state will be best served, the director may, with the consent of the commissioner, approve contracts for the sale, lease, or other disposal of available land, resources, property or interests in them, and, in addition to the conditions and limitations imposed by law, may impose additional conditions or limitations in the contracts as the director determines, with the consent of the commissioner, will best serve the interests of the state. A contract for the sale, lease, or other disposal of available land or an interest in land is not legally binding on the state until the

COMMERCIAL COMPETITIVE SALES
AS 38.05.120

★ AS 38.05.120

ONE YEAR PRESALE

Completed "HARVEST PLAN" to Central Office

AAC 95.120e

11 AAC 95.120e

START OVER

Approval by Central Office

Non-approval by Central Office

> 1 year pre-sale

Remainder of chart addresses sales in "current year plan" only

Completed Approved "HARVEST PLAN." May be sent for Agency Review & Advertised now or later - To be determined case by case based on complexity & expected controversial problems w/ sale.

★ AS 41.17.090c

Extensive Field Recon & Pre-Cruise Establish cruise standards, Roads, R/O/ Travel Needs, (as necessary)

PPM 3120

GO BACK AS FAR AS NECESSARY

Complete R/O, Process thru agencies if not approved. Advertise 30 days if not done above. ACMP Consistency review. Apply for R/O/W and grave! to DL&WM.

PPM
3141.1
3141.3
3141.35

> 6-9 months pre-sale*

No Objections or minor- can be negotiated easily.

Major Objections or Problems with Proposal

> 6-9 months pre-sale

Begin Fieldwork in Earnest - thru completion. "Initiate Case" to LAS (Computer) as "TBR SALE PROPOSED"

(Form 10-2101)
(Form LAS-11)

Prepare FINAL FINDING

Prepare Appraisal, Contract, Prospectus Notice. In house review- outside if previous agreement.

★ AS 38.05.110
AS 38.05.115
AS 38.05.945
AAC 71.085
AAC 71.020

★ AS 38.05.035e

PPM 3141.49

> 30-50 days pre-sale

Package Completion

30 Day Advertisement + Media Release

Sale Pkg to Prospective Bidders

★ AS 38.05.945

3140.31
3141.5

> 30 days pre-sale

3141.6 AUCTION

RETAIN BID DEPOSIT! offer to next high bidder at his bid or new auction

AAC 71.075

AUCTION DAY

★ AS 38.05.120

NEXT DAY

Reject all bids or else- Money to Accounting, Contracts to High Bidder For Execution & Bonding

3141.75
3141.64
3141.7
3141.8
(10-2110)
(10-2111)

30 Days -can be extended to 60

> 1 DAY post-sale

Back To State

Failure to execute

AAC 71.075

Execution by Delegated State Representative, Additional money to acctg. State Forester "CONSENT" if appraised value > \$50,000.00 Copy of contract to Central & Regional Off. Assign Log-Brand if applicable.

3141.7
3140.4

★ AS 38.05.120

★ AS 38.05.035e

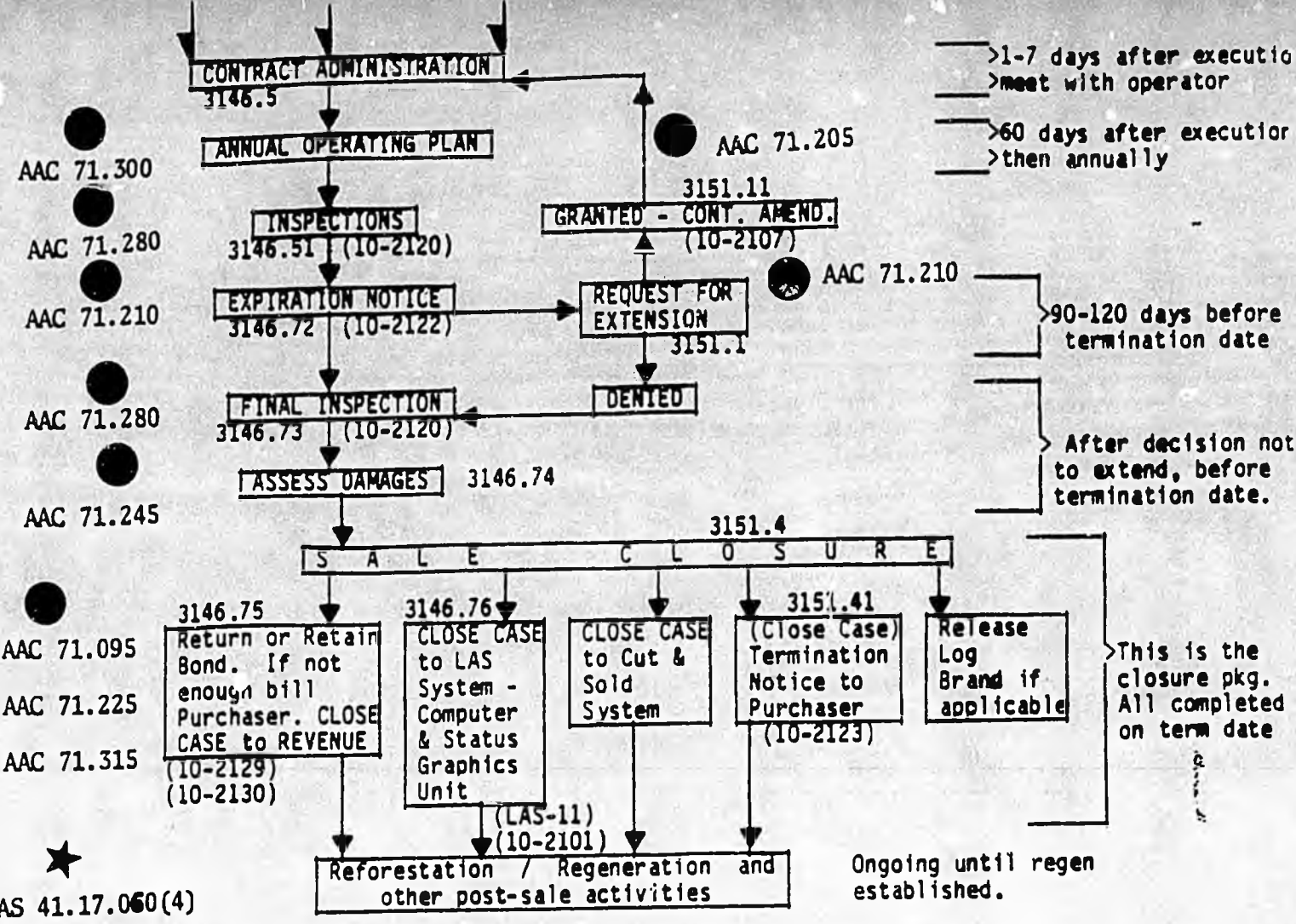
> 30-60 days post sale

Entry to Cut & Sold System (computer)

Update LAS System to "ISSUED"

To Status thru Status Graphics Unit (LAS-11)

> 1 day after execution



- ★ STEPS REQUIRED BY STATUTE
- STEPS REQUIRED BY REGULATION

★ **Sec. 38.05.120. Disposal procedure.** Timber and other materials shall be sold either by sealed bids or public auction, depending on which method is determined by the commissioner to be in the best interests of the state, to the highest qualified bidder as determined by the commissioner. An aggrieved bidder may appeal to the commissioner within five days after the sale for a review of the determination. The sale shall be conducted by the commissioner, and at the time of sale the successful bidder shall deposit the amount specified in the terms of sale. The means by which the amount of deposit is determined shall be prescribed by appropriate regulation. The commissioner shall immediately issue a receipt containing a description of the timber or materials purchased, the price bid, and the terms of sale. The receipt shall be accepted in writing by the bidder. A contract of sale, on a form approved by the attorney general, shall be signed by the purchaser and the contract shall be signed by the commissioner on behalf of the state. The commissioner may impose conditions, limitations, and terms considered necessary and proper to protect the interests of the state. Violation of any provision of this chapter or the terms of the contract of sale subjects the purchaser to appropriate legal action. (§ 3 art VI ch 169 SLA 1959; am § 13 ch 61 SLA 1960; am § 3 ch 137 SLA 1962; am § 1 ch 200 SLA 1970; am § 35 ch 152 SLA 1984)

★ **Sec. 41.17.090. NOTIFICATION AND REVIEW OF OPERATIONS.**
(a) Operations on forest land shall be reviewed under this section for consistency with the policies and provisions of this chapter and regulations adopted under this chapter.

(c) Before operating on forest land, an operator shall give notification to the commissioner consisting of

(1) a brief written description of the proposed operation;

(2) a USGS map of the largest available scale showing the location of all proposed activities;

(3) proposed measures for soil conservation and reforestation; and

(4) evidence that the landowner and timber owner (if different from the operator) have approved the proposed operation.

● **11 AAC 95.120. HARVESTING.** (a) Felling, bucking, and yarding must be conducted so as to:

(1) avoid depositing vegetative material in surface waters to the extent feasible; if vegetative material enters surface waters, it must be removed as an on-going process during harvesting activities;

(2) protect the integrity of the streambank and its vegetative cover;

(3) provide for shading and water filtering effects of vegetation along streams when necessary to protect water quality and aquatic habitat; and

(4) minimize soil erosion from the cutover area.

(b) Landings, skid trails, and fire trails must be located, constructed, maintained, and revegetated, if necessary, to minimize siltation of surface waters.

(c) On state and municipal forest land, harvesting plans must recognize, and operations protect, species and their habitats identified by the Department of Fish and Game as threatened or endangered.

(d) On state and municipal forest land, a buffer 330 feet in radius must be retained around each bald eagle nesting tree.

(e) For operations on state owned forest land, a detailed harvesting plan must be developed by the district involved and approved by the state forester before harvesting commences. The plan must take into consideration other forest resources and the extent to which these resources will be affected by the harvesting activities. Before approving any plan, the state forester will consult with and consider the views of the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Department of Fish and Game.

★ **Sec. 38.05.035. Powers and duties of the director.**

(e) Upon a written finding that the interests of the state will be best served, the director may, with the consent of the commissioner, approve contracts for the sale, lease, or other disposal of available land, resources, property or interests in them, and, in addition to the conditions and limitations imposed by law, may impose additional conditions or limitations in the contracts as the director determines, with the consent of the commissioner, will best serve the interests of the state. A contract for the sale, lease, or other disposal of available land or an interest in land is not legally binding on the state until the

★ **Sec. 38.05.110. Sale of timber and materials.** The commissioner shall provide for cruises of timber and appraisals of other materials in or upon state land and shall assess the supply of and current markets for timber on and other materials in privately owned land in close proximity to state land to determine

(1) the timber and other materials that should be offered for sale, and

(2) the terms of sale of the timber or other materials. (§ 1 art VI ch 169 SLA 1959; am § 31 ch 152 SLA 1984)

★ **Sec. 38.05.115. Limitations and conditions of sale.** (a) The commissioner shall determine the timber and other materials to be sold, and the limitations, conditions and terms of sale. The limitations, conditions and terms shall include the utilization, development and maintenance of the sustained yield principle, subject to preference among other beneficial uses. The commissioner may negotiate sales of timber or materials without advertisement and on the limitations, conditions, and terms that are considered to be in the best interests of the state. However, not more than 500 M.B.M. or equivalent other measure of timber or more than 25,000 cubic yards of materials may be sold by nonadvertised, negotiated sale to the same purchaser within a one-year period.

(b) Negotiated sales not exceeding 50 M.B.M. or the equivalent other measure of timber or 2,500 cubic yards of materials are exempt from the provisions of AS 34.15.150.

(c) The limitations of this section are not applicable to timber which becomes state property under the provisions of AS 45.50.210 — 45.50.235. (§ 2 art VI ch 169 SLA 1959; am § 1 ch 66 SLA 1969; am § 9 ch 257 SLA 1976; am §§ 2, 3 ch 73 SLA 1978; am § 32 ch 152 SLA 1984)

★ **Sec. 38.05.945. Notice.** (a) This section establishes the requirements for notice given by the department for the following actions:

(1) classification or reclassification of state land under AS 38.05.300 and the closing of land to mineral leasing or entry under AS 38.05.195;

(2) zoning of land under applicable law;

(3) a decision under AS 38.05.035(e) regarding the sale, lease, or disposal of an interest in state land or resources; and

(4) a competitive disposal of an interest in state land or resources after final decision under AS 38.05.035(e).

(b) Notice of one or more actions described in (a) of this section shall be given at least 30 days before the action by publication in newspapers of statewide circulation and in newspapers of general circulation in the vicinity of the proposed action and one or more of the following methods:

(1) publication through public service announcements on the electronic media serving the area affected by the action,

(2) posting in a conspicuous location in the vicinity of the action,

(3) notification of parties known or likely to be affected by the

or

(4) another method calculated to reach affected persons. A notice shall contain sufficient information in commonly understood terms to inform the public of the nature of the action and the opportunity of the public to comment on the action.

(c) Notice at least 30 days before action under (a) of this section shall also be given to the following:

(1) to a municipality if the land is within the boundaries of the municipality;

(2) to a regional corporation if the boundaries of the corporation as established by sec. 7(a) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act encompass the land and the land is outside a municipality;

(3) to a village corporation organized under sec. 8(a) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act if the land is within six miles of the village for which the corporation was established and the land is located outside a municipality;

(4) to the postmaster of a permanent settlement of more than 25 persons located within six miles of the land if the land is located outside a municipality, with a request that the notice be posted in a conspicuous location.

(d) Notice is not required under this section for a permit or other authorization revocable by the department.

(e) The provisions of this section do not apply to a lease issued under AS 38.05.205.

(f) The provisions of this section do not apply to a production license issued under AS 38.05.207. (§ 10 art III ch 169 SLA 1959; am § 8 ch

11 AAC 71.085. VOLUME DETERMINATIONS. (a) The division will estimate timber volumes used in appraisals and as a basis for the volume of timber included in a timber sale offering by a timber cruise method prescribed by the director.

(b) Timber volumes reported in cutting reports by the purchaser as a basis for payment must be determined by scaling, unless otherwise specified in the contract.

(c) Material volumes shall be determined in the manner required by the contract. (Eff. 7/2/82, Reg. 83)

11 AAC 71.020. NOTICE OF SALE. (a) The division will give public notice of a competitive sale of timber or material in accordance with AS 38.05.345. Public notice given under this subsection will state

(1) the minimum acceptable bid, if applicable;

(2) the method of bidding;

(3) the time and place of sale;

(4) the amount of deposit required;

(5) whether additional information is available at division offices;

(6) the duration of the contract;

(7) that the state reserves the right to reject any or all bids and that, unless all bids are rejected, the sale will be awarded to the responsible qualified bidder offering the highest total bid value for timber and the highest unit price for material; and

(8) the amount of any bond required.

(b) The division will, in its discretion, make a negotiated sale of 500 M.B.M. or less of timber or 25,000 cubic yards or less of material without giving public notice of the sale.

(c) The division will give public notice of a negotiated timber sale authorized by AS 38.05.118 in accordance with AS 38.05.345.

(d) The division will, in its discretion, make a negotiated sale of timber or material authorized by AS 38.05.315(a) without giving public notice of the sale in accordance with AS 38.05.345. (Eff. 7/20/60, Reg. 1; am 6/24/62, Reg. 5; am 7/2/82, Reg. 83)

11 AAC 71.075. AWARD OF SALE. (a) Within 30 days after receipt by certified mail of a contract under this chapter, the purchaser of timber or material must sign and return the contract, together with any required bond. However, the director may, in his discretion, extend the period an additional 30 days. If the purchaser fails to complete the contract as required in this section his deposit under 11 AAC 71.070 will be forfeited.

(b) For competitive sales, if the successful bidder fails to comply with the requirements of (a) of this section, the director may offer the sale within 45 days to the next high bidder at the price which he bid and under the same terms and conditions. If the next high bidder accepts the offer of sale at the price he bid, he must sign and return the contract, together with a required bond, within 30 days of receipt of the contract by certified mail. (Eff. 7/2/82, Reg. 83)

Authority: AS 38.05.020
AS 38.05.110

AS 38.05.115
AS 38.05.120

11 AAC 71.300 ANNUAL OPERATING PLAN. A purchaser of timber under this chapter shall if required by the contract, before beginning operations within the timber sale area, and before beginning operations each calendar year thereafter, prepare an annual plan of operations acceptable to the director. The plan of operations may be modified by written mutual agreement of the director and the purchaser. (Eff. 7/20/60, Reg. 1; am 6/24/62, Reg. 5; am 7/2/82, Reg. 83)

11 AAC 71.280. INSPECTION AND REPORTS. (a) Activities conducted on state land under timber or material sale contracts or under log skid licenses are subject to inspection by agents of the division. Books and records of a purchaser or licensee, and of the purchaser's or licensee's contractors and subcontractors, relating to operations under the contract or license are also subject to inspection by agents of the division. Upon request of the purchaser or licensee, the division will keep information obtained under this section confidential to the extent permitted by law.

(b) In a material sale the director will, in his discretion, require the purchaser to submit monthly, semiannual, annual, or other periodic reports, including a final report, on a form provided by the division. The reports must provide an accurate accounting of the quantity of materials removed. (Eff. 7/20/60, Reg. 1; am 11/20/60, Reg. 2; am 6/24/62, Reg. 5; am 7/2/82, Reg. 83)

11 AAC 71.205. AMENDMENTS TO CONTRACT. (a) A timber or material sale contract may, upon approval of the director, be amended to include at the same unit price additional timber or material in the sale area or in an area adjacent to, or in the immediate vicinity of, the sale area if the amount of timber or material to be included in the amended contract does not exceed 25 percent of the volume provided for in the contract before amendment and if

(1) The volume of timber or material estimated to be in the sale area by the division was grossly in error; or

(2) timber in the sale area has been blown down or infested with insect or disease and prompt harvest is in the interest of full and efficient utilization.

(b) amendments to the contract will be made in writing and become part of the contract upon mutual agreement of the director and purchaser. However, an amendment under this subsection may not materially affect or change the meaning or intent of the contract. (Eff. 7/20/60, Reg. 1; am 6/24/62, Reg. 5; am 7/2/82, Reg. 83)

11 AAC 71.210. CONTRACT EXTENSION.

(a) A contract under this chapter must state the date upon which the severance or extraction of timber or material under the contract is to be completed. Upon written request from the purchaser not more than 120 days before expiration of the contract, the director will, in his discretion, grant an extension if he determines that the purchaser has substantially completed the contract by having removed at least 75 percent of the timber or material required under contract. An extension may not exceed one year.

(b) When determined by the director that the delay in completing the contract is due to causes beyond the purchaser's control and without fault or negligence, the contract will be extended for a time period equal to the delay in completion of the contract caused by the event. (Eff. 7/20/60, Reg. 1; am 6/24/62, Reg. 5; am 7/2/82, Reg. 83)

11 AAC 71.245. DAMAGES. (a) A purchaser shall conduct operations under a contract under this chapter in a workmanlike manner and may not unnecessarily damage the land or resources in the sale area. Damage attributable to the purchaser's operations which, as determined by the director, is excessive or was avoidable must be corrected by the purchaser to the satisfaction

of the director within the time designated by the director. The division will assess a purchaser's liability for damage in accordance with the purchaser's contract.

(b) If a purchaser cuts or removes timber or material which is not designated for cutting or removal under the purchaser's contract, the purchaser is liable for damages as provided in the purchaser's contract. (Eff. 7/20/60, Reg. 1; am 6/24/62, Reg. 5; am 7/2/82, Reg. 83)

11 AAC 71.095. PERFORMANCE BOND.

(a) In connection with a timber or material sale, the director will, in his discretion, require the purchaser to provide a performance bond to guarantee performance of the terms of the contract.

(b) If the director requires a performance bond under this section, the bond amount will be based on the total value of the sale. If the total value of the sale is

(1) \$50,000 or less, the bond amount will be at least 10 percent of the total value of the sale;

(2) between \$50,000 and \$100,000, the bond amount will be at least \$5,000; or

(3) \$100,000 or more, the bond amount will be at least five percent of the total value of the sale, but will not exceed \$200,000.

(c) If the value of the sale is less than \$10,000, the bond amount will be rounded to the nearest \$100.

(d) If the value of the sale is more than \$10,000, the bond amount will be rounded to the nearest \$1,000.

(e) The performance bond must be executed on a form provided by the division and may be

(1) a corporate surety bond issued by a corporation licensed to do business in Alaska;

(2) a personal bond secured by cash or its equivalent or by negotiable securities acceptable to the director, in a sum equal to the amount of the bond, together with an assignment of the security to the state which is attached to and becomes a part of the security; or

(3) an individual surety bond guaranteed in a sum equal to the amount of the bond by each of at least two individual sureties who are not related to the purchaser, are of good financial standing, are acceptable to the director, and have liquid assets sufficient to meet any obligation arising from the contract.

(f) The performance bond must remain in effect for the duration of the contract or until released in writing by the director.

(g) If, as determined by the director, the removal of timber or material from a portion of the sale area has been satisfactorily completed, the director will, in his discretion and upon written request of the purchaser, reduce the amount of the performance bond. (Eff. 7/20/60, Reg. 1; am 6/24/62, Reg. 5; am 7/2/82, Reg. 83)

● 11 AAC 71.225. TERMINATION OF CONTRACT. If the purchaser breaches a provision of the contract, the director will, in his discretion, give the purchaser written notice of the breach. If, after giving the purchaser notice of the breach, the breach is not remedied in the time specified by the director, the director will, in his discretion, terminate the contract. If the director terminates the contract, title to the timber or material which has not passed to the purchaser vests in the state, and the purchaser is liable for damages sustained by the state arising from the purchaser's breach. (Eff. 7/30/60, Reg. 1; am 6/24/62, Reg. 5; am 7/2/82, Reg. 83)

● 11 AAC 71.315. LOG IDENTIFICATION. The division will, in its discretion, require a purchaser of timber under this chapter to identify timber with a brand or other mark approved by the director before removing the timber from the sale area. (Eff. 7/2/82, Reg. 83)

★ Sec. 41.17.060. REGULATORY AND ADMINISTRATIVE STANDARDS. (a) All regulations, administrative actions, and other activities and duties undertaken under this chapter shall be in full accordance with the standards set out in this section.

(b) With respect to state, municipal, and private forest land, the following standards apply:

(1) to the maximum extent possible, all applicable data and information of applicable disciplines shall be updated and used in making decisions relative to the management of forest resources,

(2) environmentally sensitive areas and best management practices shall be recognized in the implementation of any nonpoint source pollution control measures authorized under this chapter;

(3) administration of forest land shall consider marketing conditions and other economic constraints affecting the forest landowner, timber owner, or the operator;

(4) to the fullest extent practicable, harvested forest land shall be reforested, naturally or artificially, so as to result in a sustained yield of merchantable timber from that land; if artificial planting is required, silvi-culturally acceptable seedlings must first be available for planting at an economically fair price in Alaska.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

POUCH D
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: 465-2094

OFFICE OF FOREST PRODUCTS

The primary purpose of the Office of Forest Products is to help strengthen and expand a statewide forest products industry.

The office consists of the Director, Thyes Shaub, located in Juneau and a Senior Marketing Specialist, Frank Seymour, located in Ketchikan.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES - 1985

- * actively participated in the Governor's Timber Task Force
- * established a Market Advisory Committee consisting of statewide industry heads, the State Forester and the USFS Regional Forester.
- * planned and participated in hosting timber trade groups from Korea and Japan as part of the Governor's Pacific Rim Trade Program
- * published "Alaska's Commercial Forest Resource" providing an overview of the resource, ownership patterns, and the forest products industry.
- * utilized USFS research funds to contract the development of a computer model which analyzes the effects of changes in regulatory variables on production costs.
- * initiated review and problem identification study of the Railbelt forest products industry to identify necessary courses of action for furthering the use of Alaskan wood fiber and wood products in Alaska.
- * coordinated with the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, in developing a five-year strategy plan to encourage the development of the forest products industry.
- * facilitated communication between members of the industry and State agencies.
- * responded to regular requests for information from the public, legislators, State agencies, the media and members of the industry.
- * participated in policy review and State comment on ANILCA and TLMP reports and coastal zone consistency reviews.
- * provided telex communication for market inquiries between the Alaskan Asian offices and Alaska businesses.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES - 1986

- * initiate a "Buy Alaska" campaign to increase awareness and acceptance of Alaska timber products.
- * research the potentials of Alaska timber products to supply in-state markets competitively.
- * facilitate trade missions, sample shipments and communications between the Alaskan industry and the Pacific Rim customers.
- * participate in policy and regulatory review for State and Federal laws and management plans such as ANILCA, CZM and TLMP.
- * continue input and follow-up on Timber Task Force recommendations.
- * develop technical species and product brochures for promotion with contractors, architects, Pacific Rim customers and other potential users of Alaska wood products.
- * continue work with the Division of Forestry to implement a resource management and economic development action plan to enable the forest products industry to contribute its potential to the diversification of the State's economy.
- * participate with the Market Advisory Committee in developing a statewide forest products association and market development strategy.
- * prepare forest industry information for the Governor's office, Legislators, State agencies, educators, the public and the media.
- * compile a directory of producers of Alaska's forest products.

*
* DELIVER TO: LTCJ *
* *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 02/24/86 TIME: 13:37 *
* FROM: LIJNOM *
* SUBJECT: 2/24 SEN RES TO *
* PRINT DATE: 02/24/86 TIME: 13:37 *
*

NAME

MESSAGE #1

2/24 SEN RESOURCES TELECONFERENCE, 1:30PM

TO TESTIEY ON SB (343)

HENRY ANGUPUK, REINDEER HERDERS ASSOCIATION

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: CLARENCE FURBUSH
SRA BOX 6001
PALMER 99645

745-3357

FRANK

RE: SB 223 - SUSITNA ST FOREST

PLEASE DEFEAT SB 223. WE NEED THESE 530,000 ACRES AS A RESOURCE
BASE TO DEVELOP MULTI-RESOURCE FARMS. DIVERSIFIED FARM
OPERATIONS CAN PRODUCE TIMBER FOR LOGGERS AND OTHER AMENITITES
FOR THE PUBLIC. 3300 FARM BUSINESSES WOULD CREATE A SIZEABLE TAX
BASE & EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES. LEGISLATION MAY BE NEEDED FOR
THIS CONCEPT.

Feb 15
Tulkeston
9:16 PM

FEB 20 1986

Senator Fabrenkamp,

The Susitna State Forest Bill has not been created to meet the needs of the people of Alaska. We do need state forest designation for some lands in the Susitna Basin in order to provide a secure resource base for the forest products that are needed now, and will be needed in the future, by the people of Alaska. However SB 223 will NOT accomplish that because it has not been designed for that purpose.

Therefore, I am asking that you defer action on the Susitna State Forest Bill until hearings with local residents can be held to determine where a State Forest should be located and how it should be managed to best meet the needs of the people. Thanks for your consideration.

Judy Price

Senate Resources Committee Minutes

April 17, 1985
1:00 pm

Senate Resource Members Present

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski, Chairman
Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp, Vice Chair
Senator Zharoff

Senator Rick Halford
Senator Vic Fischer

Calendar

Forestry Overview

SB 223 "An Act establishing the Susitna State Forest; and providing for an effective date."

Senator Sturgulewski

Called the meeting to order. Senator Sturgulewski passed out responses to a letter she had written to state agencies regarding state loans on the Red Dog Project.

Jim Clark, Chairman, Governor's Timber Task Force, provided an overview of what the Timber Task Force has done and where it's going. He stated the Timber Task Force was formed last February for 2 reasons:

1. to try to help with the economic health of the industry in Southeast Alaska; and
2. to further the efforts to start the industry in Southcentral and the Interior of Alaska.

He stated that there are 14 members on the Task Force; 6 from government and 8 from industry. He stated that there are areas with which they need help:

1. marketing program for the pulp industry;
2. would like the Alaska Railroad to buy railroad ties from Alaskans and the use of the Alaska Railroad as a vehicle for taking the logs to central processing facilities and then after they are processed, moving them out to market. The Alaska Railroad has about doubled its rate on logs since it was bought by the state.
3. have asked the state for leadership on planning of an export/import bank that would deal with timber and all other Alaskan products.
4. assistance in marketing from the Alaska Asian market in two ways:
 - a. generic marketing of Alaska wood products in those countries; and

countries that use Alaskan wood products.

5. series of budgeting programs in the State Forestry Division, DNR
6. assistance for the Forest Assistance Program in the Interior and Southcentral areas.

Mr. Clark stated that there are a series of federal budget matters which they have discussed with John Katz's office and they are getting help there.

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date : 2-12-86

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. : SB 223
 Title : Establish the Susitna State Forest
 Sponsor : Rules at request of Governor
 Requestor : Senate Resources
 Date of Request : 2-6-86

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected : Natural Resources
 BRU : Forest Management
 Components : _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS :

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

Prepared by : Carol J. Wilson *CJW* Phone : 465-2400
 Division : Commissioner's Office Date : 2-12-86

Approved by Commissioner : Robert D. Smith, Deputy Date : 2-18-86
 Agency : Natural Resources

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note) :

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

JUNEAU OFFICE

COURT PLAZA BUILDING SUITE 800
240 MAIN STREET
POST OFFICE BOX 1211
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802-1211
PHONE (907) 586-3340
TELEX: 085-45-376
TELECOPY: 907-586-6818

OF COUNSEL
M E MONAGLE

R E ROBERTSON (1885-1961)
F O EASTAUGH
J B BRADLEY
WILLIAM G RUDDY
JAMES F CLARK
PAUL M HOFFMAN
J P TANGEN
HAROLD E SNOW, JR.
D ELIZABETH CUADRA
STEVEN W SILVER
JAMES M SHINE
PAMELA FINLEY
JOSEPH D DARNELL

ROBERTSON, MONAGLE, EASTAUGH & BRADLEY

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
POST OFFICE BOX 1211
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802-1211

ANCHORAGE OFFICE

THE HUNT BUILDING
550 WEST SEVENTH AVE. SUITE 1290
POST OFFICE BOX 676
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510-0676
PHONE (907) 277-6693
TELEX: 080-26-488
TELECOPY: 907-276-1959

ROBERT B BAKER
MICHAEL T THOMAS
LEROY J BARKER
L G BERRY
CARL W WINNER
SUSAN L MENDENHALL
KENNETH W LEGACKI
JULIA B BOCKMON

April 9, 1985

The Honorable Bill Sheffield
Governor, State of Alaska
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Governor Sheffield:

This is to report to you on the excellent meeting which the Alaska Timber Task Force had on March 15, 1985. The Task Force reviewed your administration's response to the December 14, 1984 Task Force Report, as well as the responses of the Forest Service and industry. We would like to commend you on your response and commend to you the responses we received from the other Task Force participants. The setting of priorities by the State, the Forest Service and industry was reasonable and realistic considering what can be done to help the industry within Federal and State budget constraints.

This letter is to list the Task Force's priorities after reviewing the responses:

A. Marketing Program.

1. At page 7 of the Task Force report, the task Force recommended that the U.S. Trade Representative's office be made more fully aware of the declining position of the dissolving sulfite pulp industry both in Alaska and the lower 48. We urged that diplomatic persuasion be used in an attempt to increase the United States' market share of dissolving sulfite pulp. As you know, South Africa is one of Alaska's chief competitors on the Pacific Rim because it produces pulp at far less cost than Alaska pulp.

We appreciate having your Washington Office cooperate with the Congressional delegation in urging the help of the U.S. Trade Representative. The Task Force considers this a priority matter.

2. The Alaska Railroad can greatly assist our effort to use Alaska wood products in the Southcentral and Interior markets in two ways:

FILE COPY

The Honorable Bill Sheffield
April 9, 1985
Page 2

a. At pages 12 and 13 of the report, the Task Force discussed the use of the Alaska Forest Product Preference (AS 36.15.010 - .020) to increase the marketing of Alaska wood products in Alaska. Hemlock, which has been difficult to market, can be used to produce railroad ties. Purchase of Alaska hemlock railroad ties would be of great help to the industry and would meet the intent of this Act.

Representative Sund has raised concerns, which the Task Force shares, about whether the Alaska Railroad plans to give Alaska timber processors a chance to sell railroad ties to the Alaska Railroad. In a recent request for bids for railroad ties, neither of the FOB points specified by the Railroad were in Alaska.

b. At page 36 the Task Force recommended a study of the Alaska Railroad as a means of moving logs to a processing facility along the railbelt and then moving manufactured products to markets along the railbelt. This proposal has been set back by the Railroad's recent raise in rates. The rate on logs has increased by eighty-eight percent (88%).

The Task Force urges that your good offices be used to raise the consciousness of Alaska Railroad officials about the role it might play in assisting the timber industry in Alaska. If the Interior and Southcentral timber industry plays the role the Task Force has proposed for it, it will someday be a major revenue producer for the Railroad.

3. As part of the overall marketing program, specifically with the People's Republic of China in mind, the Task Force recommended at page 38 of its report that an export-import bank be established. The Task Force did not make a recommendation whether this should be done by the State or by the private sector. However, state government leadership is needed to help develop a plan. Since this would affect not only the timber industry, but other industries as well, the Task Force suggests that your office call a meeting with interested industries, including the banking industry, to explore the possible structure of a state export-import bank. This is a priority matter with the Task Force.

4. At page 9 of the Report, the Task Force recommended that the State assist in marketing in two ways:

a. generic marketing through the Asian offices; and

b. State participation in associations in Pacific Rim countries which use Alaska wood products. For

The Honorable Bill Sheffield
April 9, 1985
Page 3

example, your new representative in Tokyo, Mr. Kaz Hayashi, would be in an excellent position to join the Japan Rayon Manufacturers' Association and urge the purchase of Alaska pulp in behalf of the State.

The Task Force requests that the Department of Commerce and Economic Development's Forest Division be provided sufficient funds to pursue these marketing objectives.

B. State Budget Matters.

1. At pages 14 and 15 of the Report, the Task Force recommended a forestry assistance program, which would provide technical assistance and training in forest matters, forest products processing, and wood utilization in Southcentral and the Interior. The Task Force urges that this be a priority matter in setting the Division of Forestry's budget for this upcoming year. The Task Force believes this program is highly important and would provide much needed assistance and benefits for buyers, sellers, and manufacturers of timber in Southcentral and Interior Alaska. Accordingly, the Task Force recommends that the positions for this program be budgeted in the State Forester's office.

2. The Task Force proposes that the budget of the State Division of Forestry be increased to include a staff position to allow the State Forester to participate in inter-agency discussions involving regulatory matters - specifically stipulations suggested by other agencies concerning timber harvest activities. The Task Force was distressed to learn that State Forester Sturgeon is presently required to do his own research and staff work in order to participate in such discussions. Accordingly, the Task Force requests that money be found within the DNR budget to provide such staff.

3. The industry presented a loan guarantee program which would convert the money set aside last year for Ketchikan Pulp Corporation's proposed employee stock ownership plan to a program that would benefit the entire industry as a loan guarantee program. We have talked with a number of officials within your administration regarding this and received very sound and realistic advice about how to proceed in shaping a bill which will be worthy of consideration.

The proposed guarantee program would be administered through the banking industry which would have an important economic interest in the success of the loans. The loans must be commercially reasonable - i.e. that is to say, they must be fully collateralized. The loans would be made at market interest rates. In addition, users of the guarantee program would pay a "user fee."

The Honorable Bill Sheffield
April 9, 1985
Page 4

We feel that this is a reasonable program in light of existing budget constraints and urge your consideration and assistance in shaping it.

4. Attached to this letter are letters from Greg Bell to Senator Edna Armstrong DeVries concerning a kiln demonstration project at the Goose Bay facility. We ask the help of your administration in bringing together the necessary people to consider and coordinate this idea.

C. Federal Budget Matters.

1. Section 705(a) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) provided funding for the timber management program on the Tongass National Forest. Section 705(b) provides for a revolving loan fund to assist in acquiring equipment and implementing technologies which lead to utilization of wood products which might not otherwise be utilized.

This was simply an oversight. Creation of this source of funding is a priority with the Task Force. At our meeting the Forest Service reported that the Farmer's Home Loan Administration is prepared to promulgate regulations for the use of this funding, but that Congress has not yet appropriated money to fund the program. We urge the assistance of your Washington office, in cooperation with the Congressional delegation, to obtain the funding needed to make this a viable program.

2. At page 32 of its report, the Task Force recommended that the Forest Service obtain the maximum possible amount of ANILCA funding for roads and related facilities during poor timber markets and that the Congressional Delegation and the State of Alaska work with the Forest Service to receive these funds. While the Forest Service has shifted about \$6.5 million of ANILCA funds during the past two years into road construction to share in the construction costs of some roads with timber sale purchasers during current poor timber markets, the Task Force believes that current funding for preroading is insufficient to offset deficits for some timber sale offerings.

We need to continue to push for funding of pre-roading during times of depressed markets. It provides jobs for Alaskans in Southeast Alaska who would work for the construction companies which would obtain the preroading contracts. And, it makes it economically possible to harvest the timber, thus providing timber-related jobs.

We appreciate the assistance you have given us on this matter, including the pledge to continue to have your

The Honorable Bill Sheffield
April 9, 1985
Page 5

Washington office work with the Congressional delegation to increase the amount of this funding. This is a priority matter with the Task Force.

3. Section 14(i) of the National Forest Management Act contains a proviso which excludes small operators in Alaska from the opportunity to elect to have the Forest Service build the roads needed for independent sales. Roading costs are a major front-end cost that makes it impossible for many small operators to obtain the financing needed to perform Forest Service contracts. If this Alaska exclusion were removed, it would be a great assistance to independent loggers and operators, particularly in Southeast Alaska. We appreciate your continuing cooperation on this matter and appreciate the efforts of your Washington office to assist the Congressional delegation. This is a priority item with the Task Force.

D. Rules and Regulations.

1. We appreciate the continued assistance of your administration in attempting to eliminate the necessity to obtain a Section 402, National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), permit in order to construct a log transfer facility. This point is fully discussed at pages 20 through 22 of the Task Force report and is being handled by your Washington office and the Congressional Delegation.

In coordination, we also need to obtain a common set of log transfer facility siting criteria agreed to by all agencies. In particular, we need to get administrative cooperation from the Corps of Engineers by eliminating newly instituted requirements in their permits which incorporate onerous provisions from the now-defunct general permit proposed by EPA (and opposed by the State, industry, and the Forest Service). The Task Force asked the Forest Service to obtain a meeting to seek this goal with the relevant agencies, private land owners, and the timber industry, which will take place on April 15, 1985.

In addition, we are seeking federal legislation which would make it clear that a Section 402 permit is not required to construct a log transfer facility. Your administration supports this legislation. Sealaska is taking the lead on it for industry.

It is important to get these matters resolved as soon as possible because of the major expenses involved in retrofitting log transfer facilities and building new transfer facilities. This is a key priority item with the Task Force.

The Honorable Bill Sheffield
April 9, 1985
Page 6

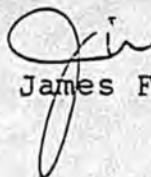
2. The Alaska Coastal Zone Management Program is involved in timber harvesting matters. Consistency determinations play an important role in deciding under what stipulations a project will be permitted. We have found that there has been in the past insufficient liaison between those administering the Program and those upon whom the Program is being administered. Accordingly at page 26, the Task Force recommended that there be in-the-field workshops to narrow the gap between parties. We appreciate the offer of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development to help fund these trips in FY 84. We urge that sufficient funds be budgeted to accommodate this important need in the FY 86 budget. We also urge your continuing assistance in nominating forestry as a use of State concern.

E. Infra-Structure Matters. At pages 33 and 34, the Task Force report discusses log hauling on public highways. The Task Force recommended the State consider amending the Alaska Administrative Code to provide for regulation of log hauling on designated routes. At our meeting State Representatives reported to the Task Force that the regulation changes proposed in the Report could not be made until 1986. This is a matter of great urgency within the industry. Therefore, the Task Force requests that your administration consider emergency regulations for the 1985 logging season.

The Task Force wishes to thank you again for the excellent cooperation we have received from your administration. The Task Force continues to believe that its other recommendations are valuable and important suggestions. However, the Task Force thought it would be helpful to you to prioritize our concerns in order to provide a realistic program for moving a number of these suggestions along.

The Task Force will meet again on April 16 to continue to work for implementation of its recommendations. Thank you again for all your assistance.

Yours Very Truly,


James F. Clark

JFC:lyn/2

cc: Congressional Delegation
Regional Forester Mike Barton

Environment



Governor wants Mat-Su land for state forest

By JIM SPRINGER
MAT-SU—A 460,000-acre state forest would be established in the Susitna Valley under a bill proposed Monday by Gov. Bill Sheffield.

It would be the first state forest in this region, and would be added to the existing two state forests in Alaska, which cover 2.1 million acres.

The proposed Susitna State Forest, composed of five units, stretches south from Petersville Road to Cook Inlet, with a unit east of the Parks Highway near the Kashwitna River. The land is wooded primarily with old-growth birch, but also has some

spruce stands and younger birch, according to State Forester John Sturgeon.

The forest land has enough timber on it to support an industry employing perhaps 200 people directly, with a payroll of \$7 million annually, said Sturgeon. With spinoff economic effects, it could create a total of 500 jobs in the next 10 to 15 years, he said.

Currently there is no road access in the proposed forest, but roads would be extended into the region as part of the development of the resource, he said.

In the Fairbanks area,

where there is an active forest products industry, about 95 miles of road have been constructed over the last five years, Sturgeon said.

Birch is an underappreciated wood species, said Sturgeon, and is valued more highly outside of Alaska than it is in the state. The hardwood can be used for cabinets, plywood, wafer board and pulp as well as for fuelwood. Currently its primary use is as fuelwood, and it is generally sold by the cord.

While many of the birch trees are overmature and rotting inside, birch is a fast growing species and

once it is cleared, the regrowth would be ready for harvest in 85 to 90 years, Sturgeon said. But he said some of the trees are in good condition right now.

He said foreign and domestic companies have expressed interest in establishing forestry operations here, with the domestic market probably being the strongest.

The lack of designated forest land has been a hindrance to the development of the forest industry, Sturgeon said.

"Our biggest problem is developing a steady supply of timber. We asked the industry why they were

not developing more rapidly, and they said 'Hey, we can't get a steady supply.'

"This would provide protection that that forest will be around and allow a steady supply year after year," said Sturgeon.

But the land would be available for other uses compatible with timber harvest, he said.

Under state law, the forest would be managed under a plan to be adopted and implemented within three years of the establishment of the forest.

The management plan

would have to allow for mining and mineral leasing, recreation, wildlife and fisheries habitat management, greenbelts, trapping, sport and subsistence fishing and hunting, and watershed management, according to state law.

Sturgeon said the management plan could be drafted by current state employees and that the cost of the plan would be minimal. There is no fiscal note attached to the bill.

The Mat-Su Borough recently established a 25,000-acre forest of its own in the same region as the proposed state forest.

Mat-Su Regional Forester Bill Beebe said he would have liked to have more acreage, but that the 460,000 acres will make a good-sized forest.

"It will help the moose population, it will let us move into new areas with a sustained cut. It will provide for recreation when the loggers put roads in—the roads will be good for dog sledding, snow machines and skiing," Beebe said.

He said the state would build some of the main roads into the area, but that logging companies would construct spur roads.

135,210ac

+897ac

+17,536ac

+28,000ac

23,789ac

113,223ac

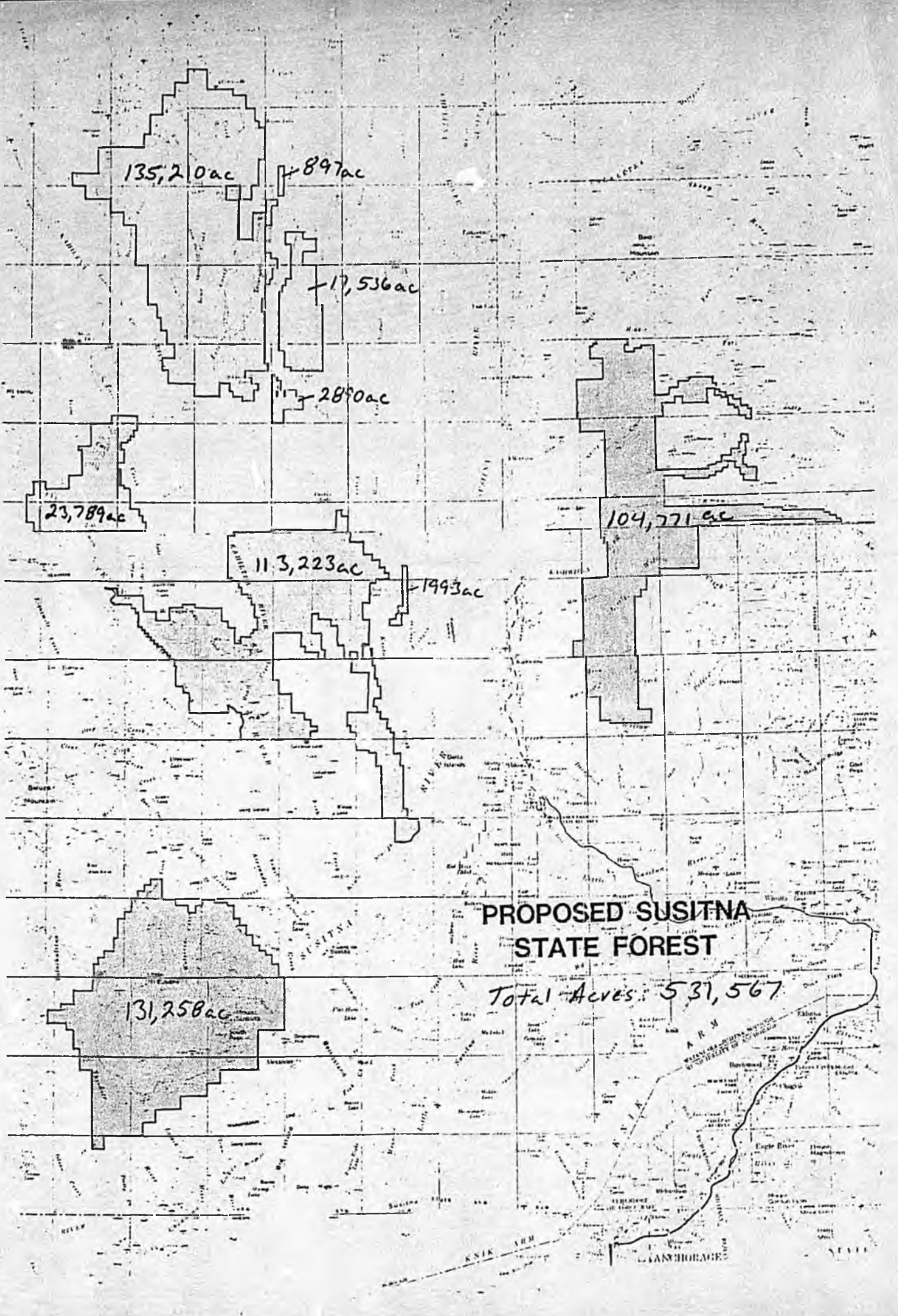
+1993ac

104,771ac

PROPOSED SUSITNA STATE FOREST

Total Acres: 531,567

131,258ac



Susitna State Forest Senate Bill 223

In 1983 the legislature established a state forest system and created the Haines State Forest. Senate Bill 223 establishes a state forest of approximately 460,000 acres in the Susitna Basin area. Approximately 150,000 acres in the proposed Susitna State Forest contain stands of commercial timber, and the annual allowable cut for commercial timber could be as high as 1.5 million board feet for softwood such as spruce and 15 thousand cords for hardwoods such as birch and aspen.

The legislation requires the Department of Natural Resources to prepare a management plan for the forest according to the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. All potential uses of forest resources will be permitted under the management plan including; commercial timber harvest, harvest of forest products for personal use, mining, mining claims, mineral lease hold locations, mineral leasing, material extraction, recreation, wildlife and fisheries habitat, greenbelts, trapping and sport fishing, watershed management, research, and other traditional uses.

The State of Alaska manages over 900 thousand acres in the Susitna area with high or moderate potential for commercial timber management. Through the area planning process, which included substantial public involvement, acreage suitable for the proposed forest was designated. Lands proposed for the forest are generally high quality land that are currently accessible by road or are likely to have road access in the near future. At present, most of the wood harvested from these lands is used for fuel. Some of the harvest is manufactured by the 30 or so local sawmills into rough green lumber. A smaller amount is manufactured into cabinets, siding and other products.

Legislatively designating suitable state-owned commercial forest land as a state forest will ensure a secure supply of wood for the wood products industry and enable financial investment in industry projects. Committing lands to long term forest management in the Railbelt area is critical to the achievement in Alaska of a long term self sufficiency with respect to fuelwood, lumber and other forest products.

Trail Ridge Block

T18N R7W S.M.

Section 18 SW1/4, W1/2 SE1/4
Section 19 W1/2, SE1/4, W1/2 NE1/4
Section 28 W1/2 SW1/4
Section 29 W1/2, SE1/4, E1/2 NE1/4
Sections 30-33

T18N R8W S.M.

Section 1 W1/2 W1/2
Sections 2-3
Section 4 E1/2
Section 10 N1/2, SE1/4
Section 11
Section 12 W1/2, W1/2 SE1/4
Section 13
Section 14 N1/2, SE1/4, NE1/4 SW1/4
Section 15 N1/2 NE1/4
Section 23 NE1/4, E1/2 SE1/4
Sections 24-25
Section 26 E1/2 NE1/4
Section 36 E1/2

GOVERNOR'S TIMBER TASK FORCE REPORTS

by

JOHN STURGEON, State Forester, Alaska Department of Natural Resources



One of the most significant occurrences in recent history, affecting Alaska's forest products industry, took place on October 24, 1984, when Governor Bill Sheffield established a combined government and private industry task force by administrative order. The goal of this task force was to find ways to help the forest products industry

in Southeast Alaska, which is currently beleaguered with problems. In addition, it had another goal of helping to establish the fledgling industry in Alaska's interior. The task force was asked to submit its final report to the Governor and the Regional Forester of the U.S. Forest Service not later than December 15, 1984. A very tight time frame!

The task force members covered a wide range of involvement with the forest products industry. They included representatives from large and small operations, state and federal government, and large and small native corporations. The chairman appointed to the task force was the prominent Juneau attorney, Jim Clark. Mr. Clark has been very active in issues affecting the forest products industry in Alaska. The 14-member task force included:

- Steve LaRoe of Fairbanks, representing the Interior Woodcutters Association.
- Bill Thomas of Haines, Chairman of Klukwan, Inc., a village corporation organized under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.
- Robert Loescher of Juneau, an executive of the Sealaska Regional Corporation.
- George Woodbury of Ketchikan, logging manager for the Louisiana Pacific Corporation pulp mill.
- Jim Rynearson of Sitka, an executive of the Alaska Pulp Corporation mill.
- Steve Seley, owner of Seley, Inc., which operates a sawmill in Wrangell.
- Wayne Gaskins of Portland, Ore., representing the Western Forest Industries Association.
- Regional Forester Mike Barton of the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.
- Three state commissioners: Esther Wunnicke of the Department of Natural Resources; Dick Lyon of the Department of Commerce and

Economic Development; and Don Collinsworth of the Department of Fish and Game.

- Lennie Boston, special assistant to Governor Sheffield.
- Craig Lindh, of the Division of Governmental Coordination.

In addition, Sheffield asked Edward Packee of the University of Alaska-Fairbanks School of Agriculture, and me, to serve as technical advisors to the task force.

Broadly Based Group

Another unique feature of this task force was that it marked the first time that such a broad base of the forest products industry had been appointed to meet jointly. These various factions soon learned that they had a lot in common in terms of their current problems.

The discussions, during which problems were identified and solutions suggested, did much to increase the understanding among these representatives. This, in turn, had a very obvious binding effect. Eventually, one of the long term side benefits from this effort will be an improved statewide voice from the forest products industry.

The approach used by the task force was unusual among groups given the mission of making recommendations to the government. At the very first meeting the following criteria were established:

- A. A consensus-based approach was used to identify problems and recommend solutions. Those issues that could not be resolved were assigned to a follow-up group, which would have a longer period of time to suggest recommendations.
- B. The task force sought to use existing structures and programs rather than create new ones. This approach was used not only because of attempts to limit state spending, but also because it was felt that the timber industry in Alaska had a proud tradition of being self-sufficient.
- C. An emphasis was given to what the industry could do for itself with secondary consideration given to what government help could be provided.
- D. Above all, the recommendations were to be practical and realistic if they were to accomplish their goals.
- E. Since not every interest associated with the forest products industry could be represented, the task force meetings were advertised and the full involvement of all those attending the various meetings was encouraged.

Alaska Forest Market Report, December 1984



Interior Alaska sawtimber is mostly white spruce, in bands along watercourses.

The actual task force report had over fifty recommendations. These were contained in four major categories: marketing, rules and regulations, infrastructure, and financing. The criteria mentioned earlier were used to guide the development of these specific recommendations. Some of the most significant ones are briefly explained as follows:

Marketing

The marketing section was further divided into two sections, foreign and domestic. A major recommendation regarding foreign marketing was the establishment of an export trading company to deal exclusively with the People's Republic of China. It was felt by all that a unified approach to developing the China market would benefit the entire industry in Alaska. A very minor amount of marketing assistance from the State was requested. This would mostly be in the form of generic marketing of Alaska species.

The section on domestic marketing identified areas that needed further study and suggested that the University of Alaska be the focal point for this research. Specific recommendations included looking into the possibility of enforcing the current forest products preference law, and investigating the demand for softwood lumber products in the lower 48.

A forestry assistance program was recommended to provide technical assistance to private landowners and processors. This unit, which would be located within the Division of Forestry, would also provide technical guidance on forestry-related issues facing the state.

Rules and Regulations

This section covered a wide range of issues, including fish habitat protection, deer and timber

management, wood utilization standards, log transfer facilities, consistency determination on the Coastal Zone Management program and its relation to the Forest Practices Act, Corps of Engineers' jurisdiction over wetlands, size of clearcuts on federal lands, capitalization of roads, 'opted' roads and road standards on National Forest lands and, finally, a review of the appraisal systems currently used by both the State and the federal governments. The majority of these recommendations identified a follow-up group that would investigate the problem in more detail and formulate much more specific suggestions on resolving the issue. The members of this group would be those most involved with the issues.

Infrastructure

The group agreed that infrastructure maintenance and development are critical to a viable forest industry in Alaska. The costs associated with the construction and maintenance of associated roads, bridges, landings, log transfer facilities, storage areas, docks, barging and deep water ports are all extremely high. It was believed by the members of the task force that a coordinated effort by all users would help alleviate some of the infrastructure cost burden on industry. The sources of funding to develop this infrastructure were singled out as being especially important. Funding sources to aid developing an infrastructure include: ANILCA funding, State cost-share programs, and State direct funding programs. In addition, specific recommendations were made to consider the following: regional transportation/processing facilities, use of the Alaska Railroad, power sources, and energy from waste-wood utilization.

(Continued on Page 36.)

A new view of Chinese forestry was presented to the delegation. The forest area is tremendous — some 300 million acres in extent, comprising about 13 percent of the entire land area. Considering China's huge population, however, this is the equivalent of only one-third of an acre and 350 cubic feet of wood per person, well below the world's average. Most of the forests are located in the eastern part of the country.

Perhaps the most educational portion of the day was what the delegation said about the type of products that interested them the most. They prefaced their remarks by noting that the vast majority of homes built in China used very little wood. The floors were cement, the walls stone or cement blocks, with roof trusses often made of steel; even the window and door frames were frequently made of steel. The three provincial timber company general managers, who answered most of the questions through an interpreter, repeatedly stated that they were most interested in smaller logs. They said that in their provinces one of the most extensive uses for wood was poles for the construction of farm buildings. He also noted that round logs were definitely preferred. The peasants refused to use square 'logs' or cants, as we call them here in the West. It should be noted again that these were not the views expressed by the entire delegation, only those of the provincial timber managers. Mr. Gong of the China Timber Corporation was not present during this exchange.

In summary, it appears that the People's Republic of China is very interested in developing trading relations with Alaska, especially for our lower-grade logs. This exchange between governments is the first step of many to solidifying a stable trading relationship.

After this exchange, all involved were very encouraged by the possibilities for developing a long-range relationship with China.

**BEST WISHES TO ALL OF YOU
FOR A GREAT 1985!**

Financing

The final section was devoted to solving some of the unique financing problems that the industry must deal with. The first thing this section did was to outline what the criteria are for securing financing for Alaska's timber industry. The next step was to outline what was currently available and then what changes must be made to assure that these sources of financing fulfill the needs of the industry.

Export/Import Bank Proposed

Perhaps the most significant recommendation from this section included the establishment of an Export/Import Bank. Even after the changes suggested previously, the Task Force noted a major gap in financing: the lack of funds for start-up and mid-term capital requirements when contracts for sale of products can be made with foreign purchasers. The purpose of such a bank would be to translate purchaser commitments into funds for production of timber and timber products. It would be capitalized through the sale of tax-exempt bonds. Its mission would be to provide a secondary market for loans made by private financial institutions against future sales.

Other items not covered in the four previous sections included recommendations to establish a dedicated State land base for multiple-use management and to consider the development of a statewide forest resources plan. The first came in the form of a recommendation to establish State Forests in Southcentral and Interior Alaska. Members believed that a portion of these State Forests dedicated to timber production could be used as a base to develop a timber industry in these regions. The latter recommended that a Resources Planning Act approach be taken to the development of the statewide plan.

Summary

The establishment of this Timber Task Force was in itself a major event in the history of Alaska's industry. It met to make some very practical and useful recommendations to solve the problems facing the industry in Southeast Alaska, and to guide the development of the Interior's just emerging industry. In addition, it also marked the first time that so many segments of the industry from so many parts of the state discussed mutual problems in a unified form. With this kind of beginning and the continued outstanding leadership exhibited by Chairman Jim Clark, the situation should unquestionably improve for Alaska's timber industry.

John Sturgeon

COOK INLET CHAPTER
JUNEAU CHAPTER
KETCHIKAN CHAPTER
YUKON RIVER CHAPTER
SITKA CHAPTER
STIKINE RIVER CHAPTER

ALASKA STATE SOCIETY
OF
AMERICAN FORESTERS

Cook Inlet Chapter

FEB 23 1985



Senate Committee on Resources
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

February 22, 1985

Dear Committee Members:

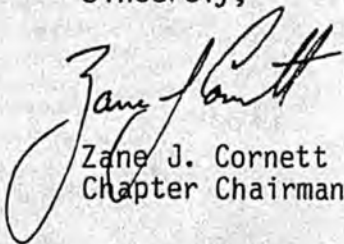
The current legislative session provides another opportunity to assure that responsible, active management of the State's forested land is initiated. By this, I mean land management actions based on recognition of the presence and values of the various land resources and on objectives to preserve, protect, conserve, enhance, and harvest those resources as appropriate. The productive forest lands in State ownership need management if they are to provide the full range of products, services and amenities of which they are capable. A system of State Forests is provided for in the statutes. Appropriate units of forest land need to be added to the system, which now includes only the Haines and Tanana Valley State Forests.

Senate Bill 30 would add a Cape Yakataga Forest to the system. A bill, yet to be introduced, would add a Susitna Forest to the system. Both of those forests are of high priority because one contains the most productive forest lands in State ownership (Yakataga) and the other a portion of the forest land available in the Susitna River Basin where on half of the State's population resides.

Both provide excellent opportunities for wood production and growth, wildlife habitat enhancement and protection, dispersed recreation opportunities, and all of the additional benefits of forested land. The people of Alaska will receive the full benefits of public land ownership when those lands are actively and efficiently managed for multiple resource protection and use.

Your support of the establishment of these units of the State Forest system is needed. The Cook Inlet Chapter of the Society of American Foresters urges you to provide that support to speed passage of these bills.

Sincerely,


Zane J. Cornett
Chapter Chairman



Bradley
4/22/86

Original sponsor: Rules/Governor

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 223 (Resources)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing the Susitna State Forest; and
7 providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 41.17 is amended by adding a new section to read:

10 ARTICLE 5A. SUSITNA STATE FOREST.

11 Sec. 41.17.410. SUSITNA STATE FOREST. (a) Subject to valid
12 existing rights and except for land owned by or transferred to the
13 University of Alaska under ch. 22, SLA 1983, the state-owned or
14 acquired land and water lying within the parcels described in (c) of
15 this section are designated as the Susitna State Forest.

16 (b) The commissioner shall consider and permit the uses de-
17 scribed in AS 41.17.230(e) within the Susitna State Forest, subject to
18 the procedures established in AS 41.17.230(f). The commissioner may
19 establish transportation corridors within the Susitna State Forest.

20 (c) The Susitna State Forest includes the state-owned or
21 acquired land and water lying within the following described parcels:

22 Township 14 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian

23 Section 3

24 Township 15 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian

25 Sections 3 - 4

26 Section 5: S1/2, NE1/4

27 Section 7

28 Township 15 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian

29 Sections 1 - 4

1 Section 5: S1/2

2 Section 6: S1/2

3 Sections 7 - 22

4 Sections 29 - 31

5 Township 15 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian

6 Sections 1 - 4

7 Sections 10 - 15

8 Sections 22 - 27

9 Sections 34 - 36

10 Township 16 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian

11 Sections 1 - 3

12 Section 10: E1/2

13 Sections 11 - 14

14 Section 15: E1/2

15 Section 18: SW1/4

16 Section 19: W1/2

17 Sections 22 - 24

18 Section 27

19 Section 28: E1/2

20 Sections 33 - 34

21 Township 16 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian

22 Section 1: W1/2

23 Sections 2 - 3

24 Section 6: W1/2

25 Sections 10 - 11

26 Section 12: W1/2

27 Sections 13 - 15

28 Section 21: E1/2

29 Sections 22 - 27

1 Section 28: E1/2

2 Section 33: E1/2, E1/2SW1/4

3 Sections 34 - 35

4 Section 36: W1/2

5 Township 16 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian

6 Sections 1 - 3

7 Section 8: E1/2

8 Sections 9 - 12

9 Section 13: N1/2

10 Sections 14 - 17

11 Section 18: E1/2, SW1/4

12 Section 19: N1/2

13 Sections 20 - 22

14 Section 23: W1/2

15 Sections 26 - 28

16 Section 29: E1/2

17 Section 32: NE1/4

18 Sections 33 - 35

19 Township 16 North, Range 11 West, Seward Meridian

20 Section 13: SE1/4

21 Section 24: NE1/4

22 Township 17 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian

23 Section 4: SW1/4

24 Section 5: S1/2, S1/2N1/2

25 Sections 6 - 8

26 Section 9: W1/2, SE1/4

27 Section 15: W1/2, S1/2SE1/4

28 Sections 16 - 22

29 Section 23: SW1/4

1 Section 25: SW1/4, S1/2NW1/4

2 Sections 26 - 28

3 Section 30

4 Section 31: W1/2

5 Township 17 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian

6 Section 1: SE1/4

7 Section 2: S1/2

8 Sections 3 - 5

9 Section 6: E1/2

10 Sections 7 - 15

11 Section 17: W1/2

12 Sections 18 - 19

13 Section 20: W1/2

14 Sections 22 - 26

15 Section 27: NE1/4

16 Section 29: W1/2

17 Sections 30 - 31

18 Section 32: NW1/4

19 Sections 35 - 36

20 Township 17 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian

21 Section 12: SE1/4

22 Section 13: E1/2

23 Section 24: E1/2, E1/2W1/2

24 Section 25

25 Section 26: E1/2, SW1/4

26 Section 34: E1/2E1/2

27 Sections 35 - 36

28 Township 18 North, Range 6 West, Seward Meridian

29 Section 2: that portion west of the east bank of the

1 Township 19 West, Range 5 West, Seward Meridian

2 Sections 3 - 10

3 Sections 15 - 22

4 Sections 25 - 34

5 Township 19 North, Range 6 West, Seward Meridian

6 Section 1: E1/2

7 Sections 4 - 5

8 Section 6: N1/2, N1/2S1/2

9 Section 8: E1/2

10 Section 9

11 Section 10: W1/2

12 Sections 12 - 13

13 Section 15: W1/2, W1/2E1/2

14 Section 16

15 Section 21

16 Section 22: W1/2, W1/2E1/2

17 Sections 24 - 26

18 Township 19 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian

19 Section 3

20 Section 4: NW1/4NW1/4

21 Section 10: NE1/4

22 Township 20 North, Range 3 West, Seward Meridian

23 Sections 3 - 10

24 Sections 15 - 18

25 Sections 20 - 22

26 Sections 26 - 28

27 Section 29: N1/2, N1/2S1/2, SE1/4SE1/4

28 Township 20 North, Range 5 West, Seward Meridian

29 Sections 2 - 4

1 Section 5: E1/2E1/2

2 Section 8: E1/2

3 Sections 9 - 11

4 Sections 14 - 17

5 Section 18: E1/2E1/2

6 Section 19: E1/2

7 Sections 20 - 22

8 Sections 27 - 29

9 Sections 32 - 34

10 Township 20 North, Range 6 West, Seward Meridian

11 Section 5: E1/2W1/2, W1/2SW1/4

12 Section 6

13 Section 8: W1/2, W1/2, SE1/4

14 Section 17

15 Section 20: W1/2, W1/2SE1/4

16 Section 25: E1/2E1/2

17 Section 28: SW1/4

18 Sections 29 - 32

19 Section 33: W1/2, SE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4

20 Section 36: E1/2

21 Township 20 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian

22 Section 1: E1/2

23 Section 2: SW1/4, W1/2NW1/4

24 Sections 3 - 10

25 Section 11: W1/2, SE1/4, W1/2NE1/4

26 Section 12: W1/2, SW1/4

27 Section 13: W1/2W1/2

28 Sections 14 - 17

29 Section 18: S1/2

1 Section 19

2 Sections 20 - 23

3 Section 24: W1/2W1/2

4 Sections 25 - 36

5 Township 20 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian

6 Section 1

7 Sections 2 - 20

8 Section 21: that portion north of the south bank of
9 the Yentna River.

10 Sections 22 - 26

11 Section 27: that portion east of the west bank of the
12 Yentna River

13 Sections 34 - 36

14 Township 20 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian

15 Sections 1 - 2

16 Section 3: E1/2NE1/4

17 Sections 11 - 13

18 Section 14: NE1/4

19 Section 24

20 Township 21 North, Range 3 West, Seward Meridian

21 Sections 2 - 10

22 Section 11: NW1/4

23 Sections 15 - 22

24 Sections 27 - 34

25 Township 21 North, Range 4 West, Seward Meridian

26 Section 25: S1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4

27 Section 36: E1/2, E1/2W1/2

28 Township 21 North, Range 5 West, Seward Meridian

29 Sections 24 - 25

1 Section 26: W1/2, NE1/4

2 Section 27

3 Section 28: NE1/4

4 Section 33: SE1/4

5 Sections 34 - 35

6 Township 21 North, Range 6 West, Seward Meridian

7 Section 2: W1/2

8 Section 5: W1/2, N1/2NE1/4

9 Sections 6 - 7

10 Section 8: NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4

11 Section 11: W1/2

12 Section 14: NW1/4

13 Section 15: SE1/4, E1/2NE1/4

14 Sections 18 - 19

15 Section 20: W1/2

16 Section 22: N1/2

17 Section 29: W1/2

18 Section 30

19 Section 31: N1/2, SE1/4

20 Section 32: W1/2SE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4

21 Township 21 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian

22 Sections 1 - 14

23 Section 15: N1/2, SE1/4

24 Sections 16 - 21

25 Section 23: NE1/4

26 Sections 24 - 25

27 Section 27: W1/2, W1/2E1/2

28 Sections 28 - 33

29 Section 34: NW1/4, SW1/4, SE1/4, W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4

1 Section 36: E1/2

2 Township 21 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian

3 Sections 1 - 2

4 Section 3: E1/2, E1/2NW1/4

5 Section 11: NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, NW1/4NW1/4, SE1/4,
6 NE1/4SW1/4

7 Sections 12 - 13

8 Section 14: NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4

9 Sections 17 - 20

10 Section 21: W1/2, SE1/4

11 Section 23: E1/2E1/2, SW1/4SE1/4

12 Section 24

13 Section 25

14 Section 26: E1/2, SW1/4, E1/2NW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4

15 Section 27: SE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, S1/2SW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4

16 Sections 28 - 35

17 Section 36

18 Township 21 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian

19 Section 7: N1/2, N1/2S1/2

20 Section 8

21 Section 12: S1/2S1/2

22 Sections 13 - 14

23 Section 16: S1/2, S1/2N1/2

24 Section 17: E1/2, E1/2NW1/4

25 Section 20: NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4

26 Sections 21 - 27

27 Section 28: NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4

28 Section 34: NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4

29 Sections 35 - 36

1 Township 21 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian

2 Section 1: that portion of S1/2 north of the south
3 bank of the Yentna River

4 Section 12: that portion east of the west bank of the
5 Susitna River

6 Township 22 North, Range 1 West, Seward Meridian

7 Section 5: S1/2S1/2

8 Section 6: S1/2S1/2

9 Sections 7 - 9

10 Section 10: S1/2, S1/2N1/2, N1/2NW1/4

11 Section 11: S1/2, S1/2N1/2

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

13 Township 22 North, Range 2 West, Seward Meridian

14 Section 1: S1/2S1/2

15 Section 2: S1/2

16 Section 3: S1/2

17 Section 4: S1/2

18 Section 5: S1/2

19 Section 6: S1/2, NW1/4

20 Sections 7 - 12

21 Section 15: N1/2N1/2

22 Sections 16 - 21

23 Sections 28 - 30

24 Section 31: N1/2

25 Section 32: N1/2

26 Section 33: N1/2

27 Township 22 North, Range 3 West, Seward Meridian

28 Sections 1 - 4

29 Section 5: E1/2

1 Section 8: E1/2

2 Sections 9 - 12

3 Sections 13 - 16

4 Section 17: E1/2

5 Section 20: E1/2NE1/4

6 Sections 21 - 28

7 Sections 33 - 36

8 Township 22 North, Range 6 West, Seward Meridian

9 Section 19

10 Section 28: W1/2SW1/4

11 Section 29: W1/2, SE1/4, W1/2NE1/4

12 Sections 30 - 32

13 Section 33: W1/2, SE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4

14 Section 35: W1/2

15 Township 22 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian

16 Section 1: SW1/4

17 Sections 12 - 36

18 Township 22 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian

19 Section 13: S1/2, S1/2N1/2

20 Section 14: S1/2, S1/2N1/2

21 Section 15: S1/2, S1/2N1/2

22 Section 16: SE1/4

23 Section 21: E1/2

24 Sections 22 - 27

25 Section 28: E1/2

26 Section 33: NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4

27 Sections 34 - 36

28 Township 22 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian

29 Section 5: SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4

1 Sections 6 - 8

2 Section 9: W1/2SW1/4

3 Section 16: NW1/4NW1/4

4 Section 17: N1/2N1/2

5 Section 18: N1/2N1/2

6 Township 22 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian

7 Sections 1 - 12

8 Section 13: S1/2NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4

9 Sections 14 - 18

10 Section 21: All North and East of right limit of
11 Yentna River

12 Sections 22 - 23

13 Section 26

14 Section 27: All North and East of right limit
15 of Yentna River

16 Section 28: All North and East of right limit of
17 Yentna River

18 Section 35: All North and East of right limit of
19 Yentna River

20 Township 22 North, Range 11 West, Seward Meridian

21 Section 1

22 Section 12: N1/2, SE1/4

23 Section 13: N1/2NE1/4

24 Township 22 North, Range 1 East, Seward Meridian

25 Section 7: S1/2NW1/4, S1/2

26 Section 8: S1/2SW1/4

27 Section 17: N1/2N1/2

28 Section 18: N1/2N1/2

29 Township 23 North, Range 1 West, Seward Meridian

- 1 Section 5: NW1/4NW1/4
- 2 Section 6: NE1/4NE1/4
- 3 Section 7: SE1/4
- 4 Section 18: W1/2E1/2, E1/2W1/2, W1/2SW1/4
- 5 Section 19: W1/2, SW1/4SE1/4
- 6 Section 29: W1/2
- 7 Section 30: E1/2, E1/2NW1/4

Township 23 North, Range 2 West, Seward Meridian

- 9 Section 13: E1/2SE1/4
- 10 Section 23: SE1/4, S1/2SW1/4
- 11 Section 24: N1/2, SW1/4
- 12 Section 26: N1/2N1/2, S1/2NW1/4
- 13 Section 27: N1/2, N1/2S1/2
- 14 Section 28: N1/2, N1/2S1/2
- 15 Section 29: N1/2
- 16 Section 30: N1/2, SW1/4
- 17 Section 31: W1/2

Township 23 North, Range 3 West, Seward Meridian

- 19 Sections 1 - 6
- 20 Sections 9 - 16
- 21 Sections 21 - 28
- 22 Sections 33 - 36

Township 23 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian

- 24 Section 5: NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4
- 25 Section 6
- 26 Section 7: NW1/4, W1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NE1/4, W1/2SW1/4
- 27 Section 18: W1/2
- 28 Section 19: W1/2SW1/4
- 29 Section 30: W1/2W1/2, SE1/4SW1/4

1 Section 31

2 Township 23 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian

3 Sections 1 - 2

4 Section 10: S1/2S1/2

5 Sections 11 - 14

6 Section 15: E1/2, E1/2W1/2

7 Section 22: E1/2, E1/2W1/2

8 Sections 23 - 27

9 Section 28: E1/2, E1/2W1/2

10 Section 30: SW1/4

11 Sections 31 - 36

12 Township 23 North, Range 11 West, Seward Meridian

13 Section 25: SE1/4

14 Section 36: E1/2, SW1/4

15 Township 24 North, Range 1 West, Seward Meridian

16 Section 30: S1/2SW1/4

17 Section 31: NW1/4, SW1/4, S1/2NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4

18 Section 32: W1/2SW1/4

19 Township 24 North, Range 2 West, Seward Meridian

20 Section 20: S1/2S1/2, NE1/4SE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4

21 Section 21: S1/2, NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4

22 Section 22

23 Section 23: W1/2, W1/2SE1/4

24 Section 25: S1/2NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4

25 Section 26: NE1/4

26 Sections 27 - 28

27 Section 29: N1/2, SW1/4

28 Section 30: S1/2, S1/2N1/2

29 Section 31: W1/2

1 Section 36: N1/2NE1/4

2 Township 24 North, Range 3 West, Seward Meridian

3 Section 1: S1/2

4 Section 2: S1/2SE1/4

5 Section 3: W1/2, NE1/4, W1/2SE1/4

6 Section 4

7 Section 5: S1/2, NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4

8 Section 8: N1/2

9 Sections 9 - 16

10 Sections 19 - 36

11 Township 24 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian

12 Sections 3 - 5

13 Section 6: NE1/4

14 Section 8: N1/2, SE1/4, N1/2SW1/4

15 Sections 9 - 10

16 Section 18: SW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4

17 Section 19: W1/2, SE1/4, W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4

18 Section 20: S1/2

19 Section 28: W1/2

20 Sections 29 - 31

21 Township 24 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian

22 Section 1: W1/2

23 Sections 2 - 11

24 Section 12: W1/2, W1/2SE1/4

25 Section 14: SW1/4

26 Sections 15 - 20

27 Section 21: E1/2NE1/4

28 Section 22

29 Section 23: W1/2, W1/2SE1/4, NE1/4

1 Section 26: N1/2NW1/4, NW1/4NE1/4

2 Section 27: NE1/4NE1/4

3 Township 24 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian

4 Section 1

5 Section 2: E1/2

6 Section 10: E1/2

7 Sections 11 - 14

8 Section 15: E1/2E1/2

9 Section 31: S1/2

10 Section 32: SW1/4

11 Township 24 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian

12 Section 36: SE1/4

13 Township 25 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian

14 Sections 3 - 4

15 Section 6: W1/2, N1/2NE1/4

16 Section 7: W1/2NW1/4

17 Section 8: E1/2, E1/2SW1/4

18 Sections 9 - 10

19 Sections 15 - 17

20 Sections 20 - 22

21 Section 23: W1/2

22 Section 26: W1/2

23 Sections 27 - 29

24 Sections 32 - 34

25 Section 35: W1/2

26 Township 25 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian

27 Sections 1 - 5

28 Sections 8 - 12

29 Section 13: N1/2, SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4

1 Sections 14 - 23

2 Section 24: W1/2, W1/2E1/2, E1/2SE1/4

3 Sections 25 - 36

4 Township 25 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian

5 Sections 1 - 3

6 Sections 10 - 15

7 Township 26 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian

8 Section 5: NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4

9 Section 7: N1/2, SW1/4

10 Section 18: W1/2

11 Section 20: SE1/4

12 Section 21: S1/2

13 Sections 27 - 28

14 Section 29: NE1/4

15 Section 31: W1/2SE1/4

16 Section 33

17 Township 26 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian

18 Section 2

19 Sections 4 - 10

20 Section 13

21 Sections 15 - 18

22 Section 22

23 Sections 24 - 29

24 Sections 32 - 36

25 Township 27 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian

26 Section 29: W1/2

27 Section 32: W1/2

28 Township 27 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian

29 Section 1: W1/2W1/2

1 Sections 2 - 3

2 Section 12: W1/2, SE1/4

3 Sections 13 - 15

4 Sections 19 - 24

5 Section 25: W1/2

6 Sections 26 - 35

7 Section 36: W1/2

8 * Sec. 2. The commissioner of natural resources shall prepare a manage-
9 ment plan for the Susitna State Forest under AS 41.17.230. Within the
10 first 10 days of the First Session of the Sixteenth Alaska State Legisla-
11 ture, the commissioner shall submit the management plan to the legislature
12 for its review.

13 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 1986.
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