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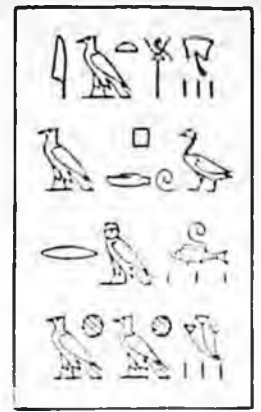
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# THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY

## ALASKA CHAPTER

POSITION STATEMENT  
OF  
THE ALASKA CHAPTER OF THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY  
OLD-GROWTH FOREST MANAGEMENT IN COASTAL ALASKA

June 1985



Old-growth forests are a rare, and rapidly diminishing resource throughout North America. Characterized by climax stands with old (more than 300 years), large-diameter trees and snags, productive understories, and structurally diverse overstories, old-growth provides important habitat for many species of wildlife and fish. The coastal forests of southeast and southcentral Alaska represent the last major expanse of old-growth remaining in the United States. In coastal Alaska, over 90 percent of the old-growth occurs on public lands administered by the USDA Forest Service. Most of the remaining old-growth lands are managed by the State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources and private Native corporations.

The 16 million acre Tongass National Forest in southeast Alaska is the largest National Forest in the United States. Approximately 4 percent of the Tongass (635,000 acres) consists of high-volume, old-growth stands with over 30,000 board feet of timber per acre (30 mbf/acre). These stands, commonly found at low elevations and along broad valley bottoms, are high quality habitat for certain wildlife species; they are also commercially important timberland. The balance of the forestland consists of either noncommercial (less than 8 mbf/acre) or lower volume timber stands (8-30 mbf/acre). These lands are less subject to conflict between logging and wildlife because of their relative abundance and low commercial value.

To date, about 360,000 acres of the Tongass, and 40,000 acres of State and private land have been harvested by clearcutting. About 2 million acres of the Tongass, and an undetermined amount of State and private lands are planned for harvest over the next 100 years. Cutting as scheduled will concentrate on high-volume old-growth, with over half of the forest's highest volume class (greater than 50 mbf/acre) scheduled for harvest over the next 40 years.

Old-growth forest provides important habitat for many species of fish and wildlife throughout southeast and southcentral Alaska. Research over the last 15 years in the Pacific Northwest, British Columbia, and Alaska presents strong evidence that cutting old growth adversely affects black-tailed deer populations, and may impact other species such as marten, river otter, brown bear, mountain goat, moose, bald eagle, blue grouse, several species of cavity-dwelling birds, and some small mammals. The importance of old-growth forest as fish and wildlife habitat has been documented in symposia held in Juneau in 1978 and 1982 and has been reported in numerous publications.

Clearcutting replaces diverse, uneven-aged stands having high habitat value, with clearcuts and even-aged second-growth stands of low diversity and low value for many wildlife species. Based on present knowledge, it is not possible to significantly enhance second-growth for wildlife; 200 to 300 years are needed for second-growth to acquire old-growth characteristics naturally. Old-growth is essentially a nonrenewable resource.

The old-growth rain forests of coastal Alaska represent a unique ecosystem of national significance, deserving of careful and far-sighted planning. Adequate and representative old-growth habitat must be maintained to meet present and future demands for wildlife, fisheries, and recreation. Towards that goal, the Alaska Chapter of The Wildlife Society makes the following recommendations on old-growth forest management in coastal Alaska:

1. Management of the Tongass National Forest should comply with the National Forest Management Act (NFMA).

Although the NFMA was passed by Congress in 1976 and the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Tongass Land Management Plan (TLMP) states, "A revision (of TLMP) will be completed before 1983 to fully implement the requirements of the National Forest Management Act", the provisions of NFMA have not yet been implemented. The NFMA and its Regulations contain important provisions for wildlife and fish resources to achieve full and effective representation in forest planning. These provisions, if applied on the Tongass National Forest now, provide excellent opportunity to serve wildlife and fish planning needs in the revision of TLMP, and in implementation of the revised plan. The Chapter recommends that the Forest Service make full use of provisions contained in the Regulations, so that full compliance with NFMA is achieved as soon as possible.

2. The Forest Service, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and other cooperating agencies should identify the levels of fish and wildlife desired by the public.

The Departments of Fish and Game and Natural Resources, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Forest Service should develop and implement a process which enables the public to identify desired levels of fish and wildlife populations on specific management areas. Public desires must be reflected in resource allocations.

3. The Forest Service and the Department of Fish and Game should develop an education program to inform the public about the long term consequences for wildlife and fish resulting from harvesting old-growth forests in coastal Alaska.
4. The disproportionate harvest of high-volume, old-growth classes should cease.

To maintain the natural diversity of the coastal forest, the proportional harvest of high volume old-growth stands (greater

than 30 mbf/acre) should not exceed the proportional occurrence of those stands on the forest.

5. A cooperative process should be developed by the appropriate resource agencies to identify specific old-growth stands with exceptional fish and wildlife values and specify management direction, including the option of no harvest, to protect those values.
6. The Forest Service and the Department of Natural Resources should improve the accuracy and availability of timber harvest and resource inventory records for public lands.

The Chapter encourages the Forest Service and Department of Natural Resources to develop applications of existing inventory data, and supplement existing data where needed, to adequately serve planning and management needs of wildlife and fish resources.

7. The planning and decision documents of the Forest Service and Department of Natural Resources should display the cumulative effects of forest management on fish and wildlife resources.

Because the impacts of clearcut logging are cumulative over time, land management plans should explicitly address the resource goals and objectives for a given area over the entire rotation period (100 years). Long-term and cumulative impacts of timber management on fish and wildlife resources should be displayed in 5 year operating plans as well as overall forest planning.

8. The Forest Service should incorporate the special management needs of island wildlife populations in management plans throughout coastal Alaska.

Some species occurring on islands have special biological characteristics, such as restricted gene flow, lower genetic diversity, reduced dispersal and immigration rates, and therefore increased vulnerability to the habitat fragmentation brought on by logging. These problems should receive special consideration in forest planning.

9. The Forest Service and the Department of Natural Resources should assess all effects associated with the development and use of road systems on wildlife and fish.

Building roads in undeveloped areas may reduce the value of those areas for certain wildlife species through habitat degradation and human disturbance. These effects need to be explicitly addressed in the planning process. Management of public access should be an integral part of transportation plans. The input of the general public and resource management agencies should be solicited during the development of region-wide and area-specific transportation plans.

10. The U.S. Forest Service and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources should evaluate the economics of all resource uses.

The economic benefits derived from commercial and sport fishing, guiding, hunting, trapping, viewing, and tourism are not presently included in the economic analyses of timber harvest. A process should be developed to evaluate long-term economic costs and benefits for these resource uses as well as for timber harvest.

The Alaska Chapter of The Wildlife Society wishes to be formally involved in review of management plans for both State and Federal forest lands throughout coastal Alaska to ensure the plans consider wildlife and fish resources equally with other resources and are consistent with the recommendations stated herein.

Jan 20,

Hi Peter,

Here's the most important information in our report to keep at TTF + a logging camp out of Labouchere Bay. Stay the hell out of there. Date this

Bowen Strait Fish and Game Advisory Committee  
Box 11  
Point Baker, Ak. 99822  
January 2, 1977

Victor M. Monahan  
5-1-35

Mr. Robert Linn  
Forest Supervisor, Stikine Area  
Tongue National Forest  
Box 307  
Petersburg, Ak. 99833

Dear Mr. Linn,

Your nice Three Forest Supervisor came to Point Baker to talk to us about the plans for No Name Bay. We would like to thank everyone for this, although apparently they should have come here back in 1975 when the decision was made. I was unable to get to Baker due to weather, but I talked at length with Mr. Aho and Mr. Chiarella. Their answers to my questions lead to further questions about the need for what is planned in No Name Bay.

According to them, the decision to build a new facility less than 15 miles from an existing one is purely economic. They said that it will cost an extra \$5 million more to use the existing Terminal Transfer Facility and logging camp at Bowen Bay.

We would like to see a breakdown of your figures. First, we would like to see a cost breakdown of why it will cost an extra \$5 million to haul the logs and the logs a few extra miles to Bowen Bay on a road that is already planned for construction no matter where the TTF and camp are located. Second, we would like to see the cost estimates which will allow you to install a TTF, an 8-acre log sort and storage yard, a crane loading operation, a logging camp with its water, sewer etc. requirements, an equipment loading and unloading ramp, an airplane float and ramp, an equipment float, and a bridge from Kuiu to "Fantasy" Island, for \$300,000. We know how much it costs to build such projects out here, as we have dealt with funding for community projects. The "temporary" logging camp next door to us in Labouchere Bay has a State-provided school in it. What facilities will the NoName "temporary" camp require? At what cost, and to whom?

Third, we would like to see a dollar value assigned to what will be lost due to the construction of the facilities you plan. How much money will be lost to commercial salmon fishermen? Crab fishermen? What is the value of the herring habitat loss? The destroyed anchorages? These are measurable, real financial considerations and, despite the claims of your EA, these values do exist.

Less easy to place a dollar value on, but still of high economic value, is the death of the salmon and birds in No Name and the surrounding area and the loss of wildlife populations as previously suggested: ducks, geese, bears, moose and the thousands of other

... these creatures do not use ropes, and if they could not do that, why not for the destruction of their own eggs. A value should be placed on the loss of our ... .. which will result from ... .. logging camp. If you do not believe this will happen, ... .. including ours, which has a logging camp in its area. The loss of South Kuiu as a recreation area for our villages and other ... .. should also be computed monetarily. All of these items should ... .. value assigned to them.

... you have listed all the costs of building what is planned, ... .. estimated the true money value of the resources being sacrificed in No Name Bay, these costs should be added together and subtracted from the estimated \$5 million extra it will cost to use the Rowan Bay Facility. We believe you will come out with a negative amount.

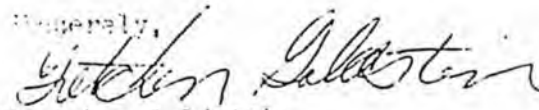
The decision to build in No Name was made back in 1979. We knew nothing about it. We do not accept the statement in the EA that "... Topography and the location of the timber harvest units on Kuiu Island require that a TTF be constructed in No Name Bay." It is only a difference of about 15 miles from the cutting units to the existing Rowan Bay Facility, and a road is being planned over the topography anyway.

The Forest Service refuses to acknowledge that the ANILCA sec 204a schedule cut level of 4.5 billion board feet per decade is too large if we are to maintain healthy multiple use of the forest. Yet our subsistence villages, already affected by the intense harvest level on Prince of Wales Island, are faced with more timber cuts on Kuiu, over the protests of our Advisory Committee and our two communities. Our request cannot be honored because logging has been deferred in Liliuski Inlet and the Kaituma drainage at the request of others and, to use the famous Forest Service quote, "The timber has to be taken from somewhere."

You are going to take 300 million board feet out of south Kuiu. If you must harvest the area over our protests, at least give us a break on the TTF etc. in No Name Bay. There really is no reason you cannot use Rowan Bay. If there actually are any extra costs to using Rowan Bay once all the costs of building in No Name are subtracted, use some of the \$40,000,000 plus Anilca provides, to make up the extra cost.

The Bering Strait Advisory Committee requests that this letter be added to our December 19, 1986 response to the EA. We look forward to seeing your final analysis. Thanks for your help.

Sincerely,



Gretchen Gollistein  
Chair

cc.  
"3 Congressman Bob Wrazek  
"3 Congressman Morris Udall  
"3 Congressman Bruce Vento  
Miss DC Delegation  
Hon. Rep. Peter Goll  
Hon. Rep. Dick Simpson  
Michael Carter, NSFE  
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1986 Report to the Department of Interior by the Sumner Strait Fish  
and Game Advisory Committee

Dear Secretary Hodel,

Our 1986 Report is brief, a continuation of our past two reports. Timber harvest and related activities continue to destroy more and more area around our two subsistence villages. We are left a smaller and smaller area of quality habitat with which to survive into the future.

ANILCA section 1011 requires that all users should recommend a management strategy within our region to accommodate our subsistence uses and needs, and recommendations concerning policies to implement the strategy. Here are our recommendations.

On Prince of Wales Island, there should be no logging of Mt. Calder and the Tipples. They should be given an LWD II designation, to protect the remaining deer habitat in our area. There should be no logging of VCU's 416, 417, 418 and 419 on Kuiu Island. Instead they should be designated LWD II, thus linking the Tebenkof Wilderness Area with Rocky Pass, already an LWD II. Conclusion Island should never be logged. There should be no Terminal Log Transfer Facility and related development in No Name Bay or any other undeveloped bay on East Kuiu. Rowan Bay ITF is easily accessible from East Kuiu, should logging occur there despite our communities' protests.

The State and the US Forest Service, as the major landowners in our area, should designate Port Protection and Point Baker as rural subsistence villages. They should work together to protect the area north of a line from the south side of Shirley Bay to the back of Devilfish Bay and then across to Pt Colpoys on the east side of Prince of Wales Island, as well as the above mentioned units on Kuiu.

Both Point Baker and Port Protection have passed resolutions opposing the 4.5 billion board feet per decade allowable timber harvest level. The Forest Service considers this level of harvest a goal. We recommend that their goal be changed. We recommend that true multiple use of the Tongass become their goal.

If these recommendations are implemented, our subsistence uses and needs will be accommodated now and for future generations.

Thank you for your time.

Respectfully submitted,

*Gutchen Goldstein*  
Gutchen Goldstein  
Chair

# SOUTHEAST REGIONAL FISH & GAME COUNCIL

c/o ADF&G, DIVISION OF BOARDS, P.O. BOX 3-2000, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802 PHONE: (907) 465-4110

Box 14  
Point Baker, Alaska 99827  
January 5, 1987

## ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Angoon  
Craig  
Elfin Cove  
Gastineau Channel  
Hoonah  
Hydaburg  
Hyder  
Kake  
Ketchikan  
Klawock  
Pelican  
Petersburg  
Port Alexander  
Tenakee  
Sitka  
Sumner Strait  
Upper Lynn Canal  
Wrangell  
Yakutat  
Edna Bay  
Klukwan

The Honorable Donald Model  
Secretary of Interior  
Interior Building  
3 Street between 18th and 19th, NW  
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Secretary Model,

The Southeast Alaska Regional Fish and Game Council respectfully submits its Third Annual Report to the Secretary of Interior, as called for in ANILCA section 905.

This Report is made up of separate reports from the villages represented by our 21 Advisory Committees. Since many villages had no changes to add, their earlier reports are included as current.

Wildlife destruction resulting from timber harvest continues to be the largest single problem shared by most of the rural Southeast Alaska villages. Fourteen of those villages have passed resolutions on using the \$1.5 billion board feet per decade allowable fish harvest level set by ANILCA section 705a.

Another serious problem facing these villages right now is whether or not they will be designated as "Rural" by the Alaska State Boards of Fish and Game, a decision required by the new State Subsistence Legislation. Many villages are afraid that they will not be designated rural, and that they will lose the subsistence-use protections given to rural areas.

Finally, we continue to be hampered by lack of funding from effectively using the job given to us in ANILCA section 905. ANILCA authorizes us to \$1,000,000 to implement the Regional Council/Advisory Committee system. Last year we received 2/3 of that, to be divided among the 6 Regional Councils. This year the President cut even that amount out of the budget. Yet the states continue to receive \$20,000,000 plus per year under the same ANILCA authority.

Thank you for your time. We look forward to hearing from the Interior Department on these issues.

Sincerely,

*Frederick Holstein*  
Frederick Holstein  
Chair



# SOUTHEAST REGIONAL FISH & GAME COUNCIL

c/o ADF&G, DIVISION OF BOARDS, P.O. BOX 3-2000, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802 PHONE: (907) 465-4110

-2-

## ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Angoon  
Craig  
Elfin Cove  
Gastineau Channel  
Hoonah  
Hydaburg  
Hyder  
Kake  
Ketchikan  
Klawock  
Pelican  
Petersburg  
Port Alexander  
Tenakee  
Sitka  
Sumner Strait  
Upper Lynn Canal  
Wrangell  
Yakutat

11.  
Governor Steve Sawyer  
Ch. Rep. Peter Hall  
Ch. Rep. Dick Gilson  
W. B. J. J. J. J. J.  
Lennie Hill  
Bruce Vento  
Robert Krusek  
James Sawyer  
Ch. Delegation  
Max Peterson, "NSF"  
Michael Barton, "NSF"  
Bob Leedy, "NSF"  
Denny Kelso, "ADF&G"  
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council  
Southeast Regional Council  
Norm House, "NSF"  
Rob Baswerth, "ADF&G"

P.O. Box 317  
Yakutat, AK 99689  
April 7, 1987

Mr. Peter Goll  
State of Alaska House of Representatives  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, AK 00811

Dear Peter:

I am opposed to the recommendation by the Dept. of Interior for full oil and gas leasing for the 1002 area of Arctic National Wildlife refuge. I recommend the 1002 area be given federal wilderness designation.

The 1002 report written by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service fails to address some important issues concerning oil production on the North Slope.

Oil developers like to point to the engineering success of the trans-Alaska pipeline (TAPS) as proof of our ability to extract oil on the Arctic coastal plain without environmental and/or other negative effects. I would, however, like to point out some of the negative effects which may have been overlooked.

Historians tend to characterize Alaska as a place of boom and bust. Certain developments, such as TAPS, have helped to create and proliferate this type of cycle in Alaska. TAPS and ANILCA changed Alaska profoundly. The construction and production phases brought unprecedented amounts of money and human resources to the state. And while, monetarily, many Alaskans have reaped the benefits of that wealth, TAPS has also left behind scars. The once tight-knit Alaska Native family has been severed, as male family members marched off to work on the pipeline, leaving behind their traditional culture and value systems. Most of the highly technical jobs were awarded to out-of-state petroleum workers, so few Natives learned skills that were useful in the long run. Quick money brought drugs, and an increase in alcoholism and prostitution to Alaska, both which remain serious problems today. Disposal of toxic wastes is yet an unsolved problem at Prudhoe Bay. The current suggestion by ARCO to inject toxic wastes into deep wells in the arctic is unacceptable to my way of thinking. Accidental oil spills continue to plague oil development and production on TAPS. In the last 14 years, there have been 23,000 reported spills, the largest at 658,000 gallons. How many more spills have gone unreported? Regardless of the existence of more spills, the reported number shows a poor industry track record for production on fragile arctic tundra.

TAPS has created a false sense of security for Alaskans. Once again, the bust cycle is upon Alaska and Alaskans are left holding the bag. Alaska has been like a spoiled child the last 11 years, on a rampage of construction and spending as if there were no tomorrow. With development on the coastal plain, the state would have yet another schizophrenic cycle to look forward to.

Likewise, the United States appears intent upon viewing energy consumption as if there were no tomorrow. The issue with the coastal plain is not whether or not we should develop it, but rather, is that development going to provide anything for our long-term future as a nation?

I would urge you to reexamine our energy policies. By developing the 1002 area we are looking at a short-term solution to a global problem -- the depletion of a finite energy source. By concentrating our efforts on extracting all our oil reserves, we will ultimately find ourselves in a precarious situation regarding national security and foreign dependence on oil. We should concentrate our efforts on developing environmentally safe alternative sources of energy and on improving the efficiency of our present oil-dependent technology. Finally, our government should set an example by practicing conservation of our natural resources.

Intensive petroleum-related development on the Arctic Coastal Plain is not compatible with the habitat requirements of the Porcupine Caribou herd, nor is it compatible with traditional Native habitat requirements. A pipeline traversing the coastal plain will severely interrupt the migration patterns of the herd and will interrupt critical calving activity. The very nature of caribou migration activity precludes the establishment of exact calving areas. Therefore, it would be difficult to construct manmade facilities which would not adversely affect animal populations. The displacement of caribou by roads and pipelines has already been documented by activities of the Central Caribou herd near TAPS. Breeding bird populations, fish and other wildlife populations will also be severely impacted. A pipeline and road network across the coastal plain will alter a pristine wilderness forever. Certainly, one would not gouge a scratch across a Rembrandt painting, then say it's okay because it didn't spoil the entire painting. The point is, this type of development will spoil the entire wilderness. A fragile ecosystem, once disturbed, takes several lifetimes to recover. There is more to be gained by establishing wilderness than by developing the coastal plain.

The subsistence way of life in rural Alaska is threatened by oil development on the coastal area. The people of Kaktovik, Venetie, Arctic Village and Fort Yukon, as well as Native villages in Canada depend upon the Porcupine Caribou herd for food and a continuing traditional culture. With the influx of many outside, out-of-state, unsympathetic workers, the village of Kaktovik will change irrevocably. Caribou populations may decrease, creating a food shortage for Native populations.

Tourism has become one of the top three sources of revenue for the state of Alaska. Visitors to Alaska cite wilderness values as a major reason for visiting Alaska. Petroleum development will destroy a unique, irreplaceable wilderness and future tourism revenue for Alaska. The Canadian government has had the foresight to set aside several million acres adjoining Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, as Northern Yukon National Park. Furthermore, they vetoed plans for a gas pipeline across Northern Yukon. It behooves us to cooperate with the Canadian government in protecting the Porcupine Caribou herd.

ANWR was established in 1960 to protect its unique wilderness. While many would argue that we need the oil, I would argue that we need wilderness. I have lived in Alaska for the past 14 years and has known the experience of seeing tens of thousands of caribou, bounding across a peneplain free of human intervention. It is important to me that the coastal plain remain free of pipelines, roads and oil wells.

In a world which becomes increasingly complex, technological, noisy and polluted, we need wilderness for our psychological and emotional benefit, as well as for the protection of unique fish and wildlife habitats. I recommend full protection and wilderness designation for the Arctic Coastal Plain and urge you to do the same. Please vote for wilderness designation and urge the rest of the Alaska delegation to do the same. Oil development on the Coastal Plain will not solve Alaska's economic problems.

To switch to another issue, I would also urge you to support any legislation which will reform the horrible mismanagement of Tongass National Forest in Southeast. Surely, you are aware of the massive clearcutting and roadbuilding occurring, as I write, at a tremendous loss of taxpayer money, not to mention the devastating loss of a non-renewable resource -- old-growth rainforest. The U.S. government needs to be held accountable for its actions and the boondoggle in the Tongass must stop.

There is no need for us to cut 450 million board feet of timber per year when the trees are mor valuable left standing, as vital habitat to our fish and wildlife populations, as a tourist attraction, and as a reserve if the time comes when we really need the wood. Right now, it does not make sense to subsidize such huge losses, while the wood goes off to Japan.

Please put your vote to work on slowing the destruction of Southeast's finest resource -- our coastal rainforest.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to share my views with you.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Karen Jettmar', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Karen Jettmar

# Alaska State Legislature

## Senate Resources Committee



Sen. John D. (Jack) Coqhill, Chairman  
Sen. Paul Fischer, Vice-Chairman  
Sen. Lloyd Jones  
Sen. Arliss Sturgulewski  
Sen. Jim Duncan  
Sen. Fred Zharoff  
Sen. Dick Eason

Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
(907) 465-4907

February 23, 1987

### MEMORANDUM

To: Senate Resource Committee Members

From: Committee Staff

Re: SR 7, Relating to the timber industry in Southeast Alaska

This resolution requests that the U.S. Forest Service honor its commitments to the timber industry in Southeast Alaska, relating to the Tongass National Forest, by implementing certain provisions in the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

These commitments include maintenance of timber industry employment at pre-ANILCA levels, full funding for preroad construction in the Tongass National Forest and maintaining a timber harvest level of four billion five hundred million foot board per decade.

It is further requested that if these commitments can not be honored that the wilderness designations made under sec. 703 of ANILCA should be repealed so all interests involved can be treated equitably.

Congress is also requested to hold hearings in Alaska before it begins further consideration of ANILCA.

Included in your packet are:

Zero Fiscal Note

Sec. 705-706 of P.L. 96-487 ANILCA

Statement of Craig J. Lingh, Div. of Governmental Coordination

Statement of Craig J. Lingh to the Subcommittee on Public Lands, House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, May 1986

TESTIMONY OF ALASKA LOGGERS ASSOCIATION  
CONCERNING SR 7

My name is James F. Clark. I represent the Alaska Loggers Association (ALA). The ALA would like to commend sponsors of this resolution and the Committee for considering this resolution. The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) was debated from January of '77 until December of 1980. During that time, there were more hearings held on the matter than any bill since the Civil Rights Act of 1965. Through the Citizens for the Management of Alaska Lands (CMAL), we lobbied anyone in Congress who would listen to us on this issue and various groups both in Washington, D.C. and around the country. The Alaska Coalition, of which such key groups as the Wilderness Society and the Sierra Club were constituent members lobbied equally hard for their version of the bill.

The Tongass National Forest was one of the key issues debated. From our side, we made it clear that jobs was a key issue. We wanted to maintain the then existing level of jobs on the Tongass National Forest. At that time the Forest Service estimated that there were approximately 6,000 and indirect jobs associated with timber harvest. The timber harvest was approximately 450 million board feet on the average for the ten years preceding passage of the Act in 1980. We pointed out that were the amount of wilderness enacted proposed by the Alaska Coalition that there would be insufficient timber to maintain jobs. Under the Tongass Land Management Plan (TLMP), the Forest Service agreed with us showing that approximately only 360

million board feet could be produced.

The Forest Service presented a solution called "intensive management." That is that the amount of wilderness desired could be created without a job loss if Congress spent additional monies to make the reduced timber base produce more timber.

Thus, a grand compromise was reached in Southeast Alaska with Senator Stevens representing Alaska's interest and Senator Tsongas of Massachusetts representing the interest of the Alaska Coalition. The amount of wilderness desired by the environmentalists would be created. This was done in Section 703 of the Act. In return, Section 705 would provide for intensive management monies needed to produce more timber from the reduced timber base.

Attached to this letter is a "dear colleague" letter from Senator Bob Mrazek of Long Island, New York, which calls one side of the deal as subsidy and thus would strike down one-half of the compromise, namely Section 705. How it is stated in the "dear colleague" letter is that Congressman Mrazek's bill would also require the Forest Service to buy out the long term sales in Sitka and Ketchikan, establish 120 board foot deferral, i.e., non-harvest areas on the Tongass National Forest and prohibit timber sales less what amounts to a 60% sur-tax based on Forest Service cost of timber production as added to the stumpage rates.

In short, this resolution is needed because the Alaska Legislature needs to tell Congress that a deal is a deal and that because six years have passed, we have not forgotten what the

arrangements were. It may be that the new environmental representatives in Alaska were not here for the D2 debate and therefore have not memory of these agreements and no attachment to them, but we do and we consider agreements with the federal government important enough to keep both sides of the bargain.

The other key reason why this resolution would be helpful is to show the importance of maintaining Alaskan jobs in Alaska. Representative Mrazek's bill is couched in economic terms. He calls Section 705 a "boondoggle" and treats it as if it is some massive subsidy to the timber companies.

In point of fact, we operate in the Tongass National Forest on the primary manufacture principle. This means that we must add value to round logs before we are allowed to export product from the Tongass National Forest. In 1976, the Department of Commerce and Economic Development determined that there were 10.2 jobs associated with primary manufacture and only 2.2 jobs associated with the timber harvest. While I am sure these numbers are no longer the same, they give you an idea of the scale of jobs associated with primary manufacture on the one hand and simple round log export on the other.

There is no question that we could provide a return to the federal government in the form of stumpage fees if the industry were relieved of the primary manufacture requirement. The money, in short, is for Alaskan workers, not for the company and not for the federal government.

Congress has had a 40 year history of maintaining primary manufacture. The policy was initially established by the

Forest Service prior to World War II and made a requirement of the long term sales. When Congress cleared the way for the long term sales for the Tongass Timber Act of 1947, it specifically referred to the long term, year round employment which would be created as a key reason for its action. When Congress passed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) in 1971, Section 15 specifically set up a mechanism to prevent impact on the long term sales and hence primary manufacture as a result of the settlement. In 1976 when Congress passed the National Forest Management Act, which added many environmental restrictions to timber harvest operations, it ordered the Secretary of Agriculture to compensate the holders of the long term sales. (The holders of the then short term sales were not impacted by the 1976 requirements.) This was the policy reiterated in Section 705 of ANILCA as can be plainly seen from the committee reports that were attached. Congress wanted both the wilderness and the jobs and was prepared to spend the money to retain each. Congress knew that it could immediately increase the sales value of the standing timber on the Tongass by allowing the existing industry to ship the logs as raw logs to Asia without primary manufacture and make a return to the treasury. However, Congress did not want to do away with primary manufacture.

If the former Alaska Coalition members are now deeply concerned about economics, and insist upon a return to the treasury in whatever the prevailing market conditions, then the implication is that primary manufacture should be struck down. Our industry disagrees with that. The Alaska Loggers Association

has continuously supported primary manufacture and have built mills here in reliance upon that approach. Congress was clearly confronted with the policy choice to change the primary manufacture requirement in 1980. Instead, it chose to maintain the jobs and in Alaska not ship them to Asia.

This resolution would be an affirmation by this Committee and the Alaska Senate to maintain these jobs in Alaska rather than ship them to Asia.

Thank you for the continuing support that this Committee has shown our industry.

sd/8.35

TESTIMONY OF CRAIG J. LINDH  
DIVISION OF GOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 35  
FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE, FIRST SESSION  
BEFORE THE HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

April 6, 1987

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee. My name is Craig Lindh. I am employed in the Division of Governmental Coordination, Office of the Governor. I am here today on behalf of the Administration and concerned state agencies including the Departments of Commerce and Economic Development, Natural Resources, Fish and Game, and Environmental Conservation.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 35 (as successor to Senate Resolution No. 7) addresses a matter which has been of long-standing interest to the State of Alaska. In 1985, the state participated with other entities named in Section 706(c) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) in a review of Tongass Forest management. This review was part of a reporting requirement placed on the Secretary of Agriculture by Congress in Section 706(b) of ANILCA. The timber industry which depends on national forest timber supplies, affected native corporations, the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council and representatives of the commercial fishing industry in southeast Alaska also participated in the review.

In May of last year, contributors to the ANILCA Sec. 706(b) report, as well as people from a number of communities and rural

areas in southeast Alaska, testified at Congressional oversight hearings in Washington, D.C. For the record, I am submitting the state's testimony which was presented at those hearings. As many of you are aware, there is a high degree of interest in the Tongass National Forest, both here in Alaska and in the lower 49 states.

Congress will be asked this year to amend or repeal Section 705 of ANILCA. This is the section which directs the Forest Service to provide a timber supply to the dependent timber industry and guarantees a minimum funding level outside of the normal appropriations process to enable the Forest Service to accomplish it. The Congressional objective of this provision was to maintain employment in the dependent timber industry at pre-ANILCA levels by providing a timber supply while ensuring that other resources of the forest were managed in accordance with the Tongass Land Management Plan (TLMP) and applicable federal law.

The Administration does not support substantive changes in Section 705 at this time. Amendment or repeal is premature because we believe that many of the problems identified with management of the Tongass Forest can be remedied by proper implementation of ANILCA and TLMP. Until the Congressional solution for competing demands placed on the Tongass Forest has been fully tested and found to be deficient, substantive changes are premature.

The state has urged full ANILCA funding and more effective use of the funds that are provided. For example, road construction funds could be better targeted to access timber which is scheduled for harvest in the near future rather than on administrative tie roads which will provide access at some more distant time in the future. We understand that the Forest Service is modifying its approach to scheduling pre-roading funds.

Inadequate implementation of TLMP may also jeopardize the wildlife and fisheries values in the Tongass Forest as well as water quality as it relates to fisheries and human consumption. An adequate monitoring program for water quality impacts associated with logging and road construction will permit the refinement of existing management practices or the identification of new, more effective, practices. Legislation is premature while administrative remedies are available.

Congress has directed the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) to investigate Forest Service implementation of Section 705. It is our understanding that this investigation will be completed sometime next winter. Until this investigation is completed, Congress will not have the benefit of GAO's report.

Attempts to amend Section 705 could lead to renewed debate on other provisions of ANILCA. The Administration does not want to

encourage a reopening of the act. If Congress considers amendments to Section 705, the Administration will request that Congressional hearings be conducted in southeast Alaska.

As you can see, the thrust of Senate Resolution No. 35 is largely consistent with current Administration policy. We would like to suggest clarification of several points:

Page 1 Line 21: After the word timber, add "within existing federal timber sale areas".

Line 24: The word "notwithstanding" could be construed as meaning "the environment be damned". We are sure that that is not legislative intent.

Page 2 Line 4: Although we cannot confirm the accuracy of the figure used in this section, the Department of Labor provided the following statistics in conjunction with last year's Congressional oversight hearings: Direct employment in southeast Alaska sawmills declined 45 percent between 1980 and 1985. During the same five year period, pulp-mill employment dropped by 42 percent. Logging employment experienced a somewhat smaller reduction of 20 percent, due in part to increased logging activity on private

land.

Line 21: As suggested during testimony this winter on Senate Resolution No. 7, ANILCA Section 705 provides for a timber "supply", rather than a "harvest level" as used here.

Line 28: In recognition of several other provisions in ANILCA that directly relate to the Tongass National Forest, we suggest substituting the following after "amendments": "affecting the Tongass National Forest".

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**STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE**

**REQUEST:** \_\_\_\_\_

Bill Version: SR 7  
Publish Date: 2-2-8-

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: Relating to the Timber Industry  
in Southeast Alaska  
Sponsor: Jones, Fairs, Venning  
Requestor: Resources

Agency Affected: Office of the Governor  
BRU: Office of Management & Budget  
Components: Division of Governmental  
Coordination

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)**

| OPERATING              | FY 87 | FY 88 | FY 89 | FY 90 | FY 91 | FY 92 |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PERSONAL SERVICES      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| TRAVEL                 |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| CONTRACTUAL            |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| SUPPLIES               |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| EQUIPMENT              |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| LAND & STRUCTURES      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| GRANTS, CLAIMS         |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| MISCELLANEOUS          |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| <b>TOTAL OPERATING</b> |       | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |

|         |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| CAPITAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

|         |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| REVENUE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

**FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)**

|               |  |   |   |   |   |   |
|---------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| GENERAL FUND  |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| FEDERAL FUNDS |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| OTHER         |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**POSITIONS:**

|           |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| FULL-TIME |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PART-TIME |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TEMPORARY |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**ANALYSIS :** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

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Division: Administrative Services Date: 2-20-87

Approved by Commissioner: Carol P. Kastell *CPK* Date: 2-20-87  
Agency: Office of the Governor

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STATEMENT OF CRAIG J. LINDH  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
DIVISION OF GOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
STATE OF ALASKA  
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS  
HOUSE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE  
OVERSIGHT HEARINGS ON THE TONGASS NATIONAL  
FOREST PURSUANT TO SECTION 706(b)  
ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION ACT  
MAY 8 - 9, 1986

Mr. Chairman, and members of the Committee:

My name is Craig Lindh. I am employed by the State of Alaska in the Office of Management and Budget, Division of Governmental Coordination. With me is Mr. Eric Laschever of the Alaska Governor's office in Washington, D.C.

I am here today to present testimony on behalf of the State of Alaska regarding its concerns with management of the Tongass National Forest in the southeast part of our state, and with Forest Service implementation of Section 705 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). The State of Alaska and several other entities in Alaska were specifically named in Section 706(c) as participants in the preparation of a status report on the Tongass Forest required by Section 706(b). For this reason, and because the State of Alaska has an enduring interest in federal land management as it affects the lives and varied livelihoods of Alaskans, we have followed closely the Forest Service's preparation of this status report.

One of the most difficult issues which faced Congress during the ANILCA deliberations was to simultaneously satisfy the national desire for the protection of large acreages of wilderness in the Tongass National Forest while continuing to maintain employment in the existing timber industry which depended on federal timber supplies. By adopting Section 705 of ANILCA, Congress reaffirmed the Forest Service's long-standing social objective of creating and maintaining year-round employment and community stability based on the timber resources of the Tongass Forest. The economies of Ketchikan, Sitka, Wrangell and Petersburg have, in varying degrees over the past 30 years or more, been shaped by this federal policy.

These and other communities in Southeast Alaska also rely, to a greater or lesser extent, on other natural resource values of the Tongass for their economic and cultural well-being. The importance of Southeast Alaska's commercial fishing industry can be appreciated when one considers that the 1982 harvest of salmon, for example, was in excess of 29 million fish, or more than 3½ times the combined catch of Washington, Oregon, and California. The recreational value of hunting and fishing in Southeast Alaska has worldwide recognition, as evidenced by the thousands of visitors and residents alike who spend considerable sums to visit the Tongass. Southeast Alaska's fish and wildlife populations are also an important subsistence resource for its citizens, regardless of their occupation. This is a part of the United States where local residents can still count on

supplementing their income by putting wild meat in the freezer at a reasonable cost. Both timber and fisheries production are important in the management of the Tongass Forest and the state wants to ensure their compatibility.

Commercial timber resources, as well as other commodity and noncommodity resources in portions of the forest outside of designated wilderness areas are intended to be managed, utilized and protected in accordance with the Tongass Land Management Plan (TLMP), and applicable law.

It is clear from reviewing Chapter 7 of the 706(b) status report that none of the contributors is wholly satisfied with the current status of the Tongass Forest. Some are dissatisfied with the terms of Section 705, others with its implementation. The State of Alaska does not seek or support the amendment or repeal of Section 705 of ANILCA. While some may advocate repeal or amendment of this section, any such action by Congress at this time would be a serious mistake. The legislative solution to competing demands for the resources and uses of the Tongass Forest was extremely difficult to achieve. We believe that this solution has not been fully tested. Until fully tested and found to be deficient, we cannot support any substantive alteration of Section 705. We are, however, interested in seeing that the provisions of this section are properly implemented by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Forest Service. On a number of occasions, the State has urged the Forest Service and the

Department of Agriculture to provide additional funds for the purposes identified in Section 705 and TLMP and to fully implement TLMP's other provisions.

In its recent efforts to evaluate and amend TLMP (a periodic requirement of the National Forest Management Act, or NFMA), the Forest Service, to its credit, has acknowledged a number of steps which it must take to achieve full implementation of the plan. An amended version of TLMP is expected to be adopted by the Forest Service this month. Time will tell if acknowledgement is followed by accomplishment. To some degree, this will require a reallocation of agency resources and additional funds. At page 83 of the 706(b) report you will find the views of the State of Alaska. In this report, we have reiterated a number of specific recommendations to the Forest Service which, if taken together, would greatly improve the implementation of Section 705 of ANILCA as Congress intended, and TLMP as adopted pursuant to NFMA.

As our contribution to the report indicates, not enough money has been provided pursuant to Sec. 705, to achieve the Congressional employment objective. It may be that no amount of federal money would cause timber industry employment to return to pre-ANILCA levels under the current depressed market conditions. We believe however, that additional funds may be appropriately applied to the construction of roads specified in timber sale contracts, to more fully implement mitigating measures, to expanded monitoring and reporting on the effectiveness of these measures, and to the

loan program of Section 705(b). The surviving members of the timber industry recognize the necessity of adjusting to new markets in a competitive environment, and with assistance from the State of Alaska, are attempting to open new Pacific Rim markets, as well as to capture a larger share of Alaska's relatively small domestic market.

The State of Alaska has on numerous occasions requested that the Forest Service increase the amount of money which it allocates to road construction. We are not urging the construction of roads just for the sake of building them, or the development of an unneeded transportation system. Rather, the State of Alaska has urged the Forest Service to fund roads which will most efficiently provide access to commercial timber with the potential of economic viability. During the past 5 years, the Forest Service has elected to "preroad" with ANILCA funds. Unfortunately some preroading has not provided access to timber scheduled for harvest in the near term. This preroading is accomplished by construction contracting in advance of timber sales. Where the Forest Service does not elect to preroad, it requires, as a condition of its timber sale contracts, that certain "specified roads" be built by the timber purchaser. Under favorable market conditions, the purchaser of this type of timber sale is reimbursed, or compensated, for the roads he has constructed. This compensation is made by the Forest Service in the form of credit against federal timber harvested by the purchaser. Under the current depressed market situation when the value of timber

is low, the purchasers of these timber sales are not reimbursed for the costs of necessary road construction which they incur. At page 59 of the report, the Forest Service acknowledges that one of the possible consequences of this situation is that dependent purchasers, in order to secure their timber supplies, may have to operate at a loss. During the past few years in Southeast Alaska, we believe that this situation has contributed to closures or reduced operations of mills and logging camps in the timber industry, and accounts for the absence of bidders on many recent Forest Service timber sale offerings.

We believe that the Forest Service currently has sufficient authority to compensate timber purchasers monetarily for their construction of specified roads when purchaser credits are not available. Equitable compensation of timber purchasers would bring needed relief to the dependent industry. It may not increase the purchasers' profits, but it will reduce their costs substantially. Such compensation should not be treated as a cost to the government, but rather as a public investment in a federal transportation facility which is expected to serve future users of the Tongass Forest.

The Forest Service is to be commended for lowering some of the other logging costs experienced by purchasers of Tongass timber. We believe that there may be room for some additional cost cutting measures, although we caution against measures which

could pose unacceptable risks to other resource values of the Tongass.

The potential for adverse impacts from timber harvesting and associated activities is greatest on those portions of the Tongass Forest which possess commercially valuable timber outside of designated wilderness areas. It is from these areas, because they are often close to communities, that much of the fish and wildlife harvesting occurs, and water is drawn for human consumption. While some impact is unavoidable in pursuing timber harvest objectives, this impact must be consistent with the protective provisions of TLMP, and applicable laws and regulations, including where appropriate, Alaska's coastal management program. We believe that inadequate implementation of these provisions may jeopardize the wildlife and fisheries values in the Tongass Forest, as well as water quality as it relates to fisheries and human consumption.

In the past decade, we have learned a lot about the impacts of developmental activities on fish and wildlife populations and their habitats in Southeast Alaska's mature (200-300 years old) rain forest. This is recognized by biologists both within the Forest Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. It is generally agreed, for example, that harvesting of mature timber stands eliminates important winter habitat for Sitka black-tailed deer and other species.

It does this by removing a forest that the absence of forest fires has allowed to develop over a period of hundreds of years. Such a forest is composed of trees of all ages and sizes. In this environment, deer can move about freely in tough winters beneath the canopy of large trees which intercept deep snowfalls and next to openings where sunlight encourages the seasonal growth of essential food plants.

Research is currently underway to determine the ability of second-growth stands, with special silvicultural treatment, to duplicate many of the habitat characteristics naturally found in old growth stands. The effectiveness of this treatment, however, has not yet been demonstrated. The long-term success of maintaining deer winter habitat in conjunction with the timber harvesting contemplated in TLMP is, therefore, only speculative.

Forest practices associated with commercial timber harvesting and road construction rely on the application of best management practices to accomplish needed resource protection. Best management practices apply the best current knowledge to avoiding or mitigating unacceptable impacts. The TLMP and associated Forest Service Alaska Regional Guide are replete with such practices designed to provide some measure of habitat protection for deer, Alaska brown bear, and other highly valued wildlife species - including the largest concentration of American bald eagles in the United States. Unfortunately, as the Forest Service readily concedes, these practices have not been

implemented sufficiently enough for us to know how well ANILCA provides fish and wildlife protection on the Tongass Forest.

It is essential that these practices be improved through additional research, and that the results of that research also be applied by the Forest Service in reaching its land management decisions.

And finally, it is also essential that mitigating measures and best management practices be monitored for their effectiveness. We believe that the Forest Service must engage in an expanded effort to implement, improve, and monitor the effectiveness of measures which it adopts to protect fish and wildlife, and water quality in the Tongass National Forest. To the extent that the State can assist the Forest Service in these efforts, it will do so. Recent dialogue with the Forest Service, for example, indicates a willingness to discuss development of an initial study of selected Tongass streams. Such a study would yield the baseline data necessary to establish an on-going Forest Service monitoring program for water quality in streams subject to the influence of logging, road construction and other development activities.

In conclusion, the State of Alaska believes that additional time, and the willingness of the Forest Service to adopt our recommendations, are needed to see if the legislative solution for the Tongass Forest will work as Congress envisioned it. We believe

that a much fuller evaluation of ANILCA's success will be possible by 1989 when TLMP is scheduled for revision. In the interim, Congress will have another opportunity in 1987 to review management of the Tongass Forest. It is the state's hope that significant progress can be reported at that time. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH SEBASTIAN, POINT BAKER, ALASKA, ON THE STATUS OF MANAGEMENT OF THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MAY 8, 1986.

Mr. Chairman:

My name is Joseph Sebastian, and I am here some four thousand miles from my home to represent the people of Point Baker, a small fishing village on north Prince Of Wales Island in southeast Alaska. I am a small boat salmon fisherman. My livelihood is dependent on a healthy forest where salmon spawning streams are allowed to remain undisturbed and boat anchorages are left in their natural state. The streams of the Tongass National Forest are important to me as a fisherman because this is where salmon return each year to spawn, and this is where the fish I depend on for my living are born and rear before going out to sea. In many cases fish streams are still being logged, and our important anchorages and commercial fishing grounds are being logged to the water, creating a hardship for many fishermen who seek shelter there from Alaska's severe elements.

In Point Baker I have built my own log house out of spruce, hemlock, and cedar trees from the Tongass National Forest. We have six small local sawmills in our area and utilize local materials to construct our homes, repair and grade our boats, and create a profitable small scale industry in our local neighborhood. As Alaskans we still live close to the land with respect for the long term integrity of fish, waterfowl, and wildlife habitat that we are totally dependent upon.

The citizens of my community have become increasingly alarmed and concerned about U.S. Forest Service overharvest on the Tongass National Forest Lands surrounding our community. We feel that the Forest Service, in its haste to serve Louisiana Pacific Ketchikan and Alaska Pulp Co., has ignored the concerns of our community pertaining to subsistence uses, long term viable

wildlife habitat, areas of commercial fish and shellfish production, and present and future tourism potential.

Our heritage and basic security are being sacrificed, our timber lands laid to waste and destroyed, and the land values which make Alaska a great land to live in are rapidly being stripped away and shipped to Japan as pulp or log cants by the two multi-national corporations who were convicted by the courts in 1981 of U.S. antitrust violations. Yet the American citizens who are innocent of any crime are being treated like a third world country where graft and corruption oppress and punish the local populace by looting and stealing what little resources they possess in their neighborhood.

The argument that calls the Tongass Timber Supply Fund a "wilderness subsidy" is a perversion of language and a distortion of reality and logic. The touted phrase "wilderness subsidy" is pure malarky. I would compare the Tongass Timber Supply Fund to hiring a hoodlum in the street for 50 dollars to rob you, only in this case the American taxpayers are paying 50 million dollars a year to be robbed.

Without the Tongass Timber Supply Fund of 40 million dollars (plus) a year, true multiple use would be allowed to exist again in the Tongass National Forest. To continue to throw U.S. taxpayers' money at a deficit timber debacle that destroys the value of the land, and deprives Alaskans and Americans of a heritage held in common is a tragic and gross injustice that must be corrected by Congress before it is too late.

In having read through the long overdue U.S. Forest Service 706(b) report on the Tongass one is quite taken in by all the sensible, well meaning language and pretty pictures of small clear cut areas growing back peacefully in the neighborhood of old growth forest. Pictures of bears and eagles lull the reader into a dream land that is further heightened by a photo of balloon

logging in some non-existent place in southeast Alaska. Nice talk of wildlife consideration and local subsistence concerns are documented by trick graphs and charts showing how well multiple use is going on the Tongass.

The distorted facts and twisted logic take the unknowing person to a Shangri-la, where the natural and abundant living resources of southeast Alaska are lovingly and painstakingly protected and carefully managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

Gentlemen and gentlewomen of the Congress and their staff persons, I am sorry to say, as an involved witness who has lived in southeast Alaska for the past 8 years, that the U.S. Forest Service 706(b) report is a fabricated piece of fantasy designed to hide the real facts of fraud, waste, and mismanagement on the Tongass. It is unforgivable that the caretakers and managers of our public lands have failed in their task and shamefully sought to hide the truth. I am here to speak the truth and report the anger, outrage, and frustration of Alaskans who have tried to work in good faith with the Forest Service, who have written countless letters, attended hearings and tried to create a meaningful local policy until they were blue in the face. All our community has received from the Forest Service has been polite double talk and false concern that goes nowhere but keeps dozens of Forest Service staff busy.

The bottom line is that we can't get around the 50 year timber contracts no matter how hard we try. Louisiana Pacific Ketchikan and Alaska Pulp Co., after driving many small loggers in southeast Alaska out of business, deserve to have their 50 year timber contracts broken by Congress as an act of faith to show the honest people of America that fraud and monopolistic attempts to dominate public resources will not be tolerated or sanctioned by further subsidies or give aways.

The people of Point Baker are hard working honest American fishermen who are

loyal to the United States. We don't cry for more millions to subsidize our livelihood, yet we are treated worse than peons by the U.S. Forest Service who refuses to allow us the smallest considerations for our long term subsistence well being. Our community is dependent on the land that surrounds us -- the majority of that land is logged off, is being logged off, or is planned for extensive logging in the next 20 years.

The Sumner Straits Fish And Game Advisory Committee has requested or the Forest Service that the last two unlogged watersheds of our area on Prince Of Wales Island be reserved in a roadless condition (Land Use Designation II). These areas are the Calder Mountain and Nipple Peaks areas which have traditional and present subsistence importance to our community. We also requested that the areas on Kuiu Island adjoining the Tebenkof Bay Wilderness be added to the wilderness land base to insure valuable wetlands and shellfish grounds that are growing in commercial and subsistence use every year. It is our contention that these requests are very minimal compared to the thousands of acres being logged off in our vicinity. These areas are essential to our long term subsistence land base and are part of the priceless Alaska heritage that we mean to protect.

The only response we have received from the U.S. Forest Service is to have the 5 year timber cut in our area raised from 46 million board feet, which we protested, to 80 million board feet. None of us were consulted beforehand and when we file our complaint against such single use management we are told the cutting will not have a significant impact on our subsistence dependent lifestyle. The wildlife retention areas set aside by the U.S. Forest Service are absurdly small. To have our concerns ignored and our long term subsistence land base destroyed threatens our whole Alaskan way of life. To independent people who still live traditionally, depending on land and sea for livelihood and sustenance, it is a warped justice indeed that protects the

multi-national long term contract holder who is subsidized to strip the whole of our local resources for their own benefit with no thought or concern for the Alaskan people who live there.

The U. S. Forest Service excuse that Congress mandated the 450 million board foot per year cut and that every last tree must go to meet the 50 year timber contract obligations is not acceptable to the residents of our area. It is intolerable that two huge corporations be given first consideration and priority over our American resources.

In the case of commercial fishing grounds, Noyes Island, Lulu Island, Baker Island, and San Fernando Island are perfect examples of single use planning by the Forest Service. Although timber harvest has been deferred on these islands until 1989, they are still in the 1991 logging plans and maps showing roads, sale areas, and log dumps are already drawn up.

A decisive number of fishing groups oppose any timber development of these well loved and heavily utilized islands. The fishing history of the islands goes back to the 1890s, when the white man first started to commercialize the salmon resource. The Indians of the area began using the area several hundred years before that. Today over \$16 million are generated in fish products and related fish processing every year as a result of salmon caught in the Noyes Island area alone.

Tourist interest in the area is growing. A tourist resort near the "Outside Islands" will be sharing the area with over 1500 out of state visitors in 1986, which will generate another \$2 million in revenue. The tourism and recreation potential of southeast Alaska is skyrocketing, and most of the revenue is largely kept within the state. This year more and more people around the world will discover the safe and fun recreational beauties and

attractions of the Alaska panhandle area. The Tongass is a world class vacation spot that has a supreme potential to attract visitors from all walks of life, if it can be saved from the exploitive and wasteful assault by the two big timber corporations and the single use mismanagement of the Forest Service.

The people of Point Baker implore Congress to bring the Tongass National Forest back into compliance with the National Forest Management Act of 1976, to remove the 450 million board foot per year mandate language and the ironclad Tongass Timber Supply Fund that is destroying the livelihoods of honest hard working Alaskans throughout the panhandle. We beg Congress to correct the Tongass debacle before it is too late.

STATEMENT OF JACK W. LENTFER ON SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 35

HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE, MAY 6, 1987

My name is Jack Lentfer. I live in Juneau and am representing myself.

I have been a wildlife biologist in Alaska for 30 years and from 1977 through 1981 was Alaska Department of Fish and Game Southeast Alaska Game Division supervisor. The most important single issue I dealt with in that job was effects of Tongass Forest logging on wildlife. I have worked as a biologist throughout much of Alaska, and I consider habitat alteration from clearcut logging in southeast Alaska one of the most serious wildlife management problems in the State.

As you consider SJR35, I believe you should be informed of effects of present logging practices on wildlife and other forest values.

The Tongass Forest makes up 93 percent of southeast Alaska. Four percent has commercially valuable old-growth timber (more than 30,000 board feet per acre). This 4 percent also has the highest fish and wildlife values. Logging is concentrated in the high volume classes; one-half of the highest volume class (50,000 board feet per acre) had been cut by 1981, and under present cutting plans, half of the remainder will be gone within the next 40 years. Because high-volume, old-growth forest is so limited, comparisons of total forest acres logged and left unlogged have little meaning.

After an area has been logged, it does not again attain old-growth characteristics for several hundred years. Present harvest schedules call for rotational clearcutting at about 100-year intervals. Thus, once an area is entered into a cutting schedule, old-growth habitat is permanently eliminated.

Sitka black-tailed deer are the most abundant and widely distributed recreational and subsistence hunting species in southeast Alaska. The main factor limiting populations is availability of food in winter. Logging, with its removal of canopy cover of old-growth trees, allows much more snow to accumulate on the ground and makes food unavailable. About 30 years after logging, densely growing second growth shades out deer forage understory plants.

Scientists have intensively studied effects of logging on deer in southeast Alaska. Predictive models indicate that deer numbers in many popular hunting areas will be reduced 60-80 percent by the end of the first 100-year rotation period. On a forest-wide basis, after the first rotation period, deer numbers will be reduced by more than 40 percent.

Other wildlife species affected by logging, road-building, and associated activities include brown bear, black bear, mountain

goat, moose, marten, mink, river otter, bald eagle, Vancouver Canada goose, and other birds.

Fish, a highly valued commercial and recreational resource, can be adversely affected by logging. With proper safeguards, short-term effects can be minimized. Biologists generally agree, however, that long-term effects of logging on stream habitat and fish populations are unknown.

Shellfish (crabs and clams) are affected by log dumping and rafting in the biologically rich waters of protected bays. Bark accumulates on the bottom and smothers organisms and depletes oxygen.

Logging can affect a number of guided recreational activities, including hunting, fishing, photography, marine cruising, kayaking, and river rafting. Clearcuts are generally not esthetically compatible with these activities, many of which are contributing significantly to the economy of southeast Alaska. The guided hunting industry brings between \$75,000 and \$1,000,000 into southeast Alaska annually. The largest component is brown bear guiding. Logging has already disturbed enough brown bear areas that guides themselves now believe it necessary to reduce by more than one-half the number eligible to guide on the major brown bear islands--Admiralty, Baranof, and Chicagof.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the agency responsible for fish and wildlife management in Alaska, has consistently been on record for better protection of habitat than is provided by present forest practices. I believe your proceedings would be helped today by testimony from knowledgeable Fish and Game biologists. Unfortunately, it appears that industry is unduly influencing the Fish and Game Department so that information gathered by State personnel on forest management practices and how best to protect wildlife, fisheries, and other resource values is being withheld from the public and decision-makers such as yourselves.

To address SJR35 more specifically, the 4.5 billion board foot allowable cut per decade is simply too large to be compatible with maintenance of wildlife and other resource values. With regard to the \$40 million or more annual appropriation, I believe adding this to existing timber industry subsidies, in addition to exacerbating present resource management conflicts, is unjustified in this time of massive deficits. A question to be addressed is whether a highly subsidized timber industry should be maintained in its present form on public lands in southeast Alaska to support an export trade, considering the adverse impacts to wildlife and other values.

In conclusion, I would urge the Legislature to reject SJR35 and not go on record as favoring current timber management practices, but instead consider alternatives to maintain a timber industry and at the same time not jeopardize other forest values. Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE  
BEN GRUSSENDORF

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# Alaska State Legislature



House of Representatives  
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

May 9, 1987

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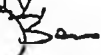
Rep. Sam Cotten  
Rep. Adelheid Herrmann  
Co-Chairs  
House Resources Committee  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Rep. Cotten and Rep. Herrmann:

Mr. Mark Kirchoff, the mayor of Port Alexander, called me today regarding the House Resources Committee's teleconference to take testimony on SJR 35, relating to the timber industry in Southeast Alaska. He asked me to relay to you the opposition of this community to SJR 35.

Thank you for your consideration of Port Alexander's testimony.

Sincerely,

  
Rep. Ben Grussendorf

BG/kb



# UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

Jack Cadigan  
Executive Director  
907-586-2820  
1-800-478-FISH

## UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

### RESOLUTION 87-6

WHEREAS the presence of a clean healthy habitat is essential to the welfare of southeast Alaska's fisheries resource; and

WHEREAS the Tongass National Forest encompasses a large portion of southeast Alaska and contains therein the freshwater spawning habitat vital to the salmon resource; and

WHEREAS Section 705 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act in its present form impedes the goals of multiple use management in the Tongass and creates an overwhelming emphasis on timber harvest; and

WHEREAS abuses to the fifty-year contracts have driven many small Southeast timber operators out of business and created a government-driven, rather than a market-driven, timber industry which has stifled healthy competition within the industry and reinforced an unbalanced management approach to the forest;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the United Fishermen of Alaska supports a timber presence in southeast Alaska but strongly opposes a mandated cut of 4.5 billion board feet per decade; and

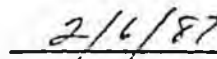
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the intent of the Tongass Timber Supply Fund be re-evaluated and a greater emphasis for use of the funds be placed on protecting fish habitat and facilitating conflict resolution between users of the forest resource; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the impropriety of the fifty-year contracts be considered and the contracts terminated.

COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable R. Max Peterson, Chief of the U. S. Forest Service; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U. S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U. S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.



Robert M. Blake  
President

  
2/16/87

Date

STATE OF ALASKA  
SENATE

1987

Source

CSSR 7(R1s)

Senate

Resolve No.

6



Relating to the timber industry in Southeast Alaska.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE:

WHEREAS in 1947 the Congress passed the Tongass Timber Act, which authorized timber sales in the Tongass National Forest under the U. S. Forest Service's policy of creating a timber industry in the Tongass National Forest in order to provide year-round employment in Southeast Alaska; and

WHEREAS, when the Congress passed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 92-203) in 1971, the Congress sought to prevent a loss of jobs in the then existing timber industry of Southeast Alaska by providing compensating timber for the timber selected by Native corporations; and

WHEREAS, when the Congress passed the National Forest Management Act (P.L. 94-588) in 1976, the Congress reaffirmed its commitment to maintaining timber industry jobs in the Tongass National Forest, notwithstanding the environmental requirements of the Act; and

WHEREAS, when the Congress established wilderness areas in the Tongass National Forest in sec. 703 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) (P.L. 96-487) the clear intent of the Congress in sec. 705 was to maintain employment in the timber industry that depends on national forest timber at the same level as before the passage of the Act; and

WHEREAS employment in the dependent timber industry is not at the same level as before the passage of ANILCA because more than 1,000 jobs have been lost in the timber industry since that time; and

WHEREAS the Congress has established in sec. 705 of ANILCA a

funding mechanism to ensure that employment in the dependent timber industry is maintained; and

WHEREAS the U.S. Forest Service has failed to spend the funds that it had requested and that were authorized by the Congress for preroding in the Tongass National Forest; and

WHEREAS the Alaska Senate believes that the U.S. Forest Service should honor the commitments made to timber industry-related employment in the Tongass National Forest by Congress;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Senate respectfully requests that the U.S. Forest Service immediately provide the full amount of prerod funding and the full amount of intensive management funding promised under sec. 705 of ANILCA; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the timber base established by ANILCA and the Tongass Land Management Plan for renewable timber harvests be maintained along with the timber harvest level of 4,500,000,000 board feet per decade as mandated by sec. 705 of ANILCA; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that if the Congress decides to amend sec. 705 of ANILCA, it review each of the other components of the Tongass compromise so that the issue may be presented in a comprehensive manner; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska Senate respectfully requests that the Congress hold hearings in the state before it makes any amendments to secs. 703 or 705 of ANILCA.

COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to Dale Robertson, Chief of the U.S. Forest Service; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

Re: SJR 35  
Please call  
Bart Koehler  
@ 586-6942  
if you have any  
questions

# NEWS from Southeast Alaska Conservation Council

SEACC • P.O. Box 021692 • Juneau, Alaska 99802 • (907-586-6942)

c/o National Audubon Society • 801 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.  
Washington D.C. 20003 • (202-547-0141)

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3/16/87 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE Contact: Bart Koehler (907-586-6942)

## SEACC SUPPORTS TONGASS TIMBER REFORM ACT

A spokesman for the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council (SEACC) today voiced strong support for the newly introduced Tongass Timber Reform Act. However, he stated that "the bill doesn't go far enough", and urged that the measure should be strengthened by ending the 50-year timber sale contracts on the Tongass National Forest. The bill, H.R. 1516, was introduced by Congressman Robert Mrazek (D-NY) and 43 co-sponsors on March 10th. In the Senate, Senator William Proxmire introduced an identical bill, S. 708, on the same day.

Bart Koehler, executive director for the regional conservation coalition said, "this bill goes a long way toward bringing fiscal responsibility to the management of the Tongass". Rather than automatically handing over a minimum of \$40 million annually to the Forest Service, the Tongass Timber Reform Act would require annual appropriations of funds necessary to support timber management and resource conservation in our largest national forest. Koehler added that the Timber Reform Act would also "pull the reins in on the Forest Service's blind pursuit of the 4.5 billion board foot per decade timber supply goal, (known locally as the "450"), and get control over this boondoggle."

According to Koehler, "Money would still be provided for a viable timber program on the Tongass and for a viable timber industry in our region via annual appropriations -- the same process that even the national defense budget undergoes." The spokesman also explained that "this bill will not cause a loss of timber industry jobs, but it will cut some fat out of the Forest Service."

Noting that SEACC wants to encourage a program of small and moderate scale independent timber operations in the region, Koehler maintains that the legislation needs to be beefed up by cancelling the two 50-year contracts and replacing them with a system of competitive bidding. According to Koehler, "On the basis of what the two pulp mills are paying to timber cutting rights, we could buy back the remaining timber rights for about \$16 million. Such an action would save a lot of money and heartache over the long run, and help bring balance to the management of this great national forest."

"The combination of the long term contracts, the currently untouchable porkbarrel Tongass Timber Supply Fund, and the rock bottom prices the pulp mills are paying for timber has resulted in an incredible rip-off of public taxdollars and public forest resources," Koehler said. The Tongass timber program has lost an average of \$50 million per year since 1982. This loss is due to the fact that the pulp mills are paying only \$2 per thousand board feet of timber while it costs the Forest Service \$150 per thousand board feet to "manage" that timber. Koehler noted that only 12% of the agency's budget goes for fish, wildlife and recreation while virtually all the rest goes for

supporting the Tongass Timber Program. For example, the agency spends \$24 million a year on roadbuilding programs but only \$2 million on fisheries. "We're not even close to having balanced multiple use on the Tongass," Koehler said. He added that guides and outfitters are required to pay 3% of their gross income, up front, to the Forest Service for their use of the Tongass at very little cost to the agency. "Yet, under the agency's policy of timber mining, we are now subsidizing the exploitation of this great public forest resource by underwriting the pulp mills to cut away at the Tongass. Because of Section 705 and the contracts, the Forest Service is running an expansive private timber plantation for the pulp mills on the public's land at great public expense," Koehler explained.

"In spite of all this, the pulp mills are always complaining that not enough money is being spent to aid their industry," said Koehler. He noted that if the pulp mills really wanted to be directly involved in how the Forest Service spends money on the Tongass timber program, they should support bringing the Tongass Timber Supply Fund under the appropriations process. "So far, they haven't advocated such fiscal responsibility. The pulp mills simply don't want to face the music," he added.

Koehler added that SEACC expected the Alaska Loggers Association would be shouting "A deal's a deal". "I want to make it clear that SEACC never agreed to the language of Sec. 705. It was a bad law in 1980, and it is bad law now." According to Koehler, the pulp mills got a great deal in ANILCA since they were granted substitute timber volumes to compensate for lands in their contract areas that were designated as Wilderness. These substitute timber lands are of much higher quality and have much easier access than their earlier holdings. "On top of that the pulp mills got to benefit from the Timber Supply Fund. They got a great deal, that's certain," Koehler said.

\* [ The SEACC spokesman noted that, "Congressman Don Young likes to paint the picture that outside national environmental groups are the only ones trying to reform the management of the Tongass. The fact is that a large and growing number of Alaskans want badly needed reforms." Fourteen small southeast communities, all of the region's commercial fishing groups, the United Fishermen of Alaska, and several Native village corporations are on record in opposition to the current timber program in the Tongass.

-----END-----



# Southeast Alaska Conservation Council

Box 1692 • Juneau, Alaska • 99802 (907 • 586 • 6942)

2/4/87

## LAST STAND FOR THE TONGASS

### AMERICA'S MOST MISHMANAGED NATIONAL FOREST

The Tongass is America's largest National Forest. Nearly 17 million acres, it is the last remaining refuge of old-growth rain forest that once extended from northern California to Alaska's coast. A wild and rugged land, the Tongass supports valuable commercial fishing and tourism industries and provides fish and game for a large subsistence economy.

Unfortunately, the Tongass and its renewable resources are threatened with destruction by a massive U.S. Forest Service timber program. The rapid removal of old growth currently being practiced by the Forest Service is timber mining, not renewable forest management. This program relies on huge federal subsidies that cost the American taxpayers over \$50 million each year.

Forest Service logging plans for the 100 year rotation cycle in southeast Alaska will result in the clearcutting of some 1.7 million acres--an area larger than the Everglades, almost the size of Yellowstone National Park, or two Yosemite National Parks, or three Great Smokey Mountains National Parks. Over the next ten years alone, the agency plans to build at least 2000 miles of new roads.

#### Three fundamental problems cause Tongass National Forest mismanagement:

1) Section 705 of the Alaska Lands Act (ANILCA) instituted a special ironclad subsidy of "...at least \$40,000,000 annually..." to maintain a timber supply of 450 million board feet per year on the Tongass National Forest.

\* The Tongass is the only National Forest for which the timber supply level is addressed in statute. The "Tongass Timber Supply Fund", the only National Forest expenditure shielded from annual Congressional appropriation, now approaches \$50 million per year.

\* From 1982-1986 the Forest Service spent \$287 million on Tongass timber. Including stumpage fees and all other money the Forest Service could consider as receipts to the Treasury, the return has been only \$32 million. This amounts to a cost to taxpayers of an average of \$50 million a year since passage of the Alaska Lands Act. Over one-half of these expenses were for road building purposes.

\* The Forest Service estimates that its Tongass timber program will lose from two to six billion dollars over the next five decades.

2) The Tongass is the only National Forest burdened with long term (50 year) timber contracts. The two contract holders, Louisiana Pacific-Ketchikan (LPK) and Tokyo-based Alaska Pulp Company (APC), together control one-third of the land base and two-thirds of the commercial forest lands on the Tongass National Forest. By contract, they are entitled to 13.25 billion board feet of timber as far into the future as the year 2011.

\* The 50 year timber contracts allow LPK and APC to control cutting schedules, to high grade prime timber, and to pay reduced stumpage fees (a de facto subsidy). In 1982, the price the two companies paid for timber was reduced by 98%. While the mills currently pay \$2.50 per thousand board feet for prime timber, it costs the Forest Service \$150 to "manage" that same thousand board feet of timber cutting.

\* In 1981 federal courts found LPK and APC guilty of conspiracy in restraint of trade. LPK and APC ran many independent loggers out of business and artificially suppressed stumpage prices. The Forest Service estimates the loss to the U.S. Treasury of this illegal action at \$60--80 million.

3) The Tongass Land Management Plan (TLMP) favors logging, fails to protect fish and wildlife adequately, and fails to comply with federal laws.

\*As a result of TLMP, only 28% of the high value fishery habitats were designated wilderness; only 30% of the high value wildlife areas were designated wilderness.

\*TLMP commitments to "retention" of critical fish and wildlife habitat have never been fully implemented.

\* TLMP does not comply with National Forest Management Act (NFMA) regulations or the full requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Many southeast Alaskans oppose the current timber program on the Tongass.

To date, 14 southeast Alaska communities have passed resolutions opposing the current Forest Service timber program on the Tongass. The resolutions specifically oppose the 4.5 billion board foot per decade (450 mmbf/yr) timber harvest language in Section 705 of the Alaska Lands Acts (ANILCA).

The Southeast Alaska Conservation Council (SEACC) recommends major reforms to bring balanced multiple use to the Tongass National Forest:

A. Repeal ANILCA Section 705, thus eliminating the Tongass Timber Supply Fund and references to a 4.5 billion board foot per decade timber supply goal.

\*This will not eliminate a timber program for the Tongass, but it will force the Forest Service to be cost-effective and accountable. It will allow free market and other important resource needs to set the harvest level. It will stop the subsidy of timber mining and of unnecessary road construction. Responsible timber management will result.

B. Cancel the 50 year timber contracts and replace them with competitive bidding and short-term sales, and repeal section 1315(e) of ANILCA.

\*APC and LPK could still buy timber, but would no longer dominate other timber operators, other resources, or the Forest Service. This measure would allow greater flexibility for the protection of key habitat areas and subsistence resources. It would also insure the survival of independent timber operators. Until the contracts are abolished, the Forest Service will be free to manage the Tongass as a private plantation for the two mills at great public expense.

C. Order immediate full revision of TLMP to comply with NEPA and NFMA and re-establish the applicability of Section 6(k) to the Tongass.

\* This would bring Tongass planning into the 1980s. It would give the public its rightful say over public lands, and it would force the Forest Service to be accountable. This measure would also require the Forest Service to consider economic feasibility when planning timber sales, thereby reducing Tongass timber program losses.



*Grand Camp*  
*Alaska Native Brotherhood*

ALASKA NATIVE SISTERHOOD AND BROTHERHOOD  
74TH ANNUAL CONVENTION  
HAINES, ALASKA  
OCTOBER 20-25, 1986

RESOLUTION NO. 25

TITLE: SUBSISTENCE RESOURCE AND HABITAT PROTECTION

WHEREAS, The Federal law known as the "Alaska National Interest Lands and Conservation Act" provides for the protection of subsistence resources and subsistence habitat protection, and

WHEREAS, The extensive logging activities and the devastation caused by large timber sales is not adequately addressing the resource protection, nor is the Forest Service concerned about potential native allotments, scenic beauty or traditionally, culturally and historically important areas such as the entire Hoonah Sound area, NOW

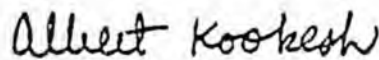
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Grand Camp Convention of the Alaska Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood assembled in Haines, Alaska during the week of October 20-25, 1986 request the United States Forest Service, Tongass National Forest division to show more sensitivity to the needs of the villagers in habitat protection and other recreational values, such as the tourist industry, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be made available to Alaska Legal Services, 419 6th Street, Suite 322, Juneau, Alaska 99801, and to the U.S. Forest Service, Tongass National Forest.

ATTEST:

I certify that this resolution was adopted by the ANB-ANS Grand Camp in Convention at Haines, Alaska during the week of October 20-25, 1986.

  
Richard Stitt, Grand President

  
Albert Kookesh, Grand Secretary

Past ANB Grand Presidents  
Roy Peratrovich  
Alfred Widmark  
Cyrus Peck

Frank Peratrovich  
Patrick J. Paul  
Thomas Jackson  
John Hope

Frank See  
Walter Soboleff  
Richard Stitt  
Steven V. Hatch

Nelson O. Frank  
Frank O. Williams  
Herbert Hope  
Robert R. Martin



# UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

Jack Cadigan  
Executive Director  
907-586-2820  
1-800-478-FISH

## UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

### RESOLUTION 87-6

WHEREAS the presence of a clean healthy habitat is essential to the welfare of southeast Alaska's fisheries resource; and

WHEREAS the Tongass National Forest encompasses a large portion of southeast Alaska and contains therein the freshwater spawning habitat vital to the salmon resource; and

WHEREAS Section 705 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act in its present form impedes the goals of multiple use management in the Tongass and creates an overwhelming emphasis on timber harvest; and

WHEREAS abuses to the fifty-year contracts have driven many small Southeast timber operators out of business and created a government-driven, rather than a market-driven, timber industry which has stifled healthy competition within the industry and reinforced an unbalanced management approach to the forest;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the United Fishermen of Alaska supports a timber presence in southeast Alaska but strongly opposes a mandated cut of 4.5 billion board feet per decade; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the intent of the Tongass Timber Supply Fund be re-evaluated and a greater emphasis for use of the funds be placed on protecting fish habitat and facilitating conflict resolution between users of the forest resource; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the impropriety of the fifty-year contracts be considered and the contracts terminated.

COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable R. Max Peterson, Chief of the U. S. Forest Service; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U. S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U. S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

*Robert M. Blake*

Robert M. Blake

*2/6/87*

Date

STATEMENT OF THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA CONSERVATION COUNCIL

ON SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 7

BEFORE THE ALASKA SENATE

RESOURCES COMMITTEE

FEBRUARY 23, 1987

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on proposed Senate Resolution No. 7, a resolution relating to the timber industry in Southeast Alaska. My name is Steven Kallick. I am the Staff Attorney for the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council, commonly known as SEACC. SEACC is a coalition of 12 member groups and over 650 non-affiliated individual members, representing communities all across Southeast Alaska. SEACC is dedicated to ensuring maximum protection for all the natural resources of this unique region and to perpetuating the way of life of the people who make Southeast Alaska their home.

I am sure that it will come as no surprise to you that we oppose adoption of SR 7. Indeed, it would be a surprise if any interest group rose to support SR 7 as currently drafted. The resolution before you contains a succession of errors, of both fact and law, that lead the reader step by step from the path of logic to finally arrive finally at unsupportable conclusions. Even if these errors were corrected, the ultimate intent of this resolution, as near as it can be discerned, would be to support the current management of the Tongass National Forest as enshrined in Section 705 of the Alaska Lands Act (P.L. 96-487). However, if all of the interest groups involved in the controversy over current logging policy could agree on any one principle, it would be that management of the Tongass must change. Therefore, we respectfully request that this committee reject the proposed resolution.

SR 7 Contains Errors of Fact and Law

First, SR 7 should be rejected or completely re-written because it builds its logic on a succession of errors and misstatements of fact and law that can lead it only to unsupportable conclusions. Please permit me to point some of these out.

For example, at lines 8-12 of page one, SR 7 implies that the purpose of the Tongass Timber Act of 1947 was to ratify the Forest Service's plans for creating an export pulp industry in Southeast Alaska. In reality, that law was aimed at protecting the then unresolved claims of Alaska Natives to their aboriginal lands and it required that all receipts from timber sales be held in a special fund pending resolution of the land claims dispute.

Another similar, but more egregious error appears at lines 13-15 of page one. Here SR 7 implies that the purpose of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 92-203) was also to support logging in Southeast Alaska. The actual purpose of that law, as we all know full well, was to settle the land claims of Alaska Native people. ~~To characterize this law as supporting logging is misleading, at best.~~

The next section, lines 16-19, builds on the errors of the previous section but again goes one step further off the path of logic. SR 7 is simply wrong where it asserts that the National Forest Management Act (P.L. 94-588), a timber reform measure, exempts the Alaska pulp contracts from the strict

environmental requirements of the rest of the law. Instead, Section 15 of the National Forest Management Act specifically commanded that the Forest Service bring the fifty-year pulp contracts into compliance with environmental requirements. I might add for the record that eleven years later this command has not yet been heeded by the Forest Service.

In lines 20-24, SR 7 misstates the purpose of Section 705 of the Alaska Lands Act. According to the Forest Service, the agency in charge of interpreting its statutory duties, the real purpose of Section 705 is as it says: to insure that sufficient funds are available to supply 4.5 billion board feet of timber to the Tongass-dependent industry per decade. Any other interpretation of Section 705 is an exercise in wishful thinking.

The three paragraphs which appear next, at lines 25-29 of page one and lines 1-4 of page two, continue to misstate and mislead. True, timber employment has fallen precipitously in the region since the late 1970s. In fact, Tongass-dependent industry now employs only about 1350 people, according to the Forest Service. But why?

The culprit is not a failure by the Forest Service to spend money, as SR 7 states. Since 1982, the Tongass timber subsidy has cost the federal government at least 250 million dollars, averaging over 50 million dollars per year. The culprit is also not a failure by the Forest Service to build enough logging roads. The Forest Service expected under the Tongass Forest Plan to build 46.5 miles of logging roads annually at a cost of 18.8 million dollars. Since 1982, they have built 47 miles of road annually at a cost of 16.4 million dollars. Consequently, the goals of the Tongass Plan have been met.

Tongass-dependent

Alaska Pulp continues to decline as other products and sources substitute for its uses.

Why then has the timber industry lost so many jobs? SR 7 does not state the obvious truth: world timber markets collapsed in 1980-81. Furthermore, in Alaska, Native logging operations have displaced half of the previous market for Tongass timber. The Forest Service has supplied plenty of timber from the Tongass, but it cannot supply demand for that timber.

In response to allegations similar to the ones contained in this section of SR 7, the Forest Service has said two very important things. First, it reported to Congress last year that the Alaska Lands Act provided "no guarantee of profit or continuing high timber markets." Second, in response to Congressional questioning during oversight hearings on Tongass problems, the Forest Service stated that "no amount of [Alaska Lands Act subsidies] could have maintained the timber industry employment at historic levels." The pulp mills have created a scapegoat in the Forest Service's expenditures of the Tongass timber subsidy, and are using that scapegoat to push for more money.

The last section of SR 7 before the conclusions goes on to state that the Forest Service has failed to "honor its commitments" to the timber industry. (Lines 5-10, page two). As you can see from the foregoing, however, whatever commitments the Forest Service has made to the timber industry, particularly the pulp mills, have been honored. What this section of SR 7 really asks for is a change from existing law and policy. It says, in essence, that we must guarantee a profit to the pulp mills timber industry or do away with our existing wilderness areas. Of course, this notion is simply absurd.

The conclusions of SR 7 make no sense, either. Lines 11-14 on page two repeat the discredited fantasy that the Forest Service has failed to spend enough on

the costly Tongass timber program. Then, lines 15-21 discuss the timber land base and timber supply on the Tongass. Yet, there is no problem with Tongass timber supplies: the Forest Service has provided <sup>more than</sup> the required 450 million board foot goal annually every year. Much of this timber has gone unsold, costing the Forest Service more than 40 million dollars over the last five years. The problem with Tongass timber is demand, not supply. SR 7 says nothing about timber demand. *SR 7 will do nothing about timber demand.*

Finally, SR 7 ought to be phrased in a straightforward manner. It conveys an erroneous message, i.e., that it supports existing law. Instead, SR 7 actually supports radical changes in current law and policy. SEACC agrees that major changes are needed in the Tongass timber program. We respectfully request that this committee consider asking Congress to take another look at the Tongass timber program. *As others here have suggested, let's try to find a sustainable, profitable, non-dependent timber industry to employ Alaskans. We don't have one now.*

Current Tongass Timber Management Must Change

<sup>using</sup>  
No interest group dependent on resources from the Tongass is satisfied with the current management program. SR 7 is merely an extension of the arguments advanced by the two pulp mills and their subsidiaries through the Alaska Loggers Association over the last few years. Essentially, the pulp mills want more money given to them to build roads on their contract areas and they object to other uses to which the Forest Service has applied the Tongass timber subsidies, which I might add includes pre-logging for small business timber sales that go to the very independent timber operators who had to bring a lawsuit to protect themselves before. SEACC, the commercial fishing groups, Sealaska and a number of village-based

These 14 communities include Angoon, Hoonah, Yakutat, Pelican, Tenakee Springs, Craig, Hydaburg, Point Baker, Port Protection, Gustavus, Port Alexander, Edna Bay, Kupreanof and Elfin Cove.

Native corporations, and fourteen rural Southeast Alaska communities have said that the current law and policy governing Forest Service management of the Tongass fails to protect other resources or resource users and should be changed. Many of these groups <sup>and communities</sup> have also objected to the manner in which the Forest Service spends the Tongass timber subsidies.

We want to see the money spent responsibly.

SEACC has specifically supported measures to return Tongass timber subsidies to the appropriations oversight process in Congress. A bill doing just that will be introduced in Congress sometime <sup>next</sup> ~~this~~ week. If the Alaska Senate is indeed concerned that the Forest Service has failed to spend money properly, then it should offer its support for this measure, which will be known as the Tongass Timber Reform Act of 1987.

In conclusion, we hope you will reject SR 7 as currently drafted. It is <sup>plagued</sup> ~~rife~~ with errors of fact and law and appears to support a Tongass timber program that is satisfactory to no interest group. Instead, we hope you will <sup>consider and</sup> adopt a resolution supporting our efforts to return Tongass timber expenditures to the much-needed scrutiny of the Congressional appropriations oversight process. Thank you for the opportunity to offer these remarks.

**STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE**

**REQUEST:** \_\_\_\_\_

Bill Version: SR 7  
Publish Date: 2-2-8-

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: Relating to the Timber Industry  
in Southeast Alaska  
Sponsor: Jones, Falks, Uemling  
Requestor: Resources

Agency Affected: Office of the Governor  
BRU: Office of Management & Budget

Components: Division of Governmental  
Coordination

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)**

| OPERATING              | FY 87 | FY 88 | FY 89 | FY 90 | FY 91 | FY 92 |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PERSONAL SERVICES      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| TRAVEL                 |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| CONTRACTUAL            |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| SUPPLIES               |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| EQUIPMENT              |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| LAND & STRUCTURES      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| GRANTS, CLAIMS         |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| MISCELLANEOUS          |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| <b>TOTAL OPERATING</b> |       | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| <b>CAPITAL</b>         |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| <b>REVENUE</b>         |       |       |       |       |       |       |

**FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)**

|               |  |   |   |   |   |   |
|---------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| GENERAL FUND  |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| FEDERAL FUNDS |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| OTHER         |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**POSITIONS:**

|           |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| FULL-TIME |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PART-TIME |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TEMPORARY |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**ANALYSIS :** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Michael A. Nizich, Director *Michael A. Nizich* Phone: 465-3616  
Division: Administrative Services Date: 2-20-87

Approved by Commissioner: Carol P. Kastelic *CDK* Date: 2-20-87  
Agency: Office of the Governor

Distribution (by preparer):  
Legislative Finance  
Legislative Sponsor  
Requestor  
Office of Management and Budget  
Impacted Agency(ies)  
Senate Secretary

## NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER UTILIZATION PROGRAM

16 USC 539d.

SEC. 705. (a) The Congress authorizes and directs that the Secretary of the Treasury shall make available to the Secretary of Agriculture the sum of at least \$40,000,000 annually or as much as the Secretary of Agriculture finds is necessary to maintain the timber supply from the Tongass National Forest to dependent industry at a rate of four billion five hundred million foot board measure per decade. Such sums will be drawn from receipts from oil, gas, timber, coal, and other natural resources collected by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior notwithstanding any other law providing for the distribution of such receipts: *Provided*, That such funds shall not be subject to deferral or rescission under the Budget Impoundment and Control Act of 1974, and such funds shall not be subject to annual appropriation.

31 USC 1401  
note.Forest materials  
purchasers, loan  
program.

(b)(1) The Secretary is authorized and directed to establish a special program of insured or guaranteed loans to purchasers of national forest materials in Alaska to assist such purchasers in the acquisition of equipment and the implementation of new technologies which lead to the utilization of wood products which might otherwise not be utilized. The Secretary is authorized to promulgate such regulations as he deems appropriate to define eligibility requirements for the participation in the loan program and the terms and conditions applicable to loans made under the program. Except as otherwise provided in this section or regulations promulgated specifically for this loan program, such program shall be carried out in a manner which is consistent with other authorities available to the Secretary.

Appropriation  
authorization.

(2) To carry out the special loan program established by this section, there are hereby authorized beginning after the fiscal year 1980 to be appropriated \$5,000,000 from National Forest Fund receipts, to be deposited in a special fund in the Treasury of the United States to remain available until expended. Repayments of principal and interest and other recoveries on loans authorized by this section shall be credited to this fund and shall remain available until expended in order to carry out the purposes of this section.

Study, transmit  
to Congress.

(c) Within three years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare and transmit to the Senate and House of Representatives a study of opportunities (consistent with the laws and regulations applicable to the management of the National Forest System) to increase timber yields on national forest lands in Alaska.

(d) The provisions of this section shall apply notwithstanding the provisions of section 6(k) of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2949).

16 USC 1604.

## REPORTS

Transmittal to  
congressional  
committees.  
16 USC 539e.

SEC. 706. (a) The Secretary is directed to monitor timber supply and demand in southeastern Alaska and report annually thereon to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives. If, at any time after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary finds that the available land base in the Tongass National Forest is inadequate to maintain the timber supply from the Tongass National Forest to dependent industry at the rate of four billion five hundred million foot board measure per decade, he shall include such information in his report.

Review and re-  
port to Congress.

(b) Within five years from the date of enactment of this Act and every two years thereafter, the Secretary shall review and report to Congress on the status of the Tongass National Forest in southeast-

ern Alaska. This report shall include, but not be limited to, (1) the timber harvest levels in the forest since the enactment of this Act; (2) the impact of wilderness designation on the timber, fishing, and tourism industry in southeast Alaska; (3) measures instituted by the Forest Service to protect fish and wildlife in the forest; and (4) the status of the small business set aside program in the Tongass Forest.

(c) The study required by this section shall be conducted in cooperation and consultation with the State, affected Native Corporations, the southeast Alaska timber industry, the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council, and the Alaska Land Use Council.

## ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 707. Except as otherwise expressly provided for in this Act wilderness designated by this Act shall be administered in accordance with applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act, and any reference to the Secretary of Agriculture for areas designated in sections 701 and 702 shall, as applicable, be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

## RARE II RELEASE

SEC. 708. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) the Department of Agriculture has completed the second roadless area review and evaluation program (RARE II); and

(2) the Congress has made its own review and examination of national forest system roadless areas in Alaska and of the environmental impacts associated with alternative allocations of such areas.

(b) On the basis of such review, the Congress hereby determines and directs that—

(1) without passing on the question of the legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II Final Environmental Statement (dated January 1979) with respect to national forest lands in States other than Alaska, such statement shall not be subject to judicial review with respect to National Forest System lands in the State of Alaska;

(2) with respect to the National Forest lands in the State of Alaska which were reviewed by the Department of Agriculture in the second roadless area review and evaluation (RARE II), except those lands remaining in further planning upon enactment of this Act or the area listed in section 704 of this Act, that review and evaluation shall be deemed for the purposes of the initial land management plans required for such lands by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 to be an adequate consideration of the suitability of such lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and the Department of Agriculture shall not be required to review the wilderness option prior to the revision of the initial plans and in no case prior to the date established by law for completion of the initial planning cycle;

(3) areas reviewed in such Final Environmental Statement and not designated as wilderness or for study by this Act or remaining in further planning upon enactment of this Act need not be

16 USC 1600  
note.  
16 USC 1600  
note.

SJR 35

My name is Helen Drury, 1011 Halibut Point Rd,  
Sitka. I am opposed to SJR 35

The "Whereas" in this resolution deal primarily with the perceived congressional concern of maintaining jobs in timber. I wonder why the timber industry should expect this special treatment of job protection. Not even oil, the state no. 1 employer has asked for protection nor have I seen it offered. The reason for the decreased job market in the timber industry has been a lack of demand for timber - not because the Forest Service has not built roads or because The Nations have received their timber allotments.

The situation points out one of the key weaknesses of these 50-year contracts. They are highly undesirable because they do not respond to market fluctuations.

At this time of fiscal crisis why should the allocated funds be spent for roading when the main thing they do is great harm to prime wilderness land. (The reason for the financial crisis in the first place is because we have done too much of this kind of spending in the past!) It is well documented that where timber is prime so are

other resources such as game animals, subsistence, fisheries (which comprise the state's no. 2 source of income and employment). Even tourists do not come to Alaska to see clear cuts or pulp mills.

If we want to protect jobs lets find ways to provide for a responsible timber industry within the state where small operators have an opportunity. Lets eliminate the large corporations who have been convicted of their monopolistic, unfair practices - with whom the Forest Service has been working "hand in glove" ever since these 50 year contracts were started.

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Home Address  
3813 Denali Street  
Ketchikan, AK 99901  
907-225-9082

While in Juneau  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, AK 99811  
907-465-3743

Senator Lloyd Jones

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Sam Cotten  
FROM: Senator Lloyd Jones *LJ*  
DATE: May 11, 1987  
SUBJECT: Senate Joint Resolution 35

I wanted to touch base with you after I heard the testimony given in House Resources last Saturday. I am very concerned that the full legislature go on record in support of southeast Alaska's timber industry.

U.S. Senator Proxmire of Wisconsin and Congressman Mrazek of New York have introduced identical legislation that would change sections of ANILCA. I do not think it is unrealistic to think that these proposed changes, if passed, could turn southeast Alaska cities into ghost towns. I am hopeful that the House will join the Senate in opposition to this legislation.

As in all hearings, testimony given Saturday covered the full spectrum of concerns. I would like to take exception to one undercurrent of thought that arose during the hearings, though. I do not believe that logging forces a choice between itself and all other industries. Fishing groups are a major force in my district; I do not believe for a minute that logging is affecting habitat to the extent that our fishing industry is in jeopardy. There is a natural tension between fisherman and loggers, and I think that tension is healthy in order to guarantee sound environmental practices. For example, I believe the Pipeline would not have been constructed so successfully if there hadn't been discussions between the developers and the environmentalists. Eventually, the problems were mitigated and the Pipeline was constructed; but it was done in an environmentally sensitive manner.

However, I don't feel a compromise is necessary in this instance. The timber industry is on the ropes and the Proxmire/Mrazek legislation could be the knock out punch. The industry is just coming out of a ten year slump, but it is still in jeopardy. Every politician in the state is clamoring to diversify the economy, but to do this we need to support non-oil industry like timber and forest products. If we do not act in a forceful manner we may lose this industry. Timber is a major industry in southeast Alaska that provides year round employment.

Tourism is seasonal. Without year round employment, my communities will become dependent on boom and bust cycles. There is going to be greater dependence on governmental spending to prop up local economies if we forego harvesting timber in order to assure fishing groups that habitat will not have logging in the vicinity.

I do not believe that timber industry employment forces a choice between itself and all other industries. Much of Saturday's testimony came from people that felt that their livelihood was in some way contingent on logging. Considering today's fish and deer stocks I do not believe a choice has to be made.

From my discussions with people in the industry, I know that the victims of the Proxmire/Mrazek legislation will not be the pulp mills in Sitka and Ketchikan. It will be the small contract logger who gets put out of business. Steve Seley's Wrangell Forest Products recently received the Exporter of the year award from Governor Cowper. His company employs 150 to 250 people at peak capacity in Wrangell, a town of 2500 people. His attorneys have looked over the Proxmire/Mrazek legislation and feel that it could put them out of business if it passes. It is imperative that we, as legislators, stand up for this company and this industry. I find it almost ludicrous that Wrangell Forest Products sits in the middle of the largest National Forest in the United States but, at present, cannot get enough trees to run at capacity. If the climate for Timber on the Tongass gets any worse I predict that the welfare ranks will swell in Southeast.

Sam, I hope you will consider lending your support to this very important issue.

Chris Carroll  
P.O. Box 77  
Pelican, Ak 99832

Honorable Sam Cotten  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, Ak 99811

5/11/87

Dear Rep. Cotten

I am writing you to express my strong opposition to resolution SJR 35, and to urge you to reject it.

SJR 35 supports continued governmental interference in Alaska's timber industry. Domination of the Tongass by the two pulp mills can only hurt the industry further and perpetuate the policy of highgrading America's last old growth forest. SJR 35 would continue throwing good money after bad.

Please know there is a growing and great number of Alaskans who live on Tongass and are vitally concerned with its preservation. Please reject SJR 35 now, and stop the artificial support of these two monopolistic pulp mills.

Sincerely,

*Chris Carroll*

5-0899B ✓  
Bradley  
5/16/87

EMBARGOED

Original sponsors: Jones, Sturgulewski,  
Coghill, et al.

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 35 (Resources)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to maintaining timber industry  
6 employment, funding of U.S. Forest  
7 Service operations, and the allowable  
8 timber harvest level in Southeast Alaska  
9 and amendment of sections 703 and 705 of  
10 the Alaska National Interest Lands  
11 Conservation Act.

12 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

13 WHEREAS in 1947 the Congress passed the Tongass Timber Act, which  
14 authorized timber sales in the Tongass National Forest under the U. S.  
15 Forest Service's policy of creating a timber industry in the Tongass Na-  
16 tional Forest in order to provide year-round employment in Southeast  
17 Alaska; and

18 WHEREAS, when the Congress passed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement  
19 Act (P.L. 92-203) in 1971, the Congress sought to prevent a loss of jobs in  
20 the timber industry of Southeast Alaska by providing compensating timber  
21 for the timber selected by Native corporations; and

22 WHEREAS, when the Congress passed the National Forest Management Act  
23 (P.L. 94-588) in 1976, the Congress reaffirmed its commitment to maintain-  
24 ing timber industry jobs in the Tongass National Forest; and

25 WHEREAS, the Congress established wilderness areas in the Tongass  
26 National Forest in sec. 703 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conserva-  
27 tion Act (ANILTA) (P.L. 96-487); and

28 WHEREAS the timber industry is an important industry and a major  
29 contributor to the economy of the state; and

1           WHEREAS tourism, commercial fishing, and recreation industries are  
2 also vital to Southeast Alaska and are major contributors to the state's  
3 and region's economy; and

4           WHEREAS the passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation  
5 Act (ANILCA) recognized the importance of these industries to the state;  
6 and

7           WHEREAS Section 705 of ANILCA was a compromise between those advocat-  
8 ing wilderness additions and those supporting a viable timber industry; and

9           WHEREAS Section 705 provided for a timber supply fund to make timber  
10 harvest in marginally economic stands economically feasible; and

11           WHEREAS Section 705 has not been properly implemented, particularly as  
12 a result of the Forest Service's failure to allocate Section 705 funds in  
13 accordance with representations it made to Congress at the time of ANILCA's  
14 passage;

15           BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that Section 705 of  
16 ANILCA not be amended in a manner that would upset the compromise crafted  
17 by Congress balancing values within the Tongass National Forest; and be it

18           FURTHER RESOLVED that the Tongass Timber Supply Fund be adequately  
19 funded and spent in accordance with the manner and for the items that the  
20 Forest Service advised Congress it would spend the funds; and be it

21           FURTHER RESOLVED that the Forest Service manage the Tongass National  
22 Forest under sec. 705 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation  
23 Act in a manner consistent with other federal laws and with state laws  
24 guiding the management of the National Forest and in a manner that will  
25 balance timber jobs and development with each other dependent use of the  
26 forest, including commercial fishing, tourism, recreation, and subsistence,  
27 each of which depends on the protection of the fish and wildlife habitat;  
28 and be it

29           FURTHER RESOLVED that if the Congress decides to amend sec. 705 of  
HCS SJR 35(Res)

1 ANILCA, it review each of the other components of the Tongass compromise so  
2 that the issue may be presented in a comprehensive manner; and be it

3 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-  
4 quests that committees of the Congress hold hearings in Southeast Alaska  
5 before amendments to secs. 703 or 705 of ANILCA are adopted.

6 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Richard E.  
7 Lyng, Secretary of Agriculture; the Honorable Donald P. Hodel, Secretary of  
8 the Interior; the Honorable Patrick J. Leahy, Chairman of the Senate Com-  
9 mittee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; the Honorable J. Bennett  
10 Johnston, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources;  
11 the Honorable E de la Garza, Chairman of the House Committee on Agricul-  
12 ture; the Honorable Morris K. Udall, Chairman of the House Committee on  
13 Interior and Insular Affairs; Dale Robertson, Chief of the U.S. Forest  
14 Service; William P. Horn, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and  
15 Parks, Department of the Interior; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the  
16 Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S.  
17 Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

on SB 94 - minority policy

Maynard says that SB 94 will not affect the commission's "thought process" or set a precedent policy. He agrees, though, that it could be a disincentive for decision-makers to select a low-impact rental policy, which like Brady could have plenty of other personal justifications ~~for~~ for also. He also agrees that it would be a good measure of a state's effort on minority policy - encourage minimal duty just through accountability. He says he had a local report on the commission to find out what was in no other way, a source to assist in a healthy minority.

So I'd like to see a bill with language that would be on the commission to do a "small" policy, leave the thought at the

Minority commission of a "small" policy -  
of process

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\* DELIVER TO: LIOCJNU  
\*  
\*

\* ORIGINAL  
\* SENT: 05/11/87 TIME: 15:47  
\* FROM: LIOCSIT  
\* SUBJECT: PT. BAKER STATS CORRECTED  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/11/87 TIME: 15:47  
\*\*\*\*\*

MAY 9, 1987  
HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE  
TIMBER INDUSTRY  
PT. BAKER  
CORRECTED STATS

PARTICIPANT LIST  
FINAL STATS

| NAME/REPRESENTING          | ADDRESS          | PHONE #  | T   | Q           |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------|-----|-------------|
| 1. JOE SEBASTIAN, BOX 129, | PT. BAKER, 99927 | 559-9202 | ..  | TESTIFIED   |
| 2. JOAN KAUTCZER,          | " " " "          | " " "    | " " | ..TESTIFIED |
| 2 TESTIFIED                |                  |          |     |             |
| UNABLE                     |                  |          |     |             |
| OBSERVED                   |                  |          |     |             |
| 2 TOTAL                    |                  |          |     |             |

4:00 PM - 5:30 PM / START/END TIME

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DATE: 10/15/54

TO: SAC, NEW YORK  
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]  
[Illegible]

FUGITIVE LIST  
FLYING STATE

| NAME        | ADDRESS     | STATUS      |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| [Illegible] | [Illegible] | [Illegible] |
| [Illegible] | [Illegible] | [Illegible] |
| [Illegible] | [Illegible] | [Illegible] |
| [Illegible] | [Illegible] | [Illegible] |

[Illegible]

START/END TIME

5-0899B ✓  
Bradley  
5/16/87

Original sponsors: Jones, Sturgulewski,  
Coghill, et al.



1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 35 (Resources)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

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27 each of which depends on the protection of the fish and wildlife habitat;  
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12 ture; the Honorable Morris K. Udall, Chairman of the House Committee on  
13 Interior and Insular Affairs; Dale Robertson, Chief of the U.S. Forest  
14 Service; William P. Horn, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and  
15 Parks, Department of the Interior; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the  
16 Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S.  
17 Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

5:02  
 Greg Fisk - AK ROLLERS ASSN - OPPOSED  
 recommended to consider positive steps

1. forest managers in uniform w/ cut
2. amend to limit 4.5
3. remove permits on fero/other person
4. contract
5. limit f.s. - small scale

5:05 Ken Lechner - AK Discovery - TOURISM -  
 16 yr. business - would appreciate  
 reso in support of his business.

- 1. wilderness
- 2. Subsidy / limit AK deer -  
 early 70's pure KPTAC - no interest since  
 logging  
 Beer Buy limit PRE-LOADING  
 Logging jobs for locals?

5:12 Skip Gray - 1300 individuals - 26 mi of logging roads

5:17 Jack Lertfer - Science reader - Biologist  
 Aotg - 30 yrs. experience - 30,000 bf per  
 acre - 50,000<sup>bf</sup> per acre.  
 1/2 of revenue from Bears should be reserved.

5:22 Dick Forta 450 member SEAC -  
 oppose: price of timber like the price  
 of oil is responsible for economic growth  
 the industry

Mark Kuchoff - AK Chap Wildlife Society

Don Keck

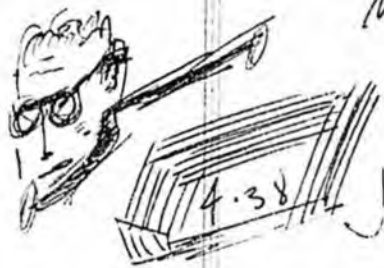
sitka - may or - pro 35 -  
+ HR 1516 - )

~~Just~~

Vern Eliasson - trade of made  
parties made deal are now re-veig

4:32 / 31 Joe Sebastian -

Nan McKitt - not opposed to logging  
but oppose



John Koutzer - sec. 705 of amica  
HRC, KPAK are defavour. gov

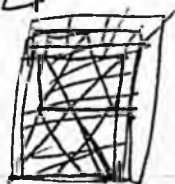
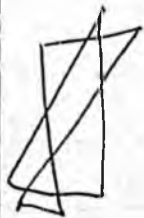
4:41 Ken Humer - support of HR 35

~~Don~~ Kenier - Petersburg

~~Kenier~~

Craig Myers - tenakee strips = oppose 35  
TAVASy of ASHAM - 450/assim  
should be abolished. refers to a  
report - APC, LPAK & 450 allow them  
to figure

al Stein - 16 yr. / UFA looked upon as stem  
buffers fair <sup>ment</sup> good man  
retention  
4:56 ~~credibility~~ nobility



Rubin Yost - Pelican city council  
council (periodically adjusted)

Joe Dorn - Petersburg resident. 4.5 wt  
sustainable yield.

4:13 Curt Holtby - Sitka - fisherman 450 level  
leads us into impossible situation. Only  
1/2 of AFAI has been cut - (fisher on roads  
where no bidding)

4:15 - Sitka - pro/35 funding hasn't George Woodbury

4:14 Mitch John Petkar - Seiner's Assn 450 too much  
fish habitat against.

4:15 Joe Panteloff (Petersburg) favor/Logg

4:18 Roger Homer - Sitka Checker - support

4:20 Don Finney - AK loggers -

4:25 Karen McCullough - Gil Netter - oppose

4:26 Kris Frank - support STR 35

4:27 Jim Bacon - Seiners Assn



# ALASKA DISCOVERY

369 South Franklin Street • Juneau, Alaska 99801 • (907) 586-1911

February 23, 1987

TESTIMONY OF KEN LEGHORN ON SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION E35

Relating to the timber industry in Southeast Alaska.

My name is Ken Leghorn. I am a co-owner and the current President and General Manager of Alaska Discovery, Inc. and the past vice-President of the Alaska Wilderness Guides Association. For 16 years our company has been leading guided and outfitted trips by canoe, raft, kayak, backpack and charter boat out of Sitka, Juneau, Wrangell, Angoon, Haines, Skagway, Gustavus, and Yakutat. We are the longest-operating outfitter of such trips in the State, as well as the largest recreational permit-holder on the Tongass National Forest. Senate Resolution E/ is in direct opposition to our business, and to the long term viability of the burgeoning outdoor recreation and tourism industry in southeast Alaska.

Times have changed since 1947 when the Tongass Timber Act was first created. Forty years ago there was a plausible need to help the timber industry become established in southeast Alaska. In this decade, however, the fishing and tourism industries contribute more to the economy of southeast Alaska than does the timber industry. No level of subsidy will be able to turn around the market forces that make federal timber sales on the Tongass so grossly uneconomic. Wilderness designations, certainly, have had no effect on these economic forces, since less than 9% of the Tongass forest's prime timber is in Wilderness. The problem is with the demand for timber, not its supply.

*Dedicated to the Enjoyment and Conservation of the Great Alaskan Wilderness  
- Since 1972 -*

These Wilderness designations, however, are becoming of immense benefit to the tourism industry in promoting Alaska to potential visitors, and in providing a top quality experience while they are here. Our industry needs more and larger official Wilderness areas, not less. The tourism industry is already beginning to feel the effects of overcrowding on the longass; the demand for new outfitter/guide and lodge permits has soared, and yet the Forest Service is concerned about placing too many commercial operators in the same area.

The timber subsidies themselves are beginning to do real damage to the tourism industry. Here are two examples from our own business:

1) In the early 1970s Alaska Discovery offered guided kayak trips of the Hoonah-Ienakee route, passing over the portage between Frederick Sound and Ienakee Inlet. Logging operations, with large clearcuts and associated road networks along portions of this route have stopped us from running commercially-viable tours for visitors there, and we have discontinued this prime inland waterway route. It was one of the best in Southeast Alaska, but we can no longer offer it as an example of Alaska's great outdoor trips.

2) In 1985, as a direct result of longass timber Supply Fund monies addressed in this Resolution, the Berners Bay area outside of Juneau was also scheduled for road construction ahead of a logging sale, even though the Forest Service admitted the timber was of such low value it would not sell. This unroaded area is important to our company. Many Forest Service officials, loggers, and others in Juneau realized it was a mis-use of funds, but the Forest Service still felt compelled by ANILCA section 705 to build these roads and offer the timber sale.

Alaska Discovery decided to join as a co-plaintiff in a law suit to stop this activity and protect this area for its recreation values. This suit was successful, but took a large amount of our time and energy to participate in. This resolution would continue this type of unnecessary conflict.

Representative Don Young has said that the pulp mills in Ketchikan and Sitka will probably not be operating in 15 years. However, the scenery and wildlife can last forever, and be "used" by residents and tourists for eternity. Ours is a growth, not a sunset, industry. Alaska Discovery has grown 300 percent in the last 6 years, since the passage of ANILCA. We employ a staff of 15 Alaskan residents in the summer, and can hardly keep up with the demand again this year. In Glacier Bay alone, backcountry use increased from 5 known visitor days in 1972 to over 5,000 in 1986. Dozens of new tourism-related companies, large and small, are forming every year. It doesn't matter if people are coming to Southeast Alaska for a Cruise on the Sun Princess, or a week-long canoe adventure with Alaska Discovery: we are selling the exact same product. Ask any of the hundreds of the large and small lodges, charter boats, cruise ship lines, hunting and fishing outfitters, air taxis, etc. in southeast Alaska what product they are selling, and we will all say the same thing: the Wilderness Experience. People take the extra time and money to come to Alaska for only one reason; to capture the grandeur of the scenery, see the bountiful wildlife, and feel the vastness of America's last great virgin forest. Indeed, we can regard the Tongass National Forest as a major exporter of the wilderness experience, sold by tourism companies to those from the rest of the world who come to southeast Alaska for

the sole purpose of "consuming" our scenery, wildlife, and wilderness. They simply will stop coming here if they know it looks like Washington State or Oregon! I know, because I talk to potential visitors every day on the phone.

Most people don't realize that at the same time the federal timber program here is losing approximately 90 cents on every dollar invested by the tax payer, the tourism industry is paying 3% of its adjusted gross income to the federal government just for the right to traverse public land! Yet we have to watch these fees being used to subsidize the very industry that is hurting our business.

I would rather let the market economy make its choice; the demand for recreation and tourism on the Tongass National Forest is going to continue to rise right off the charts, and we must try to meet this demand. This can not be done on the remaining 9% of prime virgin forest lands that will be left if ANILCA runs its course.

Rather than hastily passing this Resolution, the job of the Alaska Legislature is to first research and answer several related questions:

- Why have most of the small, local sawmills and independent loggers gone out of business? Why has the law suit filed by Reid Brothers Logging - which successfully showed collusion on the part of the Alaska Pulp Company and LPK to keep timber prices artificially low in order to drive small companies out of business - why has this suit gone largely unanswered?
- What percent of logging jobs go to out-of-state residents, and how can this be corrected?

- At the same time that logging-related jobs on federal lands in southeast Alaska have declined in the past 5 years from approximately 3,000 jobs to 1,400 due to depressed timber prices, what has been the growth of tourism-related jobs?

- If large-scale timber harvesting on the Tongass is, indeed, a sunset industry, with only 10-15 years left, how can we start NOW to meter out a part our remaining old growth timber supply to create a long-term, locally-based industry?

- Why do visitors come to southeast Alaska? How much do they add to our economy?

- And finally, are there ways to re-structure the current timber industry so that more jobs are provided to Alaskans, more small businesses are able to thrive locally, and less harm is done to the regional tourism industry?

The answers to these questions can't come from lobbyists for the two pulp mills. You must take the time to talk to hunters, fishermen, lodge owners, cruise ship companies, and local independent loggers who are afraid to speak out. I believe better solutions can be found than through supporting a federal subsidy program that only prolongs the problems, and doesn't even begin to address them. I believe it is the job of the Alaska Legislature to find and support these better solutions. In the meantime, I do not wish to see our Legislature support the flawed federal subsidy and timber harvest mandate contained in section 705 of ANILCA.

Thank you.

SB 112 / SJR 35



# Alaska Center for the Environment

700 H Street, Suite 4 • Anchorage, Alaska 99501 • (907) 274-3621

May 6, 1987

House Resources Committee  
Representatives Sam Cotton and Axelheid Hennemann, Co-Chairs  
Alaska House of Representatives  
PO Box V  
Juneau, Ak 99811

RE: SB 112 and SJR 35

Dear Representatives Cotton and Hennemann:

Since there was not enough time at the teleconference this morning for us to testify on either SB 112 or SJR 35, we would like to take advantage of your suggestions and telecopy our written comments on those bills. Thank you for letting us make use of that service.

A. SB 112 We are opposed to SB 112. We would first ask a very important and basic threshold question: is SB 112 necessary? We don't believe that it is. We are not debating the question of whether additional logging on state lands might or might not be beneficial to the state economy. We already have a mechanism in place to make state timber available. The timber industry's problem does not result from the lack of such a mechanism, but from weak markets, limited access, and perhaps a lack of creativity when it comes to making use of our timber.

We have heard two major arguments as to why SB 112 might be necessary. The first is that without the long-term contracts that it would provide, bankers are unwilling to provide the timber industry with adequate loans. We would suggest that it is weak world timber markets that are the culprit, not the length of state timber sale contracts.

Secondly, a number of people have argued that FMA's are necessary because we no longer have the budget or the personnel to follow normal sale procedures. But do we really want to take this shortcut? Do we want less public on-the-ground management of our public resources? And will FMA's really cost less? Many of the people who addressed this issue during a question and answer period at a recent Society of American Foresters forum said that administering FMA's adequately would cost at least as much as it costs to administer timber sales under existing procedures.

But even if the legislature answers this threshold question--are FMA's necessary?--in the affirmative, we still have a number of major problems with this bill.

## SB 112 &amp; SIR 35 (cont.) p. 2

1. SB 112 fails to control the length of FMA's and in fact a major purpose of the bill is to authorize long-term contracts. Authority under the state must already exist. Yet 10 year contracts in Southeast Alaska have created serious problems. We do not have a crystal ball that lets us look even ten years down the road. Let alone fifty. We cannot afford to lock ourselves into excessively long contracts.
2. SB 112 fails to control the size of the area to be covered by the contract.
3. Some very special areas could be affected by FMA's, where contracts could be extremely controversial. Examples are Prince William Sound and the Southeast Alaska State Game Refuge.
4. SB 112 fails to require that other potential competing uses be taken into account. Even less consideration than usual would be given to non-extractive multiple uses like fish and wildlife, public recreation, water quality, and scenic resources. These valuable resources are critical to, among others, the commercial fishing, subsistence, recreation and tourism industries.
5. SB 112 fails to require that adequate opportunities for public participation be provided. Yet it is precisely the long-term, large scale timber operations that FMA's would accommodate, that require the greatest number of regulatory controls and the greatest amount of public scrutiny.

B. SIR 35. We strongly recommend that you reject SIR 35. Once again, any problems that Southeast loggers might be having are largely a result of weak world timber markets, not a failure to implement the Alaska Lands Act. We would propose, as an impressive coalition of Southeast communities, commercial fishermen, Native Village corporations, and conservationists have done, almost the opposite of what SIR 35 suggests: that is, that the \$40 million dollar Tongass Timber Supply subsidy and the 450 million board feet target should be repealed.

But regardless of whether or not those provisions should be repealed, the Alaska Lands Act is being far more than adequately implemented. Annual subsidies have been greater than \$40 million and harvesting targets have been exceeded.

SB 112 & SB 35 (cont.) p. 2

The Alaska Legislature should be calling for a halt to continued commercial exploitation and to the unnecessary destruction of  
productive and natural resources that are vitally valuable  
to several industries and to many people. Please vote NO on SB  
112.

Thank you again for considering our comments.

Sincerely,

*Cliff Eames*

Cliff Eames  
Issues Director

SJR 35

(1) - My name is Helen Dewey, 1011 Halibut Point Rd, Sitka. I am opposed to SJR 35.

The "Whereas" in this resolution deal primarily with the perceived congressional concern of maintaining jobs in timber. I wonder why the timber industry should expect this special treatment of job protection. Not even oil, the state no. 1 employer has asked for protection nor have I seen it offered. The reason for the decreased job market in the timber industry has been a lack of demand for timber — not because the Forest Service has not built roads or because the Natives have received their timber allotments.

The situation points out one of the key weaknesses of these 50-year contracts. They are highly undesirable because they do not respond to market fluctuations.

At this time of fiscal crisis why should the allocated funds be spent on roading when the main thing they do is great harm to prime wilderness land. (The reason for the financial crisis in the first place is because we have done too much of this kind of spending in the past!) It is well-documented that where timber is prime so are

other resources such as game animals, subsistence, fisheries (which comprise the state's no. 2 source of income and employment). Even tourists do not come to Alaska to see clear cuts or pulp mills.

If we want to protect jobs lets find ways to provide for a responsible timber industry within the state where small operators have an opportunity. Lets eliminate the large corporations who have been convicted of their monopolistic, unfair practices - with whom the Forest Service has been working "hand in glove" ever since these 50 year contracts were started.

P.O. BOX 189  
ANGOON  
ALASKA  
99820

PHONE:  
(907) 788-3653

April 20, 1987

Honorable Adelheid Herrmann/Sam Cotten  
Co-Chairman, Hous Resources Committee  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Chairman,

It has come to our attention that last year's SR7, a bill supporting maintenance of Section 705 of ANILCA, has resurfaced this year as SJR35. Our understanding is that SJR35 is identical to SR7; that the bill was passed through the Senate, and that it now rests in your Committee in the House.

Since the bill is identical to SR7, the City Council of Angoon is again opposed to its passage. We enclose a copy of City Council Resolution 86-24, which delineates the reasons for our opposition.

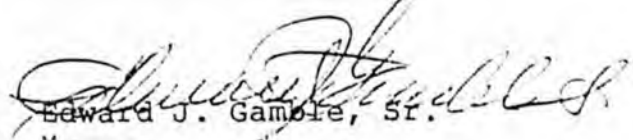
In addition, Alaska Lumber & Pulp, a foreign beneficiary of Section 705, has hired non-union aliens in the place of Sitka residents who are American citizens as a means of cutting costs. We view this attitude as a clear indication of ALP management's lack of concern for bettering the situation of Sitka millworkers.

It appears this administration (and much of our Legislature) is willing to support anything which brings some money into our state during these tough economic times. However, we believe Alaskans are willing to endure some hard times rather than sell out for the sake of a "quick fix".

ANILCA Section 705 works to the detriment of several of Alaska's industries, and benefits only one. One which is foreign-owned. Over the remaining life of the 50-year contracts now in existence, our Federal government will be subsidizing these foreign millowners to the tune of several billions of dollars if Section 705 is maintained in its present form.

We strongly urge that you oppose passage of SJR35.

For the City Council

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Edward J. Gamble, Sr.", written in dark ink.

Edward J. Gamble, Sr.

Mayor

City of Angoon

# City of Angoon

P. O. Box 180

Angoon, Alaska 99620

Telephone  
(907) 788-3663

## CITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION NO. 86-24 CITY OF ANGOON, ALASKA

A RESOLUTION IN OPPOSITION TO MAINTENANCE OF SECTION 705 OF THE ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION ACT

WHEREAS; ANILCA Section 705 does not provide equal benefit for all segments of the Alaska timber industry, and,

WHEREAS; ANILCA Section 705 provides economic subsidy only to the "dependent" timber industry, which will continue to be detrimental to Alaska's other two leading industries (tourism and seafood processing), and,

WHEREAS; millworkers in Sitka have been adversely affected by Alaska Lumber & Pulp management practices, and,

WHEREAS; existing guidelines for timber harvest and U.S. Forest Service pre-roading practices are harmful to tourism, sport and commercial fishing, subsistence, guide service and environmental concerns, and,

WHEREAS; depletion of Tongass National Forest resources is being subsidized, at a loss, by the U.S. government to foreign corporate owners, and,

WHEREAS; the above subsidization directly contributes to the national trade deficit; now therefore

BE IT RESOLVED: The Council of the City of Angoon urges Congress to review and amend Section 705(a) of ANILCA to eliminate the "\$40,000,000 annually"; to make other funds which might be made available for similar uses subject to annual appropriation, and to clarify language which allegedly mandates the "450" cut on the Tongass National Forest.

Passed at a City Council Meeting held on December 3, 1986 by a vote of    yeas,    nays,    absent,    abstain.

For the City of Angoon

  
Mayor

ATTEST:

  
City Clerk

SEAL



Christian Knoeller  
6590 Glacier Hwy 198  
Juneau, AK 99801

April 26, 1987

Rep. Sam Cotten, Co-Chair  
House Resources Committee  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Cotten,

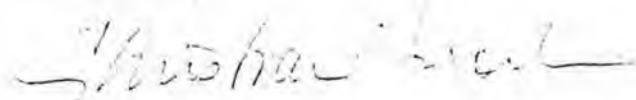
I write regarding SJR 35, the resolution addressing federal timber management on the Tongass. Briefly, I hope that you will oppose this resolution based on the disinformation it contains such as:

1. ignoring tremendous public and professional opposition to overcutting the Tongass allowed under the 450 MBF harvest level,
2. falsely attributing industry decline to factors other than deterioration of the market,
3. and misrepresenting the use of the Timber Supply Fund which has in fact contributed between \$15 and \$19 million annually for pre-roading--much to the detriment of fish and wildlife habitat.

The authorship and purpose of the resolution are clear: to protect the profits of special interests--namely the pulp mills--at the expense of prudent resource management.

The House wisely defeated this measure last year. I urge you to oppose it in the interest of improved forest management practices on the Tongass.

Sincerely,



Dear Legislater,

It has come to my attention that two unfavorable bills, SB 112 and SJR 35 are currently being considered on your committee on resources.

SJR 35 is a hot air piece of legislation that is quick on "hot air" but short on solutions. There is a problem or two in the Tongass. As a rural resident of the bush, we are definately being impacted in a negative fashion due to rapid overlogging harvest. Fourteen rural communities have signed a resolution against the "450" and sec. 705 of ANILCA. To ignore the honest pleas from these communities would be flying in the face of reason.

Please deflate SJR 35, it is a rude position to proclaim in the face of the facts.

SB 112 is an illconceived plan subjecting our state lands to longterm mismanagement. Long term logging contracts are a proven bad deal as they preclude all other uses on the land. Rural residents bordering wooded lands stand to lose fishing, hunting, subsistance, and recreational areas for prolonged periods of time. SB 112 is hastily forsaking current rules and regulations governing state resources for quick questionable revenues.

The wording of SB 112 is too loose to compentantly award contracts or sales, leaving too much room for mischief and mistakes.

The people of the state should be involved in all stages of the negotiation and award of any contracts or sales. Public input is a must in such key decisions determining state resource development. Therefore, an advance public notice period and an appeal process should be provided.

Sincerely,

*Willie Veitch*

WILLIE VEITCH

*5 year resident Fort Protection*

---

---

P.O. BOX 189  
ANGOON  
ALASKA  
99820

PHONE:  
(907) 788-3053

April 20, 1987

Honorable Adelheid Herrmann/Sam Cotten  
Co-Chairman, House Resources Committee  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

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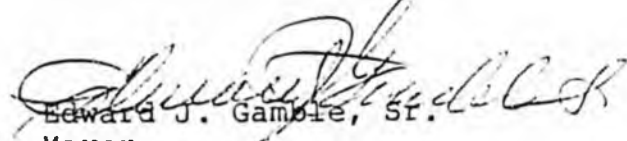
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We strongly urge that you oppose passage of SJR35.

For the City Council

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Mayor

City of Angoon

# City of Angoon

P. O. Box 100  
Angoon, Alaska 99620

Telephone  
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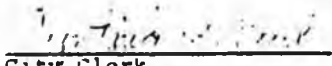
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Passed at a City Council Meeting held on December 3, 1986  
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For the City of Angoon

  
Mayor

ATTEST:   
City Clerk

SEAL



Christian Knoeller  
6590 Glacier Hwy 198  
Juneau, AK 99801

April 26, 1987

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P.O. Box V  
Juneau, AK 99811

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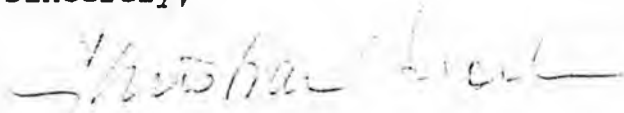
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The authorship and purpose of the resolution are clear: to protect the profits of special interests--namely the pulp mills--at the expense of prudent resource management.

The House wisely defeated this measure last year. I urge you to oppose it in the interest of improved forest management practices on the Tongass.

Sincerely,



Letter Goll

Jos. Sebastian #129 Pt. Baker Ak.  
99927  
December 1986

Point Baker, on N. Prince of Wales Island in S.E. Alaska, is a small rural community of about 100 people. Most are commercial fisherman and subsistence users. There are no roads in our village, we use skiffs and boats and airplanes to travel to and from town, 45 miles away. Altho the logging roads are only 1.2 miles away, they are unwelcome. Our community has battled the USFS and LFK for over 12 years, due to the iron clad nature of the 50 year contracts, we have lost every battle. 79 % of our local forest is due to be removed by LFK by the year 2004. This will destroy all of our wildlife and subsistence habitat, yet we can not get past the 50 year contracts. During a community meeting recorded by the S.E. Log, March 1974, quote "Walter Begalka, chief forester and logging engineer for Ketchikan Pulp Co. (now LFK) replied" This entire territory was allotted to us to begin with," and further went on "we have a contract and are obligated to take the timber and log it ". Another 1974 response to a Pt. Baker resident illustrates LFKs abrupt dismissal of local concerns as justified by the contracts, quote " As you know KPC has a fifty year pulp sale contract with the USFS to cut 8.25 billion feet of timber prior to the year 2004. A large part of the designated timber to be removed by this agreement is located on the northern half of Prince of Wales Island. Not only does this agreement give KPC the right to cut and process the timber, but it also provides the obligation to remove the timber under the agreement of certain penalties if it is not accomplished."

These fifty year contracts make it impossible to create a meaningful local forest policy promoting real multiple use. The contracts forfeit any other considerations outside of total clear cut logging, despite the nice mumbo-jumbo of the USFS, about multiple use.

A response from the USFS Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) 1986-90, states quote "Under the long term timber sale contract, the USFS is obligated to make available to APC approximately 521 million board feet of new timber for the 86-90 operating period." Further, "Congress has reviewed this matter and has not deemed it fit to authorize a direct cancellation of the contracts."

We suggest that Congress take a hard look at the facts collected since the 706b Oversight hearings in May 1986. There is still time for positive change for the Tongass if it takes place soon.

A letter to the USFS from Frank Roppel vice-chair of APC points out, quote "The Timber Sale Contract is replete with references to economic timber, and profitable utilization. Timber would not be considered supplied under Sec. 705a of ANILCA unless it is economic."

While the contract holders are protected at any cost to the taxpayer, our local wildlife and habitat are degraded beyond the point of recovery. Every excuse the USFS brings up is either the 450 mandate or the contracts! As long as the contracts are in place, we will have no local control of the two Multi-Nationals now brutally exploiting the Tongass National Forest. The contracts are antique and unfair to local citizens and wildlife, we are helpless under the iron fist of the two fifty year contracts! Why live in Alaska if they (LPK & APC) can do this to you?!

The signatures on this petition represents about two-thirds of the adult population now present. We have long been concerned over the fate of the Tongass, we urge Congress to revoke the two domineering contracts, and create additional Wilderness areas in whats left of the fragile Tongass National Forest.

Thankyou for your intrest and efforts in behalf of Americas most beautiful National Forest, the Tongass.

Vice-chair , Summer Strieghts Fish and Game Advisory Committee

PS This is just to keep you posted. we expect problems with the AK. SENATE in JUNEN but hope to prevail in DC. we have faith justice will finally overcome the present short sighted greed.

Joseph D. Sebastian  
Joseph Sebastian

THANKS FOR YOUR HELP & CONCERN

JS

120 issues of Alaska Sportsman 1939-1957, \$75.  
Remains Key Shop in Ketchikan, Alaska, 100.

Alaska Sportsman 1946 Oct.

# ALASKA



Land of

## BEAUTIFUL FORESTS

Alaska's entire southern coastline along the Inside Passage is covered with the verdant green of four million acres of timber. From aboard ship, these giant forests appear to rise out of the sea blanketing the steeply-rising, majestic mountain peaks. The major portion of this vast stand of western hemlock, Sitka spruce, western red cedar and Alaska cedar is located in the Chugach National Forest, situated in the Prince William Sound region, and in the Tongass National Forest which encompasses much of Southeastern Alaska.

Alaska visitors are thrilled by the tropical luxuriance of these conifer forests. Hiking trails in the National Forests lead through heavy stands of tall, clean boled trees where wild game abounds. A camera in hand, the traveler encounters countless "shots" of rare beauty. Moss covers the forest floor and fallen trees to a depth of six inches like an emerald carpet. Although the timber industry is little developed here, it is estimated that these coastal stands of timber alone are capable of producing a million tons of paper each year forever. Alaska's Interior Forest includes 40 million acres of woodland stands of small white spruce, Alaska white birch, aspen and balsam poplar.

### NOV. 1948

Alaska's civilian population is now approximately 94,000, according to an estimate released recently by the Department of the Interior. The 1939 census showed a total of 72,524 inhabitants, with the white race in the majority by almost six thousand. The Territory now has twelve cities with populations of more than a thousand, as compared to eight in 1940. Anchorage, with 19,000 civilians, is Alaska's largest city. Fairbanks comes next with 8,500, then Juneau and Ketchikan with 7,000 each; Sitka with 2,000; Nome with 1,600; and Cordova, Petersburg and Palmer with 1,500 each.

FROM KETCHIKAN TO BARROW?  
News and Notes about "The Last Frontier."

APRIL 1948

More timber was cut in the national forests of Alaska in 1947 than in any previous year. Of the total, 93,663,000 board feet, 83 million came from the Tongass National Forest.

October, 1948

The Ketchikan Pulp and Timber Company, a subsidiary of the Puget Sound Pulp and Timber Company, was the only firm which qualified to bid for eight billion board feet of Alaska pulp timber. When its bid was accepted August 2, the firm received a 50-year contract and assurance that more timber will be made available when the present contract expires. Plans are now being made to erect the new plant at Wacker, near Ketchikan, where considerable land for a mill site has been purchased from private owners.

November, 1948

A pulp mill near Ketchikan seems assured at last with the acceptance by the U. S. Forest Service of a bid from the Ketchikan Pulp and Timber Company on one and a half billion cubic feet of pulp timber from the Tongass National Forest near Ketchikan. The company, an affiliate of the Puget Sound Pulp and Timber Company of Bellingham, Wash., has purchased the holdings of Eugene Wacker at Ward Cove, six miles north of Ketchikan, where it plans to build a pulp mill at a cost of twenty to thirty million dollars. It is estimated that the forests of Southeastern Alaska, cut on a sustained-yield basis as required by Forest Service contracts, could supply one-third of the nation's paper-pulp requirements in perpetuity, and business men of the Panhandle have tried for three decades to bring about the establishment of a pulp industry in the area. Meanwhile the Alaska Industrial Corporation, financed by Belgian investors, is preparing to build a twenty-million-dollar mill near Sitka to produce raw materials for the manufacture of rayon.

### MARCH 1954 ALASKA SPORTSMAN

• Japanese officials of the Alaska Pulp Company visited Washington, D. C., and Alaska last December to discuss plans and look over timber reserves for a proposed pulp mill in Alaska. No definite date for starting construction has been set, officials said, but Sitka is the site selected. The Japanese-owned pulp mill will, according to United States law, be built and operated by American workmen under American labor standards. The pulp will be shipped to Japan to augment inadequate supplies there.

BY 1972, THE REALITY OF THE 50YR. CONTRACTS HIT HOME.

Editorial ALASKA

## MAIN TRAILS AND BYWAYS

JAN 1972

There seems to be no doubt the Forest Service has become "logging management" bureau without chance of anything else coming ahead of logging in the multiple use policy under which the Forest Service claims to operate. Only a pitiful handful of bare-no-trees-glaciated-fjords have been given real protection from logging uses in Southeastern Alaska, where

many requests for further delimitings have been shunted aside. It is an insult to intelligence that any Forest Service administrator could think that the public will be satisfied with a sop that gives to the protectionists only that which no logger in his right mind would accept as a gift.

It is particularly frightening to hear the growing presentations of allegations that the Forest Service has "oversold" Southeastern Alaska timber cutting rights for new pulp plants, and according to the allegations "all of Southeastern Alaska's timber" will be needed to fill commitments and even then there will not be enough. Little hope there for any sizeable recreation-scenic-only areas, if the allegations of protectionists are true—and the Forest Service has certainly not in the slightest degree explained that one away.

Some forty years ago when Alaska only had a couple of small local-size sawmills and pulp mills were just a dream (look at all that wonderful timber going to waste!), the campaign began to attract the pulp mills—big employing, big woods-using industries to turn into profit Southeastern Alaska's most obvious natural assets—timber and power producing waterfalls.

Now we're not so sure we did right. We had been told, from the best, though apparently limited knowledge, that our trees would grow back on "fifty year cycles." Now we are discovering that the cycle is more like twice that.

We also used to think of pulp mills as something smaller in cutting and processing abilities than today's giants. We sounded off for years to the effect that Southeastern Alaska could support "at least six" year-around pulp plants of around 300 tons a day capacity for each. Now we find out there is question whether we have enough for our existing pulp mills.

Dear Congressman

While we are glad the Tongass debacle is finally being corrected by Congress, we think the Tongass Reform Act does not go far enough toward solving the whole problem. Unless the 50 year contracts are revoked, the Tongass will continue to be subjected to the whims of the two multinationals L. P. K. and A. P.C. Whether the contracts are broken, which they deserve to be, or bought out for money, we urge you to revoke the 50 year contracts.

Further more we request that Congress consider amendments that will allow the creation of more LUD 1 Wilderness areas, and LUD 2 roadless areas. Dependent, are many wildlife, migratory waterfowl and subsistence users on the unprotected fragile habitats, currently scheduled for devastating clearcut logging.

Please correct the whole Tongass problem, and not just half of it, in the Tongass Reform Act of 1987.

Thankyou very much for your concern for the future of the Tongass National Forest.

Joseph Sebastian Box 129 Pt Baker AK

Judy Magnuson Rix 55  
Pt. Baker, AK

Robert J. Larson 30yr Ak  
Box 70 Pt. Baker Ak

John P. Magnuson Box 55 Pt. Baker

Warren F. Powers 25 yr Res.  
Box 150 Pt. Baker AK 99927

CECILIA J BOTELLO  
P. O. BOX 44  
PT. BAKER, AK

Wesley Oyle 4 yr  
Box 2 Pt Baker ak

Jan Kautz Box 129, Pt. Baker  
The Inn Box 15, Pt. Baker, AK 99927

Sonja Paine  
Box 2

Ernie K. Walker  
PT. Baker AK 99927

Pt. Baker

Jeffrey Stonek Box 16 Pt. Baker Ak.  
99927

Dorothy Oyle

Box 1 Pt. Baker

Barry Oyle

Box 1 Pt. Baker

Robert H. Oyle  
Box

Point Baker, AK

Ed Mann Box 11 Point Baker AK 99927

Beth A. Oyle

Box 3

Pt. Baker AK 99927

Mr & Mrs T Kline  
Box 43

Pt Baker AK. 99927

Jill A. Armin  
Box 36

Pt. Baker, AK 99927

R. S. Kaliska 40 year resident

P.O. Box 32

Point Baker Ak 99927

Lee C. Betanc  
Box 26, Point Baker, AK 99927

Mr + Mrs John Hebburn  
Box 467 - 40 yrs  
Pt. Baker, AK

Mr + Mrs. Wm. J. Lowe  
Box 89  
Pt. Baker, Alaska  
99927

~~Kenneth Biske~~  
Box 50

Pt. Baker, AK. 99927

Herbert Zucker

Box 49

Pt. Baker, AK 99927

Frank Elmer

Box 12

Pt. Baker AK 99927

Paul C. Herz

Paul C. Herz

P.O. Box 36

Pt. Baker, AK  
99927

Elynette Bauer P.O. Box 11  
Port Protection Point Baker, AK 99927  
Rosella Reelinuon P.O. Box 56  
Port Protection Pt Baker AK 99927

JANNE BROWN

PO BOX 29

Pt. Baker AK 99927

Port Protection

Charles B. Brown

P.O. BOX 29

POINT BAKER 99927

AK PORT PROTECTION

Mr + Mrs. Sammie Carlson

P.O. Box 51

Point Baker, AK. 99927

CA Puaaloo Box 45 Pt Baker

Shirley Lucia

Box 45 Pt Baker

Mr + Mrs Jan Watson

PO Box 55

Point Baker, AK 99927



CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

ROBERT J. MRAZEK  
2ND DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEE ON  
APPROPRIATIONS  
WHIP AT LARGE

September 30, 1986

Dear Colleague:

You may recall that I have recently written to you about the unprofitable timber industry in the Tongass National Forest in southeast Alaska. To rectify this situation, I have introduced the Tongass Timber Reform Act (H.R. 5291), which I believe will remedy the unfortunate situation in our nation's largest national forest.

The following is an article that appears in the October issue of Reader's Digest entitled "Time to Ax this Timber Boondoggle." This article succinctly explains many problems the timber industry is having in the Tongass and the enormous yearly cost to the taxpayer.

I hope this article will convince you to join me in rectifying the problems in the Tongass. If you have further questions or would like to cosponsor, please contact Ann Bennett of my staff at x55956.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Mrazek  
Member of Congress

Will Congress allow  
special interests to  
destroy one of the world's  
natural wonders?

# Time to Ax This Timber Boondoggle

SOME 4000 miles from Washington, D.C., deep in an ancient Alaskan rain forest, the federal government is running a business that loses 98 cents on every taxpayer dollar it spends. Losses are more than \$50 million a year. Meanwhile this logging operation, under U.S. Forest Service supervision, is destroying the only largely intact rain forest left in the world's temperate

Condensed from THE NEW REPUBLIC  
BENNETT H. BEACH

THE NEW REPUBLIC (MAY 22, 1971) © 1986 BY THE NEW REPUBLIC, INC., 1300 18 ST., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004 103  
PHOTO OF TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST (TOP) TOM BEAR/ALASKA PHOTO  
(BOT) TOM MATT BROWN/ALASKA PHOTO

zones. The government's purpose is to create a timber industry in southeast Alaska, and that is failing as well.

This particular boondoggle started innocently enough. Southeast Alaska is a 500-mile panhandle running along the Pacific Ocean. Eighty percent of it lies in the Tongass National Forest, at 16.8 million acres the largest of our 155 national forests. Ever since the early 1900s, the federal government has seen timbering as an ideal way to attract warm bodies to this cold, wet, isolated piece of America.

Early efforts were a bust. Finally, in the 1950s, the Forest Service persuaded two large pulp companies to set up shop there. Among the inducements were 50-year contracts and bargain-basement timber prices, so that they could compete against mills in Washington State.

The market for the forest's output was Japan, with small percentages going to other Pacific-rim countries. The pulp-grade timber, about 60 percent of the average Tongass clear-cutting, ultimately was turned into rayon and cellophane. The rest was shipped as logs to be milled overseas and used for housing construction and special items such as pianos.

Though at the outset demand was reasonably strong, the government still lost money in this job-creating venture. An average mile of road built to reach the trees costs \$250,000. To make the undertaking profitable for the companies, the

government had to provide a large subsidy.

In 1980 the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) sought to preserve 5.4 million acres of the Tongass as permanent wilderness. Alaska timber interests, led by Sen. Ted Stevens (R., Alaska), maneuvered to change the legislation. The result was Section 705 of ANILCA, which set a goal of selling 4.5 billion board feet from the Tongass per decade, roughly one percent of the nation's total output. To cover the costs of building roads, surveying and overhead, the section provides a minimum \$40-million permanent annual appropriation, "or as much as the Secretary of Agriculture finds is necessary," to meet the goal.

Meanwhile, modern technology had found synthetic substitutes to be cheaper than pulp for making sandwich wrappers and rayon shirts. Countries such as South Africa, where trees grow more quickly and are cheaper to harvest, underbid Alaska for the remaining demand.

Timber jobs in southeast Alaska began to dry up. Since passage of ANILCA six years ago, they have declined by 40 percent, to fewer than 1800. In 1984 the demand for board feet was slightly over half of the 450 million feet per year contemplated by Section 705. Undeterred, the Forest Service squandered \$11 million on roads and other preparatory steps for timber sales that no company would bid on. For each job still maintained by

the Tongass program, U.S. taxpayers are kicking in \$36,000 a year. The two prime beneficiaries of this largess are the Ketchikan Pulp Co. and the Japanese-owned Alaska Pulp Corp.

Even in southeast Alaska, the Forest Service's enthusiasm for timber cutting is not universally appreciated. Commercial fishermen told Congress that the logging and road-building cause erosion damaging to world-famous salmon-spawning beds. Log-transfer facilities along the shore have forced out some fishing fleets. The area's fishing industry provides more jobs than the timber industry does—without federal subsidy. The logging also threatens tourism, the region's fastest-growing industry, now creating more jobs all the time.

Then there is the matter of a magnificent natural wonder being destroyed. The Tongass features thousands of lakes, islands and streams. There are alpine meadows and fjords against a backdrop of snowcapped mountains. Sitka spruce that were seedlings when King John signed the Magna Charta soar 250 feet. And this rare rain forest contains the world's largest concentrations of bald eagles and grizzly bears.

The Forest Service stubbornly insists on believing that the timber program is good for the local economy. That has been its premise for

75 years, and such long-held views are hard to change. Since the advent of the post-World War II housing boom, national forests have supplied about 20 percent of this country's timber. The Forest Service, a 38,000-employee bureaucracy, has staffed up with surveyors, road engineers and others who move up the ranks by putting lots of board feet on the scoreboard. Convincing them that it makes no economic sense is nearly impossible.

This is a problem not only in Alaska. Two years ago, studies by the General Accounting Office, the Congressional Research Service and the Wilderness Society revealed that timber programs in many national forests are costing taxpayers more than what timber companies are paying for the wood. The losses in the last fiscal year alone amounted to hundreds of millions of dollars. The Forest Service conceded that 37 percent of its timber is being sold below cost.

But the Tongass is the only forest with a money-losing timber program written into law. Fortunately Section 705 calls for a review of the program after five years. The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee has now completed oversight hearings. This review of the Tongass timber program gives us a chance to save money, save nature, and save face—if Congress has the fortitude to stop this boondoggle.

*A wagging tongue bites itself.*

Chetler de Troyes

they have seen consumer groups forming in countries where they would have been impossible 10 years ago.

"Whether a country has a consumer organization is a fair yardstick on how individual rights are regarded," said Mr. Goldman. "The mere fact that they tolerate complaints shows a liberalization that would have been unthinkable 20 years ago."

China, for example, sent a delegate for the first time to the international consumer group meeting. Wang Jiang Yun, the Chinese delegate, said his country had formed its first consumer rights organization, the China Consumer Council, in December 1984.

Mr. Wang, who is Secretary General of the council, said it was privately operated, although financed and mentioned by the People's Republic. Through local groups, the organization has begun hearing consumer complaints and negotiating solutions with manufacturers and retailers.

"Along with the open-door policy, production has improved greatly in China and more and more commodities have turned up," Mr. Wang said through an interpreter. "Along with that, consumers find some products are not up to standards of living, of what is in advertisements, so the consumers find it is necessary to organize a Chinese consumers union to look after their own interests."

In India, one of the most severe problems facing consumers is food adulteration; when consumers buy peppercorns, for example, they may also get dark-colored rocks or wood chips.

Muslim and Hindu consumers in India have demonstrated against food adulteration that compromises their religious tenets, such as the presence of pork and beef by-products in cooking oils.

Taiwan formed the Consumers' Foundation, a product-testing consumer group, five years ago. Its delegate was trying to learn how to deal with an unhappy company that has cued over the results of its test.

"We are five years old and we have a suit already," said Chia-Reiy Liu Chen, the Chief of the organization's testing laboratory.

In Brazil, where a democracy has replaced an authoritarian military government that ruled for 20 years, the marketplace is being deregulated.

Mariena Lazzarini, the executive director of a consumer defense organization in São Paulo called Procon, said that she and other consumer advocates are pressing legislators to include consumer-protection laws in Brazil's new constitution.

"Now we are at a special moment in Brazil," she said. "Consumer defense is another step now, a national priority."

At the Consumers Union dinner, many of the founders recalled both the excitement and the hostility of the days in 1936 when 30 of them left Consumer Research, the first product-testing organization in the United States to form Consumers Union.

#### ADS WERE REFUSED

Sixty newspapers refused to print advertisements for Consumers Union in the 1930's, saying product testing represented an assault on the institution of advertising. Good Housekeeping accused Consumers Union of prolonging the Depression through its work and public schools banned Consumer Reports from its classrooms.

"The word consumer was rather strange in those days," said Kate Black, one of the 30 original employees of Consumers Union. Mrs. Black, who was 21 years old at the time, spent three days in jail with nine other employees from Consumer Research after going on strike there. The strike started after the organization's director, Freder-

ick J. Schlink, fired three employees who sought to form a labor union.

"When I first took the job, I was just out of high school and it was just a job, nothing more," Mrs. Black said. She is now 72; she left Consumer Union in 1940 and spent most of her career working for Group Health Incorporated, a nonprofit group health insurance company. "After the strike began and after Consumers Union was formed," she said, "then I really became much more convinced of the importance of the consumer movement and I have been ever since."

### TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST

#### HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1986

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill that I hope will save the American taxpayers millions of dollars next year. Despite the 75 years of failure, the U.S. Forest Service continues to support a dying timber industry in our Nation's largest national forest, the Tongass, in the Alaska panhandle. Despite sizable taxpayer losses and severe environmental destruction to a rare ecosystem of incalculable value, the agency has shown no intention of rectifying its unprofitable policy.

Under section 705 of the 1980 Alaska Lands Act, the Treasury is required to provide an open-ended appropriation of "at least \$40 million annually or as much as the Secretary of Agriculture finds is necessary" to enable the Forest Service to achieve its timber supply goal of 4.5 billion board feet of timber per decade from the Tongass. Unlike virtually all other Federal expenditures, including expenditures for national defense, these funds are not subject to deferral or rescission by the administration, nor are they subject to the annual appropriations process in Congress. The Tongass Timber Reform Act of 1986 is designed to bring the Tongass back into the annual appropriations process with the rest of the Forest Service.

The problem is as follows: Tongass is an inordinately expensive place to harvest timber. The region cannot efficiently compete in the declining market, even with massive subsidies. In the past 5 years, the Forest Service has sold less than 44 percent of the timber offered for sale. In fact, during the 9-year period of 1977-85, the Tongass' direct cost to the taxpayer has been a staggering \$311 million. With annual losses of more than \$50 million over each of the last 3 years, the crisis is worsening. Now is the time for Congress to reassert its authority over expenditures on the Tongass National Forest.

Section 705 also exempts the Tongass from an important reform of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 that requires the Secretary of Agriculture to identify national forest lands that are economically and physically unsuited for timber production. In fact, the Tongass is the only national forest that is exempt from this requirement.

Admittedly, the objectives in the Tongass are laudably one of maintaining jobs and promoting economic development. But using timber sales in a market that has no buyers is not the solution. The simple truth is that Alaska was never more than a last-in, first-out market for the Japanese and other Pacific Rim nations. Now, those nations have less

demand for the Tongass' output and there are many more suppliers from which to choose. This is vitally important because the export market is all the Tongass has. No Tongass wood fiber is sold in the United States. It is impossible to buy a newspaper or build a home in Alaska using Tongass timber.

The sad fact is that the policy of subsidizing timber exports isn't even saving jobs in the region. The subsidies and losses have increased tremendously since passage of the Alaska Lands Act. However, timber jobs in the region have declined by more than 40 percent, dropping from 3,055 in 1980 to less than 1,800 today.

In the meantime, the Forest Service continues to build roads into roadless areas at a rate that far exceeds legitimate harvest needs. It prepares sales that will not sell for the market every year. And, instead of conserving taxpayers' dollars, the agency appears bent on spending every dime, because it's there. This practice not only confounds the laws of supply and demand, but it makes no sense in light of the fiscal priorities of this Nation.

Not only are the timber management practices on the Tongass National Forest contrary to the spirit of the Gramm-Rudman Deficit Reduction Act, but they clearly undercut Congress' pledge to trim waste and fat from the budget. In fact, in 1983 the Tongass lost more than \$57 million; in 1984 more than \$54 million; and, in 1985 more than \$52 million. Stated another way, in those years the Government failed to cover its costs of growing and selling trees by losing 91 cents on the dollar in 1983; 93 cents on the dollar in 1984; and, 99 cents on the dollar in 1985. In light of these figures, Congress should mandate that the Forest Service reduce the amount of timber offered for sale to an amount likely to be sold, and should restrain Forest Service roadbuilding that clearly exceeds legitimate harvest needs.

I have introduced the Tongass Timber Reform Act of 1986 to address these problems. The bill amends the Alaska Lands Act of 1980 and brings section 705 under the annual appropriations process. In addition, it repeals Tongass' exemption from the statute in the National Forest Management Act that requires the Forest Service to identify lands not suited for timber production.

We must restore accountability to Tongass. Limiting the funds available for timber preparations and restricting the construction of roads to nowhere will move the Forest Service, the Congress and the American people in the right direction by conserving tax dollars and natural resources. The Tongass National Forest is one of the last significant stands of temperate rain forest left in the Northern Hemisphere. To ask the American taxpayer to subsidize the destruction of this magnificent international treasure is preposterous. I ask my colleagues in the House to take advantage of an opportunity to save dollars and to eliminate unnecessary environmental destruction by supporting the Tongass Timber Reform Act of 1986.

Rep. Peter Goll

for Tongass

2/13/87

March 6, 1987

P.O. Box 259  
Hoonah, Alaska 99829

Rosita Worl, Publisher & Editor  
Alaska Native News  
600 Barrow  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Rosita:

During a town meeting at the ANB Hall on February 14, 1987, a petition entitled "SUBSISTANCE USERS OF HOONAH" kicked off Hoonah's campaign to protect our traditional hunting and fishing grounds which surround us. This was the first of a series of meetings planned to share information, ask questions, answer questions and hear comments and concerns of all.

The IRA Council--Hoonah Indian Association, City of Hoonah and ANILCA's Hoonah Advisory Council on Subsistence are combining efforts to bring the issue to light. Representatives from the U.S.F.S., State Dept of Fish and Game--Subsistence, Huna Totem Corp., Sealaska Corp., ANB and ANS Grand Camps, Tlingit & Haida Central Council, to name a few, will be invited to participate in the meetings. Copies of this petition will be sent to our State and U.S. Senators and Rep. Peter Goll.

Other actions currently in place which directly affect our concerns are:

- July 1985; Douglas and Ernestine Glessing of Hoonah filed suite against the U.S.F.S. officials for failing to make an adequate subsistence management and use evaluation and finding as required by section 810 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), 16 U.S.C. §3120.
- September 1986; The City of Tenakee Springs and S.E. Alaka Conservation Council (SEACC) filed suit against the U.S.F.S. for violating the National Environmental Policy with roadbuilding and commercial timber harvest activities in the Tongass Forest without adequate site-specific analysis of the impacts of its actions on the quality of human environment.
- ~~January 1987; The Alaska Pulp Corp. filed a claim against the U.S.F.S. for approximately \$80 million as a result of unresolved disputes relating to the interpretation and implementation of the U.S.F.S. 50-year contract to supply wood to the Alaska Pulp Co. (see enclosed article Sitka Star, Jan. 31, 1987)~~

FACT: Section 705 of ANILCA sets a goal of selling 4.5 billion board feet from S.E. Alaska's Tongass National Forest per decade! Further, to cover costs of road-building, surveying and overhead Section 705 provides a minimum of \$40 million permanent

March 6, 1987

Page Two

annual appropriation while traditional hunting and fishing grounds are being wiped out, not to mention our fishing fleet being literally forced out of business!

I have also enclosed an article from Reader's Digest, October 1986 for more information. Outdoor Life, December 1986, published an article on our Tongass Forest and the losing business of the U.S.F.S. Finally, enclosed is an essay from American Land Forum Magazine, Fall 1985, entitled "When Green is Red" which is packed with statistics we all need to realize.

I am sending this information to you in realization that there is a very big picture here in which S.E. Alaska is most heavily involved--most specifically our Chicagoff Island. Rosita, I hope you will focus on our concern by publishing the words of our petition as well as related facts as they pertain to S.E. Alaka Natives and the threat to our lifestyle. We are also beginning to document the wealth of first hand knowledge and information being provided by our own local experts, we are our best resource.

If you have any questions or need further information please do not hesitate to call me at 945-3557. I will be glad to assist you any way I can. Gunalcheesh!

Sincerely,



Wanda Culp  
P.O. Box 259  
Hoonah, Alaska 99829

Enclosures a/s

P.S. I love your magazine--it's the best plus to come OUR way since the Raven released the sunlight.

Honorable Governor Steve Cowper  
Office of the Governor  
Pouch A  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Feb 17, 1987

Dear Governor Cowper;

I would like to congratulate you on your election to the Governorship of the State of Alaska. I'm sure you will be a great public service to the people of our state. It's common knowledge that our State of Alaska has many challenges to overcome in the area of finance and budgets. I'm sure you and your staff will rise to meet these challenges.

However, not all of our problems in the state are a matter of accumulating and preserving finances. In Yakutat and on the Yakutat Forelands the U.S. Forest Service is and has been allowing the timber industry to cut large clear cuts without regard to proper land management practice, policy and regulations. I believe that either the Federal and State of Alaska Coastal Zone Management Programs are not being complied with here on the Yakutat Forelands or the programs are not effective and enforceable.

Enclosed is a copy of my opposition comment to the latest U.S. Forest Service timber sale. As a private citizen I believe I have an obligation to help protect all of the coastal zone lands within the State of Alaska. But, the ultimate responsibility lies with the State of Alaska. Mainly, your office and staff.

We have an obligation to protect the general forest environment so that the forest can provide a wide variety of productive services for multiple users and not just the timber industry.

Until the U.S. Forest Service and State of Alaska can guarantee that the forests within the State of Alaska will provide fur, fish, game, wilderness, water and recreation, then, there should be no logging. I would appreciate your assistance in stopping this U.S. Forest Service timber sale based on the grounds listed in my comments to the U.S. Forest Service.

Sincerely,

*Donald Bremner*  
Donald Bremner

Enclosure/ Opposition Comment to U.S. Forest Service Timber Sale  
for the Yakutat Sawmill

CC/ Representative, Mr. Peter Goll  
Chairman, Alaska Coastal Policy Council, Mr. Bob Grogan  
Chairman, Alaska Coastal Policy Council, Mr. John Crawford  
Mayor, City of Yakutat, Mr. Larry Powell

Feb 6, 1987

Mr. Bud Tomlinson, District Ranger  
Yakutat Work Center  
Box 286  
Yakutat, Alaska 99689

Dear Mr. Tomlinson;

Attached is a copy of my opposition comment to the U.S. Forest Service proposed timber sale of (10) million board feet for the Yakutat sawmill. After reading this document it will be evident that it would be negligent management by the U.S. Forest Service to continue with this timber sale.

I appreciate your review of this document and look forward to participating in the planning of future ~~U.S. Forest Service management~~  
~~of the Tongass National Forest on the Yakutat Forelands.~~

Sincerely,

*Donald Bremner*  
Donald Bremner

Attachment/ Opposition comment to the U.S. Forest Service (10)  
million board ft. timber sale for the Yakutat sawmill

CC/ Honorable Governor, Steve Cowper  
Representative, Mr. Peter Goll  
Chairmen, Alaska Coastal Policy Council  
Mayor, City of Yakutat

1. INTRODUCTION OF OPPOSITION COMMENT TO THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE INDEPENDENT TIMBER SALE PROGRAM OF (10) MILLION BOARD FEET OF TIMBER FOR THE YAKUTAT SAWMILL.

AS A SHAREHOLDER OF YAK-TAT KWAAN, INC. AND RESIDENT OF YAKUTAT I PUBLICALLY OPPOSE THIS TIMBER SALE. MY REASONS FOR OPPOSING THIS TIMBER SALE ARE BASED ON LEGITIMATE LEGAL FACTS, POLICY, REGULATIONS AND INTER-AGENCY OBLIGATIONS. I WILL SHOW THAT THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE, KONCOR, CITY OF YAKUTAT, STATE OF ALASKA, YAK-TAT KWAAN, INC., SILVER BAY LOGGING, ENVIRONMENTALISTS AND INDIVIDUALS HAVE NEGLIGENTLY MANAGED THE FOREST RESOURCES ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS.

2. THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE OBLIGATION

AS TRUSTEE OF THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST LOCATED ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS, THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE HAS THE LARGEST RESPONSIBILITY IN MANAGING THE TIMBER RESOURCES PROPERLY. THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE AS A RESULT HAS THE GREATEST RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PUBLIC AND PROTECTION OF THE TOTAL FOREST ENVIRONMENT. I SAY THAT THE U. S. FOREST SERVICE HAS FAILED IN THEIR TIMBER MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY, FAILED IN THEIR RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PUBLIC AND PROTECTION OF THE TOTAL FOREST ENVIRONMENT. THE U. S. FOREST SERVICE HAS FAILED IN THEIR ADMINISTRATION AND TIMBER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS OR MANNER;

- 1) IN THE PAST AND PRESENT U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED IN PROPERLY IDENTIFYING AND EVALUATING ALL OF THE FOREST RESOURCES AND WILDLIFE ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS WHICH REQUIRE MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION.
- 2) THE U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED TO DEVELOP POLICY TO MANAGE THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS FOREST. THERE'S NO POLICY THAT IS SPECIFIC, COMPREHENSIVE, ENFORCEABLE AND SHOWS PREDICTABILITY ON HOW THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS FOREST WILL BE MANAGED IN THE FUTURE AS A RESULT OF TODAY'S ACTIVITIES.
- 3) THE U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED TO CONVERT POLICY INTO SPECIFIC USES AND TO IDENTIFY SPECIAL GEOGRAPHIC AREAS.
- 4) THE U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED TO PROPERLY CALCULATE THE TIMBER RESOURCE CAPABILITY AND DO A SUITABILITY ANALYSES IN REGARDS TO THE YAKUTAT SAWMILL.
- 5) THE U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED IN PROPERLY CONSIDERING THE SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS IN PAST AND PRESENT TIMBER SALES.

- 6) THE U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED TO PROPERLY CONSIDER THE ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS IN PAST AND PRESENT TIMBER SALES.
- 7) THE U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED IN ALLOWING FOR AND GIVING PROPER WEIGHT TO PUBLIC PREFERENCE IN THE TIMBER SALES ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS.
- 8) THE U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED TO CONSIDER THE STATE AND NATIONAL INTERESTS WHEN PUTTING UP THESE TIMBER SALES.
- 9) THE U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED TO IMPLEMENT A PROPER ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE THAT WILL IMPLEMENT, MONITOR AND ENSURE CONFORMANCE TO PROPER TIMBER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS.
- 10) THE U.S.F.S. HAS BREACHED THEIR LEGAL OBLIGATION AS FEDERAL AGENTS TO COMPLY WITH TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE FEDERAL COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT WHICH RELATE TO FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.
- 11) THE U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED TO ADHERE TO THEIR LEGAL OBLIGATION OF TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION EXISTING STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND CONTROL WHEN AND BEFORE PUTTING UP TIMBER SALES ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS.
- 12) THE U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED TO PROVIDE FOR AND MEET EXISTING RESOURCE AND HABITAT STANDARDS IN REGARDS TO FORESTRY MANAGEMENT ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS.
- 13) THE U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED TO COMPLY WITH SOUND CONSERVATION SUSTAINED YIELD PRINCIPLES CONSISTENT WITH FEDERAL AND STATE COASTAL POLICY.
- 14) AS A RESULT OF INCONSISTENT LAND AND WATER USES NEAR THE SITUK RIVER, OTHER STREAMS, LAKES AND BAYS THERE HAS BEEN DAMAGE AND DEGRADATION TO THE LAND AND WATER RESERVED FOR THEIR NATURAL SCENIC, RECREATION AND SUBSISTENCE VALUES.
- 15) U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED TO DO A RESOURCE ANALYSIS FOR THE YAKUTAT SAWMILL.
- 16) U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED TO DO AN EVALUATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL CAPABILITY AND SENSITIVITY OF THE RESOURCES AND HABITAT WITH RESPECT TO THE SAWMILL.
- 17) U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED TO DO AN ASSESSMENT OF PRESENT AND ANTICIPATED NEEDS AND DEMANDS FOR THE YAKUTAT SAWMILL.
- 18) THE U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED TO SHOW HOW MUCH DEMAND WILL BE MADE UPON THE RESOURCES PRESENTLY AND IN THE FUTURE.

- 19) THE U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED TO SHOW THAT THE CAPACITY OF THE RESOURCE CAN WITHSTAND THE DEMAND OF THE SAWMILL.
- 20) OVERALL, THE U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED TO SHOW THAT THE YAKUTAT SAWMILL WILL NOT ALTER THE NATURAL LAND, AIR, AND WATER QUALITY.
- 21) THE U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED TO SHOW THE BROADER IMPACTS OF SILVICULTURE ON COASTAL RESOURCES AND VALUES.
- 22) THE U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED TO SHOW THE IMPACTS OF THE SAWMILL UPON OTHER FOREST USES.
- 23) THE U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED TO RECOGNIZE AND GIVE PROPER CONSIDERATION TO THE FACT THAT THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS IS AN EXPOSED HIGH ENERGY COAST AND AS A RESULT LARGE CLEAR-CUTS ONLY ADD TO WEAKENING THE FOREST AND LAND DEGRADATION.
- 24) U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED TO MONITOR AND GIVE CONSIDERATION TO THE LAND OWNERSHIP PATTERNS WHICH MAY BE A DETRIMENT TO U.S.F.S. TIMBER SALES.
- 25) THE U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED TO GIVE PROPER CONSIDERATION TO THE IMPACTS OF LOGGING UPON THE YAKUTAT SUBSISTENCE LIFESTYLE.
- 26) THE U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED TO GIVE PROPER CONSIDERATION TO THE IMPACTS OF THEIR TIMBER SALES UPON THE LOCAL NATIVE CULTURE.
- 27) THIS SHORT TERM PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS HAS AND WILL CONTINUE TO HAVE LONG TERM EFFECTS WHICH WILL BE A DETRIMENT TO LONG TERM USE.
- 28) THE U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED TO GIVE PROPER CONSIDERATION AND WEIGHT TO THE PREFERENCES AND PRIORITIES OF THE PUBLIC WHEN PLANNING FOR THE USE AND PROTECTION OF THE YAKUTAT FORELAND RESOURCES.
- 29) THE U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED TO GIVE PROPER CONSIDERATION TO THE REGIONAL AND NATIONAL INTEREST IN THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS FOR TOURISM, RECREATION AND PRESERVATION OF THE LAND FOR ITS' SCENIC VALUES.
- 30) THE SUM OF THESE FAILURES BY THE U.S.F.S. IS THAT AS TRUSTEES OF THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST, THE U.S.F.S. HAS FAILED IN THEIR LEGAL OBLIGATION TO PROTECT ALL OF THE FOREST RESOURCES ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS.

### 3. STATE OF ALASKA OBLIGATION

THE STATE OF ALASKA HAS THE ULTIMATE LEGAL OBLIGATION TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS AND PUBLIC INTEREST IN ALL OF THE AIR, LAND, AND WATER ENVIRONMENTS IN THE STATE OF ALASKA. I WILL SHOW THAT THE STATE OF ALASKA HAS FAILED IN THEIR RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC INTEREST AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENT ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS.

THE STATE OF ALASKA HAS FAILED TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC INTEREST AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENT IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS AND MANNER;

- 1) THE STATE HAS FAILED TO INVOKE SECTION 207 OF THE FCZMA WHICH STATES THAT ALL FEDERAL AGENCY ACTIONS SHALL BE CONSISTENT, TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE, WITH APPROVED STATE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS.
- 2) THE STATE HAS FAILED TO INVOKE PROPER GOVERNMENT PROCESS STANDARDS TO ENSURE THAT THE U.S.F.S. MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ARE CONSISTENT, THAT PROPER PUBLIC INFORMATION AND PARTICIPATION HAS TAKEN PLACE PRIOR TO U.S.F.S. TIMBER SALES.
- 3) THE STATE HAS FAILED TO INVOKE PROPER INTER-GOVERNMENT COORDINATION IN PLANNING THE U.S.F.S. TIMBER SALES.
- 4) THE STATE HAS FAILED TO RECOGNIZE THAT TIMBER HARVESTING ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS IS A " USE OF STATE CONCERN" AND INVOKE PROPER AUTHORITIES AND CONTROL.
- 5) THE STATE HAS FAILED TO RECOGNIZE THAT TIMBER HARVESTING ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS CAUSES SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE MANNER IN WHICH THE LAND, WATER, AND OTHER COASTAL ZONE NATURAL RESOURCES ARE USED, THEREBY EFFECTING THE LONG TERM PUBLIC INTEREST.
- 6) THE STATE HAS FAILED TO RECOGNIZE THAT TIMBER HARVESTING ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS CHANGES THE QUALITY OF THE TIMBER RESOURCES AND HABITAT, THEREBY, EFFECTING THE LONG TERM PUBLIC INTEREST.
- 7) THE STATE HAS FAILED TO RECOGNIZE THAT TIMBER HARVESTING ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS LIMITS THE RANGE OF OTHER USES OF THE FOREST ENVIRONMENT, THEREBY, EFFECTING THE LONG TERM PUBLIC INTEREST.
- 8) THE STATE HAS FAILED TO RECOGNIZE THAT TIMBER HARVESTING ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS IS OF MORE THAN JUST A LOCAL CONCERN TO YAKUTAT.

- 9) THE STATE HAS FAILED TO RECOGNIZE THAT TIMBER HARVESTING ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS CONFERS SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC BURDENS BEYOND THE YAKUTAT DISTRICT.
- 10) THE STATE HAS FAILED TO RECOGNIZE THAT THIS LARGE SCALE TIMBER HARVESTING ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS IS SO DEPENDENT UPON A COASTAL LOCATION AND RESOURCE AND THAT THE EFFECTS OF SUCH TIMBER HARVESTING HAS SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS UPON LOCAL AND STATE ECONOMICS, THEREBY, PRESENTING ISSUES OF MORE THAN LOCAL CONCERN.
- 11) THE STATE HAS ALSO FAILED TO PROTECT THE NATIONAL PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS.
- 12) THE STATE HAS FAILED TO REVIEW THE U.S.F.S. ACTIVITIES ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS FOR CONSISTENCY.
- 13) THE STATE HAS FAILED TO RECOGNIZE THIS TIMBER HARVESTING ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS AS A MAJOR COASTAL DEVELOPMENT.
- 14) THE STATE HAS FAILED TO RECOGNIZE THAT THIS TIMBER HARVESTING ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS IS HAVING ADVERSE EFFECTS ON THE LOCAL FISH ENVIRONMENT AND HABITAT.
- 15) THE STATE HAS FAILED TO RECOGNIZE THAT THIS TIMBER HARVESTING ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS IS ADVERSELY EFFECTING THE UPLAND HABITAT.
- 16) THE STATE HAS FAILED TO RECOGNIZE THAT THESE U.S.F.S. TIMBER SALES ARE EFFECTING THE WETLANDS ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS.
- 17) THE STATE HAS FAILED TO RECOGNIZE THAT THESE ADDITIONAL TIMBER SALES ARE A MAJOR INCREASE OF TRANSPORTATION ON THE YAKUTAT ROADWAYS AND MARINE HIGHWAY.
- 18) THE STATE HAS FAILED TO RECOGNIZE THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS AS A HIGH ENERGY COAST AND THAT LARGE SCALE TIMBER HARVESTING ON THE FORELANDS IS A DETRIMENT TO THE COASTAL ENVIRONMENT.
- 19) THE STATE HAS FAILED TO INVOKE ALL OF THEIR EXISTING AUTHORITIES AND REGULATIONS FOR DEVELOPING THE COASTAL ZONE ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS.
- 20) THE STATE HAS FAILED TO RECOGNIZE THE U.S.F.S. TIMBER SALES AS A WATER-DEPENDENT ACTIVITY WHICH MUST BE CLOSELY REGULATED ON BEHALF OF THE WHOLE PUBLIC.

- 21) THE STATE HAS FAILED TO ENSURE THAT ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION STANDARDS OF AIR QUALITY CONTROL, SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT, WATER QUALITY STANDARDS, AND THAT AIR POLLUTION STANDARDS ARE MET BY THE YAKUTAT SAWMILL.
- 22) THE STATE HAS FAILED TO ENSURE THAT THE FISH, GAME, AND THEIR HABITATS ARE PROPERLY PROTECTED AND CONSERVED IN THESE U.S.F.S. TIMBER SALES.
- 23) THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, ALASKA COASTAL POLICY COUNCIL AND CITY OF YAKUTAT HAS FAILED TO REVIEW, MONITOR, AND PARTICIPATE ON BEHALF OF THE WHOLE PUBLIC IN PROTECTING THE COASTAL ENVIRONMENT FOR ADVERSE IMPACTS OF THE U.S.F.S. TIMBER SALES.
- 24) THE STATE HAS FAILED TO INVOKE INTER-GOVERNMENT COORDINATION WITH THE U.S.F.S. TIMBER SALES.
- 25) AS A TOTAL SUM RESULT, THE STATE HAS FAILED TO REPRESENT THE STATE AND NATIONAL INTEREST IN THIS COASTAL DEVELOPMENT OF TIMBER HARVESTING ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS.

#### 4. THE CITY OF YAKUTAT OBLIGATION

AS THE LOCAL GOVERNING BODY IN YAKUTAT, THE CITY OF YAKUTAT HAS THE LARGEST RESPONSIBILITY TO REPRESENT AND PROTECT ALL OF THE RIGHTS AND LOCAL INTERESTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES TAKING PLACE ON THE SURROUNDING TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST. I WILL SHOW THAT THE CITY OF YAKUTAT HAS FAILED IN THEIR LEGAL OBLIGATION TO REPRESENT ALL OF THE PUBLIC INTEREST IN THESE TIMBER SALE ACTIVITIES.

THE CITY OF YAKUTAT HAS FAILED IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS OR MANNER;

- 1) THE CITY HAS FAILED TO INVOKE SECTION 307 OF THE FCZMA TO ENSURE THAT THESE U.S.F.S. TIMBER SALES ARE CONSISTENT WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND REGULATION.
- 2) THE CITY HAS FAILED TO GAIN ASSISTANCE FROM THE STATE TO ENSURE THAT U.S.F.S. TIMBER SALES ARE CONSISTENT WITH STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS.
- 3) THE CITY HAS FAILED TO GIVE THE LOCAL PUBLIC PROPER INFORMATION AND NOTICE CONCERNING THIS DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS.
- 4) THE CITY HAS FAILED TO REPRESENT ALL INTERESTS ( NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE ) WHEN SUBMITTING COMMENT ON THESE U.S.F.S. TIMBER SALES.

- 5) THE SUM RESULT OF THE CITIES LACK OF FULL PUBLIC AND LEGAL REPRESENTATION OF THE CITIZENS OF YAKUTAT IS THAT ADVERSE TIMBER HARVESTING HAS GONE UNCHECKED ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS.

#### 5. KONCOR OBLIGATION

AS A POTENTIAL BUYER OF THE U.S.F.S. TIMBER SALE AND OPERATOR OF THE YAKUTAT SAWMILL, KONCOR HAS A LEGAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC OBLIGATION TO THE U.S.F.S., CITY OF YAKUTAT, STATE OF ALASKA AND GENERAL PUBLIC THAT THE YAKUTAT SAWMILL WILL NOT HAVE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS UPON THE RESOURCES AND GENERAL PUBLIC. THE BURDEN OF PROOF IS ON KONCOR.

TO DATE KONCOR HAS NOT SHOWN THE FOLLOWING;

- 1) KONCOR HAS NOT SHOWN THE SHORT AND LONG TERM FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY OF THE SAWMILL.
- 2) KONCOR HAS NOT SHOWN THE SHORT AND LONG TERM NEEDS AND DEMANDS OF THE YAKUTAT SAWMILL.
- 3) KONCOR HAS NOT SHOWN THE CAPABILITY AND COMPATABILITY OF THE YAKUTAT SAWMILL.
- 4) KONCOR HAS FAILED TO SHOW THE IMPACTS OF THE YAKUTAT SAWMILL ON THE LOCAL SUBSISTENCE AND NATIVE CULTURE.
- 5) KONCOR HAS FAILED TO SHOW THAT THE MILL WILL MEET STATE AIR, LAND AND WATER QUALITY STANDARDS.
- 6) KONCOR HAS FAILED TO ALLOW THE PUBLIC TO PARTICIPATE IN PLANNING THE IMPACTS OF THE SAWMILL.
- 7) THE SUM RESULT OF KONCOR NOT DOING THESE THINGS IS THAT THE MILL WILL CUT PIECE-MEAL WITHOUT REGARD TO LONG OR SHORT TERM IMPACTS ON THE LAND OR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT.

#### 6. YAK-TAT KWAAN, INC. OBLIGATION

AS A PARTNER OF KONCOR AND AS THE SPEAR-HEAD OF LOGGING IN YAKUTAT, YKI HAS A LEGAL, SOCIAL AND FINANCIAL OBLIGATION TO ENSURE THAT THE YAKUTAT SAWMILL WILL NOT HAVE NEGATIVE EFFECTS UPON THE LAND OR LOCAL PEOPLE.

- 1) YKI ALSO HAS A LEGAL OBLIGATION TO ENSURE THAT THE YAKUTAT SAWMILL IS FEASIBLE.
- 2) YKI HAS A DUTY TO INFORM ITS' SHAREHOLDERS OF THE TOTAL IMPACT OF THE SAWMILL ON THE COMPANY AND THEIR LIVES.

- 3) YKI HAS A SOCIAL OBLIGATION TO ENSURE THAT THE SAWMILL WILL NOT ADVERSELY EFFECT THE LOCAL NATIVE CULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE LIFE-STYLE.
- 4) YKI HAS A LEGAL OBLIGATION TO ENSURE THE FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY OF THE SAWMILL.
- 5) THE SUM RESULT OF YKI NOT DOING THESE THINGS WILL RESULT IN ADVERSE IMPACTS TO THE LAND, LOCAL ECONOMY AND NATIVE CULTURE.

#### 7. SILVER BAY LOGGING OBLIGATION

AS THE POTENTIAL LOGGER OF THIS TIMBER SALE, SILVER BAY HAS A LEGAL OBLIGATION TO ENSURE THAT THEIR LOGGING PRACTICES AND CUTTING PATTERNS WILL NOT CAUSE FURTHER DEGRADATION TO THE FOREST ENVIRONMENT AND HABITAT.

#### 8. ENVIRONMENTALIST OBLIGATION

THE ENVIRONMENTALIST GROUPS WHO PUT THEMSELVES OUT AS PUBLIC REPRESENTATIVES IN PROTECTING PUBLIC INTERESTS HAVE VIRTUALLY IGNORED THE DEVELOPMENT TAKING PLACE ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS. AS A RESULT, DEVELOPMENT HAS GONE UNCHECKED AND ALL OF THE PUBLIC USERS INTERESTS GONE UNPROTECTED. MY PLAN IS TO INVOKE ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT TO CEASE THIS TIMBER SALE AND ADVERSE TIMBER HARVESTING ON THE YAKUTAT FORELANDS.

#### 9. INDIVIDUAL OBLIGATION

DUE TO THE GOVERNMENT PROCESS, INTER-GOVERNMENT AND INTER-GOVERNMENT/BUSINESS RELATIONSHIP AND COORDINATION THE PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL HAS NOT PARTICIPATED IN PLANNING U.S.F.S. TIMBER SALES. THIS IS MAINLY DUE TO POOR PUBLIC RELATIONS, IMPROPER NOTICES AND LACK OF WEIGHT GIVEN TO INDIVIDUAL TESTIMONY.

INDIVIDUAL TESTIMONY MUSY CARRY THE SAME WEIGHT AS THE COMMERCIAL TIMBER HARVESTING INDUSTRY IN ORDER TO ENSURE PUBLIC COMMENT ON THESE U.S.F.S. TIMBER SALES.

#### 10) CONCLUSION

THE ONLY CONCLUSION THAT CAN BE MADE AS A RESULT OF THIS TESTIMONY IS THAT THE U.S.F.S. SHOULD NOT ALLOW THIS TIMBER SALE AND THAT A COMPLETE YAKUTAT AREA MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS BE DONE TO REFLECT THE CHANGES TAKING PLACE IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY AND SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT.

March 9, 1987

Dear Representative Goll,

I was greatly encouraged by your articulate presentation of some very far sighted views on the management of the Tongass National Forest in the recent televised discussion. I believe you have broad based support, even in communities such as Thom Bay, for your concern about the excessively high timber harvest levels and lack of consideration of visual, fish and wildlife resources on the Tongass.

The long term timber sale is rapidly destroying, along with our old growth trees, the economic potential for tourism and the quality of life here on Prince of Wales Island. This is a classic case of blind ambition and logging roads are not what is needed to develop a sustainable economy here.

I and my friends encourage you to redouble your efforts to protect the natural and scenic resources of your district and to focus your attention on the reduction of timber harvest levels on the Tongass.

Sincerely yours,

Berth T. Hamberg



P.O. BOX 189  
ANGOON  
ALASKA  
99820

PHONE:  
(907) 788-3653

Resolution No. 87-04

RESOLUTION OF ANGOON CITY COUNCIL  
IN OPPOSITION TO SR7

- WHEREAS; the management practices and policies of the dependent timber industry in Alaska demonstrate little concern or responsibility in the exploitation of SE Alaska timberlands and employees, as has been shown by its' treatment of Sitka millworkers, and;
- WHEREAS; the dependent timber industry has long been the recipient of a preferential, federally-subsidized monopoly which is detrimental to the tourism, fishing and private timber industries in Alaska and;
- WHEREAS; in excess of 1,000 jobs have been lost due to industry/management policies in spite of the intentions and efforts of Congress to maintain the foreign-owned "dependent" industry, and,
- WHEREAS; it is not in the best interests of the State of Alaska, its' Legislature or its' citizens to take actions which are supportive of foreign-owned competition and, therefore, detrimental to our own State's long-range economic development;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Angoon City Council is opposed to the passage of Senate Resolution 7.

Passed at a City Council Meeting held on February 17, 1987 by a vote of 10 yeas, 0 nays, 1 absent, 0 abstain.

FOR THE CITY OF ANGOON

[Signature] 2/17/87  
Mayor Date

ATTEST: [Signature]  
City Clerk

SEAL



CITY OF TENAKEE SPRINGS

Resolution 85-17

In the Council  
July 9, 1985

Introduced by the  
Council President

A RESOLUTION OPPOSING THE "450" CUT ON THE TONGASS NATIONAL  
FOREST,

- WHEREAS, living in a balanced environment possessing a wealth of natural resources insures each individual the choice of how to live. Having that choice is important to the residents of Tenakee Springs; and
- WHEREAS, the Tongass National Forest lands form an integral part of our lifestyle in Tenakee Springs. The forest lands and the countless resources they produce affect not only how we live, but also where and why we live in this community; and
- WHEREAS, we use a number of forest resources for many purposes in our lives: timber for lumber and heat, wildlife and fish for food, sport, and recreation, furbearers for income, and plants for food; and
- WHEREAS, the residents of Tenakee Springs are understandably concerned about the present and future management of Tongass National Forest lands.
1. We want a financially healthy and realistic timber industry. An industry prepared to make a meaningful contribution to the local and regional economy year after year. An industry that accepts the responsibility of sharing the natural resources of the Tongass with other industries and interests.
  2. We recognized that old growth forests are a non-renewable resource and provide critical fish and wildlife habitat. We appreciate the necessity of fish and wildlife to the maintenance and enrichment of subsistence and rural lifestyles.
  3. We believe it is important to protect salmon streams and crab habitat to sustain the fishing industry in Southeast Alaska.
  4. We consider maintaining forest land in its natural state critical to the potential future development of a growing tourism and recreation industry.
  5. We understand the significance of wilderness as a generator of clean air and water in our environment; and
- WHEREAS, timber management on the Tongass National Forest is governed by a congressional and contractual mandate specifying that 450 mmbf/year be designated for harvest. This 450 cut level was arbitrarily established some years ago as a political carrot and economic enticement to encourage development of a timber industry in Southeast Alaska. At the time it was felt that the timber industry was necessary to help settle and stabilize the area. The 450 cut level is not based on an objective scientific assessment of the sustainable timber harvest level on the Tongass. The 450 cut level does not take into consideration natural fluctuation in the timber market or changes in forest management priorities; and
- WHEREAS, the obligatory 450 cut level, which also guarantees a minimum of

\$40 million per year in federal subsidies, insures that commercial timber harvest dominates the present list of forest management priorities. The 450 cut level was established prior to the multiple-use concept of forest management; and

WHEREAS, since the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement over 500,000 acres of National Forest Lands have been removed from the base and turned over to Native Corporations. The Forest Service estimates that the Native Corporations now control 20-25% of the commercial timber volume left in the Tongass. The Tongass timber base has been substantially reduced and yet the 450 cut level has remained unchanged; and

WHEREAS, Native Corporations are now cutting more timber annually than originally predicted by the Forest Service. While Native Corporation contracts are accounting for additional jobs in the timber industry, there has been no subsequent adjustment to the 450 cut level on the part of the Forest Service. This situation equates to additional federal subsidy and interference with the timber industry; and

WHEREAS, the high levels of Forest Service subsidies for pulpwood to supply the mills in Sitka and Ketchikan inflate the pulp market to such an extent that Native timber operations cannot always recover costs on the sale of pulpwood. Many trees are left on the ground to rot; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) specifies that beginning in December 1985 and every two years thereafter the United States Congress will review the status of the Tongass National Forest. This provides an important opportunity for communities such as Tenakee Springs to provide direct and meaningful input to determine the future management of Tongass National Forest Lands; and

WHEREAS, annual timber harvest levels from the Tongass have consistently run below the 450 cut level in spite of large federal subsidies to the timber industry. This fact clearly demonstrates the economic infeasibility of the 450 cut;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of Tenakee Springs that this community stands opposed to the 450 mmbf per year mandated cut on the Tongass National Forest.

ADOPTED 6 years 1 May THIS 9th DAY OF JULY, 1985

Diane Ziel  
Diane Ziel  
City Council President  
ex officio MAYOR

ATTEST:

Janice J. Eagle  
Janice J. Eagle  
City Clerk

**CITY OF HYDABURG**

P.O. BOX 49  
HYDABURG, ALASKA 99922  
(907) 285-3761

RESOLUTION NO. 86-03

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HYDABURG, ALASKA IN SUPPORT WITH OTHER SOUTHEAST ALASKAN COMMUNITIES OPPOSING THE 4.5 BILLION BOARD FEET PER DECADE ("450") REQUIRED TIMBER CUT ON THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST.

WHEREAS, as a bush community, our lives are based on the surrounding fish and wildlife resources; and

WHEREAS, our fish and wildlife resources can be detrimentally effected by this amount of timber cutting; and

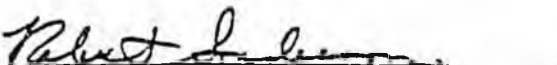
WHEREAS, this level of timber harvest does not allow adequate flexibility in the management of the forest for all multiple uses; and

WHEREAS, the "450" timber cut does not include ongoing timber harvesting on State and private lands and should be reduced to reflect a balance of timber cutting activities amongst the Forest Service, the State of Alaska, and private landowners.


THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Council of the City of Hydaburg, in Hydaburg Alaska hereby stands opposed to the 4.5 billion board feet per decade ("450") required timber cut on the Tongass National Forest.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS fourth day of March, 1986.

CITY OF HYDABURG, ALASKA

  
Robert Sanderson, Mayor

ATTEST:

  
Margaret O'Neil, City Clerk

# CITY OF PORT ALEXANDER

Box 725 • PORT ALEXANDER, ALASKA 99836

## Resolution 84-6

Whereas, as a bush community, our lives are based on the surrounding fish and wildlife resources, and

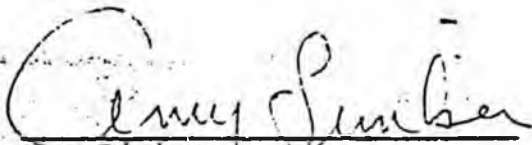
Whereas, biologists have determined that excessive timbering and/or clearcutting can be detrimental to these resources, and

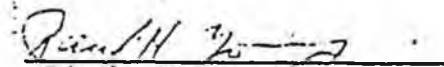
Whereas, the "450 cut" is a political mandate not based on economic principles, as evidences by the millions of dollars lost annually on the Tongass National Forest, and

Whereas, this level of timber harvest does not allow flexibility in the management of the forest for all multiple uses,

BE IT RESOLVED that the community of Port Alexander stands opposed to the "450" \* timber cut on the Tongass National Forest.

This resolution is hereby adopted by a unanimous vote, this 5th day of October, 1984.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Amy Limber  
City Clerk

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Linda Hoven Mayor  
PAUL YOUNG

\* referring to ANILCA legislation that calls for 4.5 billion board feet of timber to be offered for harvest each decade on the Tongass National Forest, with an annual subsidy of 40 million dollars or as much as is necessary to accomplish this legislation.

A RESOLUTION BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HOONAH, ALASKA,  
IN SUPPORT WITH OTHER SOUTHEASTERN COMMUNITIES OPPOSING  
THE 4.5 BILLION BOARD FEET PER DECADE (450) REQUIRED TIMBER CUT,  
50 YEAR APC AND LPK CONTRACTS, AND ABUSE OF THE TONGASS TIMBER FUND  
ON THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST.

- WHEREAS, Hoonah is a rural community, our lives are based on the surrounding fish and wildlife resources; and
- WHEREAS, our fish and wildlife resources will be detrimentally effected by this amount of timber cutting; and
- WHEREAS, this level of timber harvest does not allow adequate flexibility for the long term management of the forest for all multiple uses; and
- WHEREAS, the Timber Supply Fund is currently being used to access high yield stands of timber, which are also critical habitat for fish and wildlife instead of preroad marginal stands of timber to increase their economic viability; and
- WHEREAS, under the current management the "450" cut and 50 year contracts are allowing the Tongass to be hygraded for it's high yield timber, this management is fueled by the wasteful use of the Timber Supply Fund. The loss of these areas of high yield will result in any long term timber industry sustaining itself with timber that is less-economically viable; and
- WHEREAS, the "450" cut and 50 year contracts allows for the carry over of timber from one operating period to the next, causing severe boom and bust cycles for the communities within the Tongass National Forest; and
- WHEREAS, the "450" cut does not include ongoing timber harvesting on state and private lands and should be reduced to reflect a balance of timber cutting activities amongst the Forest Service, the State of Alaska, and private landowners.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Hoonah, Alaska, that it opposes the 4.5 billion board feet per decade cut, the 50 year contracts, and the abuse of the Timber Supply Fund.

Votes \_\_\_\_\_ Yea 6 Nay 0

January 14, 1986

ATTEST:

Joyce Mills  
Joyce Mills, City Clerk

Michael N. Murphy  
Michael N. Murphy, Sr. Mayor



City

of

Pelican

BOX 757

PELICAN ALASKA 99832

PHONE 735- 2202

RESOLUTION 1985-4

A RESOLUTION OPPOSING THE "450 CUT"  
IN THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST

WHEREAS, as a bush community, our lives are based on the surrounding fish and wildlife resources; and,

WHEREAS, biologists have determined that excessive timbering and/or clearcutting, can be detrimental to these resources; and,

WHEREAS, the "450 cut" is a political mandate not based on economic principles, as evidenced by the millions of dollars lost annually on the Tongass National Forest; and,

WHEREAS, this level of timber harvest does not allow flexibility in the management of the forest for all multiple uses,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Pelican City Council is opposed to the "450 cut"\* timber policy on the Tongass National Forest.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED THIS 11th DAY OF FEBRUARY 1985.

signed: Harry A. Davidson  
Harry A. Davidson, Mayor

attest:

Edith M. Carlson  
Edith M. Carlson, City Clerk

\* referring to ANILCA legislation that calls for 4.5 billion board feet of timber to be offered for harvest each decade on the Tongass National Forest, with an annual subsidy of 40 million dollars or as much as is necessary to accomplish this legislation.

Recd  
7/9/85

CITY OF YAKUTAT, ALASKA

RESOLUTION NO. 85-15

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF YAKUTAT, ALASKA IN SUPPORT WITH OTHER SOUTHEAST ALASKAN COMMUNITIES OPPOSING THE 4.5 BILLION BOARD FEET PER DECADE ("450") REQUIRED TIMBER CUT ON THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST.

WHEREAS, as a bush community, our lives are based on the surrounding fish and wildlife resources; and

WHEREAS, our fish and wildlife resources can be detrimentally effected by this amount of timber cutting; and

WHEREAS, this level of timber harvest does not allow adequate flexibility in the management of the forest for all multiple uses; and

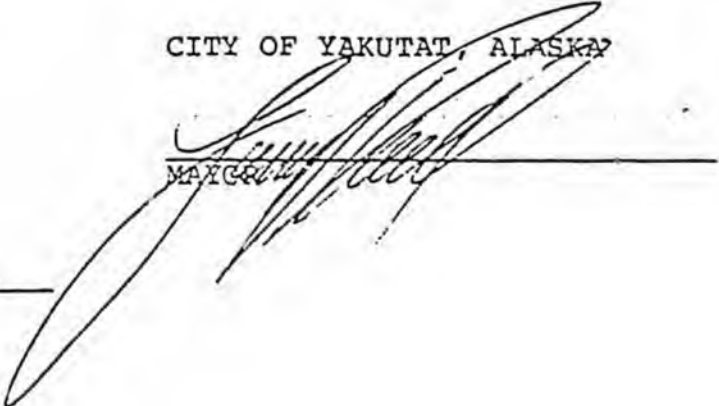
WHEREAS, the "450" timber cut does not include ongoing timber harvesting on State and private lands and should be reduced to reflect a balance of timber cutting activities amongst the Forest Service, the State of Alaska, and private landowners.

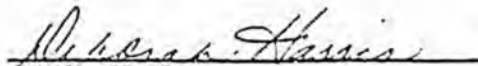
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Common Council of the City of Yakutat hereby stands opposed to the 4.5 billion board feet per decade ("450") required timber cut on the Tongass National Forest.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 7<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF June, 1985.

CITY OF YAKUTAT, ALASKA

ATTEST:

  
MAYOR

  
CITY CLERK

Community of Elfin Cove Non-Profit Corporation

POST OFFICE BOX ONE  
ELFIN COVE, ALASKA 99825  
(907) 697-8131

RECEIVED  
FEB 03 1985

CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Whereas, as a bush community, our lives are based on the surrounding fish and wildlife resources, and

Whereas, biologists have determined that excessive timbering and/or clearcutting can be detrimental to these resources, and

Whereas, the "450 cut" is a political mandate not based on economic principles, as evidenced by the millions of dollars lost annually on the Tongass National Forest, and

Whereas, this level of timber harvest does not allow flexibility in the management of the forest for all multiple uses,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Community of Elfin Cove Non-Profit Corporation stands opposed to the "450" timber cut on the Tongass National Forest.

This resolution is hereby adopted by a unanimous vote, this 15th day of February, 1985. The Board of Directors are as follows:

\* referring to ANILCA legislation that calls for 4.5 billion board feet of timber to be offered for harvest each decade on the Tongass National Forest, with an annual subsidy of 40 million dollars or as much as is necessary to accomplish this legislation.

Greg Rowe  
Greg Rowe, Chairperson

Louise Lourant  
Louise Lourant, Vice-Chair

Nora Ann Johnson  
Nora Ann Johnson, Treasurer

Sandy Darnell  
Sandy Darnell, Secretary

Paul Johnson  
Paul Johnson, Member

Joe Craig  
Joe Craig, Member

Mary Jo Lord-Wild  
Mary Jo Lord-Wild, Member

COMMUNITY OF PORT PROTECTION

A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMUNITY OF PORT PROTECTION, ALASKA  
IN SUPPORT WITH OTHER SOUTHEAST ALASKAN COMMUNITIES OPPOSING  
THE 4.5 BILLION BOARD FEET PER DECADE (450) REQUIRED TIMBER  
CUT ON THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST.

WHEREAS, as a rural "Bush" community our economic and  
subsistence well being is dependant on surrounding fish and  
wildlife resources; and

WHEREAS, our collective fish and wildlife habitat will  
be severely impacted by this excessive harvest; and

WHEREAS, this level of timber harvest does not fairly  
consider or allocate for true multiple use placing timber  
concerns over community needs; and

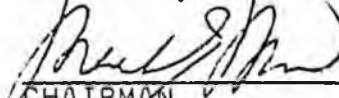
WHEREAS, the 4.5 billion board feet mandate does not  
include ongoing harvesting on State, Native Corporation, and  
private holdings and should be reduced to reflect a true balance  
of harvest clearcutting occuring between Forest Service, The  
State of Alaska, Native Corporations, and private landowners.

WHEREAS, current logging practices stress "high grading"  
over fish and wildlife resources and habitat,

Therefore, let it be resolved that the Community Council  
of the Village of Port Protection hereby stands opposed to  
the 4.5 billion board feet per decade required timber cut  
on the Tongass National Forest, and that furthur cutting be  
brought in line with similar activities in the Lower 48  
and a uniform harvestand cleanup reforestation policy apply.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 1<sup>ST</sup> DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1985.

Community of Port Protection, Alaska

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
CHAIRMAN

ATTEST

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Community Secretary

# Community of Point BAKER, PRINCE OF WALES IS.

A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMUNITY OF POINT BAKER ALASKA  
IN SUPPORT WITH OTHER SOUTHEAST ALASKAN COMMUNITIES OPPOSING  
THE 4.5 BILLION BOARD FEET PER DECADE (450) REQUIRED TIMBER  
CUT ON THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST.

WHEREAS, as a rural "Bush" community our economic and  
subsistence well being is dependant on surrounding fish and  
wildlife resources; and

WHEREAS, our collective fish and wildlife habitat will  
be severly impacted by this excessive harvest; and

WHEREAS, this level of timber harvest does not fairly  
consider or allocate for true multiple use placing timber  
concerns over community needs; and

WHEREAS, the 4.5 billion board feet mandate does not  
include ongoing harvesting on State, Native Corporation, and  
private holdings and should be reduced to reflect a true balance  
of harvest clearcutting occuring between Forest Service, The  
State of Alaska, Native Corporations, and private landowners.

WHEREAS, current logging practices stress "high grading"  
over fish and wildlife resources and habitat, and

Therefore, let it be resolved that the Community Council  
of the Village of ~~Point Baker~~ Point Baker hereby stands opposed to  
the 4.5 billion board feet per decade required timber cut  
on the Tongass National Forest, and that furthur cutting be  
brought in line with similar activities in the Lower 48  
and a uniform harvestand cleanup reforestation policy apply.

Community of Point BAKER, ALASKA

Mike Montell

DEC 3 1985

Chairman Mike Montell  
Box 53 Point Baker  
99927

Attest

Joseph Sebastian  
Community SECRETARY

Acting

JOSEPH SEBASTIAN  
129 PT BAKER AK 99927

JAN 15 1986

Gustavus Community Association  
Box 62  
Gustavus, Alaska 99826

TO: Senator Stevens  
Senator Murkowski  
Representative Young  
Representative Sieberling

FROM: President, Gustavus Community Association

SUBJECT: the "450 Timber Cut" on the Tongass National Forest

DATE: January 13, 1986

At the December 12, 1985 general meeting of the Gustavus Community Association, it was resolved to urge your support in removing the "450 timber cut" provision from the Alaska National Interest Land Classification Act, during the upcoming congressional review of this legislation.

Our reasoning is as follows:

Whereas, the livelihoods of Gustavus residents depend heavily on tourism, fishing and subsistence, and

whereas, biologists and others have determined that excessive timbering can be detrimental to these resources, and


whereas, the "450 timber cut" does not allow enough flexibility in the management of the National Forest for all appropriate uses, and

whereas, this level of harvest is not economically sensible, as shown by the millions of dollars spent to subsidize the forest products industry on the Tongass,

we therefore oppose the "450 timber cut" on the Tongass National forest.

(Information: ANILCA calls for 4.5 billion board feet of timber to be offered for harvest each decade on the Tongass National Forest, with an annual subsidy of up to \$40 million.)

SIGNED:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
President, Gustavus Community Association



P.O. Box 23, Craig, Alaska 99921

(907) 826-3275

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RESOLUTION NO. 86-04

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING OTHER SOUTHEASTERN COMMUNITIES  
OPPOSING THE 4.5 BILLION BOARD FEET PER DECADE (450)  
REQUIRED TIMBER CUT, 50 YEAR APC AND LPK CONTRACTS,  
AND ABUSE OF THE TONGASS TIMBER ON THE TONGASS  
NATIONAL FOREST

WHEREAS, Craig is a rural community, our lives are based on the surrounding fish and wildlife resources; and

WHEREAS, our fish and wildlife resources will be detrimentally effected by this amount of timber cutting; and

WHEREAS, this level of timber harvest does not allow adequate flexibility for the long term management of the forest for all multiple uses; and

WHEREAS, the Timber Supply fund is currently being used to access high yield stands of timber, which are also critical habitat for fish and wildlife instead of preroad marginal stands of timber to increase their economic viability; and

WHEREAS, under the current management the "450" cut and 50 year contracts are allowing the Tongass to be hygraded for it's high yield timber, this management is fueled by the wasteful use of the Timber Supply Fund. The loss of these areas of high yield will result in any long term timber industry sustaining itself with timber that is less economically viable, and

WHEREAS, the "450" cut and 50 year contracts allows for the carry over of timber from one operating period to the next, causing severe boom and bust cycles for the communities within the Tongass National Forest; and

WHEREAS, the "450" cut does not include ongoing timber harvesting on state and private lands and should be reduced to reflect a balance of timber cutting activities amongst the Forest Service, the State of Alaska, and private landowners.

APPROVED \_\_\_\_\_

Votes: Yea   1   Nay   2  

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

Attest \_\_\_\_\_  
City Clerk

Resolution 86-2

A RESOLUTION BY THE CITY OF KUPREANOF, ALASKA IN SUPPORT WITH OTHER SOUTHEASTERN COMMUNITIES OPPOSING THE 4.5 BILLION BOARD FEET PER DECADE (450) REQUIRED TIMBER CUT, 50 YEAR APC AND LPK CONTRACTS, AND ABUSE OF THE TONGASS TIMBER FUND ON THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST.

WHEREAS, Kupreanof is a rural community, our lives are based on the surrounding fish and wildlife resources; and

WHEREAS, our fish and wildlife resources will be detrimentally effected by this amount of timber cutting; and

WHEREAS, this level of timber harvest does not allow adequate flexibility for the long term management of the forest for all multiple uses; and

WHEREAS, the Timber Supply Fund is currently being used to access high yield stands of timber, which are also critical habitat for fish and wildlife instead of preroad marginal stands of timber to increase their economic viability; and

WHEREAS, under the current management the "450" cut and 50 year contracts are allowing the Tongass to be hygraded for it's high yield timber, this management is fueled by the wasteful use of the Timber Supply Fund. The loss of these areas of high yield will result in any long term timber industry sustaining itself with timber that is less economically viable; and

WHEREAS, the "450" cut and 50 year contracts allows for the carry over of timber from one operating period to the next, causing severe boom and bust cycles for the communities within the Tongass National Forest; and

WHEREAS, the "450" cut does not include ongoing timber harvesting on state and private lands and should be reduced to reflect a balance of timber cutting activities amongst the Forest Service, the State of Alaska, and private landowners.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY the City Council of the City of Kupreanof, Alaska, that it opposes the 4.5 Billion board feet per decade cut, the 50 year contracts, and the abuse of the Timber Supply Fund.

Date April 14, 1986

Mayor J. A. T. Bead

City Clerk Emily V. Merriam

Edna Bay Community  
Edna Bay, Alaska

Resolution 85-12:3-3

Whereas, as a bush community, our lives are based on the surrounding fish and wildlife resources, and

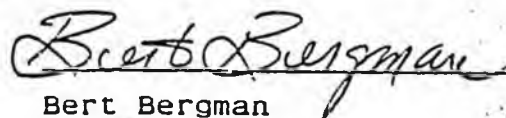
Whereas, biologists have determined that excessive timbering and/or clearcutting can be detrimental to these resources, and

Whereas, the '450 cut' is a political mandate not based on economic principles, as evidenced by the millions of dollars lost annually on the Tongass National Forest, and

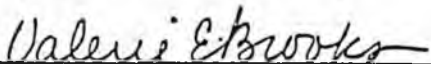
Whereas, this level of timber harvest does not allow flexibility in the management of the forest for all multiple uses,

BE IT RESOLVED that the community of Edna Bay stands opposed to the '450' \* timber cut on the Tongass National Forest.

This resolution is hereby adopted by majority vote, this 3rd day of March, 1985.



Bert Bergman  
Board President



Valerie Brooks  
Secretary

\* referring to ANILCA legislation that calls for 4.5 billion board feet of timber to be offered for harvest each decade on the Tongass National Forest, with an annual subsidy of 40 million dollars or as much is necessary to accomplish this legislation.

# CITY OF ANGOON

P. O. Box 129

Angoon, Alaska 99820

Telephone  
(907) 785-3553

## A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ANGOON IN OPPOSITION TO THE 4.5 BILLION BOARD FEET PER DECADE ("450") TIMBER CUT ON THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST.

### RESOLUTION NO. 86-02

WHEREAS, Angoon is a traditionally subsistence-oriented community dependent upon use of area fish and wildlife resources; and

WHEREAS, 450 MMBF per year harvest level has a detrimental effect on existing fish and wildlife levels within the Tongass National Forest; and

WHEREAS, depletion of existing fish and wildlife resources throughout the Tongass National Forest places additional use pressures from other communities on resources available to Angoon; and

WHEREAS, "450" does not reflect ongoing timber harvest on State and private lands; and

WHEREAS, "450" level of harvest over-supplies the market thus producing current low prices for timber while simultaneously depleting limited Native Corporation resources; and

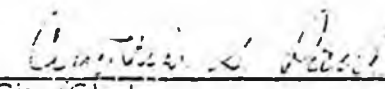
WHEREAS, a need for "450" level of harvest has never been demonstrated by the timber industry.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED; that the City Council of the City of Angoon, Alaska hereby stands opposed to the 4.5 billion board feet per decade ("450") timber cut on the Tongass National Forest.

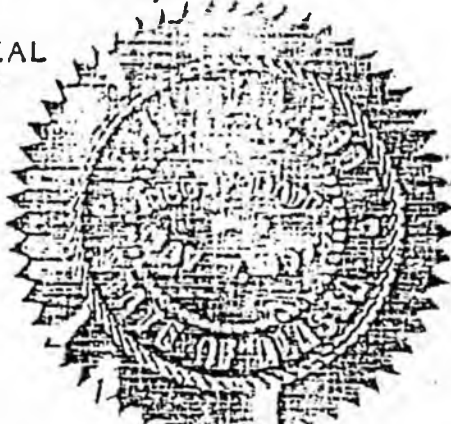
Passed at City Council Meeting held on January 21, 1986 by a vote of 6 yeas, 0 nays, 0 absent, 0 abstain.

For the City of Angoon

  
Mayor

ATTEST:   
City Clerk

SEAL



CITY OF TENAKEE SPRINGS

Resolution 85-17

In the Council  
July 9, 1985

Introduced by the  
Council President

A RESOLUTION OPPOSING THE "450" CUT ON THE TONGASS NATIONAL  
FOREST,

WHEREAS, living in a balanced environment possessing a wealth of natural resources insures each individual the choice of how to live. Having that choice is important to the residents of Tenakee Springs; and

WHEREAS, the Tongass National Forest lands form an integral part of our lifestyle in Tenakee Springs. The forest lands and the countless resources they produce affect not only how we live, but also where and why we live in this community; and

WHEREAS, we use a number of forest resources for many purposes in our lives: timber for lumber and heat, wildlife and fish for food, sport, and recreation, furbearers for income, and plants for food; and

WHEREAS, the residents of Tenakee Springs are understandably concerned about the present and future management of Tongass National Forest lands.

1. We want a financially healthy and realistic timber industry. An industry prepared to make a meaningful contribution to the local and regional economy year after year. An industry that accepts the responsibility of sharing the natural resources of the Tongass with other industries and interests.

2. We recognized that old growth forests are a non-renewable resource and provide critical fish and wildlife habitat. We appreciate the necessity of fish and wildlife to the maintenance and enrichment of subsistence and rural lifestyles.

3. We believe it is important to protect salmon streams and crab habitat to sustain the fishing industry in Southeast Alaska.

4. We consider maintaining forest land in its natural state critical to the potential future development of a growing tourism and recreation industry.

5. We understand the significance of wilderness as a generator of clean air and water in our environment; and

WHEREAS, timber management on the Tongass National Forest is governed by a congressional and contractual mandate specifying that 450 mmbf/year be designated for harvest. This 450 cut level was arbitrarily established some years ago as a political carrot and economic enticement to encourage development of a timber industry in Southeast Alaska. At the time it was felt that the timber industry was necessary to help settle and stabilize the area. The 450 cut level is not based on an objective scientific assessment of the sustainable timber harvest level on the Tongass. The 450 cut level does not take into consideration natural fluctuation in the timber market or changes in forest management priorities; and

WHEREAS, the obligatory 450 cut level, which also guarantees a minimum of

\$40 million per year in federal subsidies, insures that commercial timber harvest dominates the present list of forest management priorities. The 450 cut level was established prior to the multiple-use concept of forest management; and

WHEREAS, since the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement over 500,000 acres of National Forest Lands have been removed from the base and turned over to Native Corporations. The Forest Service estimates that the Native Corporations now control 20-25% of the commercial timber volume left in the Tongass. The Tongass timber base has been substantially reduced and yet the 450 cut level has remained unchanged; and

WHEREAS, Native Corporations are now cutting more timber annually than originally predicted by the Forest Service. While Native Corporation contracts are accounting for additional jobs in the timber industry, there has been no subsequent adjustment to the 450 cut level on the part of the Forest Service. This situation equates to additional federal subsidy and interference with the timber industry; and

WHEREAS, the high levels of Forest Service subsidies for pulpwood to supply the mills in Sitka and Ketchikan inflate the pulp market to such an extent that Native timber operations cannot always recover costs on the sale of pulpwood. Many trees are left on the ground to rot; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) specifies that beginning in December 1985 and every two years thereafter the United States Congress will review the status of the Tongass National Forest. This provides an important opportunity for communities such as Tenakee Springs to provide direct and meaningful input to determine the future management of Tongass National Forest Lands; and

WHEREAS, annual timber harvest levels from the Tongass have consistently run below the 450 cut level in spite of large federal subsidies to the timber industry. This fact clearly demonstrates the economic infeasibility of the 450 cut;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of Tenakee Springs that this community stands opposed to the 450 mmbf per year mandated cut on the Tongass National Forest.

ADOPTED 6 years 1 May 1985 9th DAY OF JULY, 1985

Diane Ziel  
Diane Ziel  
City Council President  
ex officio MAYOR

ATTEST:

Janice J. Eagle  
Janice J. Eagle  
City Clerk

OCTOBER 1985

VIEWS OF THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA FISHING INDUSTRY

as represented by

Alaska Trollers Association

United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters

Southeast Seine Boat Owners & Operators Association

and

Petersburg Vessel Owners Association

These comments represent the views of the Alaska Trollers Association, the United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters, the Southeast Alaska Seine Boat Owners and Operators, and the Petersburg Vessel Owners Association, the principal fishermen's organizations in Southeast Alaska. Members of these groups form a representative cross section of the salmon fishing industry in Southeast Alaska, and many are active in bottomfish and shellfish sectors of the industry as well. We trust that Congress will carefully consider our positions in its review of those portions of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) pertaining to management of the Tongass National Forest.

In passing ANILCA, Congress drastically altered the lands and resources management scheme for the Tongass National Forest, and Southeast Alaska generally. Vast wilderness areas were created to satisfy national conservation groups. Special enclaves were carved out for multi-national mining interests. The huge national and international timber companies got guarantees of timber availability from national forests lands, with vast subsidies in the form of the Tongass Timber Supply Fund. All of these things were sold as benefits to the people of Southeast Alaska, but are they?

Southeast Alaska conservationists never signed off on the deal, and the region's one longterm, sustained yield natural resource industry - fishing - was not responded to with anything near the attention that it warranted, or that other resources users received. Nonetheless, it is clear that Congress intended that water use in the Tongass be managed with protection of the salmon resource first and foremost in mind. However, this priority has not been reflected in Forest Service cutting plans developed since ANILCA. Had it been, the Forest Service's approach to timber management in areas like the Chuck and Kadashan River drainages, and to U.S. Borax's water extraction plans in the Wilson and Blossom Rivers would have been greatly revised.

For all intents and purposes, large scale mining is a thing of the past in Southeast Alaska. Once, the world's largest hardrock gold mines operated here, but all that remains of them are ruins, tailings piles and faded memories. Also, the world metal glut, predicted to last into the foreseeable future, mitigates against the ultimate development of the current, "hot" mining properties which received so many concessions in ANILCA - Quartz Hill and Green's Creek.

The large scale timber industry in Southeast is deeply depressed - hanging on only through sale of public timber at scandalously low prices. Even at that, much of the timber being sold is not being cut, but inventoried against hopes of an improved timber market in years ahead. Meanwhile, the Forest Service continues to offer a minimum of 450 million board feet per year for sale, and maintains an ambitious program of pre-logging and other pre-sale preparation funded through the ANILCA provided Tongass Timber Supply Fund. Despite this massive expenditure of public monies, which results in losses to taxpayers of as much as \$175 for every 1,000 board

feet of timber sold in the Tongass, the industry is virtually moribund.

Many people in Southeast are very upset that our national government is willing to so lavishly support an industry which is largely Japanese owned. We are, in effect, subsidizing a foreign company to despoil our landscape and waters in the course of competing with other American timber interests. We are sure that most Americans would be amazed to hear that the U.S. Treasury is underwriting a Japanese company's efforts to gain control of huge tracts of virgin, publicly owned timber through so called "deficit" timber sales. Moreover, this same company, Alaska Lumber and Pulp, was, with Louisiana Pacific Ketchikan, found guilty of predatory business practices designed to drive small, privately owned American firms out of business in the Tongass (the Reid brothers' lawsuit), and of bilking the Federal and State governments out of timber revenues mounting into the tens of millions of dollars. Yet, their 50 year cutting contracts remain in effect, subsidized by American taxpayers, while many vitally needed Government programs are being cut or eliminated in the name of deficit reduction.

It might be asked what all this has to do with fishermen? Why do we object? After all, there is no doubt that Southeast Alaska needs large injections of money to broaden its economic base and provide additional employment. Our concern is simply that the Federal monies spent in management of the Tongass National Forest be spent on constructive rather than destructive activities. The 450 million board foot annual timber supply to dependent industry mandated by ANILCA is unrealistic given the available commercial timber base. In order to achieve that level of cut many areas which are clearly unsuitable for logging will have to be included.

A good example of this is the Chuck River drainage, an area of only moderate (at best) timber values, with steep slopes and unstable soils prone to massive landslides. It happens that the Chuck River is also a major salmon stream. The Chuck River was blocked by a naturally occurring slide during the early '70's which virtually wiped out its pink salmon runs for the better part of a decade. Yet, the Forest Service proposed timber cuts immediately adjacent to that slide zone on soils of proven instability, knowing full well that removal of vegetation aggravates the risk of landslides. This particularly egregious example of Forest Service disregard for environmental concerns and potential for extremely negative effects on another industry has been blocked only through the great efforts of fishermen and other concerned citizens which resulted in the State of Alaska refusing to grant a favorable "consistency" ruling under Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) provisions. Failing that the Forest Service would certainly have proceeded with the despoliation of the Chuck River, putting its important salmon runs in jeopardy.

Unfortunately, The Chuck River is the only example of an ill conceived timber sale every being halted in the Tongass, and it was only stopped because it was so flagrantly bad. Meanwhile, literally hundreds of other streams are in danger from timber sales which are planned or which have already happened, placing timber into cutting inventories. The Forest Service argues that fish runs have increased during the last few years, even implying that improved run strength is due to forestry practices. Such statements are worse than misleading. For the Forest Service to take credit for the State of Alaska's much improved management practices, for a succession of exceptionally good years for salmon ocean survival, for the reduction of foreign fleet salmon interceptions on the highseas, and for the catch reductions endured by Alaska fishermen in the name of conservation is an affront to the public and to the Congress. The fact is that much of the currently inventoried timber, and much of that which is scheduled for sale is in areas of both marginal timber values and marginal environmental viability. Only the extremely depressed condition of the world timber market has kept many areas of high potential for fish habitat destruction from being logged.

It should be borne in mind that the Forest Service's analysis of the Southeast Alaska economy presented in justification of the Tongass Land Use Management Plan (TLUMP) implied that timber would be the backbone of the natural resource economy in Southeast, and that fishing had little probability of regrowth to previous levels. In fact, quite the opposite has been true. The various salmon species are renewable on two to seven year cycles, depending on species, and have proven very responsive to improved management and conservation practices. In contrast, there is real question as to whether logging in Southeast Alaska can truly be considered a sustained yield, renewable industry. With regeneration cycles of 125 or more years between cuts, and as much as 450 years to achieve "old growth" volumes and quality, calling logging a renewable resource industry is questionable. Indeed, some industry observers have likened logging in Southeast to strip mining. Also, the tourist industry has grown rapidly in Southeast, as literally hundreds of thousands of people each year travel by air and by ship to see our islands, mountains, wildlife and historic towns. Make no mistake, they come to Alaska to see country undefiled by man, not to see clearcut timber tracts! Tourism is an essentially non-consumptive use of our forests. It brings in foreign revenues rather than subsidizing foreign destruction of our environment. The same is true of fishing.

Southeast Alaska annually produces large amounts of king, coho, sockeye, chum and pink salmon for domestic and export markets. In 1984 the Southeast Alaska salmon industry produced in excess of \$72.5 million dollars in ex-vessel value for fishermen. Using a multiplier of two to gauge the total contribution to our economy, salmon alone is seen to be worth nearly \$150 million per year. Factoring in the value of other commercial fisheries such as crab, shrimp, bottomfish and the recreational fisheries a total economic

contribution of at least \$200 million per annum can be forecast. Moreover, Southeast Alaskans are personally very dependent upon the fisheries resource for home consumption. The economic values of subsistence and personal use fisheries are more difficult to quantify, but even conservative replacement values would place direct fisheries resource utilization by Southeast residents in the tens of millions of dollars.

All value comparisons, criticisms of Forest Service management, and concern over U.S. governmental subsidization of foreign industry ultimately must bring us a recognition of the need for change in the Tongass National Forest. Fortunately, there are positive steps which can be initiated by Congress to ensure that the resources of the forest are truly used for the benefit of the people. The fishermen's organizations of Southeast Alaska urge Congress to take the following actions:

- Clearly state that the Tongass National Forest shall be managed in accordance with the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) so as to ensure true multiple use, sustained yield management, with full consideration of all forest resources and values, not just timber. In particular, protection and enhancement of fish habitat should be recognized as a primary economic component of Tongass National Forest management.

- Amend ANILCA to eliminate the mandated 450 million board feet per year timber supply target which so cripples current management practices in the Tongass.

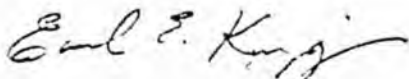
- Revise the ANILCA provisions on the Tongass Timber Supply Fund to provide that such funds be available for the enhancement of all industries dependent upon national forest resources, including fisheries, tourism, and other non-forest products industries.

- Investigate the appropriateness of continuing the 50 year ALP and LPK timber contracts in light of the court findings in the Reid Brothers case.

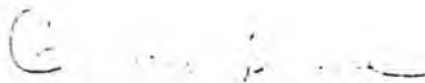
- Provide direction to the Forest Service to manage the Tongass with a view to developing small scale and specialty logging enterprises in lieu of exclusive concentration on large scale developments.

We thank you for considering the views of Southeast Alaska fishermen, and hope that you will act to bring about a reasoned, fiscally sound, and environmentally responsible management regime for the Tongass National Forest.

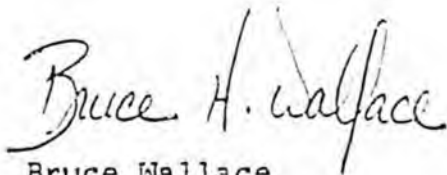
Sincerely,



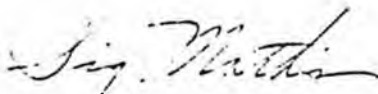
Earl E. Krygier  
Executive Director  
Alaska Trollers Association



Geron Bruce  
Executive Director  
United Southeast Alaska  
Gillnetters



Bruce Wallace  
Executive Director  
Southeast Seine Boat Owners &  
Operators Association



Sig Mathisen  
President  
Petersburg Vessel Owners  
Association

*file w/ Bear Valley*

BVCR 87-1

A RESOLUTION Regarding the Restructuring of Management Practices  
in the Tongass National Forest

WHEREAS, the Tongass National Forest is the largest national forest in the United States, containing, at its inception, 90% of the commercial timber in Alaska, and;

WHEREAS, management of this forest has been heretofore the responsibility of the federal government, and;

WHEREAS, the federal government has consistently misused taxpayer money through the practice of subsidized management, and;

WHEREAS, in 1983 alone, the federal government spent \$158 million overseeing Tongass timber sales, which netted \$12 million in revenues and;

WHEREAS, such subsidies have resulted in market conditions which have devastated the related industries of numerous states in the Pacific Northwest, and;

WHEREAS, both large timber companies operating in the Tongass are Japanese-owned, and both hold 55-year leases, a situation that exists nowhere else in the United States, and;

WHEREAS, these two companies have a long history of price-fixing, non-compliance with EPA standards, anti-trust violations and fraud, and;

WHEREAS, these two companies do virtually no processing of Tongass timber into finished products on Alaska soil, and;

WHEREAS, Alaskans receive only four jobs per million board feet of timber harvest, while a finished products industry employs nearly 50 people per million board feet of wood, and;

WHEREAS, stumpage revenues devolving to the State of Alaska from the sale of Tongass timber have historically averaged seventeen hundredths of a cent per board foot of lumber, while retail value of such lumber is generally 500 times that amount, and;

WHEREAS, the Tongass Forest contains the only commercially harvestable quantities of virgin Sitka spruce in the United States, and;

WHEREAS, the Tongass Management Plan has established the harvest rotation for Tongass trees to be 100 years in length, and;

WHEREAS, the vast bulk of trees now harvested exceed 300 years in age, and;

WHEREAS, this old growth timber is of much higher quality than will ever be produced on a 100 year rotation, and;

WHEREAS, this makes our virgin forest, for all practical purposes, a non-renewable resource, and;

WHEREAS, Alaska presently has a need to quantify, inventory, and manage its natural resources to maximize benefits to the Alaska economy and to preserve present and future job markets, and;

WHEREAS, the Tongass National Forest represents a vast natural resource to Alaska which, through outmoded and short-sighted management practices, has been removed from jurisdiction of the citizens of Alaska, and;

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the State of Alaska, the United States, and the international community to allow local people who are familiar with local conditions to have a more direct influence on forest issues, therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED that the citizens of the Bear Valley Community Council do hereby direct their legislature and Governor to take the following actions:

- A. To do whatever is necessary to terminate the 55-year Tongass timber leases now owned by Louisiana Pacific, Ketchikan Corporation, and Alaska Pulp Company;
- B. To take an immediate inventory of all remaining stands of virgin timber;
- C. To renegotiate management planning with the federal government such that the State of Alaska has final word in determining the best use of its forest resources; and,
- D. To create a special timber products task team to develop a strategy for finished wood products manufacture and marketing, which will guide the State in choosing the interventions necessary to encourage the establishment of such an industry.

This resolution is adopted this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1987.

The Bear Valley Community Council.  
Tom Anthony, President

## Controversy & Compliance

wrote about two pulp mills - one in Ketchikan, one in Sitka - last month, reporting on a press release from the office: the EPA had denied a variance to be included in its waste water permit whereby the mills would not have to comply with the Clean Water Act (as revised in 1977). The EPA had to certify the federal permit without the variance, and sue for a separate state permit.

Paragraph in our business section. Yet, I was confused and my phone calls - to the Alaska Pulp Company in Sitka, the Pacific Ketchikan pulp mill, the Southeast Alaska Coalition, the EPA (federal), the DEC (state), the Alaska Sierra Club...

I was confused, but I received many opinions and viewpoints. One fact that is perfectly clear, if you are trying to get information on a subject this complex, it is virtually impossible. I have spent a good 20 hours calling, interviewing, and writing. I'm not even close to being done. Here's what I have

## Southeast Pulp Mills

The Tongass is the largest National Forest, the entire 450-mile Alaska's southeastern and occupying thousands of miles of mainland, 16.9 million acres in million acres of forests. Forest availability is assured in acres. One of productivity is the board feet (b.f.) (a piece 12" x 1") estimated a given acre. Any area of producing 8,000 b.f. is not considered commercial. Additionally about 635,000 acres of stands, are capable of 10,000 b.f. or more per acre third out of the five classes" recognized by service); over one-third as already been cut

100-year rotation was stermine cuts in the has been established volume, old growth critical for the health creatures inhabiting s. Old growth forests as that are more than old.

Section 705 of the National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) Treasury Department available to the Forest least \$40,000,000 amount as the Secretary are funds is necessary the timber supply from National Forest to industry at a rate of 4.5 per decade." The ce has interpreted this at the agency is managing to make available of 450 million b.f. ator Stevens was in the passing of S-part of ANILCA.

In 1983, it was that the Forest Service for the years 1983 \$158 million on its timber program and give less than \$12 turn.

Timber sales in the 1983 were subsidized at Service by \$148

million.  
 Fact: Louisiana Pacific Ketchikan is the largest purchaser of National Forest timber in the country.

Fact: Alaska Pulp Company is wholly owned and operated by a multi-national Japanese based corporation. The Alaska Pulp Company recently changed its name from Alaska Lumber and Pulp, and according to APC's Frank Roppel, the corporation now qualifies as a "small business" under federal regulations because it has sold its Wrangell sawmill to Steve Seely and laid off enough workers in Sitka to qualify. As a "small business", they are now eligible for greater government subsidies and special timber sales.

Fact: In the 1950s, both companies were given 50-year contracts for billions of board feet of timber. Nowhere else in the National Forest system has this occurred.

Fact: The two mills make what is known as dissolving pulp, used in making rayon material. The market is almost totally depressed due to: 1) a too strong American dollar in foreign markets; 2) a South African company that has, in the last five years plus, determined to capture the market; and 3) that Alaskan lumber comprises less than 1% of Japanese wood product imports. Local Native corporations had an estimated 1983 timber harvest of 242 million b.f., driving demand for Tongass timber even lower.

Fact: There no longer exists "purchase loggers" in Southeast Alaska, independent outfits who bid on smaller sales and sell the logs they cut to the big mills.

Fact: In action that went all the way to the Supreme Court (Reid Brothers Logging Company vs. Ketchikan Pulp Company), the judge stated evidence was "overwhelming" in that the two regional pulp companies had "acted pursuant to an agreement between themselves to restrict and eliminate competition in all phases of the timber industry in Southeast Alaska...to attain and exercise monopoly power, i.e., the power to set prices and exclude competition in the timber industry in Southeast Alaska".

by Pat Glenham

Fact: In November 1981, the Forest Service attorneys from the Office of General Counsel sent a letter to the antitrust division of the Department of Justice identifying three main areas of suspected illegal activities by the pulp companies: antitrust, fraud, and breach of contract.

Fact: As of the fall of 1982, the Department of Justice hadn't recommended any legal action. The antitrust division had decided that the legal statute of limitations had run out on the evidence in the Reid Brothers case and that there was not enough evidence of illegal activities occurring after the time period dealt with by that case (through 1975).

Fact: The antitrust division had not forwarded the (Reid) case to the civil and criminal divisions.

Fact: The criminal division has dropped its investigation of fraud charges.

Fact: The civil division is still investigating breach of contract charges (as of Fall 1984).

Fact: The Forest Service has instituted several changes including requiring sealed bidding as opposed to oral bidding for timber sales.

Fact: The Forest Service estimates that the public has been cheated of between \$64 million and \$81 million by the pulp companies as a result of this price fixing conspiracy.

Fact: Prior to Clean Water Act of 1972, the burden of proof was on the government to prove harm. In 1977, the regulations of the 1972 Act were substantially tightened.

Fact: Interim permits to operate out of compliance were issued in 1981 while hearings were held in Sitka, Ketchikan, and Seattle.

Fact: Louisiana Pacific Ketchikan built after 1977 to "model mill" specifications; their plant is amenable to expansion for retrofitting.

Fact: Alaska Pulp Company built to specifications of "model mill" before 1977; their plant is not amenable to expansion for retrofitting. (Ed Oetkin, APC)

Fact: Compliance is not "instantaneous"; compliance date to design, test and install is 12/31/87. (Ron Kriezenbeck, EPA)

Fact: Louisiana Pacific Ketchikan has come to agreement with the EPA to comply.

Fact: Alaska Pulp Company has filed in court for an evidentiary hearing (to review) based on six specifics: 1) variance regulations do not allow comparison of cost benefit ratio at one mill to cost benefit ratio for its industrial category, i.e. how much vs. benefit to nation; 2) EPA did not consider cost of mill closure on community as part of cost benefit test; 3) EPA did not consider impact of its regulations on air emissions and solid waste disposal; 4) EPA is not organized to reasonable variance review appeal - the same people who denied variance will hear appeal; 5) EPA denied variance on same evidence that once was prepared to issue variance; 6) EPA made engineering errors in developing its cost comparison. (Ed Oetkin, APC)

Fact: Either a panel or a court review may be requested after a denial of variance. An evidentiary hearing is requested from the Regional Administrator who then appoints an Administrative Law Judge who, although an EPA employee, may be from any part of the country. All administrative agencies review in this same manner.

Fact: Alaska Pulp Company has been violating the interim permit and, having signed a consent decree (with their original interim permit) containing stipulated penalties (determined by the amount limits are exceeded and for how long) have been regularly sending checks to the EPA for the last three to four years. (Ron Kriezenbeck, EPA)

Fact: The Alaska Pulp Company has categorically stated that: 1) the "company is on the verge of bankruptcy", 2) "they will go out of business if the variance is not granted", and 3) "with the variance, we may survive." Since Sitka has become virtually a one industry community, the effects on the local economy would be disastrous.

Fact: Louisiana Pacific Ketchikan was closed down for several months; their sawmill is most probably permanently closed. Since Ketchikan has become

virtually a city, the local economy has

Fact: overwhelming local economy by the given in the "typical" in and state citizens are as a "dang" Kriezenbeck  
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To be

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Pat Glenham  
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**Views of the Southeast Fishing Industry  
as Represented by the  
Alaska Trollers Association,  
United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters,  
Southeast Seine Boat Owners & Operators Association,  
and Petersburg Vessel Owners Association**

These comments represent the views of the Alaska Trollers Association, the United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters, the Southeast Alaska Seine Boat Owners and Operators, and the Petersburg Vessel Owners Association, the principal fishermen's organizations in Southeast Alaska. Members of these groups form a representative cross section of the salmon fishing industry in Southeast Alaska, and many are active in bottomfish and shellfish sectors of the industry as well. We trust that Congress will carefully consider our positions in its review of those portions of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) pertaining to management of the Tongass National Forest.

In passing ANILCA, Congress drastically altered the lands and resources management scheme for the Tongass National Forest, and Southeast Alaska generally. Vast Wilderness areas were created to satisfy national conservation groups. Special enclaves were carved out for multinational mining interests. The huge national and international timber companies got guarantees of timber availability from National Forest lands, with vast subsidies in the form of the Tongass Timber Supply Fund. All of these things were sold as benefits to the people of Southeast Alaska, but are they?

Southeast Alaska conservationists never signed off on the deal, and the region's one long-term, sustained yield natural resource industry—fishing—was not responded to with anything near the attention that it warranted, or that other resources users received. Nonetheless, it is clear that Congress intended that water use in the Tongass be managed with protection of the salmon resource first and foremost in mind. However, this priority has not been reflected in Forest Service cutting plans developed since ANILCA. Had it been, the Forest Service's approach to timber management in areas like the Chuck and Kadashan River drainages, and the Borax's water extraction plans in the Wilk and Blossom Rivers, would have been greatly revised.

For all intents and purposes, large-scale mining is a thing of the past in Southeast Alaska. Once, the

world's largest hard-rock gold mines operated here, but all that remains of them are ruins, tailings piles, and faded memories. Also, the world metal glut, predicted to last into the foreseeable future, mitigates against the ultimate development of the current "hot" mining properties which received so many concessions in ANILCA—Quartz Hill and Green's Creek.

The large-scale timber industry in Southeast is deeply depressed—hanging on only through sale of public timber at scandalously low prices. Even at that, much of the timber being sold is not being cut, but inventoried against hopes of an improved timber market in years ahead. Meanwhile, the Forest Service continues to offer a minimum of 450 million board feet per year for sale, and maintains an ambitious program of preloading and other presale preparation funded through the ANILCA-provided Tongass Timber Supply Fund. Despite this massive expenditure of public monies, which results in losses to taxpayers of as much as \$175 for every 1,000 board feet of timber sold in the Tongass, the industry is virtually moribund. It should be remembered that the Tongass Timber Supply Fund was provided by Congress for the purpose of maintaining employment. In fact, it merely subsidizes the practice of private inventory of public timber. Timber employment has fallen sharply.

Many people in Southeast are very upset that our national government is willing to so lavishly support an industry which is largely Japanese owned. We are, in effect, subsidizing a foreign company to despoil our landscape and waters in the course of competing with other American timber interests. We are sure that most Americans would be amazed to hear that the U.S. Treasury is underwriting a Japanese company's efforts to gain control of huge tracts of virgin, publicly owned timber through so called "deficit" timber sales. Moreover, this same company, Alaska Lumber and Pulp, was, with Louisiana Pacific Ketchikan, found guilty of predatory business practices designed to drive small, privately owned American firms out of business in the Tongass (the Reid Brothers' lawsuit), and of bilking the Federal and State governments out of timber revenues mounting into

the tens of millions of dollars. Yet, their 50-year cutting contracts remain in effect, subsidized by American taxpayers, while many vitally needed Government programs are being cut or eliminated in the name of deficit reduction.

It might be asked what all this has to do with fishermen. Why do we object? After all, there is no doubt that Southeast Alaska needs large injections of money to broaden its economic base and provide additional employment. Our concern is simply that the Federal monies spent in management of the Tongass National Forest be spent on constructive rather than destructive activities. The 450 million board foot annual timber supply to dependent industry mandated by ANILCA is unrealistic given the available commercial timber base. In order to achieve that level of cut many areas which are clearly unsuitable for logging will have to be included!

A good example of this is the Chuck River drainage, an area of only moderate (at best) timber values, with steep slopes and unstable soils prone to massive landslides. It happens that the Chuck River is also a major salmon stream. The Chuck River was blocked by a naturally occurring slide during the early 1970's which virtually wiped out its pink salmon runs for the better part of a decade. Yet, the Forest Service proposed timber cuts immediately adjacent to that slide zone on soils of proven instability, knowing full well that removal of vegetation aggravates the risk of landslides. This particularly egregious example of Forest Service disregard for environmental concerns and potential for extremely negative effects on another industry has been blocked only through the great efforts of fishermen and other concerned citizens which resulted in the State of Alaska refusing to grant a favorable "consistency" ruling under Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) provisions. Failing that, the Forest Service would certainly have proceeded with the despoliation of the Chuck River, putting its important salmon runs in jeopardy.

Unfortunately, the Chuck River is the only example of an ill-conceived timber sale ever being halted in the Tongass, and it was only stopped because it was so flagrantly bad. Meanwhile, literally hundreds of other streams are in danger from timber sales which are planned or which have already happened, placing timber into cutting inventories. The Forest Service argues that fish runs have increased during the last few years, even implying that improved run strength is due to forestry practices. Such statements are worse than misleading. For the Forest Service to take credit for the State of Alaska's much improved management practices, for a succession of exceptionally good years for salmon ocean survival, for the reduction of foreign fleet salmon interceptions on the high seas, and for the catch reductions endured by Alaska fish-

ermen in the name of conservation is an affront to the public and to the Congress. The fact is that much of the currently inventoried timber, and much of that which is scheduled for sale is in areas of both marginal timber values and marginal environmental viability. Only the extremely depressed condition of the world timber market has kept many areas of high potential for fish habitat destruction from being logged.

It should be borne in mind that the Forest Service's analysis of the Southeast Alaska economy presented in justification of the Tongass Land Use Management Plan (TLUMP) implied that timber would be the backbone of the natural resource economy in Southeast, and that fishing had little probability of regrowth to previous levels. In fact, quite the opposite has been true. The various salmon species are renewable on 2- to 7-year cycles, depending on species, and have proven very responsive to improved management and conservation practices. In contrast, there is real question as to whether logging in Southeast Alaska can truly be considered a sustained yield, renewable industry. With regeneration cycles of 125 or more years between cuts, and as much as 450 years to achieve "old-growth" volumes and quality, calling logging a renewable resource industry is questionable. Indeed, some industry observers have likened logging in Southeast to strip mining. Also, the tourist industry has grown rapidly in Southeast, as literally hundreds of thousands of people each year travel by air and by ship to see our islands, mountains, wildlife and historic towns. Make no mistake, they come to Alaska to see country undefiled by man, not to see clearcut timber tracts! Tourism is an essentially non-consumptive use of our forests. It brings in foreign revenues rather than subsidizing foreign destruction of our environment. The same is true of fishing.

Southeast Alaska annually produces large amounts of king, coho, sockeye, chum and pink salmon for domestic and export markets. In 1984 the Southeast Alaska salmon industry produced in excess of \$72.5 million dollars in ex-vessel value for fishermen. Using a multiplier of 2 to gauge the total contribution to our economy, salmon alone is seen to be worth nearly \$150 million per year. Factoring in the value of other commercial fisheries such as crab, shrimp, bottomfish, and the recreational fisheries, a total economic contribution of at least \$200 million per annum can be forecast. Moreover, Southeast Alaskans are personally very dependent upon the fisheries resource for home consumption. The economic values of subsistence and personal use fisheries are more difficult to quantify, but even conservative replacement values would place direct fisheries resource utilization by Southeast residents in the tens of millions of dollars.

All value comparisons, criticisms of Forest Service management, and concern over U.S. Government

subsidization of foreign industry ultimately must bring us a recognition of the need for change in the Tongass National Forest. Fortunately, there are possible steps which can be initiated by Congress to ensure that the resources of the forest are truly used for the benefit of the people. The fishermen's organizations in Southeast Alaska urge Congress to take the following actions:

- Clearly state that the Tongass National Forest shall be managed in accordance with the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) so as to ensure true multiple use, sustained yield management, with full consideration of all forest resources and values, not just timber. In particular, protection and enhancement of fish habitat should be recognized as a primary economic component of Tongass National Forest management.
- Amend ANILCA to eliminate the mandated 450 million board feet per year timber supply target which so cripples current management practices in the Tongass.
- Reuse the ANILCA provisions on the Tongass Timber Supply Fund to provide that such funds be available for the enhancement of all industries dependent upon National Forest resources, including fisheries, tourism, and other nonforest products industries.

- Investigate the appropriateness of continuing the 50-year ALP and LPK timber contracts in light of the court findings in the Reid Brothers case.
- Provide direction to the Forest Service to manage the Tongass with a view to developing small-scale and specialty logging enterprises in lieu of exclusive concentration on large-scale developments.

We thank you for considering the views of Southeast Alaska fishermen, and hope that you will act to bring about a reasoned, fiscally sound, and environmentally responsible management regime for the Tongass National Forest.

Sincerely,

Earl E. Krygier  
Executive Director  
Alaska Trollers Association

Geron Bruce  
Executive Director  
United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters

Bruce Wallace  
Executive Director  
Southeast Seine Boat Owners &  
Operators Association

Sig Mathisen  
President  
Petersburg Vessel Owners Association

Dear Legislator,

It has come to my attention that two unfavorable bills, SB 112 and SJR 35 are currently being considered on your committee on resources.

SJR 35 is a hot air piece of legislation that is quick on "hot air" but short on solutions. There is a problem or two in the Tongass. As a rural resident of the bush, we are definately being impacted in a negative fashion due to rapid overlogging harvest. Fourteen rural communities have signed a resolution against the "450" and sec. 705 of ANILCA. To ignore the honest pleas from these communities would be flying in the face of reason.

Please deflate SJR 35, it is a rude position to proclaim in the face of the facts.

SB 112 is an illconceived plan subjecting our state lands to longterm mismanagement. Long term logging contracts are a proven bad deal as they preclude all other uses on the land. Rural residents bordering wooded lands stand to lose fishing, hunting, subsistance, and recreational areas for prolonged periods of time. SB 112 is hastily forsaking current rules and regulations governing state resources for quick questionable revenues.

The wording of SB 112 is too loose to compentantly award contracts or sales, leaving too much room for mischief and mistakes.

The people of the state should be involved in all stages of the negotiation and award of any contract or sales. Public input is a must in such key decisions determining state resource development. Therefore, an advance public notice period and an appeal process should be provided.

Sincerely,



STATEMENT OF JACK W. LENTFER ON SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 35

HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE, MAY 6, 1987

My name is Jack Lentfer. I live in Juneau and am representing myself.

I have been a wildlife biologist in Alaska for 30 years and from 1977 through 1981 was Alaska Department of Fish and Game Southeast Alaska Game Division supervisor. The most important single issue I dealt with in that job was effects of Tongass Forest logging on wildlife. I have worked as a biologist throughout much of Alaska, and I consider habitat alteration from clearcut logging in southeast Alaska one of the most serious wildlife management problems in the State.

As you consider SJR35, I believe you should be informed of effects of present logging practices on wildlife and other forest values.

The Tongass Forest makes up 93 percent of southeast Alaska. Four percent has commercially valuable old-growth timber (more than 30,000 board feet per acre). This 4 percent also has the highest fish and wildlife values. Logging is concentrated in the high volume classes; one-half of the highest volume class (50,000 board feet per acre) had been cut by 1981, and under present cutting plans, half of the remainder will be gone within the next 40 years. Because high-volume, old-growth forest is so limited, comparisons of total forest acres logged and left unlogged have little meaning.

After an area has been logged, it does not again attain old-growth characteristics for several hundred years. Present harvest schedules call for rotational clearcutting at about 100-year intervals. Thus, once an area is entered into a cutting schedule, old-growth habitat is permanently eliminated.

Sitka black-tailed deer are the most abundant and widely distributed recreational and subsistence hunting species in southeast Alaska. The main factor limiting populations is availability of food in winter. Logging, with its removal of canopy cover of old-growth trees, allows much more snow to accumulate on the ground and makes food unavailable. About 30 years after logging, densely growing second growth shades out deer forage understory plants.

Scientists have intensively studied effects of logging on deer in southeast Alaska. Predictive models indicate that deer numbers in many popular hunting areas will be reduced 60-80 percent by the end of the first 100-year rotation period. On a forest-wide basis, after the first rotation period, deer numbers will be reduced by more than 40 percent.

Other wildlife species affected by logging, road-building, and associated activities include brown bear, black bear, mountain

goat, moose, marten, mink, river otter, bald eagle, Vancouver Canada goose, and other birds.

Fish, a highly valued commercial and recreational resource, can be adversely affected by logging. With proper safeguards, short-term effects can be minimized. Biologists generally agree, however, that long-term effects of logging on stream habitat and fish populations are unknown.

Shellfish (crabs and clams) are affected by log dumping and rafting in the biologically rich waters of protected bays. Bark accumulates on the bottom and smothers organisms and depletes oxygen.

Logging can affect a number of guided recreational activities, including hunting, fishing, photography, marine cruising, kayaking, and river rafting. Clearcuts are generally not esthetically compatible with these activities, many of which are contributing significantly to the economy of southeast Alaska. The guided hunting industry brings between \$75,000 and \$1,000,000 into southeast Alaska annually. The largest component is brown bear guiding. Logging has already disturbed enough brown bear areas that guides themselves now believe it necessary to reduce by more than one-half the number eligible to guide on the major brown bear islands--Admiralty, Baranof, and Chicagof.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the agency responsible for fish and wildlife management in Alaska, has consistently been on record for better protection of habitat than is provided by present forest practices. I believe your proceedings would be helped today by testimony from knowledgeable Fish and Game biologists. Unfortunately, it appears that industry is unduly influencing the Fish and Game Department so that information gathered by State personnel on forest management practices and how best to protect wildlife, fisheries, and other resource values is being withheld from the public and decision-makers such as yourselves.

To address SJR35 more specifically, the 4.5 billion board foot allowable cut per decade is simply too large to be compatible with maintenance of wildlife and other resource values. With regard to the \$40 million or more annual appropriation, I believe adding this to existing timber industry subsidies, in addition to exacerbating present resource management conflicts, is unjustified in this time of massive deficits. A question to be addressed is whether a highly subsidized timber industry should be maintained in its present form on public lands in southeast Alaska to support an export trade, considering the adverse impacts to wildlife and other values.

In conclusion, I would urge the Legislature to reject SJR35 and not go on record as favoring current timber management practices, but instead consider alternatives to maintain a timber industry and at the same time not jeopardize other forest values. Thank you.

P.O. Box 72  
Point Baker, Alaska 99927

Dear Legislator,

It has come to my attention that two unfavorable bills, SB 112 and SJR 35 are currently being considered on your committee on resources.

SJR 35 is a hot air piece of legislation that is quick on "hot air" but short on solutions. There is a problem or two in the Tongass. As a rural resident of the bush, we are definitely being impacted in a negative fashion due to rapid overlogging harvest. Fourteen rural communities have signed a resolution against the "450" and sec. 705 of ANILCA. To ignore the honest pleas from these communities would be flying in the face of reason.

Please deflate SJR 35, it is a rude position to proclaim in the face of the facts.

SB 112 is an illconceived plan subjecting our state lands to longterm mismanagement. Long term logging contracts are a proven bad deal as they preclude all other uses on the land. Rural residents bordering wooded lands stand to lose fishing, hunting, subsistence, and recreational areas for prolonged periods of time. SB 112 is hastily forsaking current rules and regulations governing state resources for quick questionable revenues.

The wording of SB 112 is too loose to competantly award contracts or sales, leaving too much room for mischief and mistakes.

The people of the state should be involved in all stages of the negotiation and award of any contracts or sales. Public input is a must in such key decisions determining state resource development. Therefore, an advance public notice period and an appeal process should be provided.

Sincerely, *Philip C. Ruddle*  
*Box 72*  
*Point Baker, AK, 99927*

P.O. Box 2  
Point Baker, Alaska 99927

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*Herbert B. Ogilby* 4/25/87

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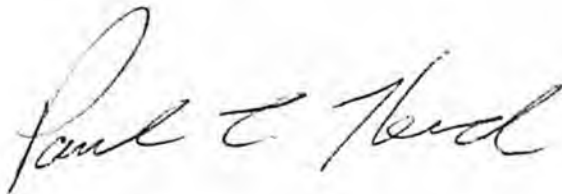
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Sincerely,



Mike Martell Box 53 Pt Baker  
99927

P.O. Box 18  
Point Baker, Alaska 99927

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The people of the state should be involved in all stages of the negotiation and award of any contract or sales. Public input is a must in such key decisions determining state resource development. Therefore, an advance public notice period and an appeal process should be provided.

Sincerely,

*Tom Jacobson, Box 18, Point Protection, AK 99927*  
TOM JACOBSON

P.O. Box  
Point Baker, Alaska 9927

Dear Legislator,

*Sen*

It has come to my attention that two unfavorable bills, SB 112 and SJR 35 are currently being considered on your committee on resources.

SJR 35 is a hot air piece of legislation that is quick or "hot air" but short on solutions. There is a problem or two in the Tongass. As a rural resident of the bush, we are definately being impacted in a negative fashion due to rapid overlogging harvest. Fourteen rural communities have signed a resolution against the "450" and sec. 705 of ANILCA. To ignore the honest pleas from these communities would be flying in the face of reason.

Please deflate SJR 35, it is a rude position to proclaim in the face of the facts.

SB 112 is an illconceived plan subjecting our state lands to longterm mismanagement. Long term logging contracts are a proven bad deal as they preclude all other uses on the land. Rural residents bordering wooded lands stand to lose fishing, hunting, subsistance, and recreational areas for prolonged periods of time. SB 112 is hastily forsaking current rules and regulations governing state resources for quick questionable revenues.

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The people of the state should be involved in all stages of the negotiation and award of any contract or sales. Public input is a must in such key decisions determining state resource development. Therefore, an advance public notice period and an appeal process should be provided.

Sincerely,

*Mark E. Mura*  
*Box 11 Port Protection, Pt. Baker*

*P.S. Thanks for your consideration  
as you can see from this letter and others  
you'll be getting we don't need another  
Carte Blanche rip of our long term forest  
wealth! Who is sponsoring The Incredible Bill*

April 28, 1987

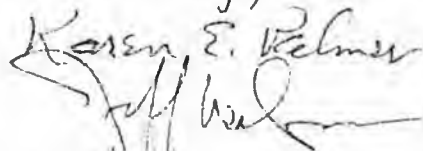
Dear Representative Cotten:

We urge you to reject SJR 35,  
and to give support to the Tongass  
Timber Reform Act.

We have grave concerns about  
the management of timber, one of  
our state's most valuable resources,  
and we wish to protect the Tongass  
for the use and enjoyment of  
generations to come.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Karen E. Palmer  


P.S. Please reject  
SB112 also!

Karen E. Palmer  
Jeffery W. Wilson  
517 Nelson St.  
Juneau, Ale.  
99801

Jeffrey Sloss  
740 Fifth St.  
Juneau, AK 99801

May 1, 1987

Rep. Sam Cotten, Co-Chair  
House Resources Committee  
P.O. Box 4  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Rep. Cotten:

I'm deeply concerned about SJR 35 and it's implications for both the future of Southeast Alaska and for Alaska's political stature in Congress.

SJR 35 is seriously flawed with errors of fact and law in its attempt to justify the ongoing port barrel subsidy of the Tongass "450" & the Tongass Timber Supply Fund. It unfairly misrepresents the Tongass Timber Act of 1947, ANCSA of 1971, NFMA of 1976 and Sec's 703 & 705 of ANILCA in support of the port barrel Tongass timber subsidy.

As you're no doubt aware, SJR 35 is opposed by all the region's commercial fishing groups, several native corporations, many in the recreation & tourism industries and at least fourteen small Southeast communities.

In addition, if Alaska were to support this, in Congress it could easily create political disfavor toward the State in other issues of National concern such as oil development in ANWR, etc.

I urge your rejection of SJR 35 so that Alaska can fairly and honestly admit that it does not support the "great Tongass Timber Heist" (Sec. 705(a) of ANILCA).

Sincerely,

*Jeffrey Sloss*  
Jeffrey Sloss  
Wilderness Guide

Box 2808  
Sitka, Alaska 99835  
April 29, 1987

Representative Sam Cotten  
Alaska House of Representatives  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Cotten:

I am writing to urge your vote against passage of SJR 35, which relates to management of the Tongass National Forest.

This resolution contains several major flaws: First, it inaccurately suggests that the U.S. Forest Service has not adequately supported the timber industry in southeast Alaska. Second, it inappropriately recommends that the state should support a federally mandated program of severe timber overharvest in the Tongass. Third, it ignores the fact that failing markets are the principle cause for the present difficulties of the timber industry in southeast Alaska. And fourth, it overlooks the needs of a majority of southeast Alaska residents, to create an artificial benefit for the few who depend directly on the present timber industry for jobs.

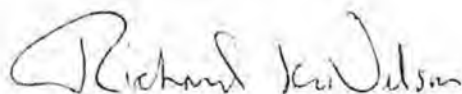
As a longtime resident of southeast Alaska, I am strongly opposed to any measure that supports the present management policies for the Tongass National Forest. As a hunter and fisherman, I cannot accept the massive clearcutting of old age timber, which jeopardizes game and fish habitat. And as an anthropologist who has conducted research on the role of subsistence harvesting in this region, I believe that the best interests of southeast Alaska residents--if not their legal rights--are being violated by habitat destruction throughout the Tongass National Forest.

I therefore request that you oppose SJR 35, or any other resolution that supports Section 705(a) of ANILCA and supports continuance of present management schemes in the Tongass.

I further urge that you give serious consideration to those who are striving for a more balanced management of the Tongass National Forest--the commercial and subsistence fishermen, the hunters, the residents of small communities throughout southeast Alaska, the people in the tourism industry, and the remaining majority who reside in this region, who do not make their living by clearcut lumbering, and whose way of life is jeopardized by the loss of forest around our home communities.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Richard K. Nelson, Ph.D.  
Research Anthropologist

Barbara R. Craver  
300 W. Eleventh St. #7, Juneau, Alaska

Rep. Sam  
Cotten

May 4, 1987

The Honorable Steve Cowper  
P.O. Box A  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: SJR 35

Dear Governor,

This is only the second letter to a public official I have ever written, and it is within a month of writing my first. This is in reference to SJR 35, a resolution supporting the continuation of Section 705(a) of ANILCA. I ask that you veto this resolution if it manages to pass the House Resources Committee where it has been since April 10.

This resolution was introduced by the two pulp mills which have a vested interest in harvesting as many trees as they are allowed and in maintaining the boondoggle of the Tongass Timber Supply Fund. I am an eleven year resident of Southeast Alaska and I have a greater vested interest than that of a foreign owned pulp mill. My interest is in using this beautiful and bountiful land in the wisest way. We have great forests, and I do not oppose using this resource, but not to the detriment of the other resources which depend on the forest: the fish, the deer, the bears, the people who subsist in that forest and those of us who believe that the very existence of such vast tracks of wilderness are good in some inexpressible way for the souls of all of us.

SJR blatantly misrepresents the facts of the state of the timber industry and the causes for its alleged decline. The inescapable fact of a lowered world demand for timber, and thus a resulting drop in prices, and the inevitable effect on the Southeast timber economy is ignored!

The pulp mills are attempting to maintain the subsidy that is currently under attack in Washington D.C. The Tongass Timber Reform Act is the result of years of hard work, research and lobbying by grass-roots citizens of Southeast Alaska to alert the nation to the hideous waste of money involved in the Tongass Timber Supply Fund, as well as the irreversible loss of habitat caused by irresponsible timber sales.

Do not allow this resolution to pass, it is not the will of the people who live here and it is not in the best interests of the State of Alaska.

Sincerely,

*Barbara R. Craver*

Barbara R. Craver

cc: Representative Fran Ulmer  
Representative Bill Hudson  
House Resources Committee, Sam Cotten and Adelheid Herrmann;  
Co-Chairs  
Members: John Sund, Mike Navarre, Cliff Davidson, Drue  
Pearce, Henry Springer, Lyman Hoffman, and Dick Schultz

# NEWS from Southeast Alaska Conservation Council

SEACC • P.O. Box 021692 • Juneau, Alaska 99802 • (907-586-6942)

c/o National Audubon Society • 801 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.

Washington D.C. 20003 • (202-547-0141)

*Please Review*

## SEACC WINS STAY OF NEW FOREST SERVICE TIMBER SALES: FACT VS. FICTION

April 27, 1987

Certain elements of the Forest Service and the timber industry have used the recent stay order by the Chief of the Forest Service to spread false information and foster panic among members of logging community in order to promote their own self-serving agenda. According to this misinformation campaign, SEACC's challenge of the Amendments to the Tongass Land Management Plan and the Chief of the Forest Service's temporary stay on new timber sales has brought the agency and the regional timber industry to a grinding halt. This is simply not true. Let's look at the facts:

- \* The temporary stay ordered by the Chief of the Forest Service only lasted for 18 days. It expired on April 20. It did not halt any existing sales.
- \* The temporary stay had no immediate effect on loggers working this season. Virtually all of them had already purchased their 1987 timber sales before the stay was granted.
- \* The stay only delayed two new timber sales in the entire forest.
- \* Although Forest Service officials in the Petersburg area claimed that the stay would halt new road construction, the Chief's stay decision explicitly refused to halt any new road construction projects.
- \* The Regional Forester has interpreted the stay to include a halt to firewood cutting in designated areas. SEACC never asked for a halt to these sorts of activities, nor would we ever. This was the Regional Forester's decision and we think it is wrong.
- \* Will SEACC request another stay? The answer is yes, but for far fewer areas than initially requested. The initial request for a stay included all areas of concern to SEACC, Alaska Fish and Game, and other individuals and groups that requested deferrals of logging and road building activities. SEACC's next request will only be for SEACC areas of concern, and will free up a number of areas for on-going logging operations -- including virtually all of Mitkof Island, most of Wrangell, much of N.Etolin Island and many other areas of interest to the logging industry. However, our next request will still urge the deferral of logging and road building in a number of key unprotected fish and wildlife habitat areas, plus important recreation and subsistence use areas in the Tongass.
- \* PLEASE REVIEW THE ATTACHED SHEETS FOR DETAILED BACKGROUND INFORMATION, WHICH INCLUDES THE REGIONAL FORESTER'S INTERPRETATION OF THE CHIEF'S STAY DECISION.\*



Reply to: 1570 (LMP)

APR 22 1987 Date: APR 22 1987

Subject: Southeast Alaska Conservation Council Appeal of the 1985-1986  
Tongass Land Management Plan Amendments (#1832)

To: Chief

On April 2, you granted a limited stay of timber sale or surface disturbing, logging-related activities in certain Value Comparison Units (VCU's) on the Tongass National Forest. This stay was in response to an appeal by the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council (SEACC) of the Regional Forester's decision to deny SEACC's request for a stay of timber harvesting and road construction activities in a number of VCU's on the Tongass National Forest. The stay denied in the Regional Forester's decision was based on requests to defer timber harvesting and road construction activities until the revision of the Tongass Land Management Plan. These deferrals were requested as part of the amendment process for the existing Tongass Land Management Plan.

In granting the limited stay, you excluded timber sales that were in certain stages of the timber sale process. Specifically, you excluded sales that:

Were already under an existing timber sale contract; and,

Had not completed site specific NEPA analysis and appropriate public disclosure.

In addition, you excluded new road construction from the stay based on the reasoning that road construction is merely authorized by the Tongass Land Management Plan Amendment and further site specific analysis, decisions, and decision notices would be forthcoming before any road construction could commence.

The Region has interpreted this stay as follows:

No short-term sales currently under contract are effected;

Long-term contracts are operating under site specific NEPA documents (the 5-year operating plans) and are, therefore, not effected;

Short-term sales for which NEPA analysis and public disclosure has not been completed are not affected;

The short-term sales for which NEPA analysis and public disclosure have been completed, but for which a sales contract has not been awarded, are effected by the stay. No sales contract on such sales should be consummated while the stay is in effect.



Chief

2

Based on this interpretation, the Regional Forester on April 6 notified the Tongass Forest Supervisors not to award contracts on the following sales:

| <u>Tongass Area</u> | <u>Sale Name</u> | <u>Volume</u> | <u>VCU's Effected</u> |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Chatham             | Yakutat #2       | 8.0 MMBF      | 373                   |
| Ketchikan           | Brown Mountain   | 3.0 MMBF      | 748                   |

Ranger District level sales, including free use permits, are also included in the Regional Forester's direction to defer sale award or surface-disturbing, logging-related activities.

The Regional Forester made the decision on the original SEACC appeal on April 10. By the direction of your April 2 decision, the limited stay will remain in effect through April 20, unless extended or modified.

G. LYNN SPRAGUE  
Deputy Regional Forester

cc:  
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council

041887-0823 PPB 1570 DAH



# NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## FOREST SERVICE

ALASKA  
REGION

Tongass National Forest, Stikine Area,  
P.O. Box 309, Petersburg, Alaska 99833

CONTACT: Merrily Jones  
772-3841

DATE: April 13, 1987

### FOREST ACTIVITIES HALTED

On April 2, the Chief of the Forest Service granted a request from Southeast Alaska Conservation Coalition (SEACC) for a stay of all new (not already under contract) ground-disturbing activities in a number of Value Comparison Units (VCUs) until 10 days after the Regional Forester made a decision on SEACC's appeal of the Tongass Land Management Plan (TLMP) Amendment.

That decision was signed last Friday, April 10. The stay, therefore, is in effect through April 20. SEACC has until then to appeal the Regional Forester's decision to the Chief and request an extension of the stay pending the Chief's decision.

Affected VCUs are all those in which SEACC, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, or any other individuals or groups requested deferral of activities during the TLMP Amendment process.

On Wrangell Ranger District, that includes everything but Zarembo Island and most of Wrangell Island. On Petersburg Ranger District, it includes everything except VCU 449 (Cabin Creek area) on Mitkof Island.

FOREST ACTIVITIES - 2

If the stay is not extended, the Forest Service would offer the rest of the sale program for fiscal year 1987 (through September 1987).

However, the Forest Service does anticipate that SEACC will appeal the Regional Forester's decision to the Chief and ask for another stay.

If that occurs and the Chief approves an additional stay, it would affect all but about 24.7 million board feet (MMBF), which could be offered this fiscal year, 22 MMBF on Wrangell District and 2.7 MMBF on Petersburg District.

Continuation of the stay beyond this year would compound the effects. In fiscal year 1988, there would be about 15 MMBF available on Wrangell Ranger District. There would be no volume available on Petersburg Ranger District. In FY'89, Wrangell Ranger District could offer about 15 MMBF. Again, Petersburg Ranger District would have no volume available.

In addition to timber sales, road building and other construction would also be stopped in the affected VCU's. This would mean that 3 miles of road and a bridge replacement on Mitkof Island would have to be deferred for the duration of the stay.

FOREST ACTIVITIES - 3

On a related front, SEACC has requested deferral of roading and logging in a number of other VCU's pending settlement of the Tenakee law suit (related to the Alaska Pulp Company (APC) long-term sale. On the Stikine Area, this would stop activities on east Kuiu (VCUs 416-420). If the request is granted, roading south of Port Camden would be delayed.

APC, under the long-term contract, has about 50 MMBF available this year, enough for their needs. However, if the Forest Service cannot offer road contracts this summer, then there will be only about 15 MMBF available to APC on Kuiu Island next year and none in 1989.

Much of the volume from Kuiu comes to Wrangell for milling. If this supply dried up, there probably would not be an adequate wood supply available for the Wrangell mill.

WFP, APC, and the small operators would be the ones primarily affected by these deferrals and stays. The Forest Service does not have the ability to substitute sales for those that would be tied up in the moratoriums. With the necessary NEPA work to prepare a new sale, there would be no results until 1989.

In addition to timber-related workers, contractors who bid on road and other construction work would be directly affected if the Forest Service could not allow activities on much of the Stikine.

# Forest Service Rejects Challenge Over TLMP

By Sentinel Staff

Regional Forester Michael Barton has rejected an administrative challenge posed by Southeast Alaska Conservation Council to the Tongass Land Management Plan.

The regional forester's office in Juneau announced that Barton has ruled that the Tongass plan does comply with the requirements of applicable laws, such as the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

He said that since the plan was approved in 1979 the present appeal is untimely.

SEACC will appeal the decision, said a spokesman today.

SEACC's challenge, filed in August 1986, was prompted by the 1986 amendment to the land management plan, SEACC announced.

The environmental organization contended that the Forest Service must address large problems with the 1979 plan's implementation before minor changes can be made. SEACC claims the plan violates the National Environmental Policy Act and ANILCA, interferes with subsistence usage, and is not appropriate to management of the forest in the light of reduced timber demand.

SEACC recommended complete revision of the plan and withdrawal of amendments. The organization also requested a moratorium on all new road construction, as well as logging and logging-related activities.

Barton said the Forest Service's amendments to the plan are designed to correct deficiencies. He added the plan is now under review and a revision is expected to be completed in 1989.

"Any remaining deficiencies will be addressed in the full revision," he said. "However, the amendments are intended to be implemented now to bring the Tongass Land Management Plan in closer conformance with National Forest management requirements and national planning direction."

Before Barton announced his decision, the chief of the U.S. Forest Service had ordered a temporary halt to the award of new timber sales on almost half of the Tongass National Forest, until 10 days after a Barton's announcement of his decision on the SEACC challenge. The 10-day period expired on Monday.

"The chief is apparently more concerned," said Steve Kallick, an attorney with SEACC, referring to the chief's order for a temporary halt. "We expect he will be more receptive."

The temporary halt only affected two contracts, one in the Yakutat area and another in the Ketchikan area, for a few days.

SEACC said a request for another halt in logging and logging-related activities is planned in connection with the appeal, but one that would apply to a smaller area.

# NTINEL

Wished

20, 1982

Ann Kirkwood  
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(of July) by Wrangell  
at Wrangell, Alaska  
Wrangell, Alaska

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# Write U.S. legislators about Tongass

By JIM GOVE

We are faced with a crisis: Now is the time for the citizens of Wrangell to come together and let the world know that we are sick and tired of having the people in Washington, D.C., and the environmental fanatics in the Lower 48 dictate our lifestyle and jeopardize our future. We cannot stand idly by and watch our entire way of life, let alone the future of our children, be placed in jeopardy by a group of self-righteous, self-centered environmental extremists most of whom live in the Lower 48.

Unfortunately, in the eyes of some of the decision makers in Washington, Southeast Alaska is the hinterland of the United States to be set aside as a monument to their ego. They fail to realize, or perhaps are so blinded by their megalomaniac (god-like) fanaticism, that we too are real red-blooded Americans struggling to prudently develop one of the last frontiers, striving to create a strong economic base and good quality of life for our present and future generations.

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 struck a compromise between the environmental and developmental interests with the developmental interests literally coming out on the short end of the agreement, but the fanatics in the environmental ranks were so upset with the fact that they had to compromise at all, that they are now utilizing every tactic known to man to renege on their agreement.

There is presently a bill before Congress asking for the repeal of Section 705(a) on ANILCA and other changes

## Let Me Explain

that would be detrimental to the future of the timber industry. This bill, HR 1516, is authored by Mr. Mrazek, a congressman from New York who has never set foot in Southeast Alaska, and who wields heavy influence with the Mellon Foundation who in 1986 contributed a purported \$380,000 to the Wilderness Society to do a study on timber management in the Tongass.

The environmentalists' community and their supporters in Congress have mounted a national advertising and propaganda campaign supporting the bill to amend ANILCA to eliminate Section 705(a) and other portions of ANILCA that were set forth in the original compromise. If this bill passes and becomes law, one of two things can happen. It will kill the timber industry altogether or they will have to begin exporting logs in the round so it will make some upfront money. In either instance it would sound the death knell of our mill, the pulp mills, and all the jobs associated with the manufacturing end of the industry as we know it today.

The Southeast Alaskan contingent of the environmentalist community talk of 11 communities that have allegedly passed resolutions denouncing forest management practices on the Tongass National Forest. They neglect to tell us that these 11 communities, Yakutat, Port Alexander, Edna Bay, Angoon, Elfin Cove, Point Baker, Port Protection,

Gustavus, Pelican, Tenakee Springs, and Hoonah represent a total population of less than 3,000 while the population of Southeast Alaska is 58,564. Absent from their list are the communities of Wrangell, Petersburg, Sitka, Ketchikan, Hanies, Kake, Craig and Klawock, all of which have a substantial portion of their economic base reliant upon the timber industry. Many of us may disagree with some of the specific timber harvest plans of the U.S. Forest Service, but the majority agree with Section 705 of ANILCA which incurs funding for development and propagation of the timber industry in Southeast Alaska. Section 705 is the key element in the ANILCA compromise, without it the timber industry might well be a thing of the past.

The city of Wrangell recognizes the imminent danger of this situation and is sending Mayor Privett to Washington, D.C., to testify before Congress and tell our side of the story. Every mill employee, every logger, every businessman and every working citizen of Wrangell should support this effort and write a letter to our federal delegation in Washington with a copy to every federal legislator on the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Let them know that we care about the future of our city, our children, and our children's children.

□ Jim Gove is the economic development Director for the city of Wrangell.

# An explanation of single, three phase power

By FRANK FIELDS

Single phase or three phase? What is the difference? Which is best for my application?

We will start with a relative small generator driven by a diesel engine. The generator is three phase 240 volts with a full load ampage of 200 amp. We will also, for this example, assume 100 percent power factor to keep things simple.

If I connect a single phase load of 200 amp to this generator, I will have an output of 200 times 240 equals 48,000 watts. The generator winding is fully loaded. If I add any more load to that single phase, I will burn out the generator winding.

However, if I apply a three phase load to this same generator, again twice the wattage output from the same generator with no increase in generator size, wire size, etc. The diesel engine will burn more fuel to produce the added electrical energy, but the point is we have doubled our output from the same generator without overloading it.

The same principle applies to the distribution lines, which obtain their electrical energy from a generator or numerous generators operating in parallel.

## Let Me Explain

conductors, at numerous different voltages.

It is the constant job of the electric utility, wherever they are located, to keep the load as evenly balanced across Phase A, Phase B, and Phase C as is practical.

If, for instance, the electric company connected most of its customers to Phase A, they could not operate because they would find the following things happening:

1. Phase A voltage would drop as more load is applied.
2. As more load is applied, there would be increasing danger of damaging Phase A in the generator from over current.
3. As Phase A becomes fully loaded, most of the protective relaying would have to be set so high it would be useless.
4. With excessively high protective relaying, all protection would be lost for the customers' distribution system and generation.

Very generally speaking, distribution systems are protected by an over-current relay in each phase and one in the neutral conductor (wire). If a fault

Breaker to open, thereby protecting the entire system from the generator all the way to the lightbulb.

If, for instance, a tree falls on Phase A, then there will be above normal current going to ground, which will cause the neutral relay to pick up and opening the breaker, protecting you and your loved ones from an electrical hazard.

Referring back to the fourth item that would happen, if the electric utility let too much load be connected to a single phase, then the protective relays would have to be set so high that a fault or a wire down on the ground would not cause a relay to pick up, and all protection would be lost.

A general practice is to keep all three phases balanced within 10 percent.

The same basic principles hold true in the customer's electrical wiring.

All residences have single phase three wire services. When the electrician wired your home, he placed the circuit breakers so that the load would be balanced as much as possible, and he ran the neutral conductor to a good ground (rod or water pipe) to protect you and your appliances from over voltages.

□ Frank Fields is the electrical



Official Business

**COMMITTEE:**

*Resources*

**DATE:**

*5/9/87*

**SIGN-IN**

**Subject of meeting:**

*SCR 15 SB 205*

*HB 266 SB 94*

*HB 289 SB 53*

*STR 35*

**NAME**

**ADDRESS**

**PHONE**

**REPRESENTING**

**DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?**

|                        |                                             |                 |                             |                                     |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>James F. Fisher</i> | <i>6645 N. Douglas Hwy<br/>Juneau 99801</i> | <i>586-9601</i> | <i>Juneau Bar<br/>Assoc</i> | <i>Yes</i><br><i>HR 266</i>         |
| <i>Beth Stewart</i>    | <i>Box 3-2000 Juneau</i>                    | <i>465-4110</i> | <i>ADF &amp; G</i>          | <i>ANSWER</i><br><i>? 'S SB 53</i>  |
| <i>Jerry Penward</i>   | <i>526 Nam St.</i>                          | <i>586-8966</i> | <i>AH A</i>                 | <i>Answer</i><br><i>2's - SCR 5</i> |
| <i>Sharon Butler</i>   | <i>Porch W Juneau</i>                       | <i>465-2406</i> | <i>DNR</i>                  | <i>Yes</i>                          |
| <i>Phil Holdsworth</i> | <i>Juneau</i>                               | <i>6-1353</i>   | <i>AMA</i>                  | <i>Yes HB 289<br/>SB 94</i>         |
| <i>KATE GRAHAM</i>     | <i>1755 FRANKLIN #306<br/>JUNEAU AK</i>     | <i>586-2820</i> | <i>LIFA</i>                 | <i>Yes SB 53</i>                    |
|                        |                                             |                 |                             |                                     |
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|                        |                                             |                 |                             |                                     |
|                        |                                             |                 |                             |                                     |



Official Business

COMMITTEE:

DATE:

**SIGN-IN**

Subject of meeting:

STR 35

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

REPRESENTING

DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?

|                   |                                                 |          |                                         |     |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------|-----|
| ✓ CRAIG MAPES     | P.O. Box 46<br>TUNEAU SPRS AK 99541             |          | MYSELF                                  | Yes |
| ✓ Al Stein        | Box 211<br>Juneau                               |          | MYSELF PT Baker<br>ASSOCIATION          | Yes |
| ✓ GREG FISK       | 130 SEWARD ST RM. 213<br>TUNEAU AK 99501        | 586-9450 | ALASKA TROLLERS<br>ASSOCIATION          | YES |
| ✓ Ken Veghous     | 369 So. Frank's St.<br>Tuneau AK 99501          | 586-1911 | Alaska Discovery                        | Yes |
| ✓ CRAIG LINDH     | PUSH AW<br>JUNEAU                               |          | DIV. OF GOVT. COORD.<br>OFFICE OF GOV.  | YES |
| ✓ Skip Gray       | 4404 Mountainside Drive<br>Juneau, Alaska 99501 | 780-4854 | FRIENDS OF BERNERS<br>Bay               | Yes |
| ✓ JACK LENTFER    | 4350 Glacier Hwy<br>Juneau 99501                | 780-4023 | Self                                    | Yes |
| ✓ Dick Foltz      | 115 Castaigne - Juneau 99501                    | 6-9453   | SEACC                                   | Yes |
| ✓ Matt Kirchmeier | 11078 Auke St. Juneau, AK 99501                 | 9-0401   | ALASKA CHAPTER,<br>THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY | Yes |
|                   |                                                 |          |                                         |     |

January 21, 1987

CHART 1  
TONGASS TIMBER SUPPLY FUND  
Dollars and Targets  
Thousands of Nominal Dollars

| Description                                                               | 1981 1/                               | 1982 2/                           | 1983 2/                          | 1984 2/                           | 1985 2/                          | 1986 2/                           | 1987 3/                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Timber Sales Prep.<br>(MMBF)                                              | \$ 6,100<br>(543)                     | 7,776<br>(479)                    | 9,233<br>(459)                   | 9,349<br>(476)                    | 10,054<br>(432)                  | 8,101<br>(382)                    | 9,885<br>(424)                     |
| Timber Sales Admin.                                                       | \$ 2,566                              | 2,586                             | 3,216                            | 3,519                             | 3,241                            | 3,859                             | 3,530                              |
| Timber Support                                                            | \$ 1,356                              | 1,899                             | 2,516                            | 2,911                             | 2,639                            | 3,030                             | 3,376                              |
| Reforestation<br>(Acres)                                                  | \$ 359<br>(1,876)                     | 762<br>(972)                      | 1,136<br>(2,031)                 | 933<br>(1,159)                    | 543<br>(365)                     | 195<br>(158)                      | 138<br>(0)                         |
| Tbr. Stand Impr.<br>(Acres)                                               | \$ 1,838<br>(6,807)                   | 3,232<br>(6,985)                  | 3,194<br>(9,429)                 | 2,858<br>(7,701)                  | 2,359<br>(8,231)                 | 3,721<br>(8,544)                  | 3,423<br>(6,300)                   |
| Facilities Const.                                                         | \$ 1,870                              | 7,344                             | 2,391                            | 3,767                             | 2,516                            | 1,693                             | 1,223                              |
| Road Const./Recon. 4/<br>(Const. Miles)<br>(Reconst. Miles)<br>(TTF Nos.) | \$ 3,032<br>(6.7)<br>(11.3)<br>(0)    | 8,109<br>(24.5)<br>(0.0)<br>(3)   | 10,525<br>(63.5)<br>(0.0)<br>(4) | 11,347<br>(65.1)<br>(34.8)<br>(2) | 11,477<br>(41.7)<br>(3.3)<br>(3) | 14,720<br>(40.4)<br>(20.3)<br>(1) | 16,927<br>(30.7)<br>(2.1)<br>(0)   |
| Engineer. Support                                                         | \$ 5,894                              | 12,786                            | 11,175                           | 11,696                            | 11,575                           | 10,600                            | 10,729                             |
| Research                                                                  | \$ 150                                | 1,401                             | 1,654                            | 1,674                             | 2,044                            | 2,044                             | 2,075                              |
| <b>Total TTSF</b>                                                         | <b>\$ 23,165</b>                      | <b>45,895</b>                     | <b>45,040</b>                    | <b>48,054</b>                     | <b>46,448</b>                    | <b>47,963</b>                     | <b>51,306</b>                      |
| Purchaser Credit 5/<br>(Const. Miles)<br>(Reconst. Miles)<br>(TTF Nos.)   | \$ 20,145<br>(122.4)<br>(59.2)<br>(0) | 35,513<br>(194.8)<br>(0.0)<br>(1) | 8,154<br>(40.9)<br>(19.4)<br>(0) | 2,132<br>(8.6)<br>(22.4)<br>(0)   | 1,624<br>(18.0)<br>(29.9)<br>(0) | 4,756<br>(71.5)<br>(6.7)<br>(1)   | 30,268<br>(109.5)<br>(23.5)<br>(0) |
| KV - Ref./TSI 5/<br>(Acres)                                               | \$ 617<br>(1,942)                     | 736<br>(1,438)                    | 26<br>(139)                      | 404<br>(1,102)                    | 401<br>(854)                     | 362<br>(1,299)                    | 569<br>(1,003)                     |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>                                                        | <b>\$ 43,927</b>                      | <b>82,144</b>                     | <b>53,220</b>                    | <b>50,590</b>                     | <b>48,473</b>                    | <b>53,081</b>                     | <b>82,143</b>                      |

- 1/ Enabling legislation (ANILCA) for TTSF was not enacted until 12/02/80. The fund was not created in treasury until the third quarter of FY1981. Reported TTSF \$'s were supplemented with Protection and Management appropriated \$'s to produce reported accomplishments.
- 2/ Includes the latest adjustments to reflect final obligations
- 3/ 1987 figures are those found in the Budget Explanatory Notes, except Road Const./Recon. which includes \$5,491M of carryover from FY 1986
- 4/ 1981-1985 reflect actual contract \$'s
- 5/ Excludes Chugach N.F.

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



# the RAVENCALL

Southeast Alaska Conservation Council

March - May 1987

Volume 11, Number 1

## Timber act re-introduced

by SONDRA STANWAY

On March 10, 1987, U.S. Rep. Robert J. Mrazek (D-N.Y.) introduced the much awaited bill, the Tongass Timber Reform Act, in an effort to save the federal government an estimated \$1 billion over 20 years and to preserve the nation's largest national forest. The legislation HR 1516, which now has 60 co-sponsors, would bring accountability to failed government timbering policy in the Tongass National Forest. U.S. Sen. William Proxmire (D-W.I.) introduced a similar bill in the Senate on the same day.

The bill would amend the 1980 Alaska

