

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1983-1984 86/2

2822 SRES SB 108

Tanana River

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

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

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


LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

June 1, 1983

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

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

FROM: Richard A. Bradley   
Legislative Counsel

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 220 is identical in each bill.

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

Sec. 230(b) is identical in each.

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

Sec. 230(d) is identical in each.

Sec. 230(e) is identical in each.

Sec. 230(f) is identical in each.

Section 5 of the Resources bill and sec. 2 of the Finance bill are identical.

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

Sec. 400(a) in each are identical.

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

June 1, 1983

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

Sec. 400(c) is identical in each.

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

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

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

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

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

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

RAB:ljb

23/002

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

FOURTH STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU ALASKA 99801  
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

March 3, 1983

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

TO: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp  
Chairman, Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Richard A. Bradley **B**  
Legislative Counsel

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

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

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

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

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

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

RAB:ljb

Enclosure  
9/040



University of Alaska  
Statewide Office of Land Management  
3254 College Road  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
474-7421

DIV. OF FORESTRY  
JAN 31 1983  
DIRECTORS OFFICE

January 28, 1983

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

RE: Fairbanks and Yakataga State Forests

Dear Mr. Sturgeon:

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

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

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

University of Alaska

Letter to Mr. Sturgeon

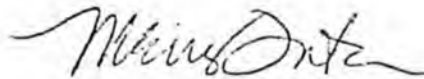
January 28, 1993

Page 2

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

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

Sincerely,



Merry Tuten  
Director

MT/cr

cc: Les Fortune  
Joe Wehrman  
Steve Clautis

JAN 18 1983

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

*not final bill*

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL  
JL NEAU, ALASKA 99811  
907 465 3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

January 18, 1983

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

TO: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp

FROM: Richard A. Bradley  
Legislative Counsel *B*

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

Both elements are contained in this draft.

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

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

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

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

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp  
Page 2  
January 18, 1983

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Would you please advise.

RAB:ljb

Enclosure

# Alaska State Legislature

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



JUNEAU, A.  
1983  
190

## Senate

### Committee on Resources

February 25, 1983

#### Memo

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

#### Expected Witnesses

- John Sturgeon, Director Div. of Forestry, DNR
- Phil Holdsworth, AWA & Coal Operators Assoc.
- ✓ Gene Miller, Society of American Foresters (representing state group)
- ✓ Bill Zybeck, FWSB
- ✓ Sally Wells, League of Women Voters, Fairbanks
- ✓ Brian Allen, Alaska Environmental Lobby
- ✓ Bob Phillips, Alaska Sportsmen's Council
- ✓ Jim Clark, Alaska Loggers Association
- ✓ Pete Suber

#### GENERAL QUESTIONS ON STATE FOREST SYSTEM

- 1) Why should we establish state forests?
  - Provides stable, known land base for dependable long-term timber supply necessary for development of wood products industry
  - Provides area for other commercial uses such as mining
  - Provides long-term public use and recreation area, including fire wood and house log area.
  - No land disposals key to all above--all bills prohibit land disposals.
- 2) How should potential state forests be recommended, designated?
  - SB 108 requires that after planning and classifications actions, Gov. would annually recommend areas to the Legislature for designation.
  - SB 14 would require all planning and classification to be done in 5 years, then Gov. proposes forests to Legislature.
  - There is no system as such; all forests would be designated separately
- 3) How would the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area tie in to this state forest system? Are there any conflicts?
- 4) How does the State's classification system fit into state forests? Is it necessary that proposed state forests be classified as forest lands, before or after designation? (SB 108 requires forest classification of proposed state forests as forest land).
- 5) Everyone agrees that state forests should be managed under multiple-use, sustained-yield principles. What is the best method of ensuring these concept

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

- 6) Both bills provide for management plans. What should be the timing of these plans? What agencies should be expressly included in input? (ADF&G, Board of Forestry, local public hearings?) What level of forest inventory work should be required in advance or in management plans (some levels much more expensive than others)?
- 7) Is reforestation possible, economically viable of state forest lands, particularly in the Interior? Should a reforestation program include provision of seedlings and technical aid to private forest owners?

#### SPECIFIC QUESTIONS OF FAIRBANKS STATE FOREST

*Sturgeon  
high timber value  
Resource  
allocations &  
compromise.*

- 1) How were the boundaries of the Fairbanks S.F. determined, and have they been delineated to minimize conflicting land uses? (This has been a thorough product of the Tanana Basin Land Planning process, involving all concerned landowners, users. Boundaries were drawn to avoid most conflicts, private lands, potential disposal areas, etc.)
- 2) The boundaries of the Forest follow straight township and section lines and form discontinuous smaller units over a wide area. Is this going to be a management problem? Would boundaries which followed ridge lines and more natural boundaries be possible and lead to better management and use by the public? (The State has traditionally drawn boundaries for all types of land designations along township-range, rectangular grid system for legal descriptions ease even though these do not make good management units. Excluding potential disposal areas and non-forester areas in the Forest has also made for difficult manageable boundaries. The feds use official maps to set boundaries and then publish legal descriptions in the Federal Register. Although Alaska apparently has no good comparable system, I think we should pursue this.)
- 3) Why wasn't the forested area along the Hutlinana River included in the Forest? (Local folks really want this local wood use area in Forest, but DNR kept it out because of potential land disposal)
- 4) What are the economic impacts of designating the Fairbanks State Forest? (estimated 188 annual jobs and \$13 million local impact).
- 5) There is some ambiguity in our bill and in the minds of some Borough officials on the "backing out" of potential industrial park sites from the forest. Boyer, the Div. of Forestry, the environmentalists all were of the opinion that the Borough has the option of selecting one of four potential sites by July 1, 1984 as part of its normal Borough entitlement to be removed from the Forest. Some in the Borough are saying that they could select all four areas if they wanted and that uses might include other things other than "industrial park" uses. We need to clarify this.



Official Business

# Alaska State Legislature

## Senate Resources Committee

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Memo

To: Bettye

From: Pat

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

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

### ZIEGLER'S BILL, SB 14

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

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

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

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

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

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

### LAST YEAR'S BILL

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



Official Business

# Alaska State Legislature

## Senate

### Resources Committee

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

#### Memo

To: Bettye

From: Pat

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

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

#### Our Bill/ Existing Law

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

#### Last Year's Bill

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

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

#### Ziegler's bill, SB 14

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

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

It further states that the following uses are permitted and must be considered under a management plan:

1) commercial timber harvest; 2) forest products for personal use; 3) mining and mineral location; 4) mineral leasing; 5) material extraction; 6) recreation; 7) wildlife and fisheries habitat; 8) greenbelts; 9) trapping; 10) hunting; 11) grazing; 12) agriculture; 13) fishing; 14) watershed management; 15) other traditional compatible uses.

SUMMARY OF OPTIONS

We could use ~~them~~, some or all of the following options:

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

DISCUSSION

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

POURCHOT STATE CAPITOL  
BUILDING ALASKA 99511  
907 465 3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

February 25, 1983

SUBJECT: State Forest amendments  
(SB 108)

TO: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp  
Chairman, Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Richard A. Bradley  
Legislative Counsel *RB*

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

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

I will make certain this time that that is done.

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

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

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

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp  
Page 2  
February 25, 1983

\* Sec. 6. Notwithstanding AS 41.17.210 as enacted in sec. 5 of this Act, the Fairbanks North Star Borough may, before July 1, 1984, select for conveyance to the borough under AS 29.18.201 - 29.24.213, all or a portion of the land within one site described in this section for use as an industrial park:

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

RAB:ljb  
9/014

May 6, 1983

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp

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

MAJOR PROVISIONS OF BILL

- 1) Establishes a state forest system with common management direction.
- 2) Establishes a forestation fund for replanting activities on state lands.
- 3) Designates the Tanana Valley State Forest.

BACKGROUND

- 1) Years in the making; Tanana Forest boundaries product of DNR's Tanana Basin Plan with all concerned interests, agencies, and groups.
- 2) Forest bill passed Senate last year, died in House
- 3) This year Senate Resources held hearings in Fairbanks and Juneau, received support from many varied interest groups: Timber industry, local wood users, mining, Borough, environmental groups, Native groups, League of Women Voters, others.
- 4) Senate Resources combined SB 14 and SB 108 to include management program for whole forest system with Tanana Valley State Forest designation.

CONCERNS EXPRESSED WITH BILL

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

Response

1. Acreage in State Forest is less than 10% of state land in Tanana Basin.
  2. Over 2 million acres of potential disposal land outside the state forest has been identified in the Tanana Basin Plan.
  3. Of lands identified as having potential for disposal, roughly 10,000 acres, or less than 1/2 percent of disposal lands, would be included in Tanana Valley State Forest.
  4. Prime disposal lands along the Alaska Railroad, the Alaska Highway, the Chena River, the Salcha, the Goodpasture, Healy River, around Fairbanks, around Delta and other communities have been excluded from State Forest.
  5. The bill contains "back-out" language to remove potential industrial sites in the North Star Borough if selected after planning.
- 2) Bill would prevent traditional uses or favor some uses over others.

Response

1. State Forests to be managed under multiple-use and sustained-yield
2. Bill lists specific uses to be permitted and considered in management: timber harvest, mining, hunting, recreation, wildlife habitat
3. Bill requires management plan with public hearings and input.
4. No "primary" use given or favored over another use. All allowed, equally

AMENDMENTS

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

# Alaska State Legislature

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



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## Senate

### Committee on Resources

May 5, 1983

#### LAND STATISTICS FOR THE TANANA BASIN, ALASKA \*

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

---

TOTAL ----- 21.0 million acres

LANDS IN PROPOSED TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST- 1.7 million acres

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

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

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

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

SENATE AMENDMENT

By Senator Fahrenkamp

To: \_\_\_\_\_ SENATE BILL No. CSSB 108 (Res)

To: \_\_\_\_\_ HOUSE BILL No. \_\_\_\_\_

PAGE:                      LINE:

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

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

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

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

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

STATEMENT BEFORE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE  
ON SB 108, STATE FORESTS

BACKGROUND

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

SENATE BILL

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

HOUSE RESOURCES BILL

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

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

HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE PROPOSED CS

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

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

#### LAND DISPOSAL ARGUMENTS

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

- THE TANANA BASIN PLAN IDENTIFIES OVER 2 MILLION ACRES OF LAND FOR POTENTIAL DISPOSAL OUTSIDE THE TANANA STATE FOREST AS PASSED BY THE SENATE.
- OF 380,000 ACRES OF STATE LAND SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED FOR DISPOSAL BY THE DNR, 10,000 ACRES OF 4% IS CONTAINED IN THE STATE FOREST.
- THE NORTH STAR BOROUGH HAS 112,000 ACRES OF LAND NEAR FAIRBANKS WHICH IT INTENDS FOR SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT USE.
- THE DEMAND FOR DISPOSAL LAND BY THE YEAR 2000 IS ESTIMATED IN THE TANANA BASIN PLAN TO BE 198,000 ACRES --WAY BELOW THE SUPPLY OF STATE, BOROUGH, AND EXISTING PRIVATE LANDS.
- ACCORDING DNR FIGURES, SUBSTANTIAL ROAD FRONTAGE LAND IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSED FOREST: ALONG THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY FROM FAIRBANKS TO DELTA 32 MILES WOULD BE IN THE FOREST, 2 MILES IN DISPOSALS, 36 MILES IN OTHER STATE LANDS, 34 IN BOROUGH LANDS, 68 IN EXISTING PRIVATE; BETWEEN TETLIN AND DELTA: 14 IN THE FOREST, 92 IN OTHER STATE LANDS, 70 NATIVE, 35 EXISTING PRIVATE;

# Alaska State Legislature

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



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## Senate

### Committee on Resources

May 26, 1983

#### Memo

To: Rep. Al Adams, Chairman House Finance Committee

From: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp *BF*

Subject: SB 108, State Forest Bill

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

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

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

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

# Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, Chairman  
ROBERT H. DIEHLER, JR., Vice Chairman  
DICK ELIASON  
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BOB WILSON  
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## Senate

### Committee on Resources

May 26, 1983

#### Memo

To: Rep. Al Adams, Chairman House Finance Committee

From: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp *BF*

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

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

#### Acreage Deletions

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

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

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

#### Management Plans

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

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

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

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

#### Land Disposal "Blackmail" Clause

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

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

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

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

# Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, Chairman  
ROBERT H. DIEGLER, SR., Vice Chairman  
DICK ELIASON  
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## Senate

### Committee on Resources

May 5, 1983

#### LAND STATISTICS FOR THE TANANA BASIN, ALASKA \*

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

LANDS IN PROPOSED TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST- 1.7 million acres

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

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

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

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

## ANNUAL ALLOWABLE CUT

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

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

### Current Allowable Cut-Fairbanks Area

4.1MMBF	31,000 Cords
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### Tanana Forest Annual Cut Estimates

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

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS

### Retail Value of Lumber Produced in 1982 From State Land

sawtimber	\$1,750,000.00
firewood	3,463,100.00
houselogs	<u>211,750.00</u>
	\$5,424,850.00

### Benefits, Income Effects, and Jobs

	Net Benefits	Income Effects	Jobs
Present	\$1.83 Million	\$3.9 Million	115
2000*	\$7.42 Million	\$5.65 Million	235

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

EFFECTS OF TANANA FOREST ON OTHER LAND USES

TANANA RIVER BASIN SETTLEMENT ELEMENT SUMMARY  
 [STATE FOREST EXCLUDED]

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

	Community Expansion/ <u>Residential</u>	<u>Recreational</u>	<u>Remote</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
Demand	1983 (61,325 residents)	21,852	20,942	36,440	79,234
	1990 (84,913 residents)	44,416	33,351	66,560	144,327
	2000 (125,204 residents)	62,953	43,547	91,280	197,779
Supply	Suitable State Land	276,600	106,300	2,427,000	2,510,300
	2000 - Remaining Available	213,600	92,700	2,335,700	2,312,521

GREATER FAIREBANKS AREA LAND SUMMARY

<u>OWNERSHIP</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>(BOROUGHWIDE ESTIMATE)</u>
Borough Land	40,000	( 112,000)
State Disposals (Past)	40,000	( 190,000)
(Proposed)	23,000	( 153,000)
University	19,400	( 70,500)
Existing Private	426,000	(1,245,500)
Federal	Not available	(1,410,000)
Other State	Not available	(1,777,000)

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

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

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

Public Meeting Schedule Tanana Basin Area Plan

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

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

ATTN. SHARON BARTON

56% reduction in FbK saw timber, 31% reduction in fuelwood.

A CASE FOR ESTABLISHING AN ALASKA STATE FOREST SYSTEM

By the  
Alaska State Society of American Foresters

May 6, 1983

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

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

SHOULD AN ALASKA STATE FOREST SYSTEM BE ESTABLISHED?

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

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

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

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

Jim  
LaBau

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

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

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

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

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

#### IS THIS JUST ANOTHER GOVERNMENT LOCK-UP PROGRAM?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOW MUCH LAND SHOULD BE INVOLVED?

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

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

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

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

# A CASE FOR ESTABLISHING AN ALASKA STATE FOREST SYSTEM

By the  
Alaska State Society of American Foresters

May 6, 1933

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

## SHOULD AN ALASKA STATE FOREST SYSTEM BE ESTABLISHED?

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

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

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

## STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS

SB 77

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

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

SB 108

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

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

and do pass. The committee further attached the following:

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

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

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

SB 108 cont'd

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

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

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

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

SB 109

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

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

SB 187

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

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

HE 139

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

HOUSE BILL NO. 139 will app

SB 138

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

SENATE BILL NO. 138 appears c

INTRODUCTION AND RE

SB 200

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

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

was read the first time and Committee and the Judiciary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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# 4 WAYS TO MANAGE STATE LANDS IN THE TANANA RIVER BASIN

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## HOW SHOULD 12.5 MILLION ACRES OF STATE LAND BE USED?

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

## WE NEED YOUR IDEAS

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

## HOW WILL YOUR IDEAS BE USED?

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

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

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

## IS YOUR PENCIL READY?

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

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

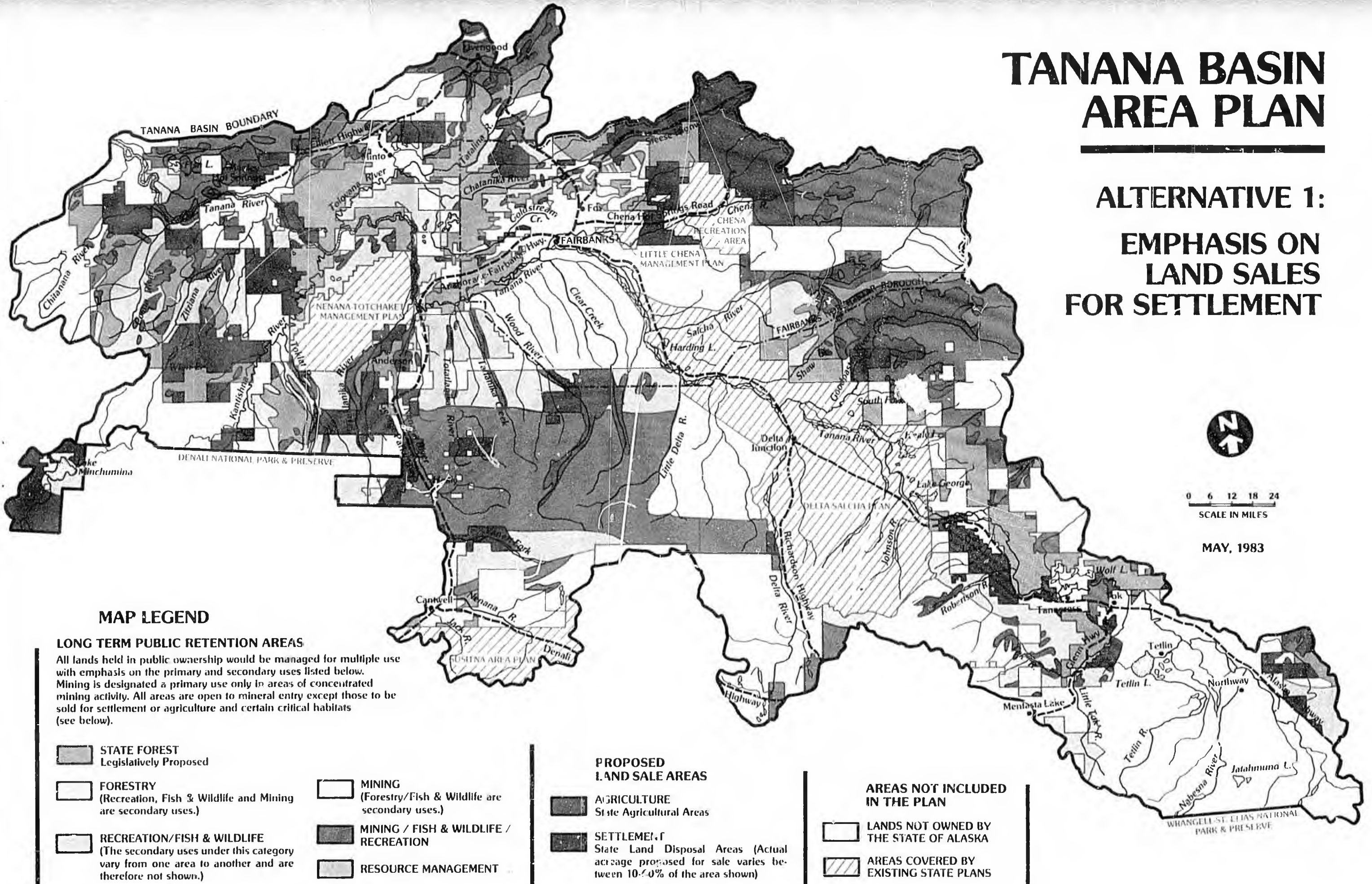
## CONTENTS OF WORKBOOK

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

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

# TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN

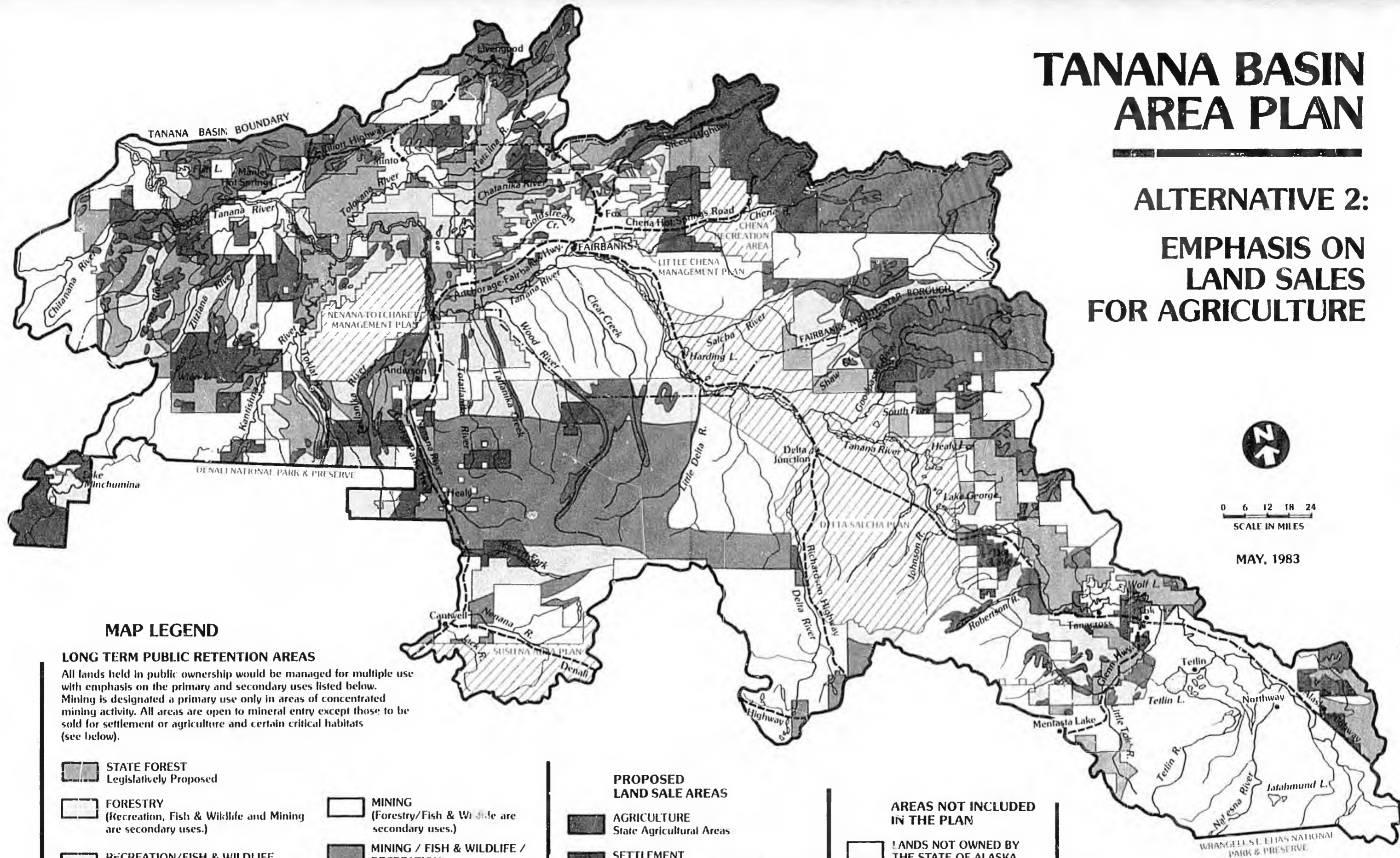
## ALTERNATIVE 1: EMPHASIS ON LAND SALES FOR SETTLEMENT



MAY, 1983

# TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN




## ALTERNATIVE 2: EMPHASIS ON LAND SALES FOR AGRICULTURE






### MAP LEGEND



#### LONG TERM PUBLIC RETENTION AREAS

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



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

-  MINING  
(Forestry/Fish & Wildlife are secondary uses.)
-  MINING / FISH & WILDLIFE / RECREATION
-  RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

#### PROPOSED LAND SALE AREAS

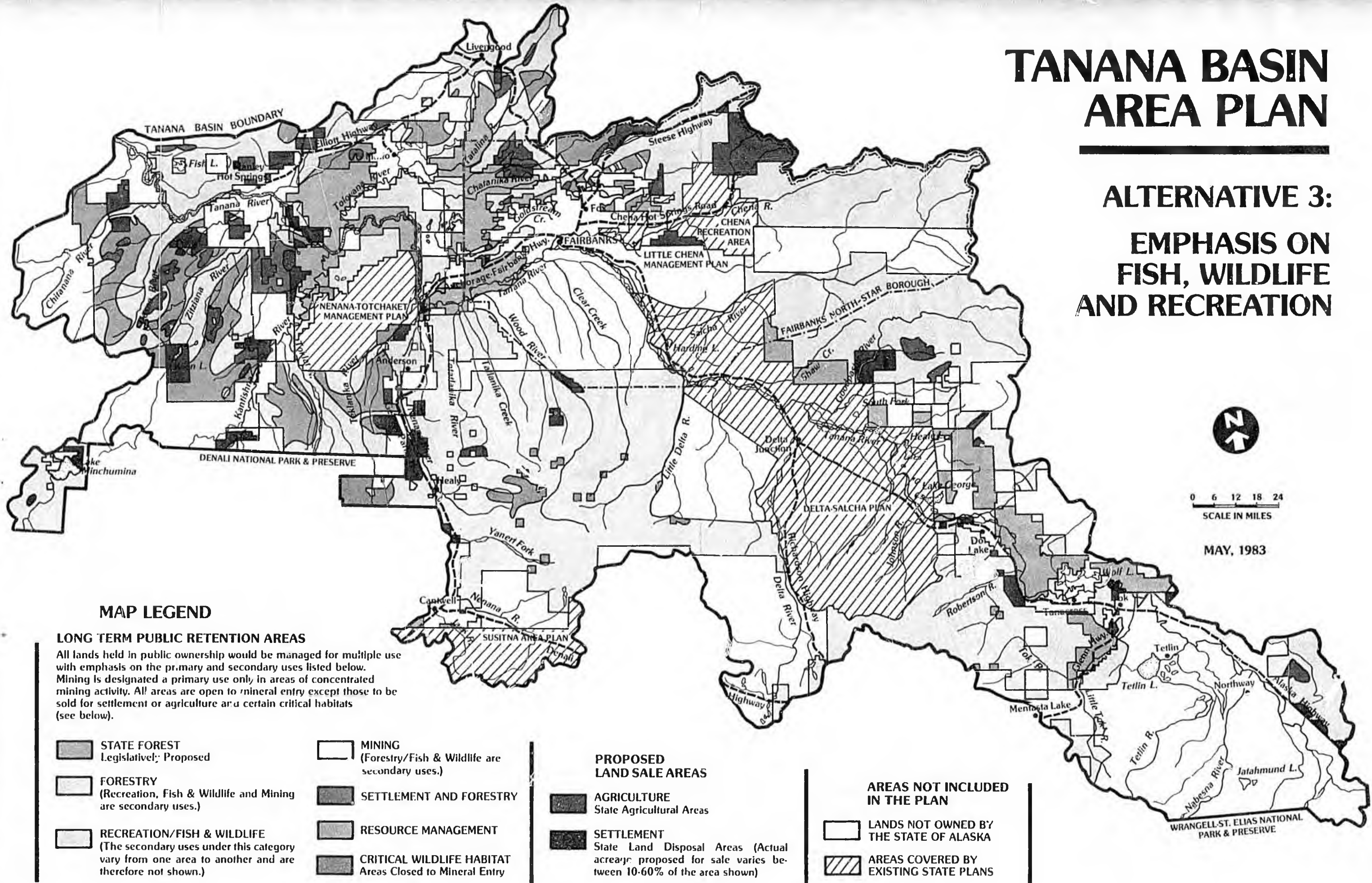
-  AGRICULTURE  
State Agricultural Areas
-  SETTLEMENT  
State Land Disposal Areas (Actual acreage proposed for sale varies between 10-60% of the area shown)

#### AREAS NOT INCLUDED IN THE PLAN

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

# TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN

## ALTERNATIVE 3: EMPHASIS ON FISH, WILDLIFE AND RECREATION



0 6 12 18 24  
SCALE IN MILES

MAY, 1983

### MAP LEGEND

#### LONG TERM PUBLIC RETENTION AREAS

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

STATE FOREST  
Legislatively Proposed

FORESTRY  
(Recreation, Fish & Wildlife and Mining are secondary uses.)

RECREATION/FISH & WILDLIFE  
(The secondary uses under this category vary from one area to another and are therefore not shown.)

MINING  
(Forestry/Fish & Wildlife are secondary uses.)

SETTLEMENT AND FORESTRY

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

CRITICAL WILDLIFE HABITAT  
Areas Closed to Mineral Entry

#### PROPOSED LAND SALE AREAS

AGRICULTURE  
State Agricultural Areas

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

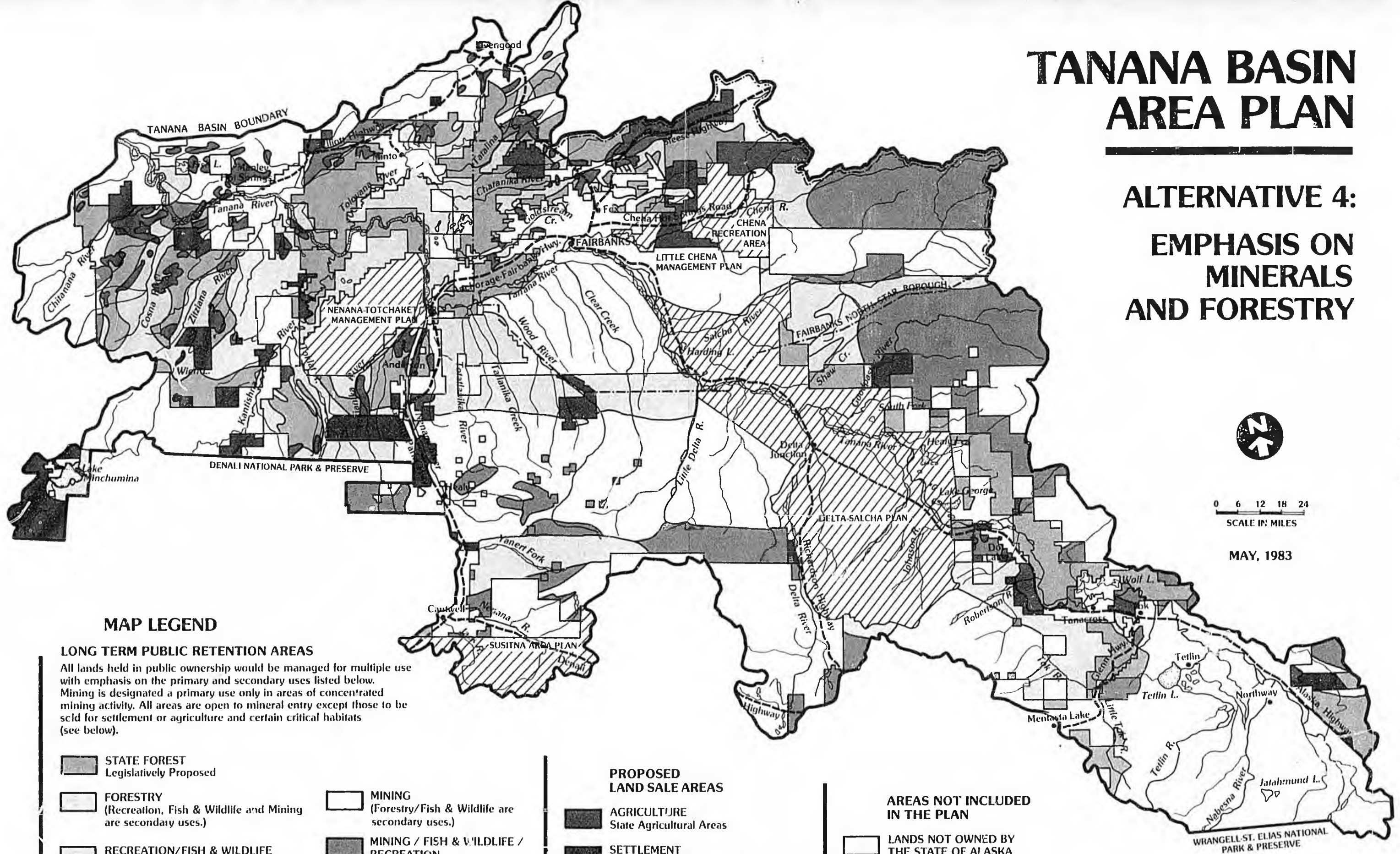
#### AREAS NOT INCLUDED IN THE PLAN

LANDS NOT OWNED BY THE STATE OF ALASKA

AREAS COVERED BY EXISTING STATE PLANS

# TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN

## ALTERNATIVE 4: EMPHASIS ON MINERALS AND FORESTRY



0 6 12 18 24  
SCALE IN MILES

MAY, 1983

### MAP LEGEND

#### LONG TERM PUBLIC RETENTION AREAS

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

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

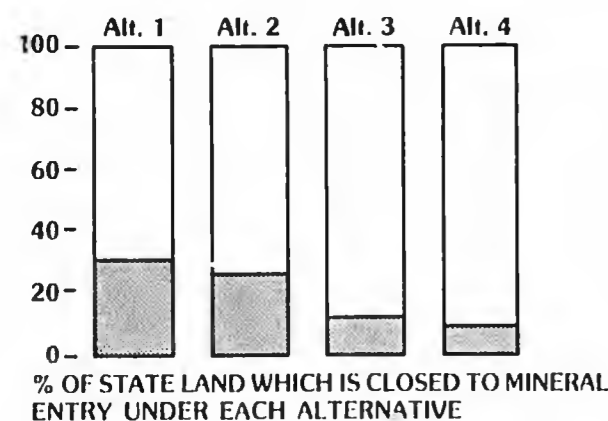
- #### PROPOSED LAND SALE AREAS
- |  |
|--|
| AGRICULTURE<br>State Agricultural Areas  |
| SETTLEMENT<br>State Land Disposal Areas (Actual acreage proposed for sale varies between 10-60% of the area shown) |

- #### AREAS NOT INCLUDED IN THE PLAN
- |  |
|--|
| LANDS NOT OWNED BY THE STATE OF ALASKA |
| AREAS COVERED BY EXISTING STATE PLANS  |

# EFFECTS OF THE ALTERNATIVES

Decisions made on the use of public lands will affect the character and lifestyles of your area. Each of the alternatives on the previous pages presents a different possible combination of land uses that could occur. The likely effects of these decisions

on each of six major resources are summarized on the next two pages. Acreages designated for each resource use are summarized in bar diagrams.



## MINERALS

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

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

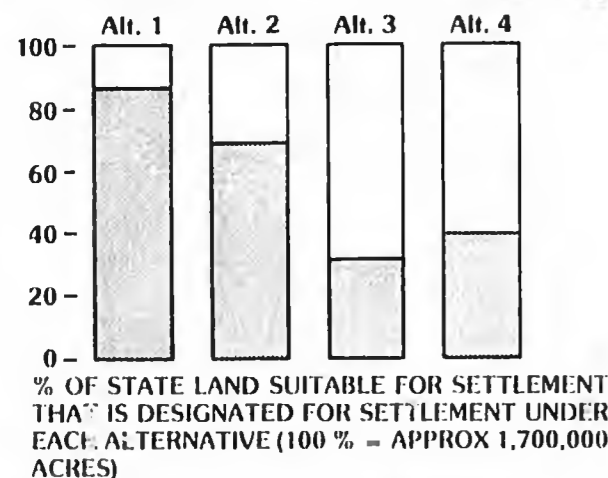
### EFFECTS OF EACH ALTERNATIVE ON MINERAL ENTRY

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

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

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

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



## SETTLEMENT

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

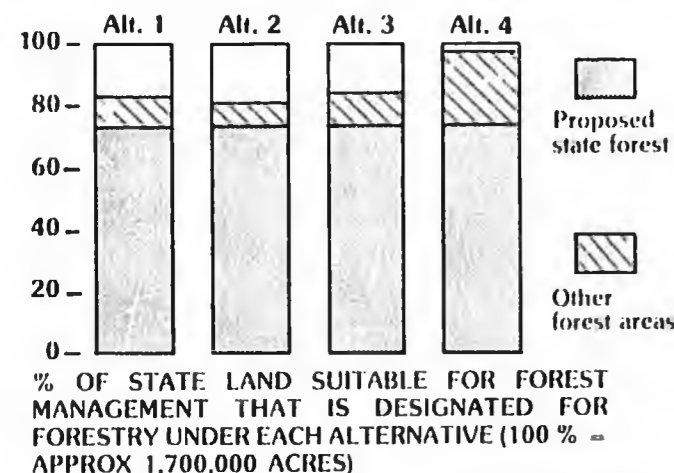
The principal benefit of land sales is directly to owners who can use the land. The impact of land sales on employment and income is difficult to quantify.

### EFFECTS OF EACH ALTERNATIVE ON LAND SALES

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

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

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



## FORESTRY

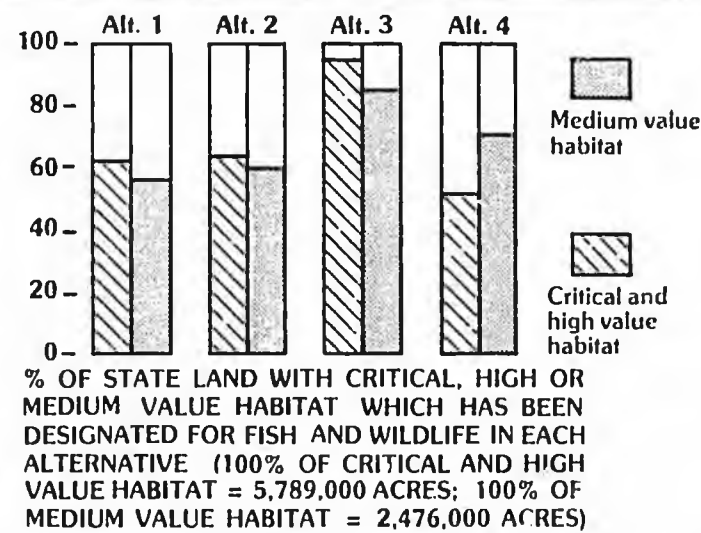
The Tanana Basin possesses large forests which are important to residents as a source of timber and fuelwood as well as recreation and other uses.

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

### EFFECTS OF EACH ALTERNATIVE ON FOREST LAND

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

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



## FISH AND WILDLIFE

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

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

### EFFECTS OF EACH ALTERNATIVE ON FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT

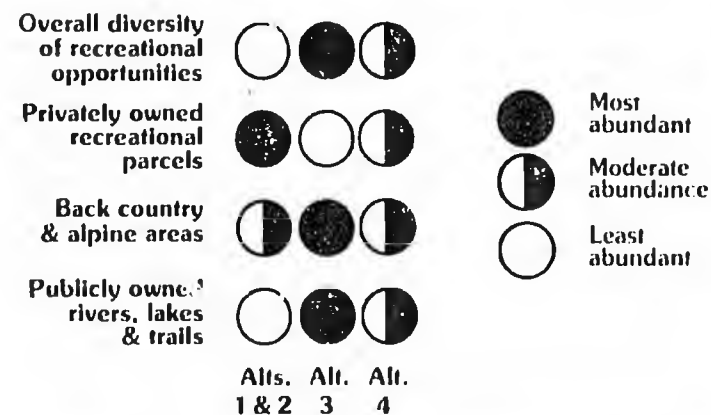
Alternatives 1 and 2 would reduce the amount of land designated as habitat. This could reduce the size of wildlife and fish populations due to habitat alteration, increased use and direct impacts on animals.

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

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

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

### AVAILABILITY OF RECREATIONAL RESOURCES UNDER EACH ALTERNATIVE



## RECREATION

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

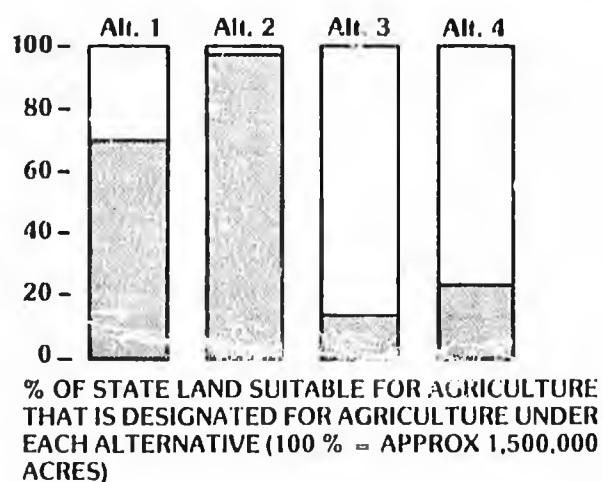
Popular recreational activities include RV and tent camping, hiking, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, canoeing and kayaking (Fish and wildlife related recreation is treated under that resource.). In 1981, recreational activities in the Basin contributed an estimated \$46 million and over 1,300 jobs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

### EFFECTS OF EACH ALTERNATIVE ON RECREATION

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

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

Alternative 4 would retain some land in public ownership with an emphasis on recreation, and more land for multiple uses including recreation. Rivers and scenic corridors along highways would be protected by minimal easements. Trails would be protected by easements, but they might be upgraded to provide needed access to forested or mineralized areas.



## AGRICULTURE

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

Currently in the Tanana Basin there are over 25,000 acres of land in agricultural production. The three most prominent agricultural products in the Basin include small grains, hay and silage and livestock. In 1981 there were 5,604 tons of small grains and 27,600 tons of hay and silage produced, and 2,800 head of livestock raised. In addition to these items, dairy products and vegetables are produced in various amounts. The total number of people employed and the income generated from farming is unknown at this time.

### EFFECTS OF EACH ALTERNATIVE ON AGRICULTURE

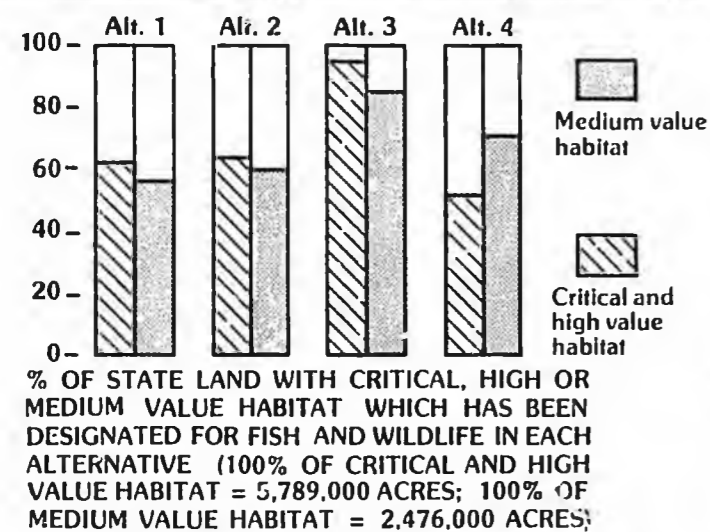
In Alternative 1, many cultivable soils would be sold for settlement instead of agriculture.

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

In Alternative 3, agricultural designation would be limited to

areas of agricultural soils which did not conflict with significant habitat or recreation values.

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



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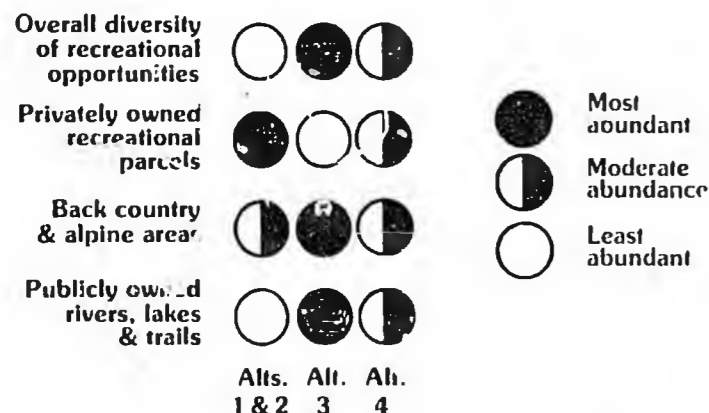
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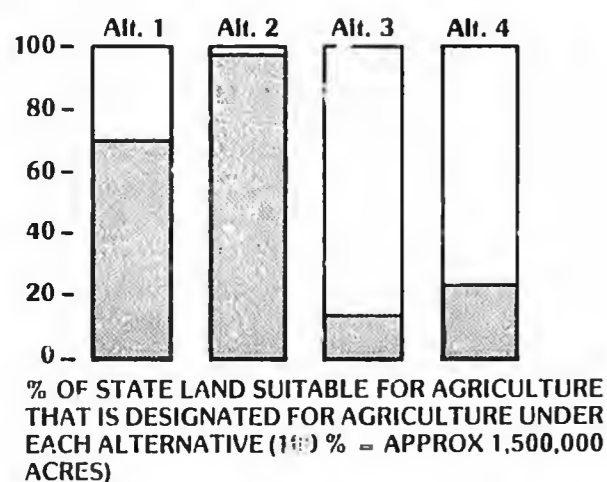
Popular recreational activities include KV and tent camping, hiking, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, canoeing and kayaking (fish and wildlife related recreation is treated under that resource.). In 1981, recreational activities in the Basin contributed an estimated \$46 million and over 1,300 jobs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

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

In Alternative 3, agricultural designation would be limited to

areas of agricultural soils which did not conflict with significant habitat or recreation values.

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

# EFFECTS ON GOALS

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

## LEGEND

- MOST POSITIVE EFFECT ON THE GOAL
- MODERATE POSITIVE EFFECT ON THE GOAL
- LEAST POSITIVE EFFECT ON THE GOAL
- LEAST POSITIVE EFFECT ON THE GOAL

ALTERNATIVE 1:  
EMPHASIS ON SETTLEMENT

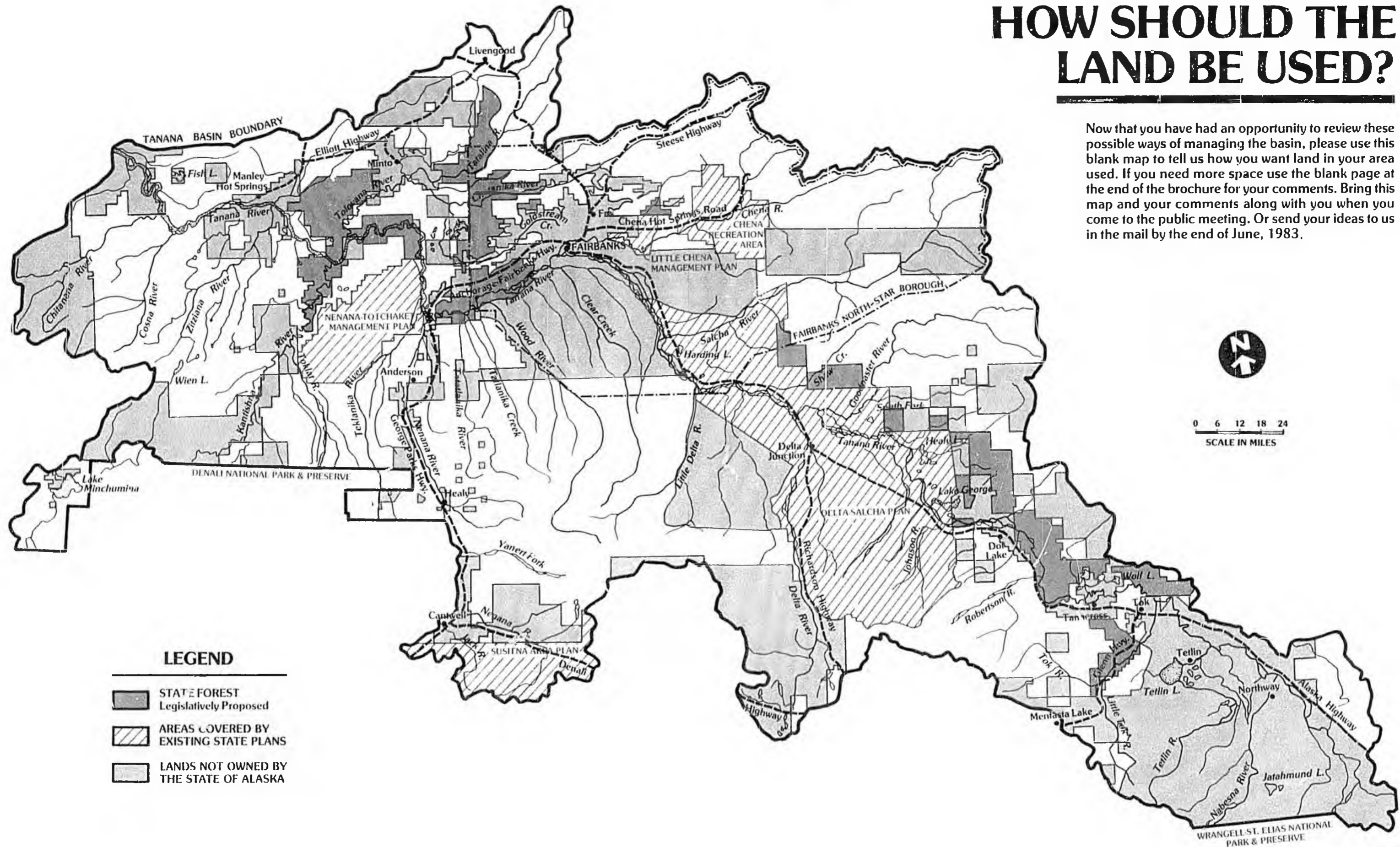
ALTERNATIVE 2:  
EMPHASIS ON AGRICULTURE

ALTERNATIVE 3:  
EMPHASIS ON FISH & WILDLIFE,  
AND RECREATION

ALTERNATIVE 4:  
EMPHASIS ON FORESTRY  
AND MINERALS

# HOW SHOULD THE LAND BE USED?

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



## LEGEND

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

0 6 12 18 24  
SCALE IN MILES

# HOW SHOULD THESE ISSUES BE RESOLVED?

Decisions on the use of state land are not limited to the land use designations shown on the preceding maps. There are also several other issues which the

plan must address. Some of the most important ones are listed below.

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

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

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

# DO YOU HAVE ANY OTHER COMMENTS?

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Now that you have worked on the maps and discussed how to resolve certain important issues, is there anything else you would like to tell us? Use this space to note for our information any issues we

haven't dealt with, or perhaps to make notes to yourself about questions to ask during the public meeting.

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

# TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN



## HOW SHOULD 12.5 MILLION ACRES OF STATE LAND BE USED?

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

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

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

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

Department of Natural Resources  
4420 Airport Way  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

To

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE:

By: Ringstad

To: HCS CSSB 108 (Rules) HOUSE BILL No. \_\_\_\_\_

SENATE BILL No. \_\_\_\_\_

PAGE: 5

LINE: 2

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

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

3 ARTICLE 4. TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST.

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

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

17 (c) The commissioner shall consider and permit the uses de-  
18 scribed in AS 41.17.230(e) within the Tanana Valley State Forest,  
19 subject to the procedures established in AS 41.17.230(f). The commis-  
20 sioner may establish transportation corridors within the Tanana Valley  
21 State Forest.

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

24 Township 1 North, Range 2 East, Fairbanks Meridian

25 Sections 1 - 3

26 Sections 10 - 12

27 Sections 13 - 15, N1/2

28 Township 1 North, Range 3 East, Fairbanks Meridian

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

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

1 Section 35, W1/2  
 2 Township 1 North, Range 9 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
 3 Sections 13 - 36  
 4 Township 1 North, Range 10 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
 5 Sections 13 - 36  
 6 Township 1 North, Range 11 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
 7 Sections 5 - 7  
 8 Sections 18 - 19  
 9 Sections 30 - 36  
 10 Township 1 North, Range 12 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
 11 Township 1 North, Range 13 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
 12 Sections 1 - 3  
 13 Sections 10 - 15  
 14 Sections 22 - 26  
 15 Sections 35 - 36  
 16 Township 2 North, Range 2 East, Fairbanks Meridian  
 17 Sections 34 - 36  
 18 Township 2 North, Range 3 East, Fairbanks Meridian  
 19 Sections 13 - 16  
 20 Sections 21 - 29  
 21 Sections 31 - 36  
 22 Township 2 North, Range 4 East, Fairbanks Meridian  
 23 Sections 5 - 8  
 24 Sections 17 - 19  
 25 Section 30, N1/2  
 26 Township 2 North, Range 3 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
 27 Section 11, S1/2  
 28 Section 12, S1/2  
 29 Sections 13 - 17

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Sections 19 - 24

Township 2 North, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1

Section 2, N $\frac{1}{2}$

Section 3, N $\frac{1}{2}$

Sections 4 - 8

Section 9, N $\frac{1}{2}$

Section 11, S $\frac{1}{2}$

Sections 12 - 14

Section 15, S $\frac{1}{2}$

Section 17, N $\frac{1}{2}$

Sections 18 - 19

Sections 21 - 36

Township 2 North, Range 10 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 4 - 7

Township 2 North, Range 11 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 12

Sections 16 - 21

Sections 28 - 33

Township 2 North, Range 12 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Township 2 North, Range 13 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 30

Sections 33 - 36

Township 2 North, Range 14 West, Fairbanks Meridian.

Sections 27 - 26

Township 3 North, Range 2 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 7, Tract E, ASLS 81-20

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

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

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

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Section 19

Township 3 North, Range 3 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 13

Sections 19 - 36

Township 3 North, Range 4 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 3, west of Washington Creek

Section 4 - 7

Section 8, west of Washington Creek

Section 9 - 10, west of Washington Creek

Section 17, west of Washington Creek

Section 18 - 36

Township 3 North, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian



1 Section 1  
2 Sections 4 - 5, north of left limit of Tatalina River  
3 Sections 6 - 7  
4 Sections 11 - 36  
5 Township 3 North, Range 6 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
6 Sections 1 - 12  
7 Township 3 North, Range 7 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
8 Sections 1 - 3  
9 Sections 10 - 12  
10 Township 3 North, Range 10 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
11 Sections 1 - 10  
12 Sections 15 - 33  
13 Township 3 North, Range 11 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
14 Sections 1 - 3  
15 Sections 10 - 15  
16 Sections 19 - 36  
17 Township 3 North, Range 12 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
18 Sections 19 - 21, east of right limit of Hutlitakwa  
19 Creek  
20 Sections 22 - 29  
21 Section 30, east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek  
22 Sections 31 - 36  
23 Township 3 North, Range 13 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
24 Sections 3 - 4  
25 Section 9  
26 Sections 16 - 17  
27 Sections 19 - 20  
28 Section 21, W1/2  
29 Sections 25 - 26, east of right limit of Hutlitakwa



1 Township 5 North, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
2 Sections 1 - 2, west of Slate Creek  
3 Sections 3 - 5  
4 Section 6, E1/2  
5 Section 7, E1/2  
6 Sections 8 - 11  
7 Section 12, west of Slate Creek  
8 Sections 13 - 17  
9 Section 18, E1/2  
10 Sections 19 - 36  
11 Township 6 North, Range 4 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
12 Section 5, west of Alyeska Pipeline right-of-way  
13 and north of left limit of Slate Creek  
14 Section 6, west of Alyeska Pipeline right-of-way  
15 Sections 7 - 8, west of left limit of Slate Creek  
16 Sections 18 - 19, west of left limit of Slate Creek  
17 Township 6 North, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
18 Sections 1 - 4  
19 Section 5, E1/2  
20 Section 8, E1/2  
21 Sections 9 - 16  
22 Section 17, E1/2  
23 Sections 20 - 23  
24 Sections 24 - 26, west of left limit of Slate Creek  
25 Sections 27 - 29  
26 Sections 32 - 34  
27 Section 35, west of left limit of Slate Creek  
28 Township 7 North, Range 4 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
29 Sections 30 - 31, west of Alyeska Pipeline right-

1                                   of-way  
2           Township 7 North, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
3                    Section 15, west of Alyeska Pipeline right-of-way  
4                    Section 16, E1/2  
5                    Section 21, E1/2  
6                    Sections 22 - 23, west of Alyeska Pipeline right-  
7                                   of-way  
8                    Sections 25 - 26, west of Alyeska Pipeline right-  
9                                   of-way  
10                   Section 27  
11                   Section 28, E1/2  
12                   Section 33, E1/2  
13                   Sections 34 - 36  
14           Township 15 North, Range 11 East, Copper River Meridian  
15                    Sections 1 - 2  
16                    Section 3, excl. ASLS 78-42  
17                    Sections 4 - 8  
18                    Sections 17 - 19  
19                    Section 30  
20                    Section 31  
21           Township 16 North, Range 11 East, Copper River Meridian  
22                    Sections 1 - 3  
23                    Sections 10 - 15  
24                    Sections 22 - 36  
25           Township 16 North, Range 12 East, Copper River Meridian  
26                    Sections 1 - 12  
27                    Sections 14 - 22  
28                    Sections 28 - 32  
29           Township 17 North, Range 11 East, Copper River Meridian

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Sections 1 - 3

Sections 10 - 15

Township 17 North, Range 12 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 5 - 6, west of Eagle Trail

Sections 7 - 8

Section 9, west of Eagle Trail

Sections 15 - 16, west of Eagle Trail

Sections 17 - 21

Sections 22 - 23, west of Eagle Trail

Section 26, west of Eagle Trail

Sections 27 - 34

Section 35, west of Eagle Trail

Township 18 North, Range 11 East, Copper River Meridian

Section 26, west of Eagle Trail

Sections 27 - 33

Sections 34 - 36, west of Eagle Trail

Township 19 North, Range 8 East, Copper River Meridian

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

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

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

Township 19 North, Range 9 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 21

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

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



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Township 19 North, Range 13 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 4

Sections 5 - 6, excl. F028758

Sections 7 - 16

Section 17, northeast of Tanana River

Section 18, north of Tanana River

Section 20, northeast of Tanana River

Section 21, north of Tanana River

Sections 22 - 27

Section 28, north of Tanana River

Section 29, east of Tanana River

Section 34, north and east of Tanana River

Section 35, north of Tanana River

Section 36

Township 19 North, Range 14 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 19 North, Range 15 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 20 North, Range 3 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 2

Section 3, east of Alaska Highway

Section 10, east of Alaska Highway

Sections 11 - 13

Section 14, east of Alaska Highway

Section 23, east of Alaska Highway

Sections 24 - 25

Section 26, east of Alaska Highway

Section 35, east of Alaska Highway

Section 36



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Township 20 North, Range 9 East, Copper River Meridian  
Township 20 North, Range 10 East, Copper River Meridian  
Township 20 North, Range 11 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 16

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

Section 18

Sections 20 - 23

Sections 28 - 29

Section 32

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

Township 20 North, Range 12 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 20 - 23

Section 24, excl. NA, F-12107

Sections 25 - 29

Sections 34 - 36

Township 20 North, Range 13 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 21 North, Range 8 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 8 - 17

Sections 21 - 25

Sections 26 - 27, excl. USS 3620

Section 34, excl. USS 5622A

Section 36

Township 21 North, Range 9 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 21 North, Range 10 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 22 North, Range 5 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 12

Sections 13 - 18, north of Alaska Highway

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Township 22 North, Range 8 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 5

Sections 8 - 18

Sections 20 - 24

Sections 27 - 32

Sections 34 - 36

Township 22 North, Range 9 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 23 North, Range 5 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 3

Sections 10 - 15

Sections 21 - 24

Township 23 North, Range 6 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 5 - 7

Township 23 North, Range 7 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 30

Township 23 North, Range 8 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 24 North, Range 5 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 5

Sections 8 - 17

Sections 20 - 29

Sections 34 - 36

Township 24 North, Range 6 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 24 North, Range 7 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 30

Sections 32 - 36

Township 25 North, Range 6 East, Copper River Meridian

Township 25 North, Range 8 East, Copper River Meridian



1 Township 26 North, Range 5 East, Copper River Meridian  
2 Township 26 North, Range 6 East, Cooper River Meridian  
3 Township 1 South, Range 3 East, Fairbanks Meridian  
4 Section 1  
5 Sections 11 - 14  
6 Section 15, S1/2, S1/2N1/2  
7 Section 16  
8 Section 23, NE1/4  
9 Section 24, N1/2  
10 Township 1 South, Range 4 East, Fairbanks Meridian  
11 Sections 1 - 2  
12 Section 4, S1/2  
13 Section 5, S1/2, NW1/4  
14 Sections 6 - 7  
15 Section 8, north of Chena River  
16 Section 9, the NW1/4 north of Chena River, N1/2NE1/4  
17 Section 10, NE1/4  
18 Section 11  
19 Section 12, N1/2  
20 Section 17, north of Chena River  
21 Section 18  
22 Township 1 South, Range 5 East, Fairbanks Meridian  
23 Section 6  
24 Township 1 South, Range 3 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
25 Section 26, S1/2 south of Parks Highway  
26 Sections 27 - 28, south of Parks Highway  
27 Section 29, west of Old Nenana Highway and south of  
28 Parks Highway  
29 Sections 31 - 34, south of Parks Highway

1                           Section 35  
2                   Township 1 South, Range 4 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
3                           Section 4, SW1/4  
4                           Sections 7 - 8  
5                           Section 9, NW1/4  
6                           Section 18, N1/2  
7                           Section 23, SE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4  
8                           Sections 24 - 29  
9                           Section 32, N1/2N1/2  
10                          Section 34, excl. NW1/4NW1/4  
11                          Sections 35 - 36  
12                   Township 1 South, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
13                           Sections 2 - 12  
14                           Section 13, N1/2  
15                           Sections 14 - 23  
16                           Sections 28 - 30  
17                           Section 31, N1/2, N1/2S1/2  
18                           Section 32, N1/2, N1/2S1/2  
19                   Township 1 South, Range 6 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
20                           Sections 1 - 4  
21                           Sections 9 - 16  
22                           Sections 21 - 28  
23                           Sections 32 - 34  
24                           Section 35, E1/2  
25                           Section 36, N1/2  
26                   Township 1 South, Range 8 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
27                           Sections 3 - 10  
28                           Sections 15 - 22  
29                           Sections 27 - 34

1 Township 1 South, Range 10 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
2 Sections 1 - 6  
3 Township 1 South, Range 11 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
4 Sections 1 - 24  
5 Sections 27 - 34  
6 Township 1 South, Range 12 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
7 Sections 1 - 2  
8 Sections 11 - 14  
9 Section 21, south of the unnamed creek  
10 Sections 22 - 28  
11 Sections 31 - 32, south of right limit of Tanana River  
12 Sections 33 - 36  
13 Township 1 South, Range 13 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
14 Section 27, north of a branch of Tanana River  
15 Sections 34 - 36, north of a branch of Tanana River  
16 Township 2 South, Range 3 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
17 Section 2, N1/2, tract F, ASLS 80 - 118  
18 Sections 3 - 10  
19 Section 13, Lots A and C  
20 Section 14, Lots 5 - 7, NE1/4, SW1/4  
21 Section 15, west of left limit of Tanana River  
22 Sections 16 - 19  
23 Sections 20 - 24, north of military reservation  
24 Sections 28 - 29, north of military reservation  
25 Sections 30 - 31  
26 Section 32, north of military reservation  
27 Township 2 South, Range 4 West, Fairbanks Meridian  
28 Sections 1 - 3  
29 Section 7, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

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Section 8, south of Parks Highway

Section 9, south of Parks Highway

Section 10 - 16

Section 17, south of Parks Highway

Section 18, south of Parks Highway

Section 19, south of Parks Highway

Sections 20 - 36

Township 2 South, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 2

Sections 7 - 23

Section 24, north of Parks Highway

Section 26, north of Parks Highway

Section 27, north of Parks Highway

Township 2 South, Range 6 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 3

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

Section 5

Sections 10 - 12

Section 16

Township 2 South, Range 7 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 35, SE1/4SE1/4

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

Township 2 South, Range 11 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 6

Township 2 South, Range 12 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 24

Sections 27 - 34

Township 2 South, Range 13 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 6

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

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

Sections 9 - 30

Sections 33 - 36

Township 3 South, Range 3 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 6 - 7, north of military reservation

Township 3 South, Range 4 West, Fairbanks Meridian.

Sections 1 - 11

Section 12, north of military reservation

Sections 14 - 15, north of military reservation

Section 16

Section 17, north of military reservation

Sections 20 - 22, north of military reservation

Township 3 South, Range 5 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1

Sections 11 - 12

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

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

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

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

Section 21, north of left limit of Tanana River

Section 31, Lot 2

Township 3 South, Range 6 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 13 - 36

Township 3 South, Range 7 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 1

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

Section 3, SE1/4SE1/4

1  
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Section 9, south of Parks Highway

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

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

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

Section 20, S1/2

Sections 22 - 29

Sections 31 - 36

Township 3 South, Range 12 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 3 - 10

Sections 15 - 19

Section 30

Township 3 South, Range 13 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Section 12, E1/2

Section 13

Section 14, E1/2

Sections 24 - 25

Section 26, E1/2

Sections 35 - 36

Township 4 South, Range 4 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 30 - 32, west of Richardson Highway

Township 4 South, Range 6 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 12

Sections 14 - 18

Township 4 South, Range 7 West, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 1 - 12

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

Section 18, Lots 3-6

Township 4 South, Range 13 West, Fairbanks Meridian

1  
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28  
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Sections 1 - 2

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

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

Section 11

Section 15

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

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

Section 22

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

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

Township 5 South, Range 4 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 5 - 6

Section 7, east of military reservation

Section 8

Section 17

Sections 18 - 19, east of military reservation

Section 20

Section 29

Section 30, east of military reservation

Section 31

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

Township 5 South, Range 5 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 25 - 29

Sections 33 - 36

Township 5 South, Range 6 East, Fairbanks Meridian

Sections 28 - 29