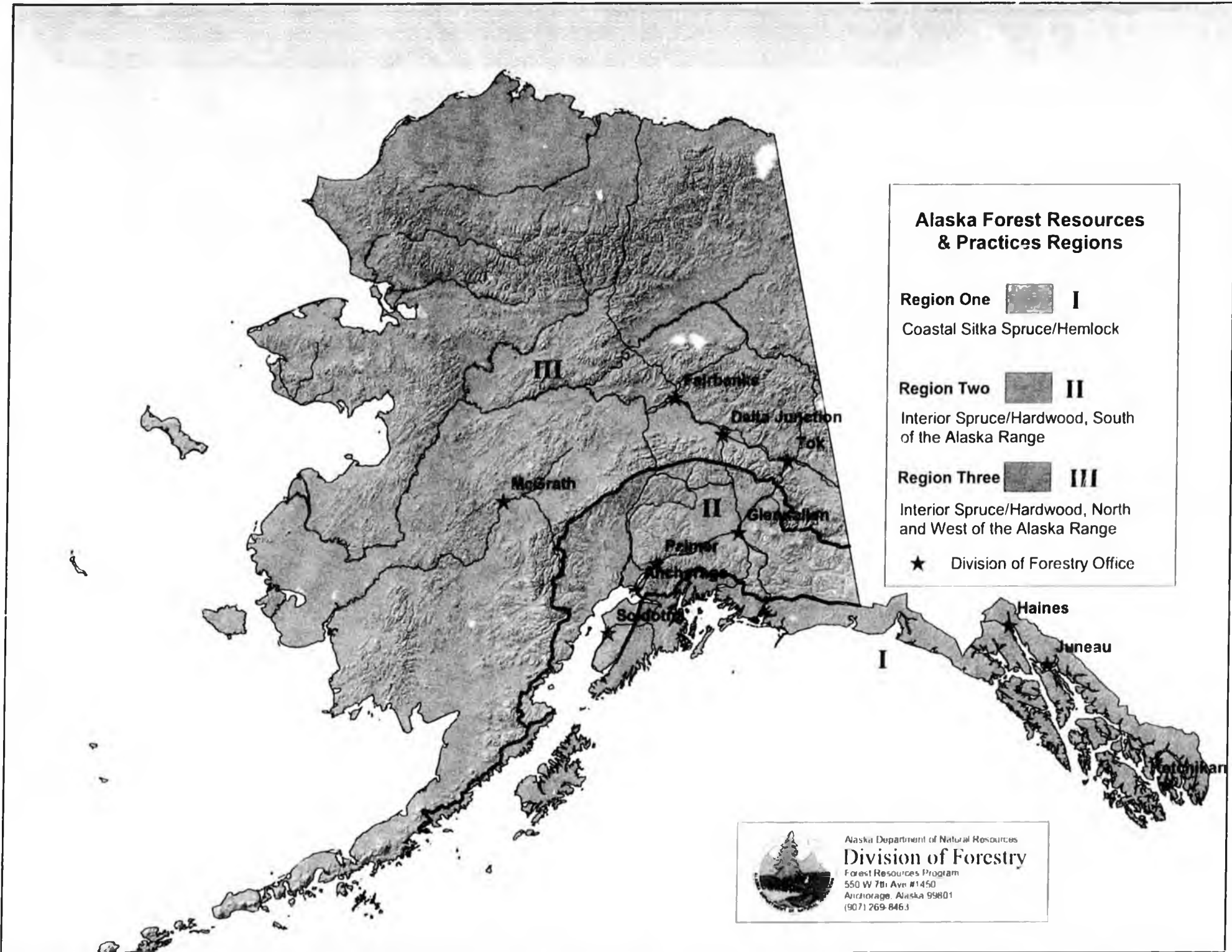



HB

420

HB 420 – Forest Resources and Practices Act
Region II Southcentral

4-28-06 Handouts:
Additional Materials




 Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Division of Forestry
 Forest Resources Program
 550 W 7th Ave #1450
 Anchorage, Alaska 99501
 (907) 269-8463

FRPA Water body class definitions

Region I	Region II	Region III
<p>Applicability: Types I-A, I-B, I-C, and I-D apply to private lands. Waterbodies on state and other public land are classified only as waters that do or do not have anadromous or high value resident fish</p>	<p>Applicability: Waterbody classes apply to all ownerships. Buffers are the same for public and private land, but only public land has special management zones</p>	<p>Applicability: Waterbody classes apply to all ownerships. However, buffer widths for Type III-A and III-B waters are different on public and private land.</p>
<p>Type I-A An anadromous water body that (A) is a stream or river of any size having an average gradient of eight percent or less, with banks held in place by vegetation, channels that are not incised, and a substrate composed of rubble, gravel, sand, or silt; (B) consists of wetlands and lakes, including their outlets; and (C) is an estuarine area delimited by the presence of salt-tolerant vegetation</p>	<p>Type II-A (A) a nonglacial stream greater than 50 feet wide that has anadromous or high value resident fish and that has an unconfined and dynamic channel; and (B) a water body that typically has point bars, islands, scour planes, active or recent side channels, and areas of obvious bank erosion;</p>	<p>Type III-A A waterbody that is a (A) nonglacial high value resident fish water body greater than three feet in width at the ordinary high water mark; (B) nonglacial anadromous water body; or (C) backwater slough;</p>
<p>Type I-B An anadromous water body that does not meet the definition of a Type I-A water body</p>	<p>Type II-B A glacial stream that has anadromous or high value resident fish and that is not a glacial Type II-C water body;</p>	<p>Type III-B A glacial high value resident fish water body or a glacial anadromous water body; "Type III-B water body" does not include a glacial backwater slough</p>
<p>Type I-C A water body that is not anadromous, that is a tributary to a Type I-A or Type I-B water body, and that has a gradient of 12 percent or less.</p>	<p>Type II-C A water body that has anadromous or high value resident fish that (A) is a nonglacial water body >3' wide and ≤50' wide at ordinary high water mark that has an unconfined and dynamic channel; (B) is a nonglacial water body >3' wide at ordinary high water mark that has a confined channel; (C) is a reach of the Kenai River, Kasilof River, or Lake Fork Crescent River >3' wide at ordinary high water mark; or (D) is a lake or pond;</p>	<p>Type III-C A nonglacial high value resident fish water body that is less than or equal to three feet in width at the ordinary high water mark and that does not contain anadromous fish.</p>
<p>Type I-D in Region I, a water body that is not anadromous, that is tributary to a Type I-A or Type I-B water body, and that has a</p>	<p>Type II-D A nonglacial stream or a reach of the Kenai River, Kasilof River, or Lake Fork Crescent River that is less than or equal to three feet wide at ordinary high water</p>	

gradient greater than 1? percent

mark that has anadromous or high value resident fish.

"Anadromous water body" means the portion of a fresh water body or estuarine area that

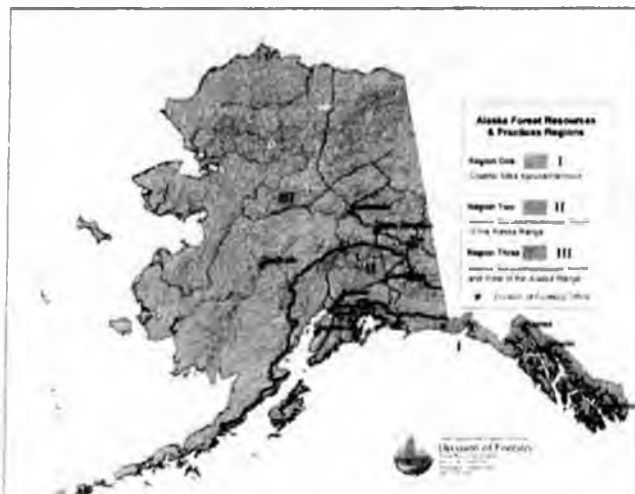
(A) is cataloged under AS 41.14.040 as important for anadromous fish; or

(B) is not cataloged under AS 41.14.870 as important for anadromous fish but has been determined by the deputy commissioner to contain or exhibit evidence of anadromous fish in which event the anadromous portion of the stream or waterway extends up to the first point of physical blockage;

"high value resident fish" means resident fish populations that are used for recreational, personal use, commercial, or subsistence purposes

HB 420/SB 262 – Forest practices riparian standards in Region II Sectional Analysis

This bill would complete the task of setting statewide riparian protection standards -- stream buffers -- for commercial forest operations. This process began with the 1990 changes to the Forest Resources and Practices Act ("FRPA", AS 41.17), and included updates to the riparian



standards for Region I (coastal forests) in 1999, and for Region III (interior forests) in 2003.

The existing FRPA standards for Region II (southcentral forests, see blue on map) were adopted in 1990 as interim standards pending scientific review. That review was completed in 2001. The recommendations were reviewed by the Board of Forestry and affected interests in 2005, and incorporated into the FRPA amendments in this bill.

Section 1 – Findings. Section 1 comprises legislative findings clarifying the intent to protect fish habitat and water quality during forest operations, and emphasizing the unique characteristics of the forests and fisheries of Southcentral Alaska. The standards in this bill are tailored specifically to conditions in Region II. Compared to other regions, Region II has an abundance of both large, dynamic rivers and narrow anadromous streams in forested areas, high fisheries values, low timber volumes per acre, and a higher proportion of hardwood timber (cottonwood, birch, and aspen).

Section 2: AS 41.17.116 -- Private land. Section 2 sets riparian standards for commercial forest operations on private land along water bodies with anadromous or high-value resident fish in Region II. For large, nonglacial, and most glacial rivers, no-harvest buffers would extend 150 feet from the water body, with a widened buffer along outer bends subject to erosion. Most nonglacial waters, lakes, and glacial rivers with relatively stable banks would have 100-foot no-harvest buffers, similar to the existing interim standard. Small streams would have 50-foot no-harvest buffers. Buffers are designed to prevent erosion and sedimentation and provide large woody debris for fish habitat. Buffers also apply to estuarine areas along anadromous or high-value resident fish streams, using the same width that applies to the adjacent stream type. Forested estuaries are rare in Region II.

Section 3: AS 41.17.118 – State land. Section 3 sets riparian standards for state land along water bodies with anadromous or high-value resident fish in Region II. The no-harvest buffers would be the same as those set for private land. In addition, on state land only, harvesting from the landward boundary of the no-harvest buffer to 300 feet from the water body may occur but must be consistent with the maintenance or enhancement of wildlife habitat.

Section 4: AS 41.17.119 -- Other public land. Section 4 sets riparian standards for other public land along water bodies with anadromous or high-value resident fish in Region II. The no-harvest buffers are the same as those applicable to state and private land.

Section 5: AS 41.17.950 (21) – “Riparian area” definition. This section amends the definition of "riparian area" to be consistent with the riparian standards set forth in sections 2, 3, and 4.

Section 6: AS 41.17.950 (34) – (41) – Other definitions. This section adds definitions for new terms used in the riparian standards in sections 3, 4, and 5. The definitions cover the four new stream categories (Types II-A, II-B, II-C, and II-D), and clarify the terms "outer bend subject to erosion," "point bar," "terrace," and "terrace top break".

Section 7 – Effective date. This section sets the effective date as July 1, 2006.



RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Growing Alaska Through Responsible Resource Development

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February 15, 2006

Senator Tom Wagoner
Chair, Senate Resources Committee
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Re: Senate Bill 262 — Forest Resources & Practices Standards

Dear Senator Wagoner:

On behalf of the Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc. (RDC), I am writing to express our support for Senate Bill 262. SB 262 amends the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act (FRPA) in order to update the state standards for forestry activities in riparian areas. The bill is the product of a two-year consensus process managed by the Board of Forestry and it completes a statewide review of the FRPA riparian standards that began in 1996.

RDC is a private, non-profit business association comprised of individuals and leading companies from Alaska's oil and gas, mining, forest products, fisheries and tourism industries. The association's membership also includes construction companies, local communities, Native corporations, organized labor and a wide range of industry-support firms. RDC works to grow Alaska's economy through the responsible development of the state's natural resources.

SB 262 creates standards for forestry activities in the riparian areas of southcentral Alaska (Region II) that protect water quality and fish habitat while supporting healthy timber and fishing industries. The bill incorporates the best available science and maintains the state's compliance with relevant federal statutes. Most importantly, it has been vetted by government, university and private sector scientists, as well as affected stakeholders, including local governments, private forest owners, timber and fishing industry representatives, environmental groups and the state resource agencies.

SB 262 assigns distinct riparian standards for four different types of water bodies with anadromous or high-value resident fish. The no-cut buffers defined for Region II differ from the other regions in that they are wider on large, dynamic rivers and narrower on small streams. The Board of Forestry's Science & Technical Committee and Implementation Group identified a number of sound reasons for these differences, including the fact that within Region II there are significantly more large rivers that overlap with areas where harvesting is likely to take place.

The Board of Forestry has a proven track record in developing consensus language to amend the FRPA, having successfully crafted the riparian standards for Region I in 1999 and for Region III in 2003. RDC strongly supports the Board of Forestry's work on these issues and we believe they warrant the endorsement of the Legislature. Please move SB 262 forward without amendment.

Thank you for considering RDC's position on this important piece of legislation.

Sincerely,

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
For Alaska, Inc.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tadd Owens". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Tadd Owens
Executive Director

Legislation would change timber practices in Southcentral Alaska

By HAL SPENCE

Peninsula Clarion

Timber harvesting rules defining buffers meant to protect habitat around Kenai Peninsula rivers and streams would be stiffened under bills now before the Alaska Legislature.

But while some no-cut buffer zones would be widened and others reduced, the primary change would be to require those strict no-cut buffers on private, as well as public land. Nevertheless, the proposed changes are not expected to significantly alter current commercial forestry practices on the Kenai Peninsula, according to harvesters.

The buffer zone amendments are proposed in House Bill 420 and its companion Senate Bill 262, currently in the House Rules Committee and Senate Re-sources Committee respectively.

No-cut buffers 100 feet wide already are required on public lands. The proposed changes generally would widen those buffers around large rivers to 150 feet, keep the 100-foot buffer about smaller rivers, and reduce them to 50 feet along small streams less than three feet wide.

Currently, private lands within 100 feet of rivers and streams have been regulated as special management areas, where tree cutting is permitted if operations are designed to protect habitat and water quality. Here there are no no-cut zones.

That would change under the proposed revisions. If approved, the same no-cut terms applied to public lands would also apply on private property.

Passage of one of the bills would complete a process begun in 1990 to adopt statewide riparian protection standards (stream buffers) for commercial forest operations under the Forest Resources and Practices Act. Revised standards already have been adopted in two of the state's three FRPA regions: Region I, which covers much of southern coastal Alaska, including the east side of the Kenai Peninsula, and Region III, which includes Interior Alaska.

Only Region II, which stretches across much of Southcentral Alaska south of Denali, including western Kenai Peninsula from Homer north to Turnagain Arm and the west side of Cook Inlet, has yet to be revised. That is the purpose behind the two bills.

"The nutshell version is that around large, dynamic rivers, both glacial and nonglacial, we're proposing a wider basic buffer (no-cut zone) of 150 feet. That would apply both on public and private land," said Marty Freeman, with the State Division of Forestry.

Gone would be the special management areas on private land under which harvesting currently can occur near to rivers and streams.

The general purpose behind all the buffers is to protect fish habitat. The high value of fish coupled with the relatively low value of timber in Region II has led to the proposed restrictions.

In many cases, the wider buffers are meant to prevent too much erosion and sedimentation. Along some rivers, however, the aim is to protect natural erosive forces necessary to ensure enough dead wood reaches the rivers to create sloughs and side channels that provide fish with resting and spawning habitat, she said.

"The way to get big logs into big rivers is to have the banks erode," she said. "They need a lot of wood, so you need a wider buffer."

The Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act is meant to provide the commercial timber industry with a "one-stop shopping" system for complying with the federal Clean Water Act and Coastal Zone Management Act. Forest operations that are consistent with the FRPA are deemed consistent with those acts.

According to the division, final approval of the FRPA as the state's forestry management measure for the Coastal Zone Reauthorization Act depends on adoption of buffer standards on private land in Region II. The two bills now before lawmakers are meant to accomplish that.

According to Freeman, the bills are the culmination of more than two years of work by scientists, agencies, municipalities (Matanuska-Susitna and Kenai Peninsula boroughs included), Native corporations, representatives of the timber industry and other stakeholders, including the University of Alaska and Mental Health Trusts.

"It got a quite broad review," Freeman said.

According to a summary of public comment taken during review of the proposed amendments, landowners and timber operators indicated that impacts from the proposed standards would be limited due to Region II's topography, existing vegetation patterns, and relatively low timber values.

According to the minutes, Dean Kvasnikoff, of Ninilchik Native Association Inc., said the proposals wouldn't make a big difference on the peninsula. Corporation logging practices already included staying well back from streams.

Kvasnikoff noted that the time frame for reforestation under FRPA was a bigger issue. The division plans to initiate a review of Region II and III reforestation standards this fall.

Bob Shavelson, director of Cook Inlet Keeper, said the revisions sounded like they were taking a good direction.

"As climate change takes hold in Alaska and the temperatures in our salmon streams continues to increase, it is important to control the stresses and impacts that we can.

"We may not be able to control the temperature, but we can control the effects of development along our fish streams," he said.

Briefing: HB 420/SBB 262
Region II Forest Practices amendments
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



Alaska Department of
**NATURAL
RESOURCES**

February 2006

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

Overview. HB 420/SB 262 would amend the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act (FRPA) for the boreal forest in southcentral Alaska (Region II). The bill sets standards for forestry activities in riparian areas and ensures that Region II standards

- support healthy timber and fishing industries,
- protect fish habitat and water quality,
- incorporate the best available science,
- maintain "one-stop shopping" for compliance with federal laws.

The bill is the product of two years of work by an array of interests. There is broad support for the consensus in the bill. This process was convened at the request of the Board of Forestry, and completes a statewide review of the FRPA riparian standards that was begun in 1996. Updates to the standards for Region I were adopted in 1999, and for Region III in 2003.

Applicability. FRPA Region II covers the boreal forest in southcentral Alaska. This includes the Mat-Su valley, the interior part of the Copper River Basin, the west side of the Kenai Peninsula, and the upper Cook Inlet area (see map). In Region II, FRPA applies to commercial forestry operations on all land ownerships where the operation borders surface waters or a riparian area, or where the operation is more than 40 acres.

Background. This bill is based on work by an interdisciplinary Science & Technical Committee. The Committee reviewed relevant research and published an annotated bibliography of the results, drafted a stream classification system, and recommended changes to current standards. Committee members had expertise in fisheries, forestry, hydrology, and soils. Members included scientists and experienced field staff from state and federal resource agencies, the University of Alaska, and the private sector.

An Implementation Group then discussed how to implement the recommendations of the Science and Technical Committee in a manner that works on the ground, and drafted language for changes to the FRPA and regulations. Group members represented affected interests, including municipalities, trust land managers, private forest owners, the timber and fishing industries, environmental groups, and the departments of Natural Resources, Fish and Game, and Environmental Conservation.

The Board of Forestry reviewed and concurred with the recommendations from the Implementation Group. The Board added findings to emphasize that this proposal is tailored specifically to the conditions in Region II, and does not revise the standards for Regions I and III. With this addition, the Board endorsed the bill recommended by the Implementation Group. All recommendations from the Science & Technical Committee, the Implementation Group, and the Board of Forestry were consensus recommendations.

Summary of key provisions. The bill defines four types of water bodies that have anadromous or high-value resident fish, and sets riparian standards for each type as follows:

- **Types II-A and II-B.** On large, dynamic, non-glacial rivers and dynamic, glacial rivers: a no-cut buffer of 150'. The buffer widens to 225' on actively eroding outer bends not constrained by terraces on Type II-A rivers, and to 325' on such bends on Type II-B rivers.
- **Type II-C.** On smaller dynamic, non-glacial streams, streams and rivers with stable channels, and lakes: a 100' no-cut buffer.
- **Type II-D.** On small streams (<3' wide); a no-cut buffer of 50'.

Buffers are designed to prevent erosion and sedimentation, provide large woody debris for fish habitat, and provide a long-term supply of the ten habitat characteristics identified by FRPA. Compared to the other regions, these buffers are wider on the big, dynamic rivers and narrower on small streams. The Science & Technical Committee and Implementation Group identified several reasons for the differences in Region II.

- 1) In Region II, there are many more large, dynamic rivers that overlap with areas where harvesting is likely to occur.
- 2) The fisheries values in Region II are very high, and the timber values relatively low. A disproportionate share of sport fishing occurs in Region II, and it takes place primarily in freshwater areas that are adjacent to forested areas.
- 3) The volume of timber per acre in Region II is lower than in Regions I or III, and more of the timber is in hardwoods. This means that it takes a bigger area to get the same amount of large woody debris into the river system, and the wood that gets into the river decays faster.
- 4) There are many small, anadromous streams in forested areas of Region II. Buffers are needed to keep sediment out of these streams, but sediment can be controlled with narrower buffers.

Relation to federal laws. FRPA provides the timber industry with "one-stop shopping" for compliance with federal Clean Water Act and Coastal Zone Management Act compliance. Forest operations that are consistent with FRPA are deemed consistent with these laws. However, final approval of FRPA as the state's forestry management measures for the Coastal Zone Reauthorization Act depends on adoption of buffer standards on private land in Region II. This bill accomplishes that in a manner that is workable for the timber industry.

Public review. Public review to date include input from the Implementation Group, public hearings at the Board of Forestry, and contacts with major forest landowners, including Native corporations, the University and Mental Health trusts, and the Mat-Su and Kenai Boroughs.

Minutes of all Science & Technical Committee and Implementation Group meetings, and the recommendations from these groups were also sent to a mailing list that included 158 names of Native corporations and tribal groups, municipalities, timber businesses, resource agencies, trust land managers, groups representing environmental, recreation, fishing and development interests, and individuals.

Comments from landowners indicated that impacts from the proposed standards are limited due to the Region II topography and existing vegetation patterns, relatively low timber values, and current harvesting practices which typically incorporate voluntary buffers.

For more information, contact:

Marty Freeman
 DNR Division of Forestry
 550 W. 7th Avenue/Anchorage, AK 99501
 907-269-8473



Fact Sheet:

Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act

December 8, 2005

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

Background. The Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act (FRPA, AS 41.17) governs how timber harvesting, reforestation, and timber access occur on state, private, and municipal land. Forest management standards on federal land must also meet or exceed the standards for state land established by the Act. The FRPA was originally adopted in 1978. Major revisions were adopted in 1990 to address riparian management on private land, enhance notification procedures for timber operations, reorganize the Board of Forestry, and establish enforcement procedures. Additional changes to the stream classification system and riparian management standards were adopted in 1999 for Region I (coastal Alaska) and in 2003 for Region III (interior Alaska). Review of the standards for Region II (southcentral Alaska) is in progress.

Purpose. The Act balances economic concerns for the timber industry with water quality and habitat protection needs. It protects fish habitat and water quality, ensures prompt reforestation, and helps the timber and fishing industries provide long-term jobs. This framework provides certainty and credibility for landowners, operators, and the public.

Key provisions. The Act

- Establishes a process for landowners to notify the state before beginning commercial timber operations. This is not a permit process. Tight timeframes are set for agency review of notifications, and timber operations can proceed if the agencies do not respond within the set time frame.
- Sets standards for forest management along waterbodies, including buffers, and provides flexibility to harvest valuable trees within buffers when it can be done without harming fish habitat or water quality. Harvest within buffers requires agency approval. Buffers are tailored to the conditions in each region.
- Sets standards to prevent erosion from roads and harvest areas into waterbodies.
- Requires reforestation except where land will be converted to another use, or where the harvest area is significantly composed of dead or dying trees.
- Provides one-stop shopping for forest operation compliance with state and federal clean water and coastal management standards.
- Authorizes DOF to enforce the Act through directives, stop work orders, and citations for violations.

Best management practices (BMPs). Regulations adopted under 11 AAC 95 also establish BMPs for road construction and maintenance, and for timber harvesting. These standards are designed to prevent adverse impacts to fish habitat and water quality from timber operations.

Regions and applicability. Alaska is divided into three forest practices regions. Region I covers coastal forests from Southeast Alaska through Prince William Sound, the eastern Kenai Peninsula, the Kodiak Archipelago, and parts of the Alaska Peninsula. Region II is the boreal forest south of the Alaska Range. Region III is the boreal forest in Interior Alaska.

The FRPA applies to commercial timber operations on forestland, including harvesting, roading, site preparation, thinning, and slash treatment operations on forestland. Operations must comply with the FRPA if they are larger than 10 acres in Region I or larger than 40 acres in Region II. In Region III, it applies to operations larger than 40 acres for forest landowners that own more than 160 acres in total. All commercial harvest operations that encompass or border surface waters or a riparian area also must comply with the Act, regardless of their size.

Senate Resources

April 28, 2006

HB 420 Sponsor Packet

Cover Sheet _____	1 page
Commissioner Menge Letter dated 4-7-06 _____	1 page
HB0420b (House Fisheries version) _____	9 pages
Fiscal Note #1 DNR 1-23-06 _____	1 page
HB 420 Notes _____	2 pages

Total Pages: _____ 14 pages

STATE OF ALASKA

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

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PHONE: (907) 269-8431
FAX: (907) 269-8918

April 7, 2006

Senator Tom Wagoner
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 427
Juneau, AK 99801

Note:
Read 4-27-06
MAJ

RE: HB 420 – Relating to riparian protection standards for forest resources and practices; and providing for an effective date.

Dear Senator Wagoner,

Thank you for your support for scheduling HB 420 before the Senate Resources Committee this Friday, April 28, 2006. This bill passed the House unanimously on April 11, 2006 and has the full support of stakeholders and regulators that drafted this 'fully-vetted' consensus bill. The companion bill, SB 262 was heard in Senate Resources Committee on February 5, 2006. The bill still has a further referral to the Finance Committee.

HB 420 was heard in the House Fisheries Committee on February 15, 2006 with unanimous 'do pass' recommendations, and a minor amendment to correct a technical drafting error – the omission of a specific statutory reference in Sec. 3. AS 41.17.118 (a), was inserted and created a (FSH) committee substitute. It's second referral and hearing in House Resources secured 5 'do pass' and 2 'no recommendation' committee support for the bill.

HB 420 would complete the task of setting statewide riparian protection standards that began with the 1990 changes to the Forest Resources and Practices Act (AS 41.17). Standards for Region I, the coastal forest, and Region III, the Interior, have already been established. Now, the work has been finished to set standards for Region II, Southcentral, Alaska.

Again, Senator Wagoner, thank you for scheduling the bill. Please contact Melanie Lesh at 465-4730 if have any questions regarding the bill, she will work with department staff to make arrangements for further briefings in support the bill. You may also contact Marty Freeman, the Forest Resources Program Manager at 269-8473.

Sincerely,


Michael L. Menge
Commissioner

"Develop, Conserve, and Enhance Natural Resources for Present and Future Alaskans."

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2006 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
Bill Version: HB 420
(H) Publish Date: 2/1/06

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): 01/23/06 Dept. Affected: Natural Resources
Title Relating to riparian protection standards for RDU Resource Development
forest resources and practices... Component Forest Management & Development
Sponsor Rules Committee
Requester Governor Component No. 435

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1037 GF/Mental Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2006) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2007 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill will have a negligible impact on operating costs, and there is no capital cost associated with this project. This bill changes the riparian standards under the Forest Resources & Practices Act, but doesn't change the process DNR uses to administer the standards.

The Division of Forestry included state, municipal, Trust, and private landowners in the development of these recommendations. Their assessment was that the proposed changes would have a negligible economic impact on their operations because the timber value per acre is low, many riparian areas are naturally unforested, and landowners have routinely included voluntary buffers in their harvest operations.

Prepared by: Chris Maisch, Director
Division: Forestry
Approved by: Mike Menge, Commissioner
Agency: Natural Resources

Phone 451-2660
Date/Time 1/23/2006
Date 1/23/2006

HB 420 Comments –

I. Introduction – I am pleased to have the opportunity to present the bill which represents the final piece of completing the Forest Practices Act update.

II. Process overview

This bill is the result of hard work by many people that has led to broad support. The bill responds to the Board of Forestry's request that the agencies review the riparian management standards throughout the state. Previous reviews culminated in legislation updating the Forest Practices Act for Region I (Coastal Alaska) in 1999, and for Region III (Interior Alaska) in 2003.

The review for Region II (southcentral Alaska-see map) began with a Science and Technical committee that recommended changes needed to **provide adequate protection for fish habitat and water quality**. The Implementation Group representing stakeholders determined how to implement the recommendations on the ground in a practical manner.

- Key points in the bill's development:
 - The process was based on the **best available scientific information**.
 - The **process was open to the public throughout**.
 - The process involved a **wide range of interests at each step – scientists, the timber and fishing industries, Native corporations, municipalities, state trust managers, environmental interests, the BOF, and experienced field staff** from state agencies all participated.
- The final package in HB 420 has broad support, including the support of the diverse interests represented by the Board of Forestry.

Forest industry
Native corporation
Professional forester
Mining organization

Commercial fishing organization
Environmental organization
Fish & Wildlife biologist
Recreational organization.

- These changes help ensure that the **goals of the Act are met -- to provide adequate protection of fish habitat and water quality, and to support healthy timber and fishing industries**. Importantly, these changes also help ensure that the FRPA continues to satisfy the requirements for non-point source pollution prevention under the federal Clean Water Act, and Coastal Zone Management Act requirements. This means that the Act keeps providing “one-stop shopping” for the timber industry with respect to state and federal non-point source pollution and coastal management standards.

IV. Relation to existing Act.

- Not a wholesale revision of FRPA. It is targeted specifically at the forest practices standards for riparian management in Region II. The S/TC and Implementation Group did not recommend changes to other provisions of the Act.
- Region II has been using interim standards since the FRPA was revised in 1990. Under current standards, timber harvesting could occur up to the bank of anadromous streams under some conditions. In the rest of the state, there are buffers on all anadromous waters.

V. Summary of provisions. The bill classifies water bodies that have anadromous or high value resident fish into four types, and sets riparian standards for each type:

- On large dynamic non-glacial rivers and dynamic glacial rivers (Type IIA and IIB): a no-cut buffer of 150', with a wider zone on actively eroding outer bends (to 225' or terrace top on IIA, 325' or terrace top on IIB).
- On smaller, non-glacial dynamic streams, stable non-glacial and glacial streams, and lakes (Type IIC): a 100' no-cut buffer.
- On small non-glacial streams (Type IID): a 50' no-cut buffer, and an additional 50' within which harvesting must be designed to prevent rutting that could transport sediment into the streams.
- In forested estuarine areas adjacent to anadromous or HVR fish streams, the buffer for the adjacent stream type applies to the estuary.
- For state land, the bill also keeps the 300' special management zone (SMZ) along anadromous and HVR streams. Within the SMZ, timber harvesting must be consistent with maintenance or enhancement of important wildlife habitat. This bill clarifies that enhancement is allowed, and that the SMZ applies just to wildlife – the buffers adequately protect fish habitat.

The recommended buffers are wider than the interim standard for large, dynamic rivers (IIA and IIB); narrower for small streams (IID), and the same width for other waterbodies (IIC). The recommendations are tailored to conditions in Region II, which has

- More large dynamic rivers in forested areas with potential for timber harvest
- Lower timber volumes per acre
- A higher proportion of deciduous trees (especially cottonwoods)
- Wider distribution of anadromous and high value resident fish
- Disproportionately high fish use and value, especially for sport fishing.

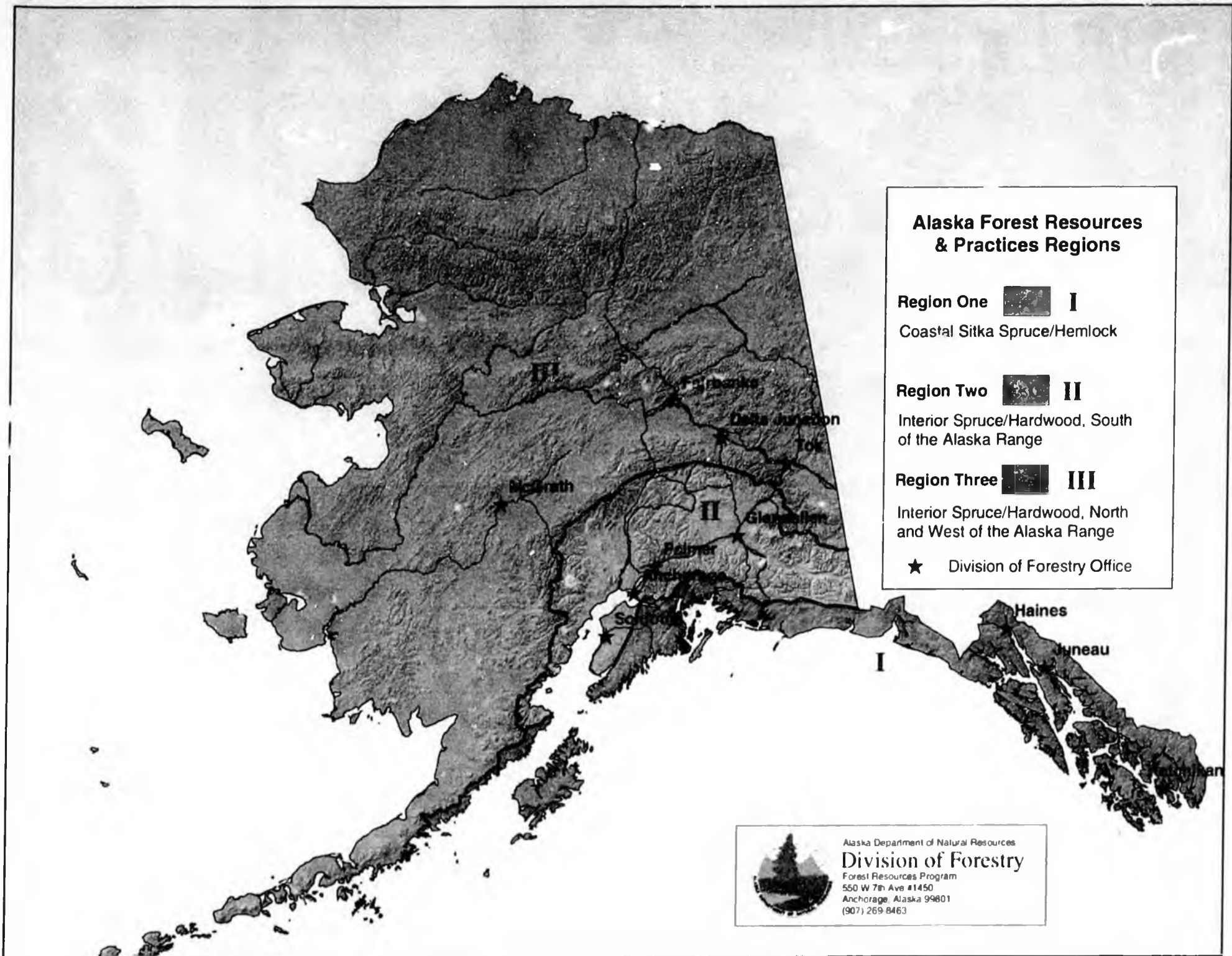
Additional background notes if asked...

Buffer design

Buffer widths are based on stream type, channel movement, average tree heights, summer sun angles in southcentral Alaska, and results of existing buffers.

Applicability

In Region II, the FRPA applies to commercial forestry operations on all land ownerships where the operation borders surface waters or a riparian area, or where the operation is more than 40 acres.




**Alaska Forest Resources
& Practices Regions**

Region One  **I**
Coastal Sitka Spruce/Hemlock

Region Two  **II**
Interior Spruce/Hardwood, South
of the Alaska Range

Region Three  **III**
Interior Spruce/Hardwood, North
and West of the Alaska Range

★ Division of Forestry Office

 Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Division of Forestry
Forest Resources Program
550 W 7th Ave #1450
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 269-8463

STATE OF ALASKA

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

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February 2, 2006

The Honorable Tom Wagoner, Chair
Senate Resources Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, AK 99802

RE: SB 262 – Relating to riparian protection standards for forest resources and practices; and providing for an effective date.

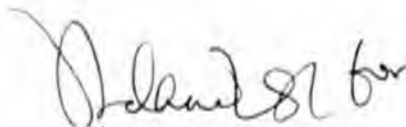
Dear Senator Wagoner:

This letter serves as the department's formal request to hear SB 262 in the Senate Resources Committee at your earliest convenience. For your information, I have attached a copy of the Governor's transmittal letter and an information packet for each bill.

SB 262 would complete the task of setting statewide riparian protection standards that began with the 1990 changes to the Forest Resources and Practices Act (AS 41.17). Standards for Region I, the coastal forest, and Region III, the Interior, have already been established. Now, the work has been finished to set standards for Region II, Southcentral, Alaska.

Thank you for scheduling this bill. Please contact Melanie Lesh at 465-4730 if you have any questions regarding the bill or hearing details and arrangements for teleconferencing staff to speak to and support the bill. You may also contact Marty Freeman, the Forest Resources Program Manager at 269-8473.

Sincerely,



Michael L. Menge
Commissioner

cc: Melanie Lesh, Legislative Liaison
Marty Freeman, DOF



Briefing:

Region II Forest Practices amendments **DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

November 2005
DIVISION OF FORESTRY

Overview. A bill to amend the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act (FRPA) for the boreal forest in southcentral Alaska (Region II) has been drafted for introduction in the 2006 session. The bill sets standards for forestry activities in riparian areas. The bill ensures that Region II standards

- support healthy timber and fishing industries,
- protect fish habitat and water quality,
- incorporate the best available science,
- maintain "one-stop shopping" for compliance with federal laws.

The bill is the product of two years of work by an array of interests. There is broad support for the consensus in the bill. This process was convened at the request of the Board of Forestry, and completes a statewide review of the FRPA riparian standards that was begun in 1996. Updates to the standards for Region I were adopted in 1999, and for Region III in 2003.

Applicability. FRPA Region II covers the boreal forest in southcentral Alaska. This includes the Mat-Su valley, the interior part of the Copper River Basin, the west side of the Kenai Peninsula, and the upper Cook Inlet area (see map). In Region II, FRPA applies to commercial forestry operations on all land ownerships where the operation borders surface waters or a riparian area, or where the operation is more than 40 acres.

Background. This bill is based on work by an interdisciplinary Science & Technical Committee. The Committee reviewed relevant research and published an annotated bibliography of the results, drafted a stream classification system, and recommended changes to current standards. Committee members had expertise in fisheries, forestry, hydrology, and soils. Members included scientists and experienced field staff from state and federal resource agencies, the University of Alaska, and the private sector.

An Implementation Group then discussed how to implement the recommendations of the Science and Technical Committee in a manner that works on the ground, and drafted language for changes to the FRPA and regulations. Group members represented affected interests, including municipalities, trust land managers, private forest owners, the timber and fishing industries, environmental groups, and the departments of Natural Resources, Fish and Game, and Environmental Conservation.

The Board of Forestry reviewed and concurred with the recommendations from the Implementation Group. The Board added findings to emphasize that this proposal is tailored specifically to the conditions in Region II, and does not revise the standards for Regions I and III. With this addition, the Board endorsed the bill recommended by the Implementation Group. All recommendations from the Science & Technical Committee, the Implementation Group, and the Board of Forestry were consensus recommendations.

Summary of key provisions. The bill defines four types of water bodies that have anadromous or high-value resident fish, and sets riparian standards for each type as follows:

- **Type II-A and II-B.** On large, dynamic, non-glacial rivers and dynamic, glacial rivers: a no-cut buffer of 150'. The buffer widens to 225' on actively eroding outer bends not constrained by terraces on Type II-A rivers, and to 325' on such bends on Type II-B rivers.
- **Type II-C.** On smaller dynamic, non-glacial streams, streams and rivers with stable channels, and lakes: a 100' no-cut buffer.
- **Type II-D.** On small streams (<3' wide): a no-cut buffer of 50'.

Compared to the other regions, these buffers are wider on the big, dynamic rivers and narrower on small streams. The Science & Technical Committee and Implementation Group identified several reasons for the differences in Region II.

- 1) In Region II, there are many more large, dynamic rivers that overlap with areas where harvesting is likely to occur.
- 2) The fisheries values in Region II are very high, and the timber values relatively low. A disproportionate share of sport fishing occurs in Region II, and it takes place primarily in freshwater areas that are adjacent to forested areas.
- 3) The volume of timber per acre in Region II is lower than in Regions I or III, and more of the timber is in hardwoods. This means that it takes a bigger area to get the same amount of large woody debris into the river system, and the wood that gets into the river decays faster.
- 4) There are many small, anadromous streams in forested areas of Region II. Buffers are needed to keep sediment out of these streams, but sediment can be controlled with narrower buffers.

Relation to federal laws. FRPA provides the timber industry with "one-stop shopping" for compliance with federal Clean Water Act and Coastal Zone Management Act compliance. Forest operations that are consistent with FRPA are deemed consistent with these laws. However, final approval of FRPA as the state's forestry management measures for the Coastal Zone Reauthorization Act depends on adoption of buffer standards on private land in Region II. This bill accomplishes that in a manner that is workable for the timber industry.

Public review. Public review to date include input from the Implementation Group, public hearings at the Board of Forestry, and contacts with major forest landowners, including Native corporations, the University and Mental Health trusts, and the Mat-Su and Kenai Boroughs.

Minutes of all Science & Technical Committee and Implementation Group meetings, and the recommendations from these groups were also sent to a mailing list that included 158 names of Native corporations and tribal groups, municipalities, timber businesses, resource agencies, trust land managers, groups representing environmental, recreation, fishing and development interests, and individuals.

Comments from landowners indicated that impacts from the proposed standards are limited due to the Region II topography and existing vegetation patterns, relatively low timber values, and current harvesting practices which typically incorporate voluntary buffers.

For more information, contact:

Marty Freeman
 DNR Division of Forestry
 550 W. 7th Avenue
 Anchorage, AK 99501
 907-269-8473

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2006 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: SB 262
 (S) Publish Date: 2/1/06

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): 01/23/06 Dept. Affected: Natural Resources
 Title: Relating to riparian protection standards for RDU: Resource Development
forest resources and practices .. Component: Forest Management & Development
 Sponsor: Rules Committee
 Requester: Governor Component No. 435

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1037 GF/Mental Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2006) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2007 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill will have a negligible impact on operating costs, and there is no capital cost associated with this project. This bill changes the riparian standards under the Forest Resources & Practices Act, but doesn't change the process DNR uses to administer the standards.

The Division of Forestry included state, municipal, Trust, and private landowners in the development of these recommendations. Their assessment was that the proposed changes would have a negligible economic impact on their operations because the timber value per acre is low, many riparian areas are naturally unforested, and landowners have routinely included voluntary buffers in their harvest operations.

Prepared by: Chris Maisch, Director
 Division: Forestry
 Approved by: Mike Menge, Commissioner
 Agency: Natural Resources

Phone: 451-2660
 Date/Time: 1/23/2006
 Date: 1/23/2006

From the Governor's transmittal letter dated January 31, 2006:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill relating to riparian protection standards for forest resources and practices.

The bill would complete the task of setting statewide riparian protection standards that began with the 1990 changes to the Forest Resources and Practices Act (AS 41.17). Standards for Region I, the coastal forest, and Region III, the Interior, have already been established. Now, the work has been finished to set standards for Region II, Southcentral.

Section 1 of the bill sets out legislative findings supporting the standards. Such findings are helpful to managers and the regulated community in understanding the underlying purposes and intent for the statutory language. These findings recognize the unique nature of Southcentral Alaska forests and forest uses.

Section 2 of the bill would set the new standards for private land in Southcentral Alaska. For large, nonglacial, and for most glacial, anadromous fish-bearing water bodies, timber harvest may not occur within 150 feet of the water body and wider protections are set for outer bends subject to erosion. Other types of water bodies receive either 100-foot or 50-foot no-harvest buffers, depending on stream characteristics.

Section 3 of the bill would set the new standards for state land in Southcentral Alaska. The no-harvest buffers would be the same as those set for private land. This section also would clarify that adjacent estuarine areas are subject to the same protections as are the fresh water bodies. Also, this section would establish that for all four types of fish-bearing water bodies in the region, harvest may occur from the landward boundary of the no-harvest buffer to 300 feet from the water body only insofar as it is consistent with the maintenance or enhancement of wildlife habitat.

Section 4 of the bill would set new standards for other public land in Southcentral Alaska. These standards are the same as those applicable to state land, except that there is no requirement that harvest from the boundary out to 300 feet be consistent with maintenance or enhancement of wildlife habitat.

In section 5 of the bill, the term "riparian area" would be amended to reflect the new standards for Region II. Section 6 of the bill would add new definitions necessary to understand the standards. Thus, the four new stream categories (Types II-A, II-B, II-C, and II-D) are explained. Finally, the terms "outer bend subject to erosion," "point bar," "terrace," and "terrace top break" all would be defined.

Section 7 of the bill would set the effective date as July 1, 2006.

The bill would complete the fish habitat riparian protection standards that are one of the primary purposes underlying the Forest Resources and Practices Act. I urge your prompt and favorable action on this measure.

ALASKA FOREST RESOURCES & PRACTICES ACT

Effective September 1, 2003



DIVISION OF FORESTRY
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

This booklet compiles the 1978 Forest Resources and Practices with amendments passed in 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1988, 1990, 1995, 1996, 1998, 1999, and 2003. It does not include the attorney general's notes nor the history notes that are given in the official compilation. The Department of Natural Resources provides this booklet as a public courtesy. The department cannot guarantee the absolute accuracy of this reproduction of the Forest Resources and Practices Act (AS 41.17). For the official published version of the Act, please refer to the Alaska Statutes.

FOREST RESOURCES AND PRACTICES ACT

September 2003

Chapter 17. Forest Resources and Practices Article 1. Administration And Management

Sec. 41.17.010. Declaration of intent. The legislature declares that

- (1) the forest resources of Alaska are among the most valuable natural resources of the state, and furnish timber and wood products, fish and wildlife, tourism, outdoor recreation, water, soil, air, minerals, and general health and welfare;
- (2) economic enterprises and other activities and pursuits derived from forest resources warrant the continuing recognition and support of the state;
- (3) the state has a fundamental obligation to ensure that management of forest resources guarantees perpetual supplies of renewable resources, provides nonrenewable resources in a manner consistent with that obligation, and serves the needs of all Alaska for the many products, benefits, and services obtained from them;
- (4) government administration of forest resources should combine professional management services, regulatory measures, and economic incentives in a complementary fashion, and should draw upon the expertise of professional foresters in conjunction with other disciplines;
- (5) under the leadership of the Department of Environmental Conservation as lead agency, the state should exercise its full responsibility and authority for control of nonpoint source pollution with respect to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended;
- (6) subject to AS 41.17.098(e), the provisions of this chapter, and regulations adopted under this chapter, with the approval of the Department of Environmental Conservation, establish the nonpoint source pollution requirements under state law and sec. 319 of the Clean Water Act for activities subject to this chapter;
- (7) except for activities subject to AS 41.14.840 or 41.14.870 and regulations authorized by those sections, this chapter and regulations adopted under this chapter establish the fish habitat protection standards, policies, and review processes under state law. (§1 ch 108 SLA 1978; am §2 ch 34 SLA 1990; am E.O. No. 107 §6 (2003))

Sec. 41.17.020. Division of Forestry established. (a) The governor may establish, within the department, a division of forestry to carry out this chapter and other appropriate duties designated by the governor.

(b) The division shall be headed by a director who shall be the state forester, appointed to the partially exempt service in accordance with law by the commissioner, from a list of two or more candidates submitted by the board. The commissioner shall solicit and consider recommendation of the Alaska Fire Chiefs Association or successor organization when reviewing the candidates submitted by

the board. The commissioner may reject all candidates, in which case the board shall submit a new list. The state forester shall have

(1) a bachelor's or higher degree in forest management and at least three years of field experience in forestry; or

(2) at least eight years of professional work experience as a forester.

(c) The commissioner shall administer this chapter and is authorized and encouraged to delegate responsibilities for carrying out this chapter to the state forester. (§1 ch 108 SLA 1978; am §42 ch 113 SLA 1981; am §5 ch 91 SLA 1983; am §1 ch 113 SLA 1998).

Sec. 41.17.030. Responsibilities of division. (a) The division shall manage state forests and, as directed by the commissioner, provide technical advice to the division of lands on sound forest practices necessary to ensure the continuous growing and harvesting of commercial forest species on other state land.

(b) The division shall regulate operations on private forest land as authorized by the provisions of this chapter or state law.

(c) The division shall provide public information and assistance regarding forest practices and timber management generally. (§1 ch 108 SLA 1978)

Sec. 41.17.041. Board of Forestry. (a) The Board of Forestry is established in the Department of Natural Resources, division of forestry.

(b) The board is composed of nine members appointed by the governor:

(1) a representative of a commercial fishermen's organization;

(2) a representative of a Native corporation established under 43 U.S.C. 1601-1628 (Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act);

(3) a representative of an environmental organization;

(4) a representative of a forest industry trade association;

(5) a professional fish or wildlife biologist who is not employed in that capacity by a state, municipal, or federal government agency, except for university employment;

(6) a professional forester who is not employed in that capacity by a state, municipal, or federal government agency, except for university employment;

(7) a representative of a mining organization;

(8) a representative of a recreational organization; and

(9) the state forester, who serves ex officio and without a vote.

(c) The state forester is the presiding officer of the board and shall, in consultation with the board, establish procedures for scheduling and organizing board meetings. Seven voting members of the board constitute a quorum. Each decision of the board requires the affirmative vote of each voting member present less one.

(d) A board member who is unable to attend a meeting may designate an alternate who possesses the same qualification as the board member.

(e) The division shall serve as staff to the board. The department, the deputy commissioner, and the Department of Environmental Conservation shall provide technical staffing and information as needed by the board. (§1 ch 108 SLA 1978; am §87 ch 59 SLA 1982; am §2 ch 34 SLA 1990; am F.O. No. 107 §7 (2003))

Sec. 41.17.043. Terms of office. The term of office of a member of the board is three years. The state forester serves an indefinite term, *ex officio*. (§1 ch 108 SLA 1978; am §32 ch 85 SLA 1988)

Sec. 41.17.045. Removal of members. (a) The governor may initiate the removal of a board member for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or misconduct in office by delivering to the member a written copy of the charges and giving the member an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel at a public hearing before the governor or the governor's designee on at least 10 days' notice by registered mail. The member has a right of confrontation and cross-examination of witnesses testifying.

(b) The removal is effective 15 days after the governor files a complete statement of all charges made against the member and the findings on those charges, in the main office of the board, except that a member may appeal the findings to the superior court. The court shall limit its review to a determination of whether the findings on the charges are substantiated by the evidence presented. The removal is suspended for any period of time during which an appeal on the findings of the governor or the governor's designee is pending. (§1 ch 108 SLA 1978)

Sec. 41.17.047. Powers and duties of board. (a) The board shall review and comment to the commissioner on regulations proposed for adoption under this chapter

(b) The board shall provide a forum for representatives of affected interests to discuss and attempt to resolve issues relevant to this chapter and to the forest resources of the state.

(c) The board, working with the division, the Department of Environmental Conservation, the deputy commissioner, other affected agencies and parties, and the forest-dependent industries, shall conduct an annual survey of research needs related to forest practices. The board shall review research proposals and shall make recommendations to promote research projects that would address these needs to the governor and the legislature.

(d) The board shall coordinate the monitoring of the implementation and effectiveness of this chapter, the regulations, and best management practices adopted under this chapter in meeting state water quality standards, fish and wildlife habitat requirements, and other forestry objectives. The board shall report annually to the governor on the effectiveness of this chapter and regulations adopted under it, with its recommendations for changes and for needed research and monitoring. The board shall notify the legislature that the annual report is available. The state forester, the deputy commissioner, and the Department of Environmental Conservation shall each present an annual report, independently, to the board on the effectiveness of this chapter, the regulations, and best management practices adopted under this chapter that protect the resources for which they have statutory responsibility, and shall make recommendations for changes to correct procedural or substantive problems. The board shall include the reports as part of its annual report. The board shall hold hearings at least once annually in southeast,

southeastern, and interior Alaska for purposes of taking public testimony on the subjects. (§1 ch 108 SLA 1978; am §2 ch 34 SLA 1990; am §75 ch 21 SLA 1995; am E.O. No. 107 §8,9 (2003))

Sec. 41.17.055. Powers and duties of the state forester. (a) The state forester may designate and operate experimental and research forests on state land consistent with the limitations of AS 38.05.300. Laboratories and other facilities may be employed in conjunction with those forests.

(b) The state forester may establish and maintain forest vegetation nurseries and greenhouses for planting stock to be made available, with or without charge, to organizations, institutions, government agencies, individuals, and businesses for reforestation, afforestation, and related purposes.

(c) The state forester is authorized to undertake cooperative forestry programs, extension services and education programs, and to otherwise offer a full range of professional management services to the interested public. When the state forester considers it beneficial, the state forester may participate in federal assistance programs by accepting assistance in whatever form offered.

(d) The state forester may develop regulations under this chapter as part of the state program for control of nonpoint source pollution under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended. However, the Department of Environmental Conservation is the lead agency for water quality and control of nonpoint source pollution under that Act, and the regulations are therefore subject to the approval of the commissioner of environmental conservation.

(e) In the administration of this chapter, the state forester shall consult with and draw upon the expertise of interested organizations, enterprises, individuals, government agencies, educational institutions, and landowners. The state forester may enter into cooperative agreements and contracts with them to carry out this chapter.

(f) The state forester shall locate department personnel with forestry expertise throughout the state to facilitate public access to professional management services and other forest resources programs.

(g) The state forester may take other actions necessary and proper for the administration of this chapter, including the adoption of regulations under the Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62) and AS 41.17.047. (§1 ch 108 SLA 1978; am §5 ch 34 SLA 1990; am E.O. No. 107 §10 (2003))

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

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

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

(2) environmentally sensitive areas shall be recognized in the development of regulations and best management practices that are designed to implement nonpoint source pollution control measures authorized under this chapter;

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

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

(5) significant adverse effects of soil erosion and mass wasting on water quality and fish habitat shall be prevented or minimized.

(c) With respect to state and municipal forest land only, the following standards also apply:

(1) forest land shall be administered for the multiple use of the renewable and nonrenewable resources and for the sustained yield of the renewable resources of the land in the manner that best provides for the present needs and preserves the future options of the people of the state;

(2) a system of allocating predominant uses or values to particular units within a contiguous area of land shall reflect in reasonable proportion the various resources and values present in that area;

(3) to the extent its capacity permits, forest land shall be administered so as to provide for the continuation of businesses, activities, and lifestyles that are dependent upon or derived from forest resources;

(4) timber harvesting is limited to areas where data and information demonstrate that natural or artificial reforestation techniques will result in the production of a sustained yield of merchantable timber from that area;

(5) there may not be significant impairment of the productivity of the land and water with respect to renewable resources;

(6) allowance shall be made for scenic quality in or adjacent to areas of substantial importance to the tourism and recreation industry; and

(7) allowance shall be made for important fish and wildlife habitat. (§1 ch 108 SLA 1978; am §6,7 ch 34 SLA 1990)

Sec. 41.17.070. Administrative plan and report. (a) The state forester shall develop and continually maintain a long-range plan for the administration of this chapter which demonstrates that the provisions of AS 41.17.010 are being recognized and that the standards of AS 41.17.060 are being met. The state forester shall maintain a current inventory or assessment of timber on forest land to assist in meeting the requirements of this section.

(b) To maintain a record of division decision making for public and agency review, the state forester shall compile and index each decision made under this chapter regarding directives, stop work orders, waivers from requirements, decisions of hearing officers, and decisions on appeals. The state forester shall submit a

summary of this record annually to the board. (§1 ch 108 SLA 1978; am §108 ch 6 SLA 1984; am §8 ch 34 SLA 1990; am E.O. No. 107 §11,12 (2003))

Sec. 41.17.080. Regulations. (a) The state forester may adopt regulations necessary to accomplish the purposes of this chapter under AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act) regarding forest practices such as

- (1) road construction and maintenance, including
 - (A) road location, construction, maintenance, and post-operation management or removal; or removal;
 - (B) landing location and construction;
 - (C) drainage structures;
 - (D) material sources and spoil disposal sites;
- (2) timber harvesting, including
 - (A) timber harvest unit planning and design;
 - (B) felling and bucking;
 - (C) cable yarding, shovel, tractor, and wheeled skidder systems;
 - (D) landing clean-up;
 - (E) slash disposal;
- (3) log transfer, sort yards, and storage facilities, including
 - (A) location, design, and construction;
 - (B) maintenance;
 - (C) closure;
 - (D) log storage, rafting, and identification;
- (4) reforestation, including
 - (A) site preparation and rehabilitation;
 - (B) prescribed burning;
 - (C) exemptions from reforestation requirements;
- (5) prevention and suppression of forest insects and diseases;
- (6) salvage logging;
- (7) vegetative management; and
- (8) fire and flood hazard management.

(b) The state forester shall adopt regulations specifying the information to be submitted under AS 41.17.090(c) in the detailed plan of operations to enable the division to determine whether the activities comply with the requirements of this chapter.

(c) The state forester may establish regions, districts, or other subdivisions of forest land in the state in which different regulations apply to reflect varying conditions in the state or to facilitate administration. In adopting regulations, the state forester shall make appropriate distinctions between public and private land.

(d) The state forester shall adopt only those regulations necessary to accomplish the purposes of this chapter and shall avoid regulations that increase operating costs without yielding significant benefits to public resources. (§1 ch 108 SLA 1978; am §9 ch 34 SLA 1990; am E.O. No. 107 §13 (2003))

Sec. 41.17.082. Control of infestations and disease. (a) All forest clearing operations and silvicultural systems must be designed to reduce the likelihood of increased insect infestation and disease infections that threaten forest resources. (b) A forest landowner may not conduct or approve timber clearing activities that create conditions fostering outbreaks of infestation or infection that threaten forest resources on forest lands belonging to another person. If the commissioner finds, after notice and hearing, that there has been a violation of this subsection, the commissioner may

- (1) require the forest landowner, at that person's expense, to remove promptly or cure the conditions fostering outbreaks of infestation or infection; and
- (2) require the forest landowner, at that person's expense, to undertake environmentally sound, effective, and cost-efficient actions to control the infestation or infection in the immediate vicinity of the improper timber clearing activity.

(c) If a forest landowner does not comply with a final order of the commissioner under (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section, the commissioner may enter onto the land and undertake the actions ordered and the landowner is liable for the cost of the actions. The commissioner shall deliver to the landowner an itemized statement of expenses incurred.

(d) The commissioner may undertake surveys and appraisals to obtain data on regional insect infestations and disease conditions. Upon a determination that an area is infested with forest insects or infected with diseases injurious to forest resources and that the infestation or infection threatens the forest land or timber of adjacent owners, the commissioner may establish the boundaries of an infestation or infection zone. The commissioner may enter into an agreement with an owner or with a governmental agency to control or suppress infestation or infection within the zone. Upon a determination by the commissioner that insect and disease control work within the zone is no longer necessary or feasible, the commissioner shall terminate the zone. (§10 ch 34 SLA 1990)

Sec. 41.17.083. Clearing of forest land for non-timber purposes. A state agency, municipality, or public utility shall determine whether the timber to be removed has significant salvage value before approving or conducting clearing of forest land for purposes other than timber harvest. If the timber has significant salvage value, the agency or utility shall salvage the timber as part of the clearing process. (§10 ch 34 SLA 1990)

Sec. 41.17.085. Permit applications. (a) An operator may apply through the state forester for permits required by other state agencies to operate on forest land, which applications may be forwarded to the commissioner of environmental conservation for procedures under AS 46.35. The state forester shall notify the operator of the action taken.

(b) Where practicable and desirable, the commissioner may enter into cooperative agreements with federal agencies authorizing the department to serve as a collection point for federal permit applications. (§1 ch 108 SLA 1978, am E.O. No. 107 §14

(2003))

Sec. 41.17.087. Variation from requirements. (a) A forest landowner, timber owner, or operator may propose for a particular activity a variation from a requirement imposed by this chapter or the regulations adopted under this chapter. If the state forester determines that the harm intended to be avoided by the requirement is not likely to occur because of site-specific circumstances relating to the particular activity and is not likely to cause significant harm to fish habitat or water quality, the state forester shall agree to the proposed variation. If the state forester does not agree to the proposed variation, a forest landowner, timber owner, or operator may appeal to the commissioner. The appellants shall conform to the requirement during the pendency of the appeal.

(b) The state forester shall adopt regulations that specify the standards under which a variation will be granted for harvesting timber within the riparian area of

- (1) a low gradient Type I-A water body with a width of five feet or less; and
- (2) other appropriate water body types.

(c) A determination by the state forester under (a) of this section and regulations by the state forester under (b) of this section shall give due deference under AS 41.17.098. (§11 ch 34 SLA 1990; am E.O. No. 107 §15,16 (2003); am §1 ch 123 SLA 2003)

Sec. 41.17.090. Notification of plans to harvest timber. (a) Operations on forest land shall be reviewed under this section for consistency with the policies and provisions of this chapter and regulations adopted under this chapter.

(b) A forest landowner, timber owner, or operator may provide to the state forester a voluntary plan of operations that describes the long-term plans for timber harvesting. The purpose of a voluntary plan is to give the division and the public an early opportunity to review plans, to identify areas of concern, and to allow the agencies and the public to provide local knowledge and early notice of potential problems to the forest landowner, timber owner, or operator.

(c) Before beginning operations on municipal or private forest land or on state land not managed by the division, the operator shall provide the state forester with a detailed plan of operations. The detailed plan of operations must include

- (1) a description of the proposed operations, identifying the land involved and the action proposed in sufficient detail to inform the public of the nature and location of the proposed operations; the description must include a map and must be in a form suitable for duplication;
- (2) the name, address, and approving signature of the forest landowner, timber owner, and operator; and
- (3) other information required in the regulations adopted under this chapter.

(d) Within five days after receipt of a detailed plan of operations under (c) of this section, the state forester shall distribute the information received under (c) of this section to the deputy commissioner, affected state agencies and coastal districts, and shall distribute the information received under (c)(1) of this section to each

member of the public who has asked to receive copies of notifications for the affected area.

(e) Within 30 days after receipt of a detailed plan of operations, the state forester shall review the plan to determine if the operations are consistent with this chapter and regulations adopted under this chapter. Operations may begin under the plan upon the expiration of the 30-day period or upon notice from the state forester that the review has been completed, whichever occurs first, unless the division has issued a stop-work order for a particular portion of the plan or has notified the operator that a one-time, 10-day extension is necessary for agency review under AS 41.17.098(f). The operator may proceed with operations not covered by the stop work order, notice of field inspection, or the agency review. During the review of a detailed plan of operations, if a question arises concerning the proper classification of water body type for purposes of the standards in AS 41.17.116(a), the deputy commissioner may resolve the question.

(f) If the state forester determines that a field inspection is necessary to determine consistency of the detailed plan of operations or a portion of the plan with applicable standards, the state forester shall notify the operator. The notice of field inspection may not cover more than the minimum area necessary to determine compliance with this chapter and applicable regulations. The operator shall inform the state forester when the site will be available for an inspection. The state forester shall conduct the field inspection within 21 days after the date that the site will be accessible and available unless the operator otherwise agrees, and the operator may begin operations at the conclusion of the 21-day period unless the state forester has issued a stop work order under AS 41.17.138.

(g) During the review of a detailed plan of operations, modifications to accommodate comments may be made without requiring the operator to resubmit the plan. After the review of the detailed plan of operations made under (e) and (f) of this section, an operator shall notify the state forester of a proposed substantial change in operations by following the procedures specified in (e) - (f) of this section.

(h) Information and paperwork required of the operator under this section is limited to that necessary to accomplish the purposes of this section.

(i) An operator shall renew a detailed plan of operations annually. (§1 ch 108 SLA 1978; am §109 ch 6 SLA 1984; am §12 ch 34 SLA 1990; am §6 ch 122 SLA 1996; am E.O. No. 107 §17-19 (2003))

Sec. 41.17.098. Interagency coordination and reevaluation. (a) In administering this chapter, the state forester shall coordinate with other agencies, the deputy commissioner, and affected coastal districts that have jurisdiction over activities subject to regulation under this chapter.

(b) In a review or implementation of a detailed plan of operations under AS 41.17.090 and in a decision on a proposed variation from requirements under AS 41.17.087, the state forester shall consider the comments of the deputy commissioner, each affected state agency and, where applicable, coastal districts.

(c) The state forester shall give due deference to the Department of Environmental Conservation in decisions concerning water quality. The commissioner of environmental conservation retains the authority to adopt nonpoint source pollution regulations for activities subject to this chapter to the extent that regulations are not adopted by the state forester and approved by the commissioner of environmental conservation under this chapter. The commissioner of environmental conservation may withdraw approval of regulations adopted by the state forester under this chapter by following the procedure for the adoption, amendment, and repeal of regulations under AS 44.62.180 - 44.62.290.

(d) The state forester shall recognize the expertise of the deputy commissioner with regard to fish and wildlife habitat. On private land, the state forester shall give due deference to the deputy commissioner regarding effects on fish habitat from timber operations including variations to riparian standards, designation of alternative site-specific riparian protection plans, and road location decision within riparian areas. On public land, the state forester shall give due deference to the deputy commissioner regarding effects on fish and wildlife habitat from timber operations including timber harvest in riparian areas, variations to riparian standards, and road location decisions within riparian areas. In making decisions under AS 41.17.087, the state forester shall recognize fish habitat as the primary value in riparian areas.

(e) In this section, "due deference" means that deference that is appropriate in the context of the agency's or deputy commissioner's expertise and area of responsibility and all the evidence available to support a factual assertion. Where due deference is given, if the state forester does not agree with a commenting agency or the deputy commissioner, the state forester shall prepare a written statement of the reasons for the disagreement.

(f) If a disagreement described in (e) of this section exists, an officer of an agency may require reevaluation of the disagreement at a higher level within the agencies, or by the governor if necessary, before a decision is made by the commissioner. (§13 ch 34 SLA 1990; am E.O. No. 107 §20-24 (.003))

Sec. 41.17.100. Deployment of broadcast chemicals. The commissioner of environmental conservation, in consultation with the commissioner, shall formulate necessary plans and measures to ensure that application of broadcast chemicals and other substances foreign to the state's forest ecosystem do not lead to results contrary to the objectives and provisions of this chapter and other applicable laws and regulations relating to renewable resources. Regulations adopted by the commissioner of environmental conservation may include requirements for advance testing, posting of security, written reports, and other matters. (§1 ch 108 SLA 1978)

Sec. 41.17.110. Conversion of forest land to other uses. An intention to convert forest land to other uses after timber harvesting may be stated in the notification submitted under AS 41.17.090. In that event, reforestation requirements adopted under this chapter do not apply, except that conversion shall be completed during the time set by regulation for minimum reforestation of the land, and other

requirements for revegetation may be imposed to the extent permitted by law. If the state forester finds at any time that the responsible party has failed to conform to the intent to convert as stated in the notification, the state forester shall revoke approval of the conversion and require full compliance with reforestation requirements. (§1 ch 108 SLA 1978; am E.O. No. 107 §25 (2003))

Article 2. Riparian Management

Sec. 41.17.115. Management of riparian areas; regulations. (a) The state forester shall protect riparian areas from the significant adverse effects of timber harvest activities on fish habitat and water quality. The management intent for riparian areas is the adequate preservation of fish habitat by maintaining a short- and long-term source of large woody debris, stream bank stability, channel morphology, water temperatures, stream flows, water quality, adequate nutrient cycling, food sources, clean spawning grounds, and sunlight.

(b) The state forester shall adopt regulations for the protection of riparian areas; the regulations may include higher standards of protection for fish and other public resources on land managed by the department than on other public land or private land. The regulations may vary by region of the state and must take into consideration reasonable classification of water bodies and the economic feasibility of timber operations. (§14 ch 34 SLA 1990; am E.O. No. 107 §26 (2003))

Sec. 41.17.116. Riparian standards for private land. [Repealed and reenacted to read:] (a) Private forest land adjacent to the following types of waters and located in Region I is subject to the riparian protection standards established in this subsection:

(1) along a Type I-A water body,

(A) operations within 100 feet of the water body or to the break of the slope, whichever area is smaller, shall be conducted in compliance with slope stability standards established in regulations adopted under this chapter, and
(B) harvest of timber may not be undertaken within 66 feet of the water body;

(2) along a Type I-B water body,

(A) operations within 100 feet of the water body or to the break of the slope, whichever area is smaller, shall be conducted in compliance with slope stability standards established in regulations adopted under this chapter; and
(B) harvest of timber may not be undertaken within 66 feet of the water body or to the break of the slope, whichever area is smaller;

(3) along a Type I-C water body,

(A) operations within 100 feet of the water body or to the break of the slope, whichever area is smaller, shall be conducted in compliance with slope stability standards established in regulations adopted under this chapter; and
(B) the operator shall, where prudent, retain low value timber within 25 feet

of the water body or to the limit of the area described in (A) of this paragraph, whichever area is greater, where the width of the water body is

- (i) greater than 13 feet at the ordinary high water mark; or
- (ii) greater than eight feet at the ordinary high water mark if the channel is incised;

(4) along a Type I-D water body,

(A) operations within 50 feet of the water body or to the break of the slope, whichever area is smaller, shall be conducted in compliance with slope stability standards established in regulations adopted under this chapter; and (B) the operator shall, where prudent, retain low value timber within 25 feet of the water body or to the limit of the area described in (A) of this paragraph, whichever area is greater, where the width of the water body is

- (i) greater than 13 feet at the ordinary high water mark; or
- (ii) greater than eight feet at the ordinary high water mark if the channel is incised.

(b) Private forest land adjacent to the following types of waters and located in Region III is subject to the riparian protection standards established in this subsection:

- (1) along a Type III-A water body, harvest of timber may not be undertaken within 66 feet of the water body;
- (2) along a Type III-B water body, harvest of timber may not be undertaken within 33 feet of the water body; between 33 feet and 66 feet from the water body, up to 50 percent of standing white spruce trees having at least a nine-inch diameter at breast height may be harvested without requiring a variation;
- (3) along a Type III-C water body, harvest of timber within 100 feet of the water body must be located and designed primarily to protect fish habitat and surface water quality as determined by the state forester with due deference to the deputy commissioner.

(c) The state forester shall adopt regulations for private land in Region II that designate the areas that are subject to riparian protection standards and the restrictions on timber harvesting operations within those areas that are necessary for their protection under the management goals established in AS 41.17.115.

(d) In this section,

- (1) "low value timber" means timber that the owner or operator determines, at the time of harvest, to be uneconomic to harvest and market;
- (2) "prudent" means that the requirement can be met using reasonably available means or technology, that complying with the requirement is not likely to create significant impairment of the productivity of the land and water, and that the cost of achieving the requirement is not out of proportion to the benefits that can reasonably be expected to be achieved in the particular situation.

(§14 ch 34 SLA 1990; am § 1-2 ch 3 SLA 1999; am §2 ch 123 SLA 2003)

Sec. 41.17.118. Riparian standards for state land. (a) [Repealed and reenacted to read:] (a) The riparian standards for state land are as follows:

- (1) on state forest land managed by the department that is located in Region III,

(A) along a Type III-A water body, harvest of timber may not be undertaken within 100 feet of the water body, except that, between 66 feet and 100 feet from the water body, harvest of timber may be undertaken where consistent with the maintenance of important fish and wildlife habitat as determined by the state forester with the concurrence of the deputy commissioner;

(B) along a Type III-B water body, harvest of timber may not be undertaken within 50 feet of the water body; between 50 feet and 100 feet from the water body, up to 50 percent of standing white spruce trees having at least a nine-inch diameter at breast height may be harvested;

(C) along a Type III-C water body, harvest of timber within 100 feet of the water body must be consistent with the maintenance of important fish and wildlife habitat as determined by the state forester with due deference to the deputy commissioner;

(2) on state forest land managed by the department that is in Region I or Region II,

(A) harvest of timber may not be undertaken within 100 feet immediately adjacent to an anadromous or high value resident fish water body;

(B) between 100 and 300 feet from the water body, harvest of timber may occur but must be consistent with the maintenance of important fish and wildlife habitat as determined by the state forester with due deference to the deputy commissioner.

(b) The department may impose additional riparian protection standards for timber harvest operations through the adoption of land use plans under AS 38.04.065. Within a state forest established under AS 41.17.200 - 41.17.230, riparian standards adopted by the commissioner under this subsection may not exceed the standards established under (a) of this section unless the commissioner makes a finding of compelling state interest.

(c) In the absence of a site-specific determination by the deputy commissioner, the state forester shall presume for planning purposes that a stream is anadromous if it is connected to anadromous waters that are without department documentation of a physical blockage and has a stream gradient of 8 percent or less. (§14 ch 34 SLA 1990; am E.O. No. 107 §28.29 (2003); am §3 ch 123 SLA 2003; am §10 ch 153 SLA 2003)

Sec. 41.17.119. Minimum riparian standards for other public land. [Repealed and reenacted to read:] The riparian standards for other public land are as follows:

(1) in Regions I and II, harvest of timber may not be undertaken within 100 feet of an anadromous or high value resident fish water body;

(2) in Region III, the standards are the same as for state land under AS 41.17.118 and regulations adopted under this chapter.

(§14 ch 34 SLA 1990; am §4 ch 123 SLA 2003)

Article 3. Enforcement

Sec. 41.17.120. Inspections and investigations. The state forester may inspect and investigate forest land and activities on it and may enter upon it in conjunction with any operations as necessary to ensure compliance with applicable regulations and requirements and to otherwise enforce the provisions of this chapter. Other state agencies and the deputy commissioner have this same authority to the extent necessary to enforce their own laws and regulations on forest land. Those agencies, the deputy commissioner, and the state forester shall coordinate their actions under this section. (§1 ch 108 SLA 1978; am E.O. No. 107 §31 (2003))

Sec. 41.17.125. Enforcement coordination. All state agencies with enforcement authority over an activity subject to regulation under this chapter shall establish a uniform enforcement strategy that avoids duplication and inconsistencies. All participating agencies shall agree to and comply with the contents of the uniform strategy. In developing and implementing the uniform strategy, each state agency retains its authority to determine the appropriate remedies under the statutes and regulations it administers. (§15 ch 34 SLA 1990)

Sec. 41.17.131. Penalties for violations. (a) An operator, forest landowner, or timber owner who violates or permits a violation of this chapter, a regulation adopted under this chapter, a directive issued under AS 41.17.136, or a stop work order issued under AS 41.17.138 is liable, after notice and hearing, for a civil fine in an amount not to exceed \$10,000 to be assessed by the commissioner. In determining the amount of civil fine, the commissioner shall consider

- (1) the character and degree of injury to forest resources and values;
- (2) the degree of intent or negligence of the respondent in causing or permitting the violation;
- (3) the character and number of past violations caused or permitted by the respondent; and
- (4) if the information is available, the net economic savings realized by the respondent through the violation.

(b) An operator, forest landowner, or timber owner that, with criminal negligence, violates or permits a violation of this chapter, a regulation adopted under this chapter, a directive issued under AS 41.17.136, or a stop work order issued under AS 41.17.138 is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. In this subsection, "criminal negligence" has the meaning given in AS 11.81.900(a).

(c) Each day that a violation described in this section occurs is a separate violation.

(d) If a respondent violates a directive issued under AS 41.17.136 or a stop work order issued under AS 41.17.138, the attorney general, at the request of the commissioner, may seek an injunction requiring the respondent to suspend all or part of the operations until the respondent complies with the directive or stop work order, and requiring the respondent to repair or correct damage resulting from the violation.

(c) If a respondent violates a directive issued under AS 41.17.136 that requires the respondent to repair or correct damage, the commissioner may proceed to repair or correct the damage using state agency employees or contractors and the respondent is liable for the cost of the repair. The commissioner shall deliver to the respondent an itemized statement of expenses incurred. (§1 ch 108 SLA 1978; am §16 ch 34 SLA 1990)

Sec. 41.17.136. Directives. (a) Upon a determination that a planned or ongoing activity violates or would violate this chapter or a regulation adopted under it, the state forester shall notify the respondent in writing and direct the respondent to halt or avoid the violation or to repair or correct any damage resulting from the violation. The written notification must include a summary of the basis for the directive.

(b) The respondent may either comply with the directive or request a hearing under AS 41.17.139 within 15 days of receipt of the notification. If a hearing is requested, the respondent may continue with the activity unless the state forester issues a stop work order under AS 41.17.138. If the directive is affirmed by the hearing officer, the respondent shall cease the activity unless a stay is issued under AS 41.17.143(c) or by the superior court. (§17 ch 34 SLA 1990)

Sec. 41.17.138. Stop work orders. (a) Upon a determination that a violation of this chapter or a regulation adopted under it is occurring or is likely to occur and that significant harm to public resources is likely to occur if work is not halted before a hearing can be held, the state forester may issue a stop work order requiring the respondent to stop the violation or otherwise halt the threatened harm. A stop work order must be in writing and must state the facts on which it is based.

(b) The state forester shall immediately refer the matter to a hearing officer for determination of the validity of the stop work order under AS 41.17.139. The hearing officer shall consider any arguments and evidence presented by the respondent within five workdays after receipt of the stop work order and shall then make an immediate decision sustaining or reversing the stop work order. The stop work order is of no further effect if it is not sustained by the hearing officer within the five-workday period. A stop work order may be sustained only upon the same grounds on which it was originally issued. (§18 ch 34 SLA 1990)

Sec. 41.17.139. Hearing procedures. (a) Unless otherwise specified, proceedings under AS 41.17.131 - 41.17.139 are not subject to the Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62). A hearing under AS 41.17.136 or 41.17.138 shall be held before the state forester, a regional forester, or another employee of the division with similar qualifications acting as a hearing officer. A hearing on an appeal under AS 41.17.087 and a hearing under AS 41.17.082(b) shall be held before the commissioner or the commissioner's designee. A person who has assisted in the preparation of the division's case is ineligible. Hearings are not limited by common law, statutory, or judicial rules of evidence; however, the hearing officer may admit only that evidence that appears to be reliable and trustworthy. All hearings shall be

open to the public. Written or oral testimony may be submitted. A party to a hearing may make written or oral argument, secure the issuance of a subpoena under AS 44.62.430, offer testimony or other evidence, and cross-examine witnesses. The hearing officer shall endeavor, in conducting any hearing, to ensure that the respondent understands the proceedings and that the facts supporting the position of each party have been adequately presented.

(b) If the respondent notifies the commissioner within five days before the hearing provided for in (a) of this section, the following rules and procedures apply to the hearing:

- (1) the hearing shall be a nonadversary proceeding, with the hearing officer fully and impartially representing the interests of the state and the respondent;
- (2) the hearing officer shall thoroughly investigate the facts and circumstances relating to the alleged violation, including taking testimony from appropriate persons, collecting and examining documents and other evidence, and performing other actions consistent with due process of law; and
- (3) the hearing officer shall issue a decision in accordance with the applicable procedures of (a) of this section.

(c) The hearing officer shall select the location of the hearing, giving consideration to the convenience of the parties and witnesses. The hearing officer may permit witnesses to testify through teleconferencing (§ 1 ch 108 SLA 1978, am §§19, 20 ch 34 SLA 1990)

Sec. 41.17.143. Appeals and judicial review.

(a) A decision by a hearing officer under AS 41.17.136 or 41.17.138 or by the commissioner under AS 41.17.082(b), 41.17.087, or 41.17.131(a) constitutes final agency action that may be appealed to the superior court within 30 days after it is issued. Judicial review shall be as provided in AS 44.62.560 and 44.62.570.

(b) An operator, forest landowner, or timber owner may request the commissioner to reconsider the decision of a hearing officer within 30 days after it is issued. Reconsideration is not a precondition of judicial review under (a) of this section. If reconsideration is requested, the final agency action for purposes of judicial review is a decision by the commissioner to affirm, modify, or reverse the hearing officer or to deny the request for reconsideration.

(c) The commissioner may stay or modify a directive or order pending administrative or judicial review. A stay or modification may not be appealed separately from an appeal of the substantive decision.

(d) A person, except the aggrieved forest landowner, timber owner, or operator, may not maintain an administrative or judicial appeal, or other action or proceeding of any kind, challenging a decision or failure to act by the department with respect to the compliance of a timber operation on private forest land with this chapter or a regulation, standard, directive, or order issued under this chapter. This subsection does not prohibit the maintenance of an action

- (1) for an alleged violation of a constitutional right, or
- (2) against the department regarding a regulation, standard, or systematic course of conduct that does not involve a challenge to, or attempt to enjoin,

stay, modify, or otherwise affect a timber operation on private forest land subject to this chapter. (§1 ch 108 SLA 1978; am §21 ch 34 SLA 1990)

Article 4. State Forest System

Sec. 41.17.200. State forest purposes. (a) The purpose of AS 41.17.200 - 41.17.230 is to permit the establishment of designated state-owned or acquired land and water areas as state forests. The primary purpose in the establishment of state forests is timber management that provides for the production, utilization, and replenishment of timber resources while allowing other beneficial uses of public land and resources.

(b) In managing a state forest, the commissioner shall, consistent with the primary purpose of a state forest under (a) of this section, restrict the public use of the land and its resources, including timber, fish and wildlife, and minerals, only when necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter. (§5 ch 91 SLA 1983; am §§7,8 ch 122 SLA 1996; am §11 ch 153 SLA 2003)

Sec. 41.17.210. State forests. (a) The governor may propose to the legislature the establishment of state forests consisting primarily of commercially valuable forest land determined by the governor to be necessary for retention in state ownership for management under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield and consistent with AS 38.04.005. The proposal of the governor shall include a report and recommendations of the commissioner including

- (1) a preliminary forest inventory;
- (2) a summary of the testimony offered at public hearings held on the management of the proposed state forest in communities proximately located to a proposed state forest;
- (3) [Repealed]
- (4) [Repealed]
- (5) an estimate of the cost of a full implementation of an operational level forest inventory and the management plan. (§1 ch 91 SLA 1983; am §22 ch 34 SLA 1990; am §9 ch 122 SLA 1996; am §16 ch 153 SLA 2003)

Sec. 41.17.220. Management of state forests. Land within a state forest or within a unit of a state forest shall be managed under

- (1) the sustained yield principle;
- (2) this chapter; and
- (3) a forest management plan prepared by the department. (§1 ch 91 SLA 1983; am §12 ch 153 SLA 2003)

Sec. 41.17.230. Management plans. (a) The commissioner shall prepare a forest management plan consistent with AS 38.04.005 and this chapter for each state forest and for each unit of a state forest to assist in meeting the requirements of this chapter. An operational level forest inventory shall be completed before a forest

management plan for the state forest or the unit of a state forest is adopted. The forest management plan shall be adopted, implemented and maintained within three years of the establishment of a state forest by the legislature. To the extent they are found to be compatible with the primary purpose of state forests under AS 41.17.200, the forest management plan must consider and permit uses of forest land for nontimber purposes, including recreation, tourism, mining, mineral exploration, mineral leasing, material extraction, consumptive and nonconsumptive uses of wildlife and fish, grazing and other agricultural activities, and other traditional uses.

If the commissioner finds that a permitted use is incompatible with one or more other uses in a portion of a state forest, the commissioner shall affirmatively state in the management plan that finding of incompatibility for the specific area where the incompatibility is anticipated to exist and the time period when the incompatibility is anticipated to exist together with the reasons and benefits for each finding.

(b) The commissioner shall review and revise a forest management plan when necessary.

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

(d) [Repealed] (§1 ch 91 SLA 1983; am §34 ch 34 SLA 1990; am §10 ch 122 SLA 1996; am §13,14,16 ch 153 SLA 2003)

Article 5. State Land Reforestation

Sec. 41.17.300. State land reforestation fund. A state land reforestation fund is established in the department. The money in the state land reforestation fund may be used only for the reforestation of state land, including site preparation, seed and seedling acquisition and cultivation, planting, and other reforestation measures, timber stand improvement, and the development of materials and techniques for the reforestation of state land. (§2 ch 91 SLA 1983)

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

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

(2) the federal government and other governmental units for reforestation

(b) Money appropriated to or paid into the state land reforestation fund does not lapse. (§2 ch 91 SLA 1983)

Sec. 41.17.320. Report. The commissioner shall make an annual report to the legislature within the first 10 days of each session of the legislature on the uses of

the money in the state land reforestation fund, the proposed uses of the fund in the following fiscal year, and the balance in the fund. (See 2 ch 91 SLA 1983; am §75 ch 21 SLA 1995)

Article 6. Tanana Valley State Forest

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

(b) The commissioner shall prepare a management plan for the Tanana Valley State Forest under AS 41.17.230.

(c) The commissioner may establish transportation corridors within the Tanana Valley State Forest.

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

(e) The wildlife management objective of the Tanana Valley State Forest is the production of wildlife for a high level of sustained yield for human use through habitat improvement techniques to the extent consistent with the primary purpose of a state forest under AS 41.17.200. (§3 ch 91 SLA 1983; am §§33,34 ch 85 SLA 1988; am §23 ch 34 SLA 1990; am §11 ch 122 SLA 1996; am §15 ch 153 SLA 2003)

Article 7. General Provisions

[Note: legal descriptions have been deleted.]

Sec. 41.17.900. Applicability. (a) Unless otherwise specified, this chapter applies to forest land under state, municipal, or private ownership.

(b) For federal land,

(1) the degree of resource protection may not be less than that established by this chapter for state land except that AS 41.17.119 establishes the minimum riparian standard;

(2) a timber harvest activity subject to this chapter shall satisfy the requirement to be consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the Alaska coastal zone management program if the federal land management plans, guidelines, and standards applicable to that timber harvest activity provide no less resource protection than the standards that are established in this chapter provide for state land except that

(A) AS 41.17.119 establishes the minimum riparian standards; and

(B) this paragraph does not apply to a timber harvest activity that requires a state or federal authorization under a provision of law other than this chapter.

- (c) The state forester shall exempt by regulation from the provisions of this chapter
- (1) minor, small scale, or incidental commercial operations of little significance with respect to the purposes of this chapter; and
 - (2) operations for primarily noncommercial purposes, including but not limited to the harvesting of timber for personal use.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the state forester and the commissioner may not employ the authority vested by this chapter so as to duplicate or preempt the statutory authority of other state agencies to adopt regulations or undertake other administrative actions governing resources, values, or activities on forest land except for
- (1) regulations under the Coastal Management Act; and
 - (2) regulations, if authorized by the commissioner of environmental conservation, relating to control of nonpoint source pollution.
- (e) Subject to 16 U.S.C. 1456(f) (Sec. 307(f) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, P.L. 92-583) as to private land, this chapter and the regulations adopted under this chapter establish the forest management standards, policies, and review processes under AS 46.40 (Alaska Coastal Management Act). This subsection does not apply to timber harvest activity that requires a state or federal authorization under a provision of law other than this chapter.
- (f) This chapter does not diminish the rights, privileges, or immunities of Alaska Natives or Alaska Native corporations with respect to land conveyed under 43 U.S.C. 1601 - 1628 (Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act), and does not alter or diminish the authority of the Department of Fish and Game under AS 16, of the Department of Environmental Conservation under AS 46, or of a state agency under other law. (§1 ch 108 SLA 1978; am §§24, 25, 34 ch 34 SLA 1990; am E.O. No. 107 §32.33 (2003))

Sec. 41.17.905. Independent authority. With respect to matters governed by this chapter, the deputy commissioner does not have supervisory authority over the state forester. (E.O. No. 107 §34 (2003))

Sec. 41.17.910. Wildlife habitat on private land. (a) The deputy commissioner and the state forester shall work cooperatively with private forest landowners and timber owners to protect, maintain, and enhance wildlife habitat to the maximum extent practicable, consistent with the interests of the owners in the use of their timber resources.

(b) The deputy commissioner shall provide educational and technical assistance and extension services to owners of private forest land or timber to assist in identifying important wildlife habitat and to assist in designing voluntary management techniques that minimize adverse effects on wildlife habitat

(c) The deputy commissioner and the landowner shall cooperate in identifying areas of important wildlife habitat on private forest land and in developing methods for their protection. Methods of protection for wildlife habitat may include, with the agreement of the landowner, the purchase of fee title, purchase of conservation easements, and land exchanges.

(d) This section does not alter or diminish the authority and responsibility of the state over wildlife on private land. (§26 ch 34 SLA 1990; am E.O. No. 107 §35-37 (2003))

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

(1) "anadromous water body" means the portion of a fresh water body or estuarine area that

(A) is cataloged under AS 41.14.040 as important for anadromous fish; or
(B) is not cataloged under AS 41.14.870 as important for anadromous fish but has been determined by the deputy commissioner to contain or exhibit evidence of anadromous fish in which event the anadromous portion of the stream or waterway extends up to the first point of physical blockage;

(2) "backwater slough" means a water body that

(A) has sluggish flow, is warm in summer, and is typically only connected to the main stem or a side channel at one end of the water body;

(B) carries river current only under high water conditions; and

(C) may have only a seasonal connection to the main stem or side channel;

(3) "board" means the Board of Forestry established in AS 41.17.041;

(4) "broadcast chemicals" includes pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, fertilizers, poisons, and any other substances

(A) used for silvicultural management or related purposes;

(B) not native to the ecosystem in which they are being applied; and

(C) having a foreseeable adverse impact on the welfare of renewable resources, as determined by the commissioner of environmental conservation;

(5) "deputy commissioner" means the deputy commissioner of natural resources appointed under AS 44.37.055.

(6) "division" means the division of forestry;

(7) "forest land" means land stocked or having been stocked with forest trees of any size and not currently developed for nonforest use, regardless of whether presently available or accessible for commercial purposes, and includes any such land under state, municipal, or private ownership;

(8) "forest landowner" means a person who owns forest land, but does not include the owner of mineral or subsurface rights only;

(9) "glacial," with respect to a water body, as used in the phrases "glacial high value resident fish water body" and "glacial anadromous water body," means that, under normal conditions, a water body receives significant surface flow from a glacier; "glacial," with respect to a water body, includes a water body that receives a mix of glacial water and water from other sources;

(10) "high value resident fish" means resident fish populations that are used for recreational, personal use, commercial, or subsistence purposes;

(11) "multiple use" means

(A) the management of all the various resources of forest land so that they are used in the combination that will best meet the needs of the citizens of the state, making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these

resources or related values, benefits, and services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions;

(B) that some land will be used for less than all of the resources; and

(C) harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without significant impairment of the productivity of the land and water, with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output;

(12) "nonglacial," with respect to a water body, as used in the phrases "nonglacial high value resident fish water body" and "nonglacial anadromous water body," means that, under normal conditions, a water body does not receive significant surface flow from a glacier;

(13) "operations" means timber harvesting or activities associated with timber harvesting or forest development unless exempted under AS 41.17.900(a) - (c);

(14) "operator" means a person who is engaged in timber harvesting or activities associated with timber harvesting or forest development, or who contracts with others to conduct operations for that person, except a person who is engaged in an operation as an employee with wages or piecework as the sole compensation;

(15) "ordinary high water mark" means the mark along the bank or shore up to which the presence and action of the tidal or nontidal water are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to leave a natural line impressed on the bank or shore and indicated by erosion, shelving, changes in soil characteristics, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, or other distinctive physical characteristics;

(16) "other public land" means state land managed by state agencies other than the department, land owned by a municipality, and land owned by the University of Alaska;

(17) "person" has the meaning given in AS 01.10.060 and also includes a joint venture;

(18) "Region I" means all land in Southeast Alaska, plus all land that is south of the crest of the Chugach Mountains and Saint Elias Mountains and east of a line running from the crest of the Chugach Mountains to O'Malley Peak, then southerly to Gull Rock, then southwesterly to the eastern junction of Skilak Lake Road and the Sterling Highway, then southwesterly to the mouth of the Fox River, then southwesterly through Kachemak Bay to Mt. Douglas, plus all land on the Alaska Peninsula between Mt. Douglas and Cape Kumliun that is east of the crest of the Aleutian Range, plus all islands in the Gulf of Alaska north of 56 degrees 23 minutes North latitude;

(19) "Region II" means all land in the state south of the Nutzotin Mountains and Mentasta Mountains, south of the Alaska Range, and east of the Aleutian Range, except for the area within Region I and peninsular and island land south of Cape Kumliun;

(20) "Region III" means all land in the state outside of Regions I and II;

(21) "riparian area" means

(A) the areas subject to riparian protection standards in AS 41.17.116(a) and (b) on private land in Regions I and III;

(B) the areas subject to riparian protection standards in regulations adopted by the state forester under AS 41.17.116(c) on private land in Region II;

(C) the area 100 feet from the shore or bank of an anadromous or high value resident fish water body on state land managed by the department and on other public land;

(22) "significant impairment of the productivity of the land and water" means an activity that may foreseeably result in prolonged or substantial damage to renewable resources or prolonged or substantial reduction of the continuing capability of the land or water to produce renewable resources at their natural or historic levels;

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

(24) "state forest" means an area designated by the legislature and retained in state ownership in order to

(A) provide a base for sustained yield management of renewable resources; and

(B) permit a variety of beneficial uses;

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

(26) "timber owner" means a person who owns timber on forest land or who has the rights to timber, but does not own the land itself;

(27) "Type I-A water body" means, in Region I, an anadromous water body that

(A) is a stream or river of any size having an average gradient of eight percent or less, with banks held in place by vegetation, channels that are not incised, and a substrate composed of rubble, gravel, sand, or silt;

(B) consists of wetlands and lakes, including their outlets; and

(C) is an estuarine area delimited by the presence of salt-tolerant vegetation;

(28) "Type I-B water body" means, in Region I, an anadromous water body that does not meet the definition of a Type I-A water body;

(29) "Type I-C water body" means, in Region I, a water body that is not anadromous, that is a tributary to a Type I-A or Type I-B water body, and that has a gradient of 12 percent or less.

- (30) "Type I-D water body" means, in Region I, a water body that is not anadromous, that is tributary to a Type I-A or Type I-B water body, and that has a gradient greater than 12 percent.
- (31) "Type III-A water body" means, in Region III, a
- (A) nonglacial high value resident fish water body greater than three feet in width at the ordinary high water mark;
 - (B) nonglacial anadromous water body; or
 - (C) backwater slough;
- (32) "Type III-B water body" means, in Region III, a glacial high value resident fish water body or a glacial anadromous water body; "Type III-B water body" does not include a glacial backwater slough;
- (33) "Type III-C water body" means, in Region III, a nonglacial high value resident fish water body that is less than or equal to three feet in width at the ordinary high water mark and that does not contain anadromous fish. (§1 ch 108 SLA 1978; am §88 ch 59 SLA 1982; am §43 ch 85 SLA 1988; am §27 ch 34 SLA 1990; am § 3-5 ch 3 SLA 1999; am E.O. No. 107 §38,39 (2003); am §5-10 ch 123 SLA 2003)

Revisor's note: Paragraphs (2) and (5) were both enacted as (23); paragraph (9) was enacted as (24); paragraph (12) was enacted as (25); paragraph (15) was enacted as (26); paragraphs (18) - (20) were enacted as (27) - (29); paragraphs (31) - (33) were enacted as (30) - (32); renumbered in 2003, at which time the remaining paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

Topic Guide
Forest Resources And Practices Act
September 2003

Note: This guide is presented as an aid and is not all inclusive

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Agency coordination	.098; also .010(5-6), .047(c), .055(d-e), .070(b), .085, .090(d), .125, 900(f)
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Applicability	900, also .110 for reforestation
Backwater slough	.950(2)
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