

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1983-1984 8672

2824 SRES SB 108

MORE

COMMERCIAL SALES (FIREWOOD)

COMPANY NAME	SALE-NUMBER	TOTAL VALUE	VOLUME	UNIT
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-412F	42950.25	567.0	MBF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-412F	371.25	33.0	CCF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-412F	3010.80	193.0	CCF
	NC-451F	300.00	100.0	CD
RUSTIC ALASKAN HOMES	NC-459F	3669.25	65.0	MBF
RUSTIC ALASKAN HOMES	NC-459F	5849.57	563.0	CCF
NORTH POLE WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-416F	1830.00	122.0	CCF
RUSTIC ALASKAN HOMES	NC-463F	16605.00	205.0	MBF
RUSTIC ALASKAN HOMES	NC-463F	1170.00	75.0	CCF
RUSTIC ALASKAN HOMES	NC-463F	250.00	50.0	CCF
M & K FIREWOOD	NC-413F	2129.10	141.0	CCF
SVENSK FORESTRY CONSULTING	NC-415F	2411.90	89.0	CCF
FOUR STAR LUMBER	NC-314F	7200.00	720.0	CCF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-386F	45333.30	1103.0	MBF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-386F	6287.45	569.0	CCF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-386F	6188.00	560.0	CCF
CHENA VALLEY DEVELOPMENT CO	NC-461F	2334.62	34.5	MBF
	NC-405F	300.00	100.0	CD
NORTH POLE WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-395F	888.75	79.0	CCF
NORTH POLE WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-395F	13067.00	358.0	MBF

MORE

COMPANY NAME	SALE-NUMBER	TOTAL VALUE	VOLUME	UNIT
SCHALLOCK ENT.	NC-357F	14249.70	669.0	CCF
FOUR STAR LUMBER	NC-305F	32489.85	1297.0	MBF
KIPMIK LOG HOMES	NC-316F	24666.20	2327.0	CCF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-317F	12353.46	818.1	MBF
RUSTIC ALASKAN HOMES	NC-322F	36540.00	348.0	MBF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-323F	506.80	181.0	CCF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-323F	2835.00	270.0	CCF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-323F	2811.20	502.0	CCF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-323F	39396.50	1045.0	MBF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-344F	1282.40	229.0	CCF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-344F	520.80	186.0	CCF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-344F	56916.00	1224.0	MBF
STICKS & STUFF	NC-372F	907.20	72.0	CD
KHM FIREWOOD	NC-373F	743.40	59.0	CD
NORTH POLE WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-376F	10175.00	550.0	CCF
GRIFFIN'S GARDENS	NC-382F	580.00	100.0	CD
PYNE ENTERPRISES	NC-406F	372.00	124.0	CD
PARKS WOOD SERVICE	NC-384F	2.95	100.0	CD
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-387F	10155.97	320.0	MBF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-387F	3753.62	481.0	CCF

COMPANY NAME	SALE-NUMBER	TOTAL VALUE	VOLUME	UNIT
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-387F	3496.10	448.0	CCF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-387F	2294.31	294.0	CCF
FOUR STAR LUMBER	NC-389F	40560.00	1560.0	CCF
SHANNON'S ENTERPRISES	NC-398F	1080.66	93.0	CD
FITZSIMONS ENTERPRISES	NC-399F	341.04	98.0	CD
FOREST SERVICES	NC-414F	1395.00	90.0	CCF
BURNING EMBERS INC.	NC-467F	2050.00	128.0	CCF
ROUGHTOP MINING COMPANY	NC-469F	815.62	26.0	MBF
BURNING EMBERS INC.	NC-468F	4532.00	176.0	CCF
	NC-400F	1176.96	96.0	CD
HORSE POWER LTD	NC-402F	769.56	66.0	CD
PRETT'S FIREWOOD SALES	NC-403F	1290.00	100.0	CD
CAVE MAN LOGGING CO.	NC-407F	366.00	122.0	CD

NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-140F	290000.00	5000.0	MBF
NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	NC-140F	0.00	0.0	MBF
ROSE'S FIREWOOD	NC-464F	3366.00	198.0	CCF
FAIRBANKS FIREWOOD	NC-465F	1913.50	89.0	CCF

MBF VALUE: \$ 602626.82
 CCF VALUE: \$ 158824.45

MORE

CD VALUE: \$ 9167.27

MBF VOLUME: 12410.6
 CCF VOLUME: 11572.0
 CD VOLUME: 1280.0

MORE

Commercial Sales Delta

COMPANY NAME	SALE-NUMBER	TOTAL VALUE	VOLUME	UNIT
S & K ENTERPRISES	NC-422D	300.00	150.0	CD
FOUR STAR LUMBER	NC-401D	81000.00	5000.0	MBF
DRY CREEK ENTERPRISES	NC-427D	35.00	35.0	CCF
DRY CREEK ENTERPRISES	NC-427D	67.00	67.0	CCF
DRY CREEK ENTERPRISES	NC-378D	350.00	70.0	CD
DRY CREEK ENTERPRISES	NC-378D	2575.00	515.0	CD
DRY CREEK ENTERPRISES	NC-378D	3742.20	132.0	MBF
S & K ENTERPRISES	NC-422D	2430.00	150.0	MBF
	NC-425D	500.00	100.0	CD
ANCHOR FOREST PRODUCTS	NC-307D	6600.00	440.0	MBF
PINES SAWMILL	NC-369D	4074.50	145.0	MBF
PINES SAWMILL	NC-385D	1260.00	45.0	MBF
PAT'S WOODCUTTING	NC-409D	300.00	100.0	CD
BEAR VALLEY TRADING POST	NC-411D	300.00	100.0	CD
TOK PILOT CAR SERVICE	NC-420D	150.00	50.0	CD
HIGH TIMES WOOD HAULERS	NC-421D	210.00	70.0	CD
GATEWAY INDUSTRIAL SERVICES	NC-424D	120.00	40.0	CD
ROSE'S FIREWOOD	NC-462D	709.00	709.0	CCF
ROSE'S FIREWOOD	NC-462D	504.00	504.0	CCF
J.D. DOZER & EQUIPMENT SERVICE	NC-423D	61.77	4.1	MBF

COMPANY NAME	SALE-NUMBER	TOTAL VALUE	VOLUME	UNIT
MCCRACKEN LUMBER COMPANY	NC-426D	12628.60	271.0	MBF
MCCRACKEN LUMBER COMPANY	NC-426D	318.20	37.0	CCF
MBF VALUE: \$	111797.07			
CCF VALUE: \$	1633.20			
CD VALUE: \$	4805.00			
MBF VOLUME:	6187.1			
CCF VOLUME:	1352.0			
CD VOLUME:	1195.0			

10/15/82

DRAFTDRAFTDRAFTDRAFTSRCS II

* Section 1. AS 41.17.020(c) is amended to read:

(c) After planning and classification procedures under AS 38.05.005 - 38.05.370 have been completed, the governor shall annually make recommendations to the legislature for the inclusion of lands in the State Forest System beginning January 1, 1984. [MAY PROPOSE TO THE LEGISLATURE, STATE FORESTS, TO CONSIST OF FOREST LAND DETERMINED BY HIM TO BE DESIRABLE FOR RETENTION IN STATE OWNERSHIP AS MULTIPLE-USE LAND.]

*Section 2. AS 41.17.040 (f) is amended to read:

(f) The board shall review and comment to the commissioner on regulations proposed for adoption under AS 41.17.010 - 41.17.950. The board shall review and comment to the commissioner on the long range administrative plan, including management plan for each state forest, adopted under AS 41.17.070 and any amendments to the plan. The board shall also report to the legislature its recommendations for changes in the provisions of AS 41.17.010 - 41.17.950 and its comments on the regulations adopted by the commissioner under AS 41.17.010 - 41.17.950. It may also review and advise the legislature on the activities of the division.

*Section 3. AS 41.17.070(a) is amended to read:

Sec. 41.17.070. ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN AND REPORT. (a) The commissioner shall adopt [DEVELOP AND CONTINUALLY MAINTAIN] a long-range plan, including a management plan for each state forest, for the administration of AS 41.17.010 - AS 41.17.950 which demonstrates that the provisions of AS 41.17.010 are being recognized and that the standards of AS 41.17.060 are being met.

* Section 4. AS'41.17 is amended by adding a new sections to read
Sec. 41.17.500 STATE FOREST SYSTEM

(a) Private land, University of Alaska grant land, existing transportation corridors, and municipal borough lands within a State Forest boundary are excluded from State Forests. The commissioner of natural resources may not acquire private land or University of Alaska grant land located within a state forest by eminent domain for any purpose.

(b) Approved or pending Native allotment applications located partially or completely within a State Forest are not adversely affected by the establishment of a State Forest and all approved allotments and all pending allotments shall be treated as private land.

Sec. 41.17.550. STATE FOREST SYSTEM LANDS.

In accordance with the provisions of AS 41.17.020, the state owned or acquired land and water lying within the parcels described in (___) - (___) of this section are designed as state forest areas.

LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS

fairbanks north star borough

p.o. box 1267 520 fifth ave fairbanks, alaska 99707 907-452-4761



December 13, 1982

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
515 Seventh Avenue
Room 320
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Dear Bettye:

I am pleased that you have taken the initiative to prepare and support a bill to create a Statewide Forest Management System. I offer my support, and the support of my staff, in the selection of appropriate forest land to be set aside within the Fairbanks North Star Borough.

The proposed bill will enable the kind of long-term management that is essential, when one considers that a forest requires some 80 years to mature. Under the current State land classification system, we have no assurance that land classified forestry will retain that classification. Through the update of our Borough Comprehensive Plan, we will at least be able to insure that lands set aside for a specific purpose are at least reviewed by the Borough before major changes occur which are inconsistent with that purpose.

A high priority in my administration is the identification and development of an industrial park site. In setting up the State Forest Management System, it is vital that the land to be selected for this purpose is excluded from consideration. The Borough has made a commitment to the Governor's Office to decide on a suitable location by December, 1983.

It is also important that the forest lands now included in the proposed bill which are not selected as industrial sites remain in the Forest Management System. Therefore, I propose that you include the following (or similar) language in the bill:

Any of the land described by the following legal description may be withdrawn from the Fairbanks State Forest prior to December, 1983, if selected by the Fairbanks North Star Borough for use as an industrial park site.

Tanana Site: T. 2 S., R. 5 W., Sec. 34, E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 35 and 36.
T. 3 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 6, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 7, W $\frac{1}{2}$.
T. 3 S., R. 5 W., Secs. 1 and 2;
Sec. 3, E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 11 and 12;
Sec. 13, lots 2 and 3;
Sec. 14, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 1 to 4
inclusive.

Ohio Creek Site: T. 2 S., R. 5 W., Sec. 1, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 2, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 11 and 12;
Sec. 13, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 14 and 23;
Sec. 26, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

Two Rivers (Portion Only):
T. 1 S., R. 3 E., Sec. 11, excluding that portion
of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ taken by the Corps of
Engineers under ADL 400028,
Condemnation proceedings;
Sec. 14, excluding those portions
taken by the Corps of Engineers
under ADL 400028, Condemnation
proceedings;
Sec. 15, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 16.

Martin Site (Portion Only):
T. 1 N., R. 4 W., Sec. 27, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$.

I am particularly concerned about the prime forest land on Nenana Ridge that is east of the proposed Tanana Site. It is important that this land remain in the bill. Not only is the land on Nenana Ridge some of

Page 3
Senator Fahrenkamp
December 13, 1982

the best forest land in the Borough, but if the Tanana or Ohio Creek sites are selected, it would be undesirable to encourage residential development of the area.

If I or my staff can be of further service to you in preparing the bill, please let me know.

Sincerely,



E. B. Allen
Borough Mayor

BBA/skb

cc: Les Fortune, District Forester
John Ringstad, Representative

May 3, 1983

Tanana Basin Lands suitable for disposal identified in Tanana Basin Area Plan, DNR

Gross acres suitable for disposal outside proposed

Tanana Valley State Forest and Chena State Recreation Area----- 2,154,000 acres

Allocation for Disposal under Various Management Plans

(Figures Exclude acreage for agricultural disposal and development))

Recreation and Wildlife Habitat Emphasis 700,000 acres

Forestry and Mineral Emphasis 800,000 acres

Settlement Emphasis 1,750,000 acres

Revised forest bill stirs Fahrenkamp

By DAVID RAMSEUR
News-Miner Bureau

JUNEAU—After mulling it over for five weeks, a House committee Wednesday finally gave approval to a watered-down version of a controversial measure creating a Tanana Valley State Forest.

The action came after a heated two-hour meeting during which proponents charged that two Fairbanks lumber companies would be forced out of business under the new version of the measure (SB108).

An irate Sen. Betty Fahrenkamp, D-Fairbanks and the bill's sponsor, accused House Resources Committee co-chairman Rep. John Ringstad, R-Fairbanks, of rewriting the bill without giving her the standard courtesy of reviewing changes.

"He gutted it, chopped it, changed the whole intent and moved it out," Fahrenkamp said.

But Ringstad, pressured for weeks by Fairbanks miners and developers to kill the bill, said the new version will force state officials to dispose of sorely needed land for Interior homesites.

"It doesn't kill the purpose of the bill," said Ringstad, a realtor when he's not a lawmaker. "To accomplish the bill they have to accomplish land disposals."

Under the new version of the measure, which originally would have created a 1.7 million-acre multiple use state forest, the state would have to dispose of one acre of land for homesites and farms for every five acres to be turned into forest land.

Ringstad said since Statehood, only



SEN. BETTYE
FAHRENKAMP
"Changed whole intent"

316,000 acres of state land have been disposed of for private use. The new version of the bill would force the Department of Natural Resources to dispose of 280,000 acres before the sealed down 1.4 million-acre state forest could go into effect.

Sharon Barton, an aide to Natural Resources Commissioner Esther Wunnicke, told the committee that by the year 2000, some 2 million acres of state and borough land is already slated for disposal in the Interior. That's an estimated 20 acres per resident, plenty for local needs, she said.

Committee members appeared

perplexed with the half dozen major changes made to the bill only minutes before the meeting.

At one point during the debate, Rep. Charlie Bussell, R-Anchorage, said of the bill: "What we've got is garbage."

But following a two-minute break during which Ringstad huddled with his fellow GOP committee members in one corner of the room, the bill was approved along party lines.

Under the original bill, the land could be used for virtually everything except homesite and agriculture disposals, including mining, recreation, hunting and fishing.

Supporters said it would offer an ample supply of firewood and house timber to Interior residents, both of which are in short supply.

Here are some of the other major changes in the new version that now goes to the House Finance Committee:

- An estimated 350,000 acres included in the original bill are deleted, most of which is along the Richardson

and Alaska highways where access to timber stands is easiest. But Ringstad said that land should be used for homesites.

One sizeable chunk removed from the forest is the Nenana Ridge area west of Fairbanks. It is currently harvested by Four Star and North Star lumber companies.

Rep. Niilo Koponen, D-Fairbanks, said those firms could be forced out of business without access to land guaranteed by the forest bill. But his effort to put the parcels back in the forest was defeated.

- DNR officials are given only two years rather than the original five to come up with a forest management plan. If the Legislature doesn't like the plan, it could disapprove it, effectively killing the forest.

Fahrenkamp said she's optimistic a compromise is possible if the bill passes the House. A House-Senate conference committee would then be appointed to hash out differences in the two versions.

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RINGSTAD AMENDMENT

- Deletes approximately 19,500 acres in Nenana Ridge unit of Tanana Valley State Forest between Fairbanks and Nenana, including area burned in Rosy Cre
- Deletes 13,000 acres in Quartz Lake Unit near Big Delta.
- Deletes 4160 acres along the Chatanika River north of Fairbanks accessible at the end of Bennett Road.
- Adds Back 35,000 acres in Salcha unit between Eielson and Big Delta.
- Adds back 18,000 acres in Tower Bluff unit near Tok.
- Adds back 50,000 acres in Gerstle Unit between Delta Junction and Tok.

This amendment intended to strike a better balance between designating lands for timber harvesting, firewood use and other public uses versus retaining the option of possible future disposal and/or development of these state lands. Areas deleted would be road accessible primarily.

COMPARISON WITH SENATE-PASSED BILL

- With the Ringstad amendment the House bill would contain about 25,000 acres less than Senate bill in the Nenana Ridge unit near Fairbanks.
- House bill would contain about 9000 acres less than Senate bill along the Chatanika River north of Fairbanks.
- House bill would contain about 45,000 acres less in the Salcha unit between Eielson and Big Delta.
- House bill would contain about 13,000 acres less in the Quartz Lake unit near Big Delta.
- House bill contains shorter time frames for completion of management plans and somewhat more specific management prescriptions than Senate bill.
- House bill also contains several additional townships of land north of Tok which are not contained in the Senate bill.

TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST

EAST BLOCKS

DELETED/H.RES

Big Delta

Delta Junction

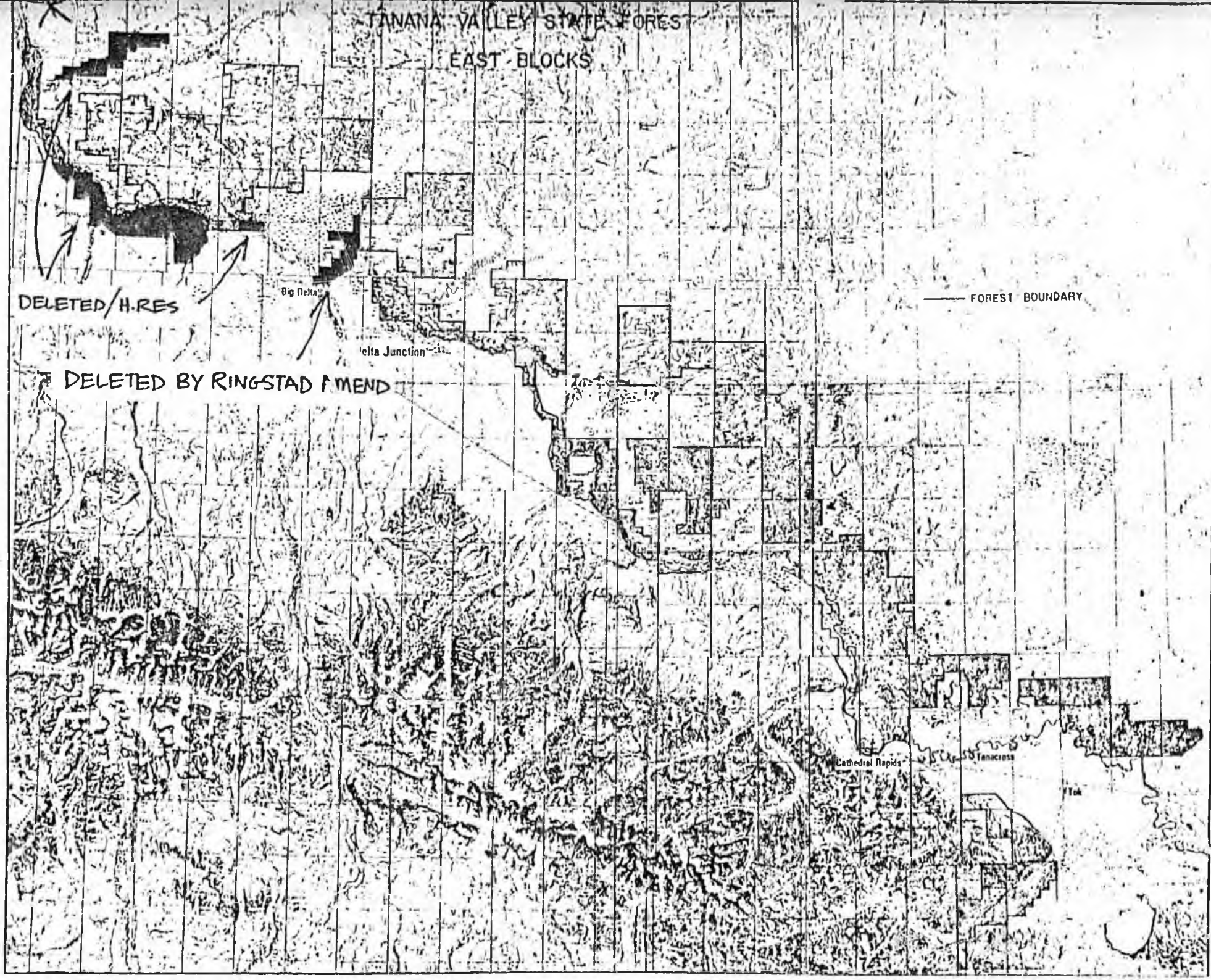
— FOREST BOUNDARY

DELETED BY RINGSTAD AMEND

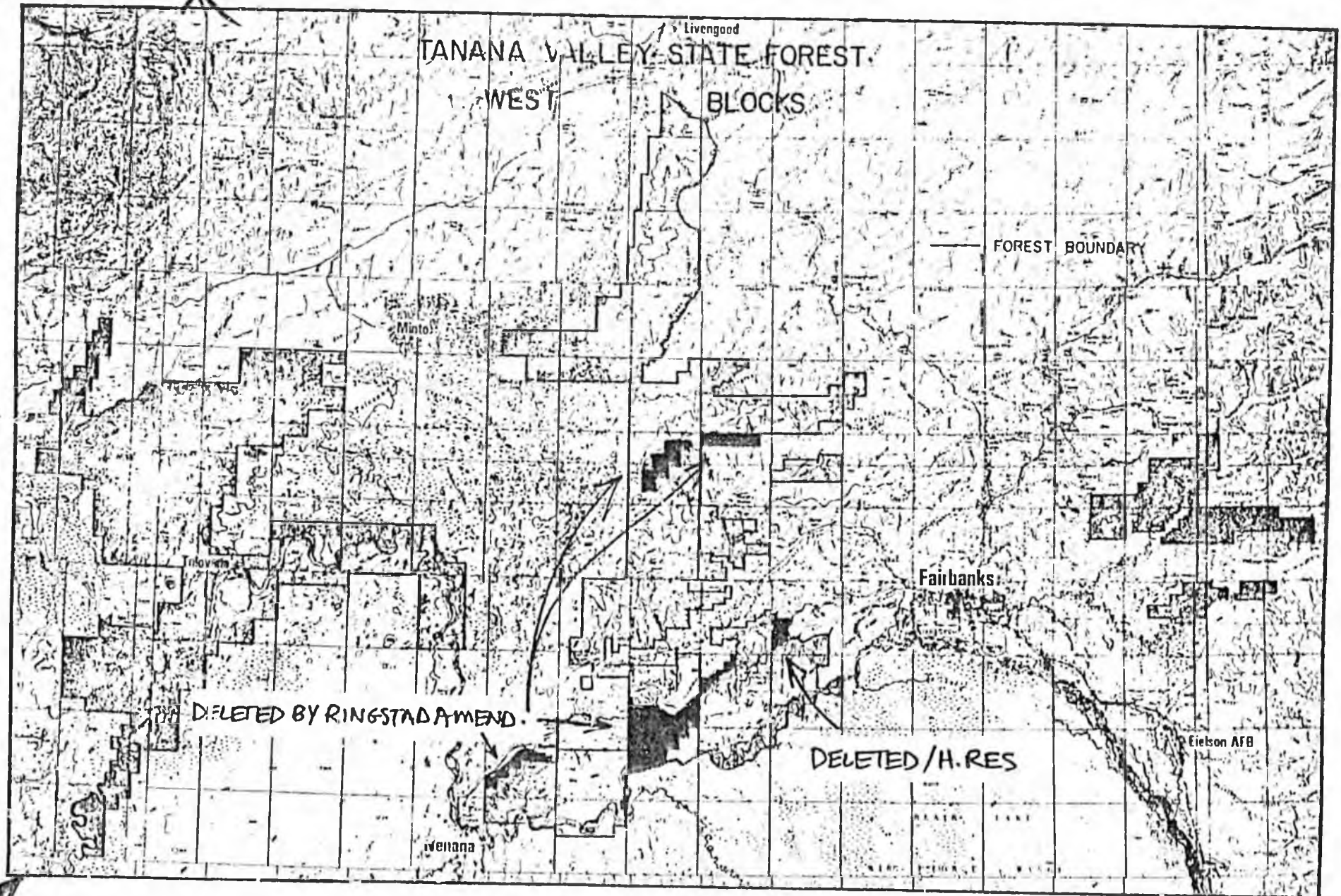
Cathedral Rapids

Tanacross

Tek



May 7, 1983



Colored areas show the 1.7-million-acre Tanana Valley State Forest proposed in Senate bill 108.

Forest bill draws fire

By DAVID RAMSEUR
News-Miner Bureau

JUNEAU—The first measurable legislative opposition to a measure to create a 1.7 million-acre state forest in the Fairbanks area surfaced Friday.

House legislators questioned whether the bill (SB108), sponsored by Sen. Bettye Fahrenkamp, D-Fairbanks, would cut down on state land disposals in the area.

Other lawmakers wondered whether the bill is constitutional because the state Constitution apparently already permits state officials to create forests.

Lawmakers in recent weeks have received a number of complaints about the bill which so far has received little critical analysis in the Legislature.

The measure creates a state forest includes scattered parcels of state land spanning from near Nenana to Fairbanks and then south to Tok. Virtually any type of land use would be permitted except land disposals.

Activities specifically permitted include mining, recreation, hunting, fishing, timber harvesting, grazing and research.

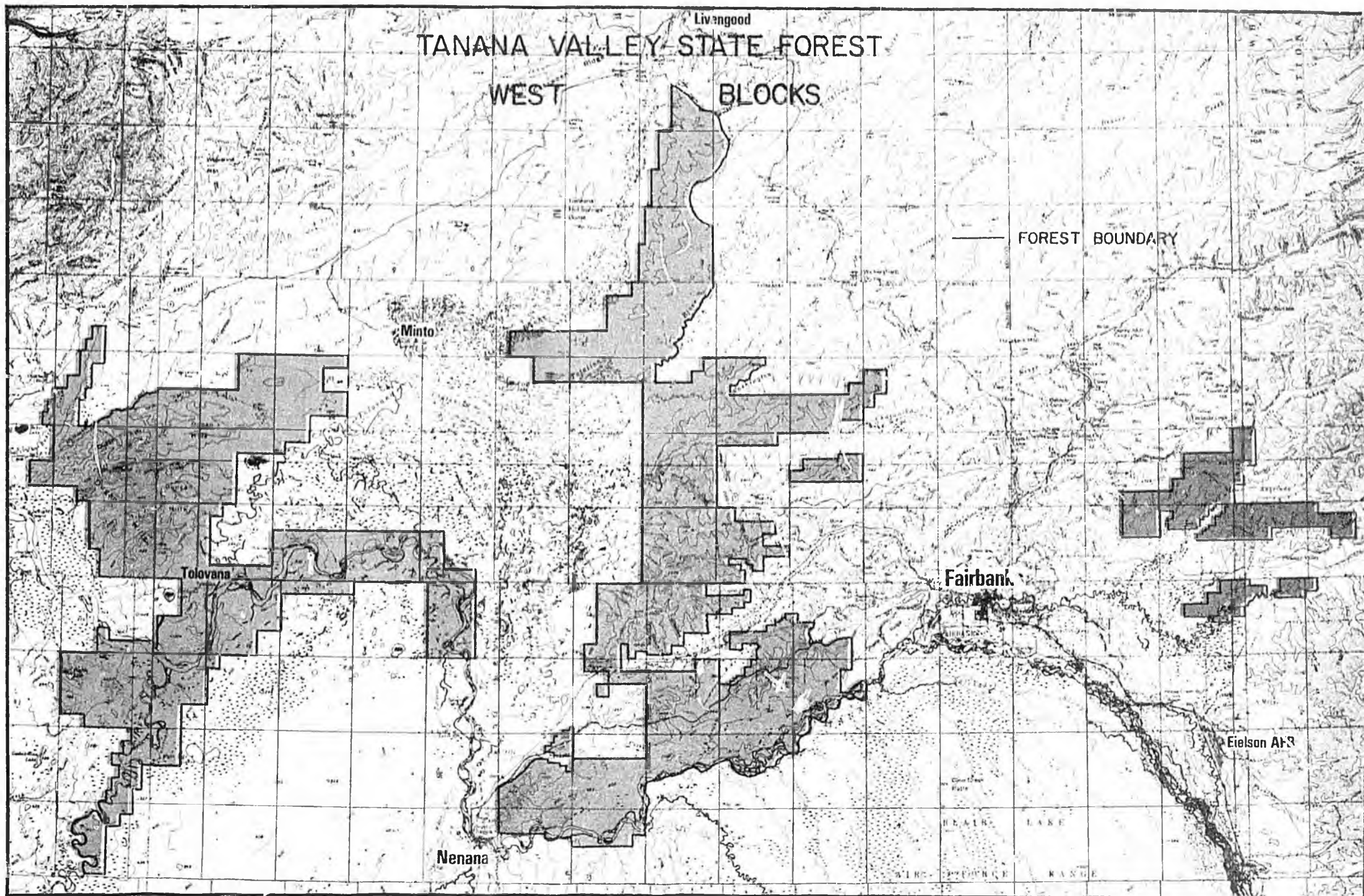
According to Fahrenkamp, only 10,000 of the 382,000 acres slated for disposal in area state land programs are included in the bill.

"We have not been greedy," said Fahrenkamp, explaining that 17.3 million acres in the area are state lands.

The measure was initially introduced several years ago to relieve a growing firewood and house log shortage in the Fairbanks area. An estimated 60 percent of Interior residents use wood for some portion of home heating, according to local officials.

In past hearings, a number of groups from miners to environmentalists to timber company officials have embraced the state forest concept. But in recent weeks some Fairbanksans have stirred up opposition to it as a "lock up" bill.

State officials have estimated 200 local jobs in sawlog production and another 31 jobs in the firewood industry could be created by the bill over the next 20 years.



Colored areas show the 1.7-million-acre Tanana Valley State Forest proposed in Senate bill 108.

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TEAM ELECTRONICS

JUNEAU—the house community and Regional Affairs Chairman has teamed up with the Sheffield admins- tration to head off a Senate bill giving rural areas of Alaska the power to issue revenue bonds for private re- source development.

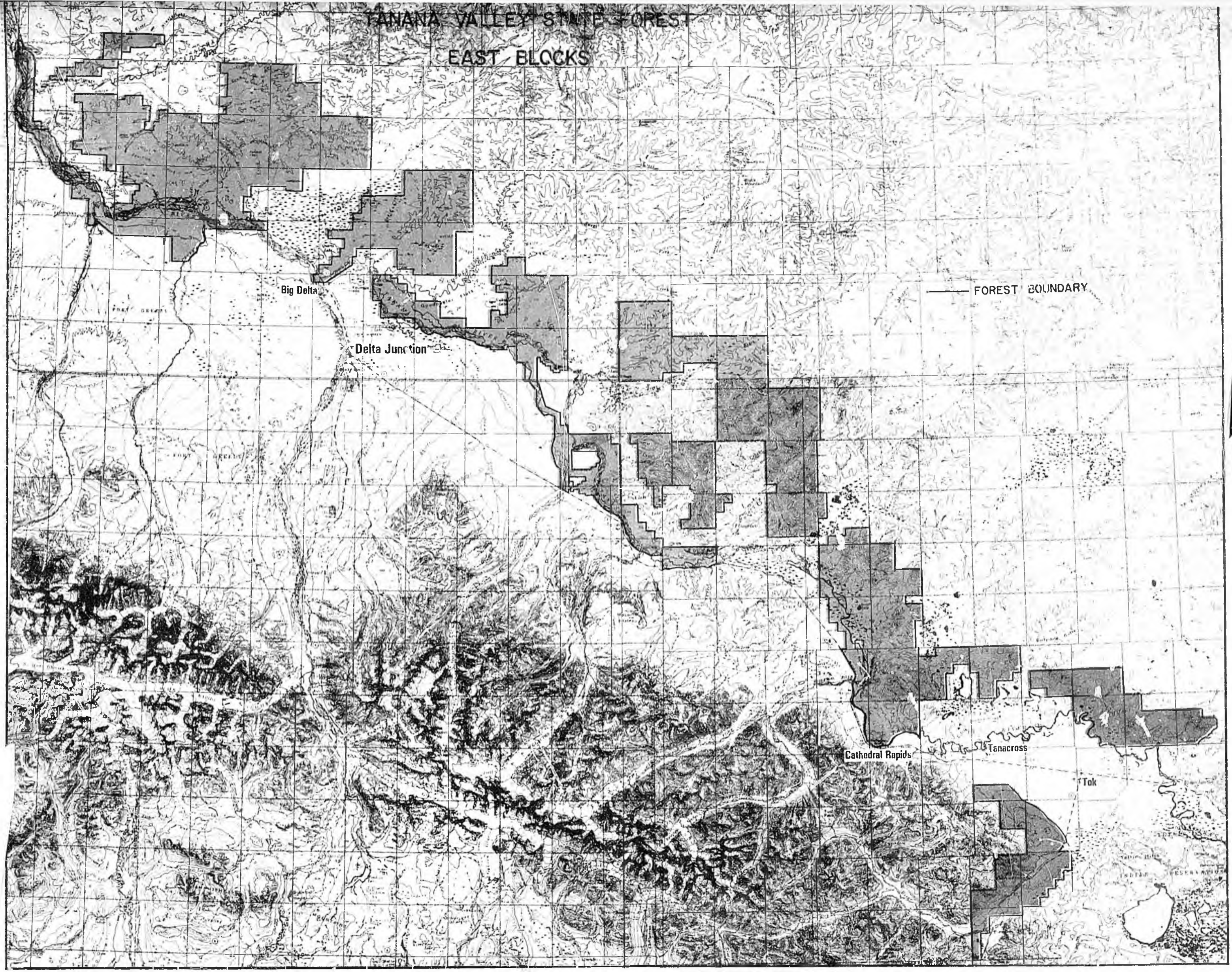
Chairman Barbara Lacher, R- Wasilla, on Friday unveiled a com- mittee substitute to the proposal—a substitute that embraces a bill prop- osed by Gov. Bill Sheffield.

It would authorize the Alaska In- dustrial Development Authority to issue revenue bonds through creation of a "regional transportation facility development fund."

The fund could issue bonds to fi- nance harbors, ports and shipping and transportation facilities of all kinds.

TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST

EAST BLOCKS



Big Delta

Delta Junction

FOREST BOUNDARY

Cathedral Rapids

Tanacross

Tok

****PLEASE NOTE****

THE ORIGINAL FILE CONTAINS AN OVERSIZED DOCUMENT THAT
IS UNSUITABLE FOR FILMING. PLEASE REFER TO THE ALASKA
STATE ARCHIVES TO VIEW THE ORIGINAL.

STATE OF ALASKA
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF FISCAL IMPACT

Bill No: SB 108 Date on Bill: 2-3-83
 Title: Fairbanks State Forest and Forest Land Management Program for the State
 Sponsor: Fanrenkamp
 Requestor: _____

1. Estimated fiscal impacts on:

a. Expenditures:

(Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
Capital		*		
Operating		78.9	78.9	78.9
Total		*	78.9	78.9

b. Revenues:

Revenue				
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2. Source of funds to offset fiscal impact of bill:

3. Assumptions:

- * The bill requires a management plan which must be based on a resource inventory. The estimated cost for a complete resource inventory is \$2,000,000; the estimated cost for a forest resource inventory for this area is \$900,000.

For further information, see attached supplement.

4. Disclaimer:

This statement has not been reviewed by the OMB in the Office of the Governor. It therefore does not represent the final estimate of fiscal impact.

Prepared By: John Sturgeon Phone: 276-2653
 Division: Forestry Date: 2-10-83

Approved by Commissioner: *Mark Holman* Date: 2-24-83
 Department: Natural Resources ()

5. Distribution:

- Original to Legislative Finance
- Copy to OMB
- Copy to Sponsor
- Copy to Requestor

2/15/83

FISCAL NOTE SUPPLEMENT - SENATE BILL 108

An Act Establishing the Fairbanks State Forest and a State Forest System/Senators Fahrenkamp, Eliason, et al.

Section II - Fiscal Detail

<u>Expenditures:</u>	<u>FY83</u>	<u>FY84</u>	<u>FY85</u>	<u>FY86</u>
100	11.6	46.3	46.3	46.3
200	6.2	25.0	25.0	25.0
300	1.0	3.8	3.8	3.8
400	1.0	3.8	3.8	3.8
500	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
600	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
700	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL	19.8	78.9	78.9	78.9

Positions: One full time permanent Natural Resource Manager I (NRFMI) to develop and coordinate required management plans.

Section III - Analysis

Assumptions: Operational level inventory essential to management plan development would be accomplished by contract through a shift in emphasis within existing DNR inventory CIP. Plan developed by NRFMI in coordination with other resource interests would set forth a staged development of the Fairbanks State Forest delineated in the Bill. Funding for quarterly meetings of the Board of Forestry included in this proposed budget (see other "expenditures" below). The first nine months of this fiscal note are a duplicate of the proposed fiscal note for SB 14/Ziegler. The remainder of this fiscal note is designed to meet the needs of the Fairbanks State Forest added to the system by this Bill.

Program Summary:

Positions: In order to coordinate with other agencies/interested landowners and develop the management plans directed by this Bill. By using contracts to gather field data within existing CIP, the need for four 6-month annual positions is eliminated.

Other Expenditures - In the budget detail there are funds included to insure full local involvement by communities and users of the forest area in the plan development process. The major block of monies included are for full funding of the Board of Forestry (200-\$20.0, 300-\$0.8, 400-\$0.8) to provide the level of involvement indicated in the Bill. Should the Board of Forestry be funded through other sources the funds cited here could be deleted.

Economic Impacts: The development of the proposed Fairbanks State Forest over a twenty year period will result in the following economic benefits occurring annually by the year 2005 (1980 dollars) as cited in the Forestry Element - Tanana Basin Area Plan 1983, compiled from various reports).

<u>Type of Benefit</u>	<u>Sawlog</u>	
	<u>Production*</u>	<u>Fuelwood**</u>
To Producers	2,047,500.	930,000.
To Consumers	472,500.	3,472,000.
To State(Net)	572,800.	496,000.
Income Effect	<u>3,827,200.</u>	<u>1,860,000.</u>
Total Annual Economic Benefit	6,920,000.	6,758,000.
Employment	204	31

*Base production level of 15.75 MYEF softwood sawlogs annually:
 **Based on annual demand projection of 62,000 cords and current
 1/2 personal use/1/2 commercial sales.

The Fairbanks State Forest can produce an annual surplus of some 5.8 million cubic feet of hardwoods above the required fuelwood demand. If a hardwood industry were to develop, the sawlog benefits would roughly double. Similarly, if full processing of finished forest products were to develop, the employment figures for sawlog production and income effect would nearly double.

Attachment: Several resolutions, letters and articles are attached.

1.	POSITION TITLE Natural Resources Manager I			RANGE/STEP 18A	BARG. UNIT GGU	FORM 12 PACE/LINE	COV.	APPROV.	DISAP.
2.	TYPE OF POSITION PFT	STAFF MONTHS 12	RP NUMBER	PCN NUMBER NEW	BRU PRIORITY	LOCATION EBA	ELECTION DISTRICT 7-15	LEG.	

3.	CONTINUATION LEVEL	ADDITION	X
4.	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE		AMOUNT
	1	2	3
	PERSONAL SERVICES		
5.	Salary	2,965/mo	35,580
6.	Benefits		5,604
7.	Supplemental Benefits		2,188
8.	Fixed Benefits		1,880
9.	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	01	46,252
10.	Travel	02	5,000
11.	Contractual	03	3,000
12.	Commodities	04	3,000
13.	Equipment	05	
14.	Other	1	
15.	TOTAL COST		57,252

JUSTIFICATION

Establishment of a State Forest System will require management plans to be written in order to provide direction in the use and management of all the resources within the boundaries of the established State forests. The Haines State Forest Resource Management area has already been established and it's highly possible that additional areas will be established within the 1983 calendar year.

	RECEIPT CODE	FUNDING SOURCE	
16.		Federal Receipts 1002	
17.		G.F. Match 1003	
18.		General Funds 1004	57,252
19.		I-A Receipts 1005	
20.		Program Receipts 1028	
21.		Other	

FOR BSM USE ONLY
6A KEY NUMBER _____

13 REQUEST FOR
NEW POSITION

AGENCY Department of Natural Resources
 PROGRAM Management of Forest, Land & Water Resources
 BRU Forest Management
 COMPONENT Timber Inventory/Sales

Page _____ of _____
 Revised Date _____

FY 84



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

BILL ANALYSIS

Department Natural Resources	Sponsor (Principal) Fahrenkamp	Bill Number Senate Bill 108
Department Position There is a real need to create a State Forest System for the purpose of establishing a dependable sustained flow of forest products and providing for true multiple use as referenced in the State Constitution. The Fairbanks State Forest is a well thought out example of combined commercial and personal uses. We support this concept as a tool to		
Division Director aid in diversifying the State's economy. <i>John J. [Signature]</i> 12/10/83		Commissioner <i>Thomas J. [Signature]</i> 2/23/83

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE USE

Comments:

Position Noted By _____ Date _____

SUMMARY

1. a) Related Bills (Similar or Conflicting) Senate Bill 14	1. b) Other Agencies Affected by Bill Department of Fish and Game, Department of Environmental Conservation
2. a) Organizational Support for Bill Society of American Foresters Alaska Loggers Association Interior Woodcutters Association Regional and Village Native Corporations Alaska Environmental Lobby	2. b) Organizational Opposition to Bill None known.

3. Program Effects of Bill Land in the Tanana Basin would be designated for long-term sustained-yield management providing the basic requirement which has been lacking in the promotion of a viable forest products industry based on State resources. Personal use supplies would be made available on a sustained basis. The bill's passage would necessitate either a shift of DNR's DGGs inventory priorities or additional funds specifically earmarked for multi-resource inventory. One position responsible for plan development/coordination at the Natural Resource Manager I level is required.

Data collection would be by contract. This bill would establish a system for retention of multiple use lands as envisioned in the State Constitution and aid in diversifying Alaska's

4. Fiscal Impact: None Fiscal Note Attached ECONOMY.

5. Amendments Proposed:
None

6. Comments:
Forest industry can play a significant role in Alaska's effort to diversify its economy. The value of personal use forest products is equally important - not only economically but also in lifestyle maintenance. The forests of Alaska will contribute valuable habitat, provide public recreational opportunities, protect mineral development rights and continue as a source of clear water.



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

BILL ANALYSIS

Department Natural Resources	Sponsor (Principal) Ziegler-	Bill Number Senate Bill 14
Department Position There is a real need to create a State Forest System for the purpose of establishing a dependable sustained flow of forest products and providing for true multiple-use as referenced in the State Constitution. The bill as submitted requires minor modification to attain these objectives. We support this concept as a tool to aid in diversifying the State's economy.		
Division Director <i>[Signature]</i>	Date 2/10/83	Commissioner's Signature <i>[Signature]</i> Date 2/23/83

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE USE

Comments:

Position Noted By _____ Date _____

SUMMARY

1. a) Related Bills (Similar or Conflicting) <i>Houseman Senate Bill 109</i>	1. b) Other Agencies Affected by Bill Dept. of Transportation & Public Facilities; Dept. of Fish & Game; Dept. of Environmental Conservation
2. a) Organizational Support for Bill Alaska Loggers Association (probable) Independent Loggers Association (probable) Interior Woodcutters Association Alaska Environmental Lobby (with modifications)	2. b) Organizational Opposition to Bill None known

3. Program Effects of Bill:
Land would be available for long-term sustained-yield management providing the basic requirement which has been lacking in the promotion of a viable forest products industry using State resources. Personal use supplies would also be made available on a sustained basis. The bill's passage would necessitate either a shift of DNR's DGCS inventory priorities or additional funds specifically earmarked for multi-resource inventory. One position responsible for plan development/coordination at the Natural Resource Manager I level is needed to meet time frames within the legislation. Individual forests would have management personnel assigned. Data collection would be by contract. This bill would establish a system of multiple use lands as envisioned in the State Constitution and aid in diversifying Alaska's economy.

4. Fiscal Impact: None Fiscal Note Attached

5. Amendments Proposed:
See attached

6. Comments:
This is one of the first bills to tie timing of completion of a management plan to the condition of data gathering - a great advance in resource management. There should logically be a place added for inclusion of legals or names referencing appropriate maps to designate areas as state forests within the bill.

STATE OF ALASKA
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date 1983

REQUEST

11. FISCAL DETAIL

Bill/Resolution No.: HCS CSSB 108 (Fin)
 Title: Tanana Valley State Forest
 Sponsor: Fanrenkamp
 Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: Natural Resources
 Program Category Affected: Forestry
 BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		46.3	49.1	52.0	55.1	58.5
200 TRAVEL		25.0	26.5	28.1	29.8	31.6
300 CONTRACTUAL		3	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.8
400 COMMODITIES		3	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.8
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC						
TOTAL OPERATING		78.9	83.6	88.7	93.9	99.7
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME		1	1	1	1	1
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis *See attached sheet.

Prepared By: Sharon Barton Phone: 465-2400
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 5/30/83
 Approved by Commissioner: Wm D. Alford, Deputy Date: 5/30/83
 Department: Natural Resources

Distribution:

Original to Legislative Finance
 Copy to Office of Management and Budget (for legislature introduced bills)
 Copy to Department (for Governor introduced bills)

IV. Analysis

The additional position is necessary to coordinate and develop the management plan required by this bill.

Other funding included (200 - 20.0, 300 - .8, 400 - .8) will provide funding for the Board of Forestry to cover level of involvement indicated in the bill. Should the Board of Forestry be funded through other sources, these funds could be deleted.

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES -- DIVISION OF LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT
NORTHCENTRAL DISTRICT, 4420 AIRPORT WAY, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

TO: File

DATE: October 6, 1982

FILE NO: 2300

TELEPHONE NO: 479-2243

FROM: Chris Milles *Chris*
Land Management Officer
Disposals Section

SUBJECT: Salcha Public Meeting

The meeting was poorly attended, only Donna Dennis, our contact in Salcha, and Richard Roberts, chairman of the Salcha-Big Delta Soil Conservation Subdistrict, were present.

The only comments for the record came from Mr. Roberts. They pertain to French Creek area as follows:

1. He's against the reclassification of agriculture land as identified in original Delta Land Management Plan (LPR 1042).
2. He received a letter from someone in the Division of Land and Water Management about the reasons for reclassification to settlement. Soil conditions were the primary reason stated: 7-12% slopes; subject to erosion; Minto series in the area (ice rich). By the same token - the Minto series isn't good for settlement due to its thermal karst characteristics. Seven to twelve percent slopes are farmable with the proper measures - i.e., a conservation/development plan. Many of the best agricultural soils in the United States are "subject to erosion."
3. Ground water in the Johnson Road area is poor, highly mineralized. In many instances, the arsenic concentrations are so high that the water isn't to be used for gardening, washing clothes and bathing.
4. Only 2% of the state land has agricultural potential. So any encroachment must be opposed because any decrease from the agriculture land pool is a significant loss.

Mr. Roberts is working on a response to the letter he received so it should be forthcoming.

I tried to explain that this was subject to the borough industrial site selection but this only raised more questions.

He said the state would have to hold public hearings in order to reclassify the land so the borough could get it - I agreed. His next comment was that if everyone spoke against the reclassification and it was done anyway--then its a good way to end up in court.

cc: Mike Vediner

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

AURORA AG F.Y."85"

ADL N/A
Case type code 11/A
Date 12-3-82

PRELIMINARY DECISION AND FINAL FINDING

AS 38.05.035(a)(14)

Name of applicant State of Alaska
Action applied for Agricultural Lottery
Amount and type of resource requested 3,040 acres gross 3,000 acres net

SECTION I: LOCATION

1. Legal Description; attached () T.5S., R.5E., F.M. W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 26, N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 27, Sec. 28, (N $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 29), N $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 30, Sec. 33, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 34.
2. Located at or adjacent to The Salcha River, Harding Lake, and the Richardson Highway.
3. Borough Fairbanks North Star Borough
4. Regional Corporation Doyon
5. Nearest Magistrate is in Fairbanks
Within the proposed Upper Tanana/ Yukon fire management plan

SECTION II: TITLE

1. Acquisition authority GS-1147
2. Title status Tentatively Approved
3. Title restrictions Standard
4. (a) Borough Management agreement Cooperative easement agreement
(b) Concurrence received () Yes () No (X) Requested
5. Other conflicts and pending interests _____

SECTION III: PLANNING AND CLASSIFICATION

1. Land Management plan (X) Reviewed () Needed () Not available
2. Land planning report () Reviewed () Not applicable
3. Land Classification Agriculture Date 11-23-82
 - (a) () Not Classified
() Classification requested () No () Yes Date _____
 - (b) (X) Classified: No conflict
 - (c) () Class 1: conflict, reclassification requested
() () Yes Date _____
 - (d) () Classification not required for action requested
Reason classification not required _____
4. Other land designation:
 - (a) Zoning C.U.

5. Resource development or use activity in area is sufficient to require a land management plan ()Yes ()No
6. District planning officer has reviewed and commented on the proposed action for suitability: ()Yes ()No

William H. Loveland
District Planning Officer

12/27/82
Date

SECTION IV: ACCESS TO AND ALONG PUBLIC WATER

1. Watercourses or bodies of water are located in or adjacent to the parcel: ()Yes ()No
2. List waters that are determined
 - (a) Navigable (list easements or rights-of-way to be reserved):

(b) Public (list easements or rights-of-way to be reserved):
50' each side of streams running through the project (protective easements) See ATTACHED Map

(c) Neither: _____

3. If no easements or rights-of-way are to be reserved, explain
 - (a) how public access is provided: _____

(b) or why retention of public access is not in public interest: _____

SECTION V: SURVEY/LAND RECORDS

1. Survey required: ()Yes ()No
2. Survey is adequate for action requested: ()Yes ()No

(a) If yes, type of survey:

- () OTE
- () Homesite
- () ADL cad. survey
- () Tidelands
- () R.O.W. vacation
- () BLM/GLO cad. survey
- () Paper plat
- () Replat
- () Other (explain): _____

ASLS # _____
Lot _____ Blk _____
Subdivision name _____
Sec. _____, T _____ R _____, _____ M
Approval date _____

(b) If no, type of survey required:

- () OTE
- () Preference right
- () R.O.W. vacation
- () Tidelands
- () Shore fishery
- () Paper plat
- () Exchange
- () Replat
- () Other Explain ADL Cadastral Sur

3. Rights-of-way and easements (excluding those in Section IV, unless survey plat needed):

(a) Are required: Yes No

(b) Are adequate for use proposed: Yes No

(1) If yes, existing type. _____

(2) If no, recommendation: Right-of-way on existing trails - existing trails and new road system will be identified on survey - necessary easements will be applied to survey plat.

Caribou Trail - needs 100' R/W From the Richardson Hwy.

(3) If recommendation made, has survey been requested?

Yes No

(c) Vacation required: Yes No

(1) Survey plat requested in 2(b): Yes No; explain _____

(2) Public hearing necessary Yes No

4. Existing land records reflect the latest action:

(a) Serial register Yes No.

(b) Status plat Yes No

SECTION VI: APPRAISAL OR VALUE STATEMENT

1. Appraisal will be required Yes No

2. Type of Appraisal Agricultural rights only

3. Appraisal exists: Yes Value _____ No

Update will be required after _____

4. Value statement required Yes No

(a) Value of land _____

(b) Value of improvements _____

SECTION VII: PUBLIC AND AGENCY CONTACT

Specify (includes trust boards) Comments (if not attached)

1. ADFG - See Attachments

7. Forestry - See Attachments

2. ADEC

8. Public - See Attachments

3. FNSB - See Attachments

4. DGGS - See Attachments

5. DAG - See Attachments

6. DP - See Attachments

If hearing requested, scheduled or held, note: Salcha - Sept 30, 1992

Pub Meeting - See Attachments

SECTION VIII: ALTERNATIVES

No Sale - Would not be consistent with State policy.

Sell Other Adjacent State Land - topography, current uses, and soil quality preclude this option for this type of sale.

SECTION IX: RECOMMENDATION (S) (include whether action is in State's best interest)

The Northcentral District office recommends this proposal proceed as an agricultural interest only sale. It is in the State's best interest and consistent with the State Policy to dispose of its lands with good agricultural potential, when feasible, and no better land use is indicated.

SECTION X: SUMMARY BENEFIT ANALYSIS

- 1.) Increase the agricultural land base in the Salcha area (increase feasibility of agri-business in this area).
- 2.) Provide demanded and needed private lands.
- 3.) Provide a source for firewood during clearing.

SECTION XI: SUMMARY IMPACT ANALYSIS

- 1.) Possibly alter recreational values of surrounding lands.
- 2.) Alter the useability of the land for wildlife (no critical habitat), timber, and other uses.

SECTION XII: OTHER RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS

- 1. Surface:
 - (a) Recreation Adjacent to two major recreational use areas.
 - (b) Wildlife Management Minimal impact.
 - (c) Forest resources Adjacent to Forest Reserve.
 - (d) Water resources Chance of change in run of patterns - Protective easements on creeks should protect water quality.
 - (e) Other _____
- 2. Subsurface:
 - (a) Is mineral closing order required? ()Yes ()No
 - (b) Are there existing mineral permits or leases? ()Yes ()No
 - (c) Are there existing mining claims? ()Yes ()No

SECTION XIII RELATED CASES

- 1. Related or dependent ADL cases that should be processed concurrently or revised, and why: None
- _____
- _____
- _____

SECTION XIV: ALASKA COASTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

- 1. Within Coastal Zone ()Yes ()No
- 2. The Division of Forest, Land & Water Management finds that proposed action ()is ()is not consistent with the Alaska Coastal Management Act and regulations promulgated thereunder.
- 3. If not consistent explain, _____
- _____
- _____
- 4. Consistency problems/disputes have been resolved ()Yes ()No.

SECTION XV: OTHER

In designing access and parcels every effort should be made to preserve the recreational values of surrounding lands.

APPLICABLE LAW:

- 1. Cite specific statute(s) or regulations(s) or other authority for the action recommended 38.04.05, 38.04.030, 38.05.005, 38.05.035, 38.05.045, 38.05.050, 38.05.057, 38.05.069, 38.05.125, 38.05.055, 38.08, 11 AAC 55, 11 AAC 67, 11 AAC 53, 11 AAC 58

PRELIMINARY DECISION

- () Decision on whether proposed action is in the public interest cannot yet be made because:

Incomplete case _____

Insufficient research or information _____

- () For the reasons stated above, I find that the proposed action is not in the public interest, and is hereby rejected.

- (X) I find that the proposed action is in the public interest and is hereby approved to proceed.

(12-23-82) Stephen J. Trubett 12-3-82 Dennis B. Brown 11-2-83
 Adj. Director Date District Manager Date
 Letter of entry will be issued: () Yes (X) No.

.345c Notices

- () Municipality Date accomplished _____
- () Borough Date accomplished _____
- () Native Region Date accomplished _____
- () Native Village Date accomplished _____

Traditional Use Finding (as required by .305(d))

- () Not Applicable () Attached

.345b Notices

- () _____ Date Accomplished _____
- () _____ Date Accomplished _____

FINAL FINDING

ADL _____

I. Formal review of and response to objections, comments, or alternatives received under AS 38.05.305 and .345 or otherwise (summarize).

II. District response to objections, comments, or other alternatives:

III. Final recommendations by District office:

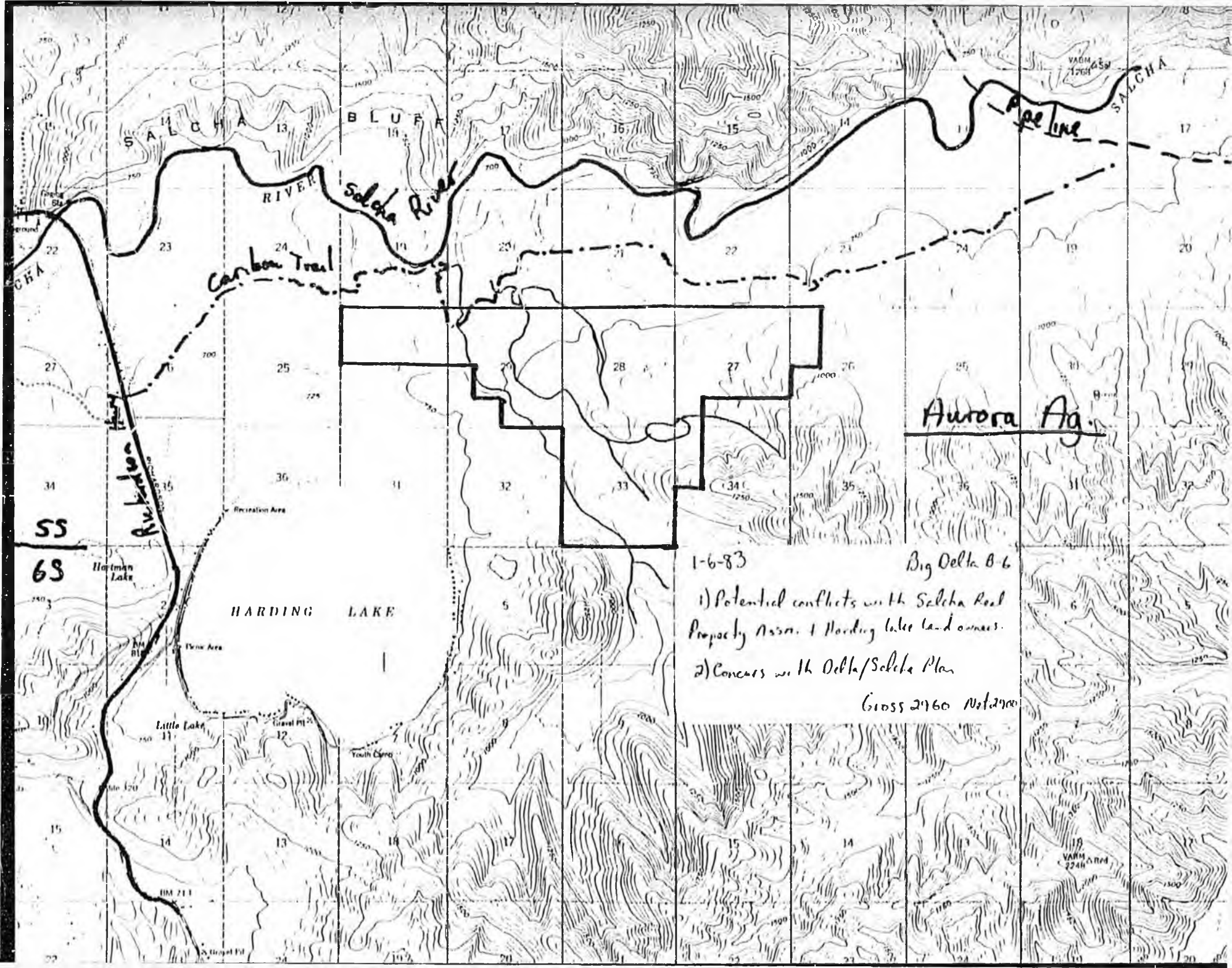
DRAFT or FINAL DOCUMENTS must be attached for review and preparation of final documents to be issued.

Adjudicator Date District Manager Date

IV. FINAL FINDING:

The finding presented above has been reviewed and considered. The case file(s) has been found to be complete. The requirements of all applicable statutes have been satisfied. Therefore, it is the finding of the Director that it () is () is not in the best interests of the State to approve this action under the authority of: _____

J. W. SEDWICK, Director Date
Division of Land and Water Management
Department of Natural Resources



SS
63

Carbon Trail

Aurora Ag.

1-6-83 Big Delta B 6
1) Potential conflicts with the Salcha Real Property Assn. & Harding Lake land owners.
2) Concerns with Delta/Salcha Plan
Gross 2760 Net 2700

HARDING LAKE

Little Lake

Youth Camp

VADM 224H

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES - DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

TO: Chris Guinn, NCDO
Land Disposal Officer

DATE: January 26, 1982

THRU: Ed Kern
Development Specialist

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 276-2653

FROM: Deborah Robertson
Land Management Officer

SUBJECT: Salcha Ag II Nominations

The Delta-Salcha Area Plan identified two areas allocated to agriculture. We have reviewed the status and agricultural capability and wish to make an agricultural disposal nomination for FY 84 or when feasible.

The attached maps and legal descriptions should accurately define these areas. We have coordinated with the Division of Forestry and find no conflicts with timber sales.

Design factors such as parcel size, layout, etc. will be forthcoming upon review by the local subdistricts.

Please inform us of any action taken. Thanks!

Attachments

cc: Steve Clautice
Division of Forestry

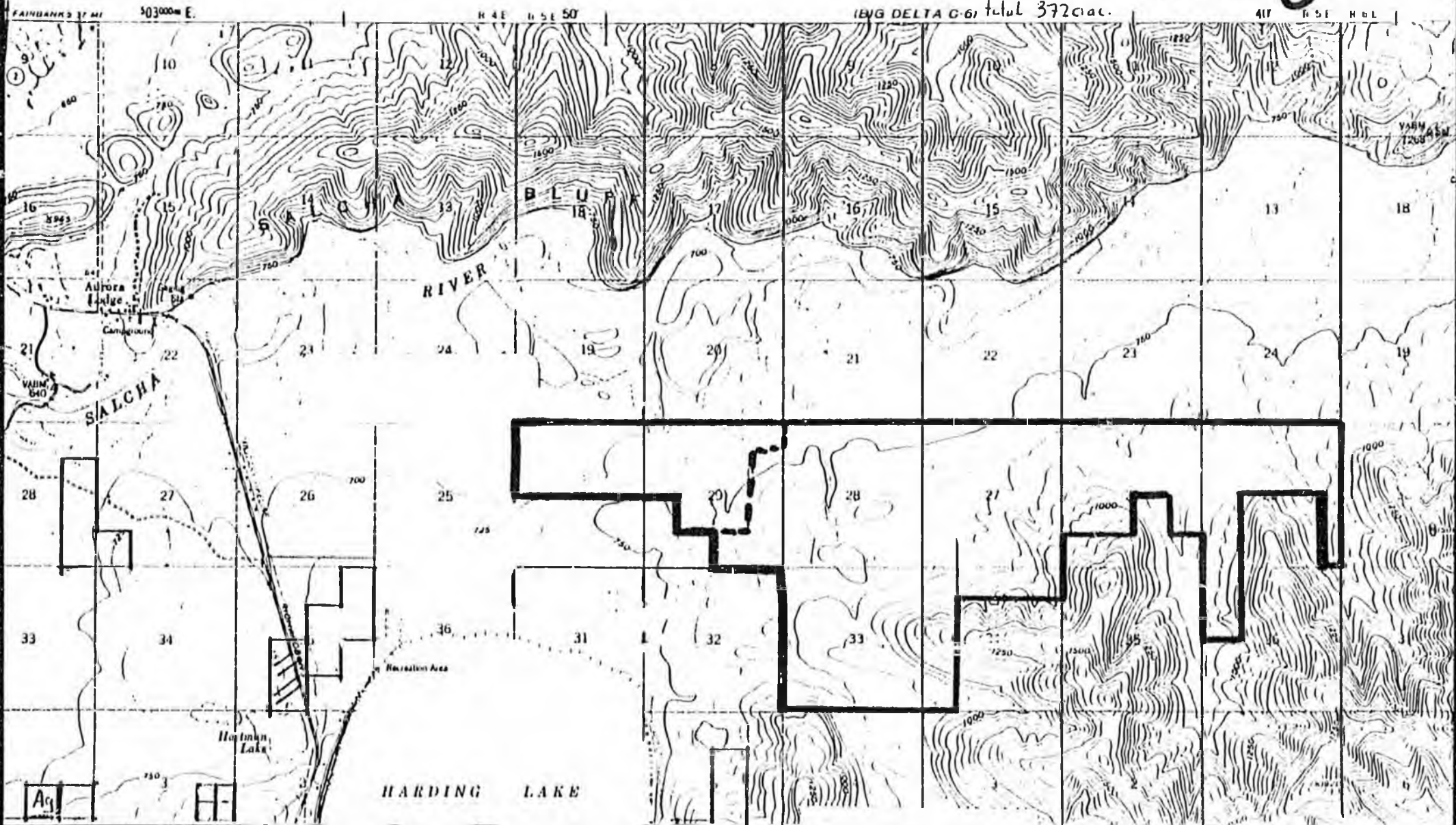
Aurora Ag

T53, R5E, F.M.

3046 ac.

proposed by
Div. of Ag.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES - DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

TO: Chris Guinn, NCDO
Section Chief, Disposals

DATE: September 28, 1982

THRU: Nick Carney
Director

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Ed Kern
Development Specialist

SUBJECT: FY 85 Proposed Land
Disposal Review - NCDO

We have completed our review of the FY 85 proposals and request the following changes:

SUBDIVISIONS

1. Bluff Cabin Ridge - This subdivision includes approximately 320 acres of agricultural soils and therefore we request an ag disposal be planned as displayed on the enclosed soils map.
2. French Creek - We request this proposal in total be renominated for agricultural. Our staff has been out to field check this property and verifies a high capability for agriculture. (see attached soils map).

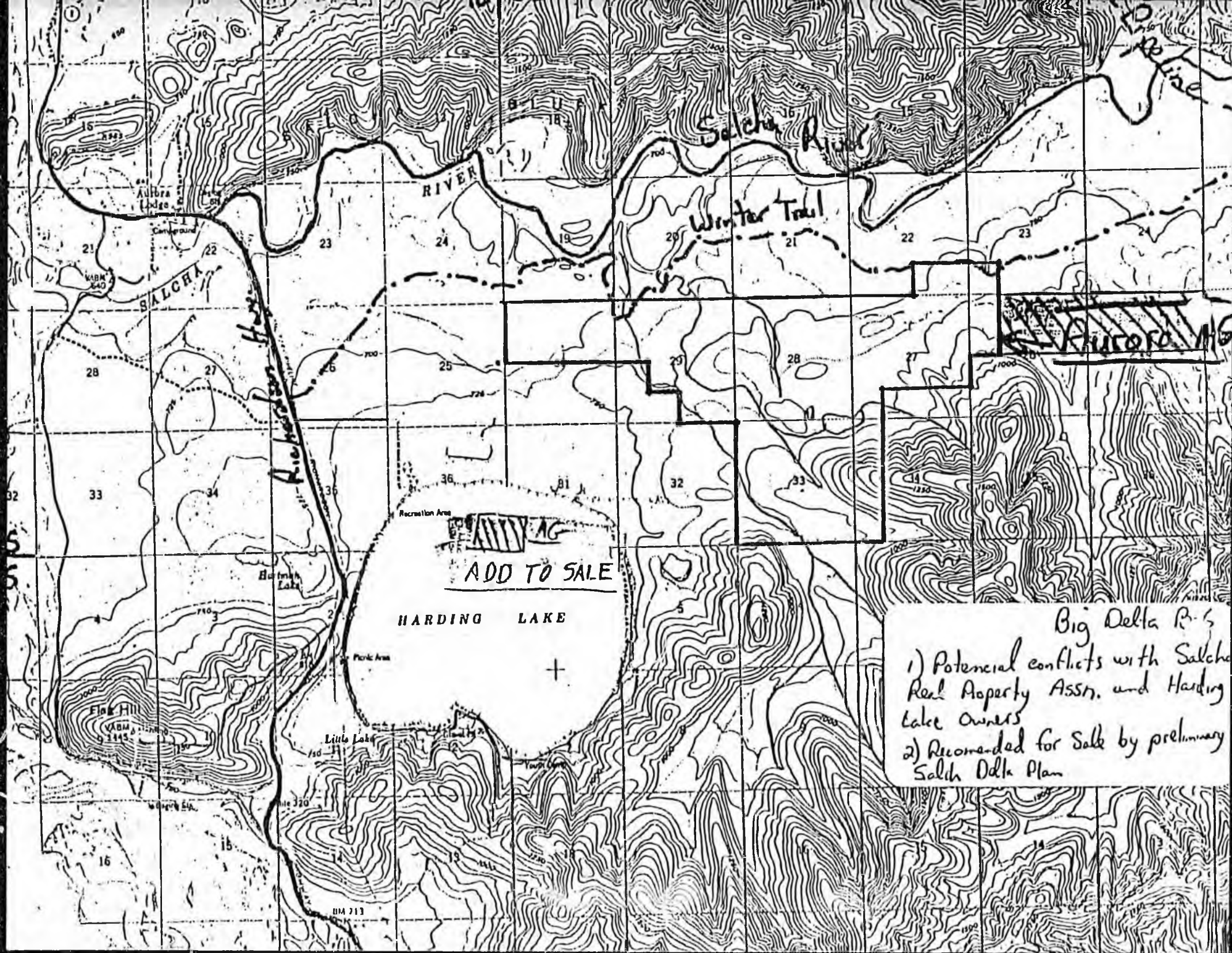
REMOTES

1. Rainbow Remote - A soil survey is now in the process of being completed in this area and preliminary results should be available by November. We request this disposal be placed on hold until the soil data can be reviewed.

AGRICULTURE

1. Aurora Ag - We request the remaining N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 26 and the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 25, T 5 S, R 5 E, FM, be added to this disposal.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on these proposals. We have recently identified other lands which would be suitable for agriculture and will forward them along with an explanation.



ADD TO SALE

HARDING LAKE

Big Delta R-5
1) Potential conflicts with Salcha
Real Property Assn. and Harding
Lake Owners
2) Recommended for Sale by preliminary
Salcha Delta Plan

From Jack Wiles & Pete Martin
RE: 85 Noma

Chris Guinn
September 28, 1982
Page 5 -

17. Teklanika Remote. No objection if a one quarter mile setback from the Teklanika River (2360-108) and Nenana River (2360-54) is retained in public ownership to conform to identified PILIP areas. A series of 10-acre woodlots should be reserved.
18. Tolovana River. No objections. However, the north shore of the large unnamed lake should be exempted from staking for public recreation sites. A 100-foot staking setback along the Tolovana River should be required. A series of 10-acre woodlots should also be selected.
19. Kobe Ag. and West Hills Remote. No objections. However, a number of access corridors through the areas to the hills must be identified and protected.
20. Yukon Lakes. No objections. Existing trails must be protected within appropriate corridors.

Agricultural Parcels

1. Aurora Ag. No objections. A series of 10-acre woodlots should be protected.
2. Healy Ag. See comments under #12(a).
3. Kobe Ag. See comments under #19.
4. Overland Agriculture. No objections. Woodlots and wildlife migration routes must be identified and protected.
5. Richardson Agriculture. No objections. Existing trails shown on the map must be protected within appropriate corridors.
6. Windy Ag. See comments under #15.

PKM:clk

Little Willow Subdivision: The Little Willow disposal is within one mile of the Chatanika River. The parcel was selected by the Fairbanks North Star Borough in June of 1980, but was denied because it fell within a one mile Chatanika River wildlife habitat corridor. The Little Willow disposal should be withdrawn until the policy of providing greenbelts along rivers and sloughs has been reviewed.

Fairbanks Odd Lot near Glacier Creek: This parcel was specifically excluded from Bear's Den Subdivision because access to the Elliot Highway at that point would be hazardous. Grades are steep and sight distances are short. Should the disposal proceed, we will zone the parcel to limit the number of lots which can be created, thereby reducing the number of likely access points to the highway. In addition, the 300 foot greenbelt along the highway should be retained in State ownership.

Springview Subdivision: The location of the proposed Springview Subdivision (near Chena Hot Springs, the Chena Recreation Area, and a potential downhill ski area) makes it one of the most attractive recreational subdivisions. Actual subdivision and disposal of the land, however, should await the completion of a land use plan for the area in order to develop the area to its best advantage. The disposal should be withdrawn until a land use plan has been completed.

Aurora Agricultural: Caribou Trail crosses one of the proposed Aurora Agricultural disposals (marked "Winter Trail" on the disposal map). A right-of-way should be reserved for the trail, as well as a greenbelt along both sides precluding clearing or rerouting of the trail.

Mt. Ryan Remote: This area includes a portion of the Circle to Fairbanks Historic Trail, and also a critical access trail leading from the Steese Highway to the Circle Trail. An application for a 300 foot recreational right-of-way for the Circle to Fairbanks trail has been made to the Department of Natural Resources. The access trail should also have a recreational right-of-way, or the trail will be turned into a road by purchasers of remote parcels.

The gross acreage of the remote parcel is 33,000 acres. If the size of the remote parcel were reduced, several sections of land could be identified for staking of remote parcels which would not interfere with either the Circle Trail or the access trail.

9-30-82
Robinson

FY 1985 PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL DISPOSALS

Aurora Ag.	No known mineral conflicts
Healy Ag.	No known mineral conflicts
Kobe Ag.	No known mineral conflicts
Overland Ag.	No known mineral conflicts
Richardson Ag.	No known mineral conflicts
Windy Ag.	No known mineral conflicts

Register. Examination of our records indicates there is a low potential of such sites occurring in the subject area. Should cultural or paleontological resources be found during the construction, we request that the project engineer halt all work which may disturb such resources and contact us immediately per AS 41.35.070(d). Should there be any questions, please contact Diana Rigg of this office.

20. Yukon Lakes. There are no known sites on the National Register of Historic Places, nor are there sites determined to be eligible for the National Register. Examination of our records indicates there is a low potential of such sites occurring in the subject area. Should cultural or paleontological resources be found during the construction, we request that the project engineer halt all work which may disturb such resources and contact us immediately per AS 41.35.070(d). Should there be any questions, please contact Diana Rigg of this office.

Agricultural Disposals

1. Aurora Ag. There are no known sites on the National Register of Historic Places, nor are there sites determined to be eligible for the National Register. Examination of our records indicates there is a low potential of such sites occurring in the subject area. Should cultural or paleontological resources be found during the construction, we request that the project engineer halt all work which may disturb such resources and contact us immediately per AS 41.35.070(d). Should there be any questions, please contact Diana Rigg of this office.
2. Healy Ag. See comments Railway Remote Parcel.
3. Kobe Ag. There are no known sites on the National Register of Historic Places, nor are there sites determined to be eligible for the National Register. Examination of our records indicates there is a low potential of such sites occurring in the subject area. Should cultural or paleontological resources be found during the construction, we request that the project engineer halt all work which may disturb such resources and contact us immediately per AS 41.35.070(d). Should there be any questions, please contact Diana Rigg of this office.
4. Overland Ag. There are no known sites on the National Register of Historic Places, nor are there sites determined to be eligible for the National Register. Examination of our records indicates there is a low potential of such sites occurring in the subject area. Should cultural or paleontological resources be found during the construction, we request that the project engineer halt all work which may disturb such resources and contact us immediately per AS 41.35.070(d). Should there be any questions, please contact Diana Rigg of this office.

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: LeRoy Cook
Land Management Officer
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Land and Water Mgmt.

DATE: October 21, 1982

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Matthew H. Robus *MR*
Habitat Biologist
Habitat Division
Department of Fish and Game

SUBJECT: FY 85 Land Disposals

The Department of Fish and Game has reviewed the following FY 85 disposal projects and has no objection:

Subdivisions:
Homestake
Aspenwood
French Creek
Hot Springs Slough
Livengood
Martin
Westridge
Totchaket Heights
Skiview

Remotes:
Pilgrim
Monzonite Hills
Sulatna

Aq:
Aurora
Windy

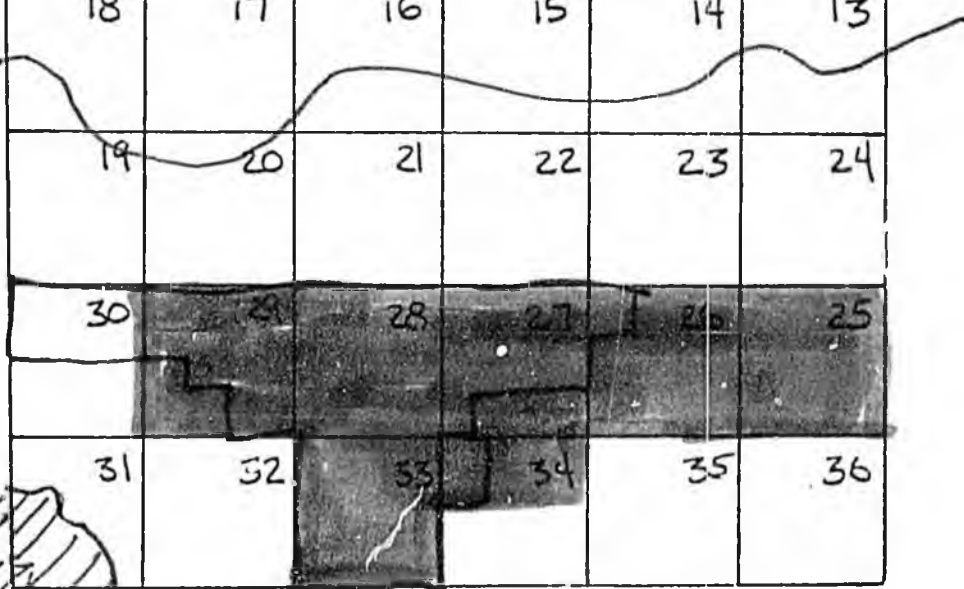
As always, we request that provisions be made to protect access routes that lie within these projects, in order to minimize their effects upon the use of fish and wildlife resources.

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

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

Salcha River ←

Harding Lake



MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Jack Wiles
Chief of Planning

DATE: DIVISION OF PARKS
January 11, 1982

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Nat Goodhue
Park Planner

SUBJECT: State Forest Management
Area Boundaries in the
Tanana Basin

The proposed State Forest Resource Management Areas (SFRMA) provide the best means to establish large areas for a variety of public uses. Designation by legislation is required to ensure long-term retention of the areas in State ownership and avoid irretrievable losses which result from the State land disposals.

The SFRMA's would perpetuate many of the land uses which are primary reasons why Alaska residents chose to live here according to the recent Alaska Public Survey. The following reasons were given by the percentages of Interior Alaska residents given below:

- Recreation opportunities - 88%
- Being close to a wilderness environment - 86%
- Getting away from urban problems - 78%
- Good hunting and fishing - 71%

These attributes of Alaska living and land use require extensive land areas. Therefore, the SFRMA's should encompass large areas and not be chopped up with a complicated pattern of exclusions, a pattern which would be confusing for land managers as well as users. The majority of the Tanana Basin Planning Team recommended that large non-forested areas (such as Shaw Creek Flats) be excluded if the remaining SFRMA would be a cohesive geographic unit. Conversely, it was recommended by some of the team that small areas (such as Murphy Dome) should be added in order to provide a boundary which conforms with natural features (e.g. northside of Goldstream valley) and is convenient and accessible to peoples' homes.

SFRMA's should encompass areas classified Public Recreation, Habitat, Watershed as well as Forest not only to create manageable boundaries but also to accommodate the mixture of public uses for which no clear-cut separation is possible nor desirable: hunting, fishing, trapping, berrypicking which are pursued for both recreational and subsistence reasons; firewood and house log gathering; and privately developed recreation facilities such as leases for downhill ski areas. Many recreation opportunities are perpetuated through these reserves but this mixture of activities goes beyond what is normally permitted in the State Park System. A broad scope public reserve is needed to provide such Alaska lifestyle areas. Establishment by legislative dedication is needed to insure the continued availability of these areas for future generations. SFRMA's would provide the best means for perpetuating public reserves.

Jack Wiles
January 11, 1982
Page 2 -

SFRMA's would result in legislatively established, specifically delineated public land use reserves but do not establish a second multiple-use land management agency for the State of Alaska. The Division of Land and Water Management would still continue to be the State's general land and water agency, handling water appropriation, the various permitting processes, etc. even in the SFRMA's. Also management plans for SFRMA's should be prepared under the jurisdiction of DNR, not the Division nor the Board of Forestry, in order to insure that all resource values are equitably considered.

If the State Park System is to be defined and managed to perpetuate outstanding recreation opportunities in those areas where public recreation is the paramount concern, there is a need for another system which encompasses recreation as an important land use in conjunction with other public uses. At this stage in the Tanana Basin planning process it appears that in that area of Alaska there are many more places where recreation opportunities should be perpetuated in the latter than in the former system. At the present time, the second largest population center in Alaska has no public reserve located where it can be used when people have limited time. With no geographic or legal barrier to urban sprawl an extensive reserve with long-term protection is needed before the options for it are irretrievably lost.

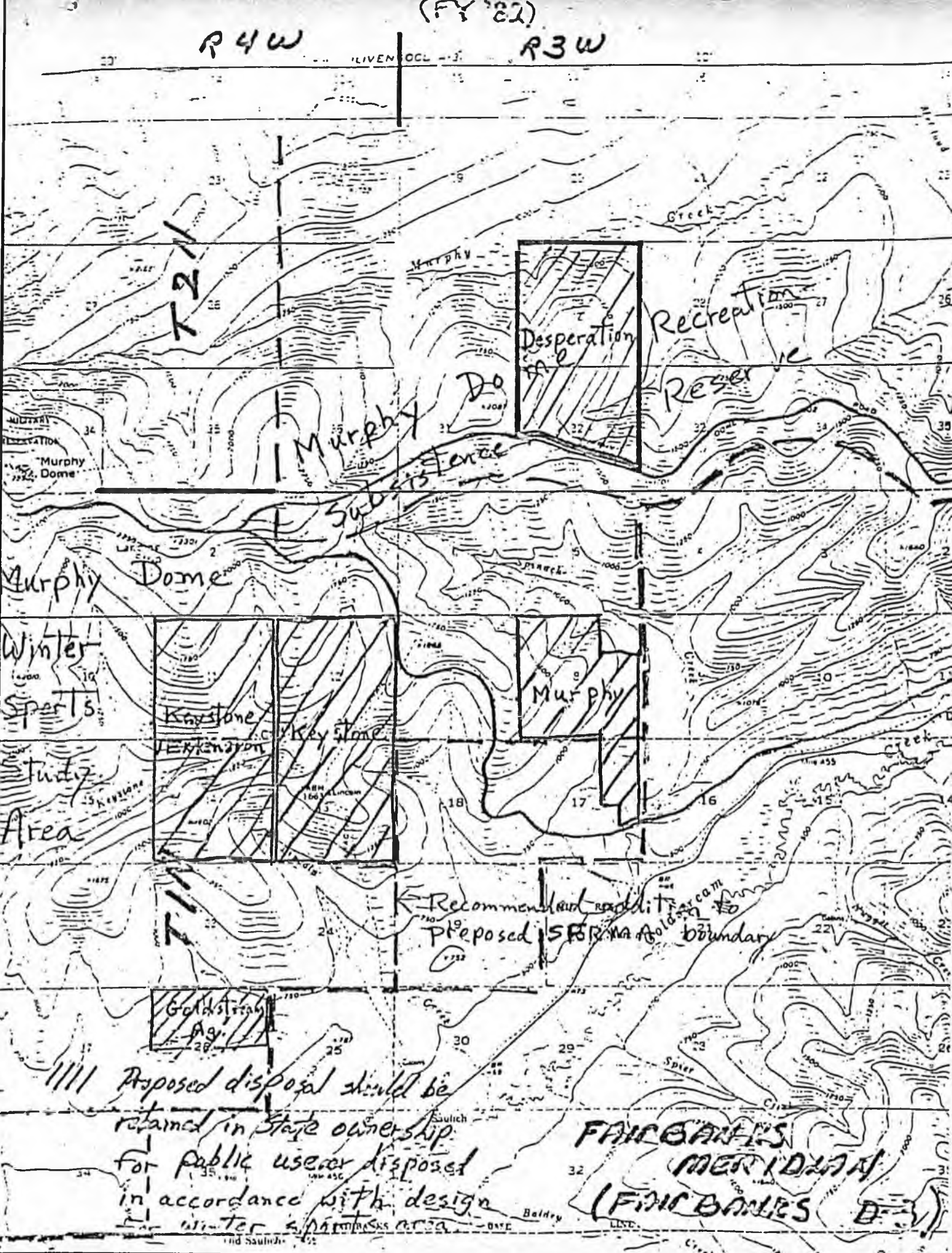
NG:clk

(FY '82)

R4W

R3W

T21N



Desperation Recreation Area

Murphy Dome
Subsistence Area

Murphy Dome

Winter Sports Study Area

Knystone
Key Stone

Murphy

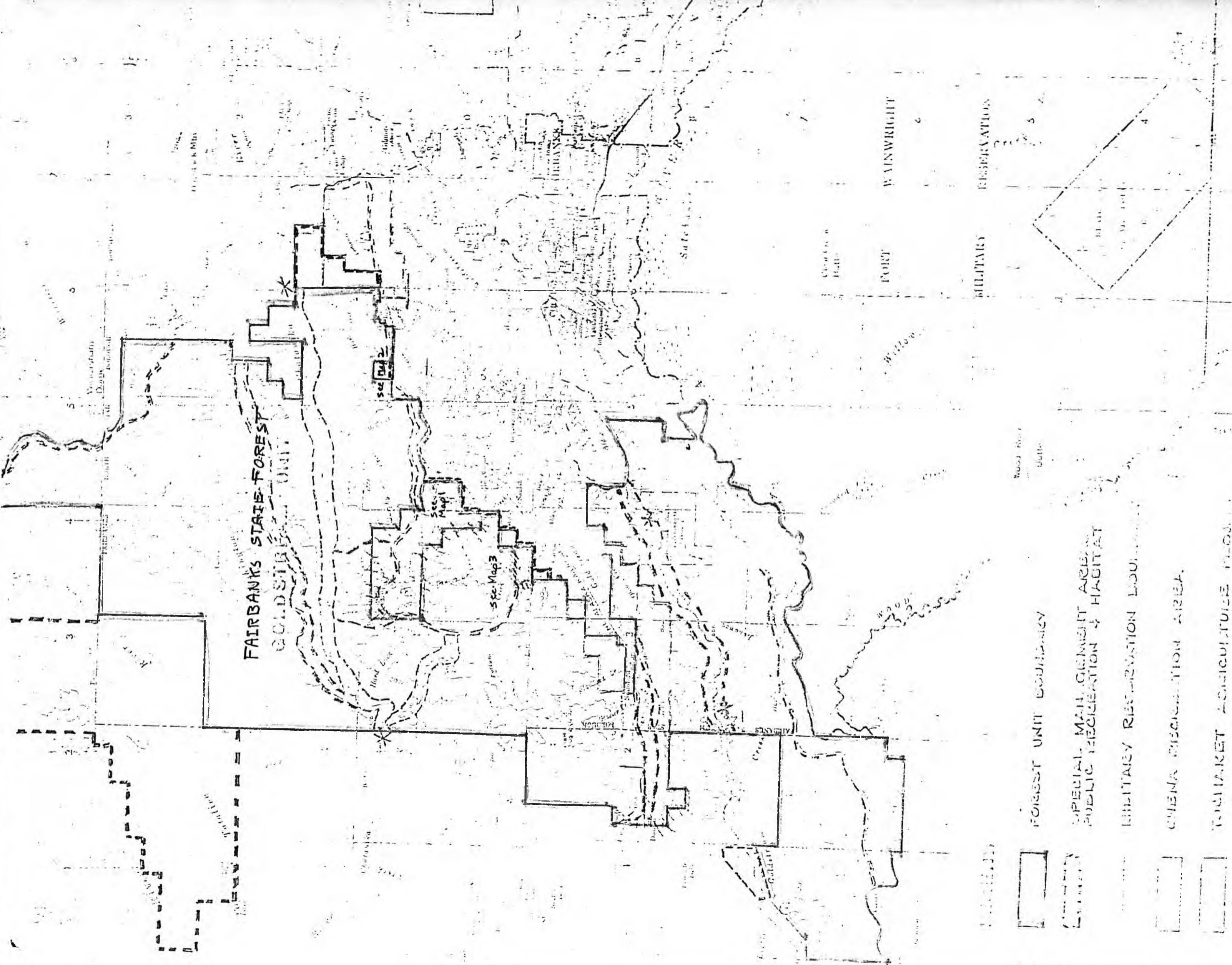
Recommended road
Proposed SFRMA boundary

Goldstream Ag.

Proposed disposal should be retained in State ownership for public use or disposed in accordance with design for Winter Sports Area

FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN (FAIRBANKS D-3)

FAIRBANKS STATE FOREST
GOLDSTAR UNIT



FOREST UNIT BOUNDARY

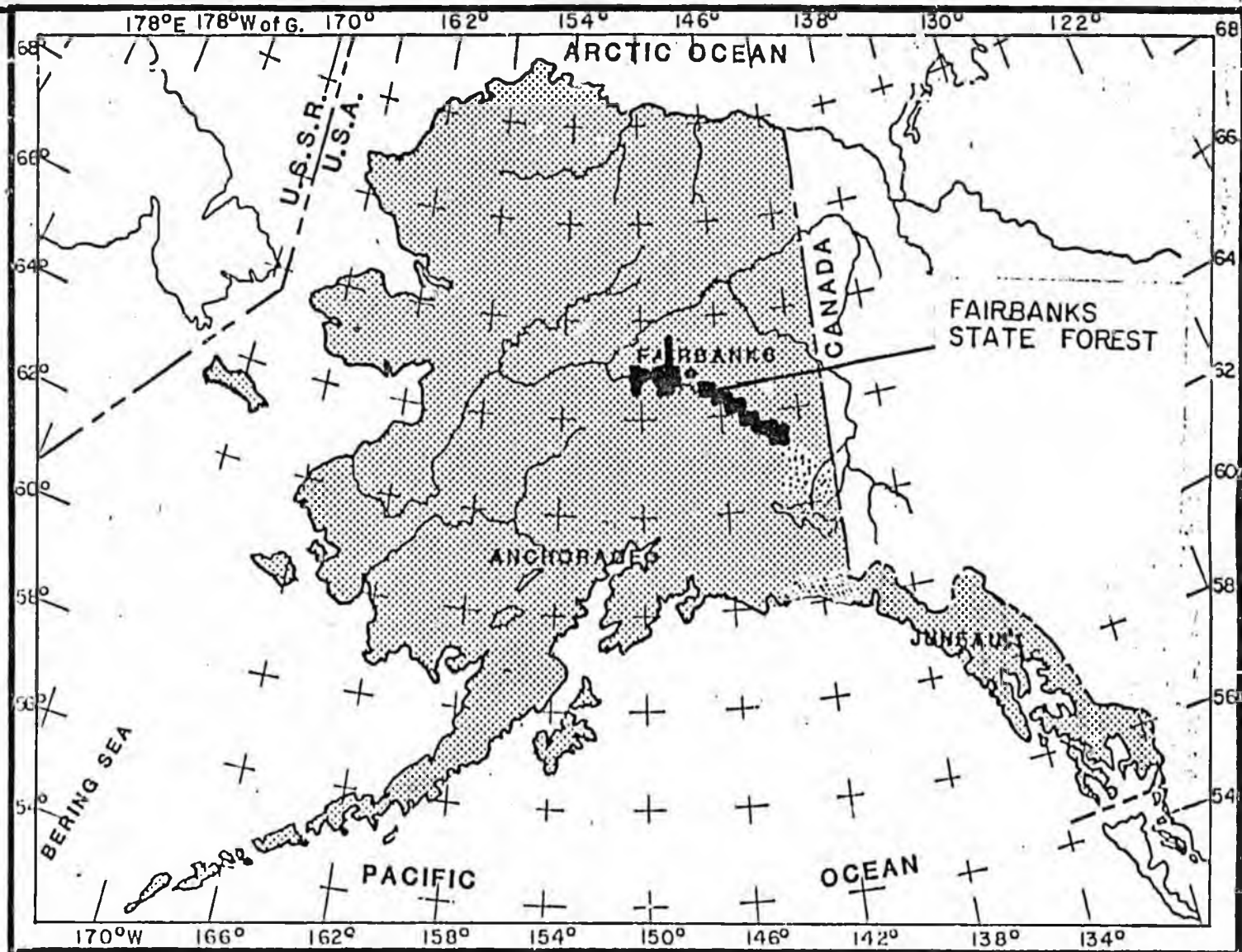
SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA
PUBLIC RECREATION & HABITAT

MILITARY RESERVATION BOUNDARY

CHENA RESERVATION AREA

TOWNHART AGRICULTURE PRODUCE

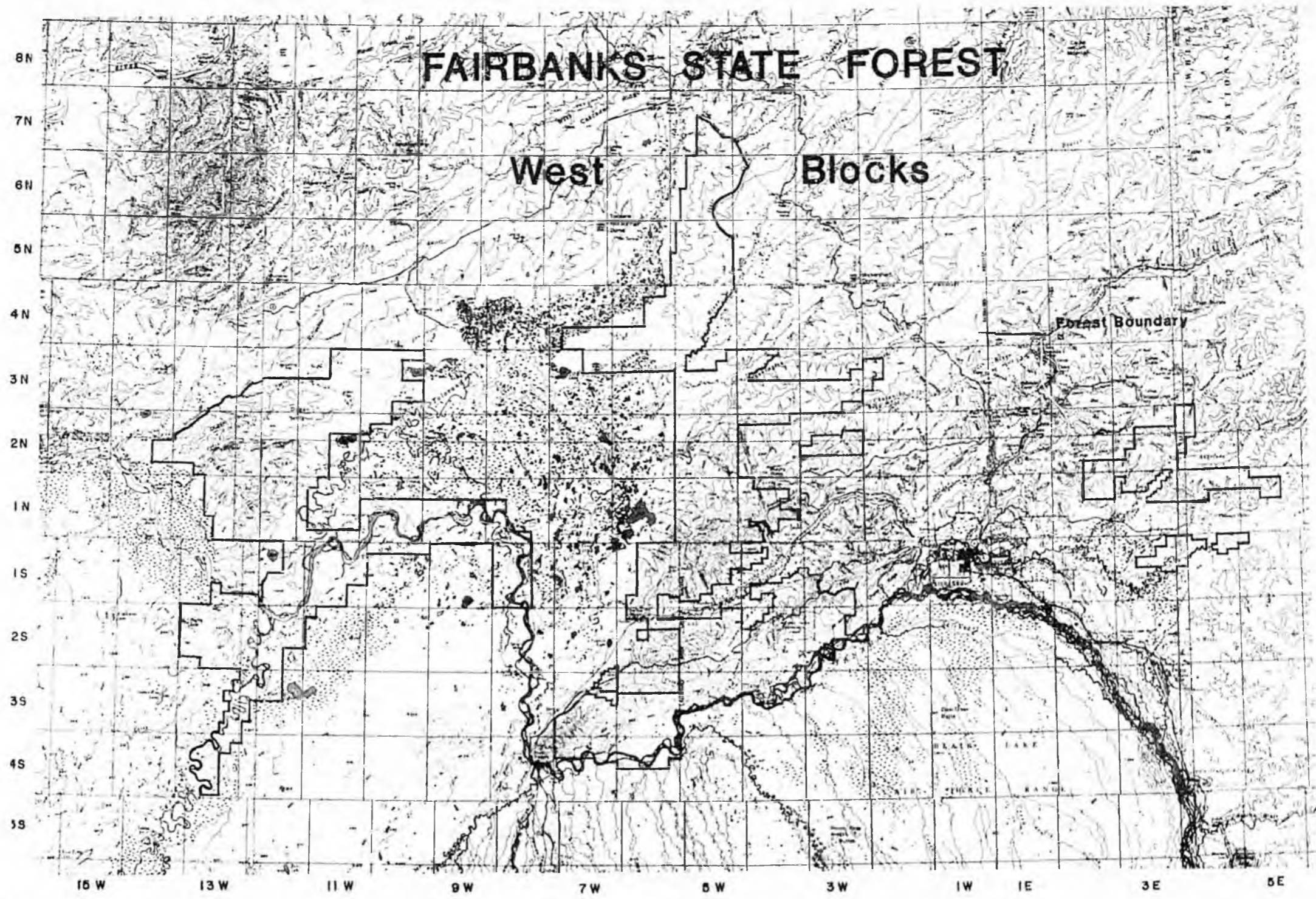
MAJOR ADDITIONS PROPOSED BY DIVS. FORESTRY AND PARKS (PROPOSED DELETIONS NOT SHOWN)



ALASKA LOCATION MAP OF FOREST AREAS

SCALE 0 100 200 300 400 500 MILES

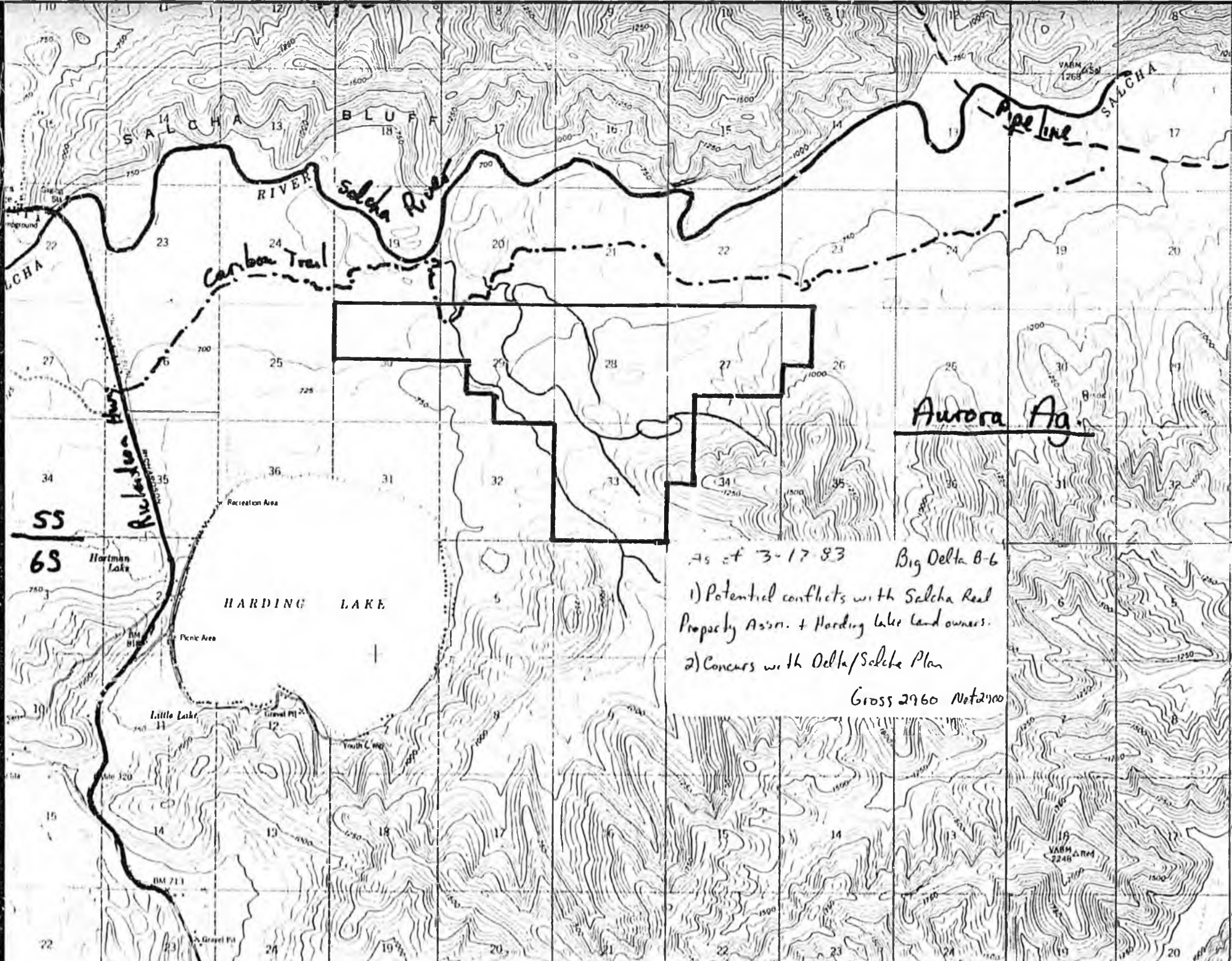




FAIRBANKS STATE FOREST

West Blocks

Forest Boundary



As of 3-17-83 Big Delta B-6

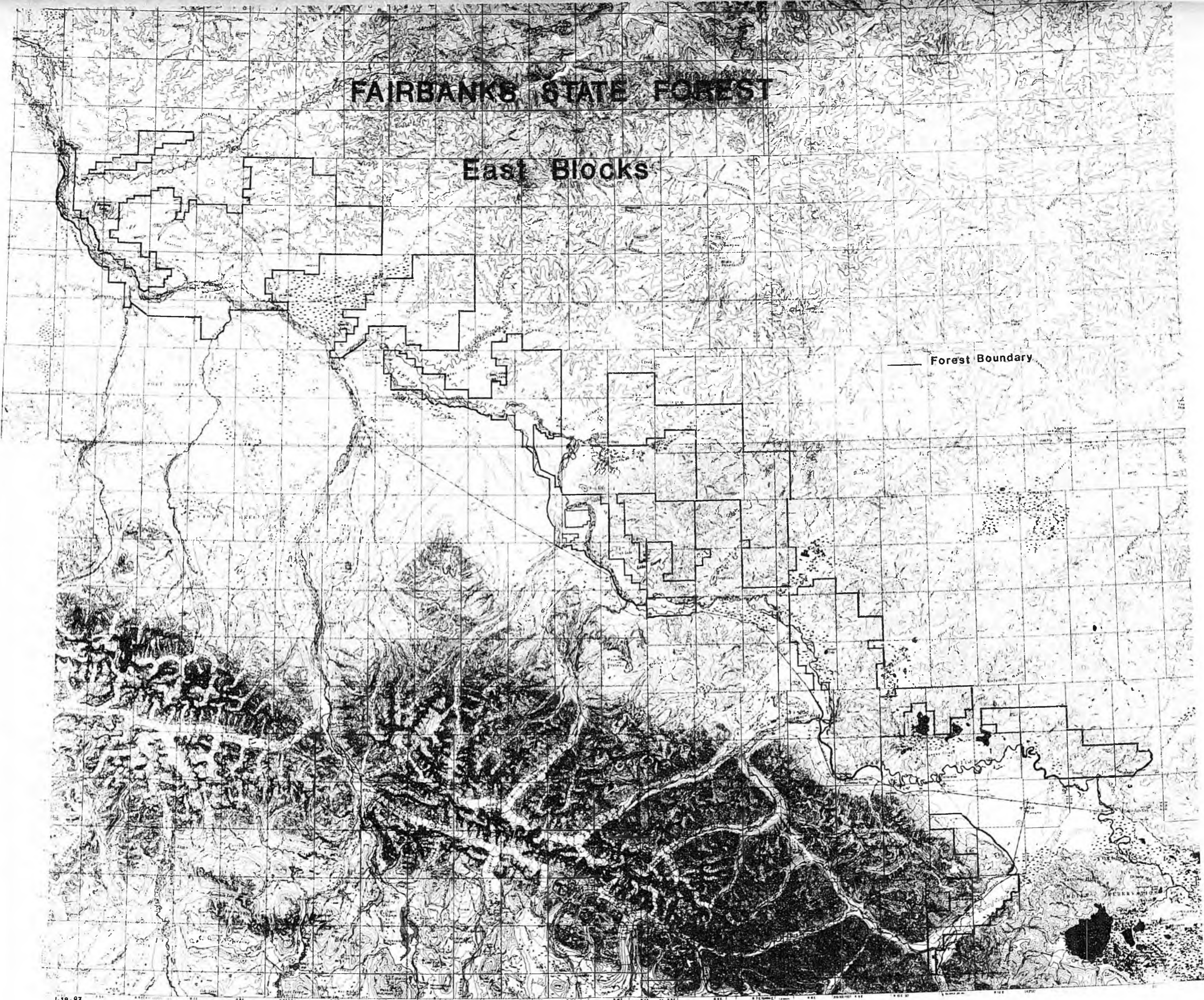
- 1) Potential conflicts with Salcha Real Property Assn. + Harding Lake land owners.
- 2) Consurs with Delta/Salcha Plan

Gross 2960 Net 2900

FAIRBANKS STATE FOREST

East Blocks

— Forest Boundary



SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Alaska State Section

P. O. Box 51

Wrangell, Alaska 99929

September 3, 1982

Robert Ziegler
307 Bawden Street
Ketchikan, AK 99901

Dear Mr. Ziegler:

CONGRATULATION ON YOUR SUCCESS IN THE PRIMARY ELECTION!! The Alaska Society of American Foresters, would like to learn of your position on some questions regarding creation of an Alaska State Forest system to be managed by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

The Alaska Society of American Foresters (SAF), representing 239 members in Alaska, met in Wrangell June 4, 5, and 6 for their 1982 annual meeting. Professional foresters representing both State and Federal government, as well as private industry and educational institutions, were in attendance. At that meeting, the State Society went on record as unanimously supporting the enclosed resolution on the establishment of an Alaska State Forest System.

This resolution does not imply "lock-up". It in fact comes from a position of multiple use, allowing for access of the public for hunting, fishing, and recreation, as well as for industry for mining, timber, and other development. This resolution follows the lead of the National Society (see the enclosed SAF National Policy statement on "Multiple Use of Forestlands") in endorsing balanced and planned use of all natural resources on the forests.

With this in mind, and in view of your successful nomination for the November election, we would like to know your response to the following questions:

1. Would you be willing to sponsor a bill for an Alaska State Forest System? Why, or why not?
2. Would you vote for a bill supporting an Alaska State Forest System?
3. Do you feel that the enclosed National SAF policy statement regarding "Multiple Use of Forestlands" can appropriately be applied to an Alaska State Forest System? Why, or why not?

We feel that this issue is very important to the proper management of Alaska's forest resources and would be pleased if you would indicate your feelings on the subject. Please respond by October 1. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Keene Kohrt, Chairperson
Alaska State Society of American Foresters

Resolution of the Alaska Society of American Foresters on the Establishment of an Alaska State Forest System.

- WHEREAS: The demands on public forest lands for in-state goods and services are increasing rapidly and are expected to increase still faster in the future, and
- WHEREAS: The acreage of efficiently manageable forest land is being rapidly depleted by commitments to uses which preclude or severely limit forest management opportunities through administrative, legislative or judicial action, and
- WHEREAS: Section 41.17.010 of the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act clearly specifies in part - "The forest resources of Alaska are among the most valuable natural resources of the State,..." (paragraph 1) and "The State has a fundamental obligation to insure that management of forest resources guarantees perpetual supplies of renewable resources, provides nonrenewable resources in a manner consistent with that obligation and serves the needs of all Alaska for the many products, benefits and services obtained from them" (paragraph 3), and
- WHEREAS: The constitution of the State of Alaska requires sustained yield management of renewable resources, which, when applied to forest products, means retention of the land base for a long period, frequently exceeding 100 years, and
- WHEREAS: Section 41.17.020(c) of the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act authorizes the designation of State forests to be retained in State ownership and managed for multiple-use, and
- WHEREAS: Legislative action provides the strongest protection for the land base which will contribute forest products and auxiliary values to meet in-state needs and help diversify Alaska's economy;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ALASKA SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS THAT:

The Alaska Society of American Foresters believes that this constitutional mandate can best be met by establishing a State Forest System in which the primary purpose is the establishment of a sustained yield base for forest products. Although the primary use may be timber production, State Forests will be managed under a multiple-use concept, and other uses such as recreation, wildlife, water, etc. will be a part of each forest's management plan. Because the past several years have seen a steady erosion of the State's land base to competing uses, we believe that such a designation can be effective only if made by legislative action;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

The Alaska Department of Natural Resources be encouraged to promptly identify and classify as forest land (under AS38.05) those lands primarily valuable for growing forest products to at least meet the estimated demand for in-state forest product use in the year 2000, regionally, to the extent possible, in order to stop the immediate loss of the forest base;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

These lands be combined into manageable units and submitted to the legislature for designation as State Forests so that the citizens of the state may reap the long-term benefits that forest land provides in terms of personal use forest products, commercial availability of local forest products, wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, watershed protection, subsurface resources and other values;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

State Forests will be managed under a comprehensive management plan which will be developed within three years of designation of the area and updated every five years thereafter.

The Management plan shall:

1. be developed with adequate public and agency involvement.
2. define compatible uses other than timber production that can be made of these State Forests, which include but are not limited to recreation, timber management, wildlife, water, hunting, fishing, mineral leasing, etc.
3. show at a suitable map scale designated compatible recreation, timber management, wildlife habitat, protected/natural and special use areas;
4. include determinations of annual allowable timber harvest;
5. include general inventory, including the backlog reforestation needs;
6. include a transportation plan; and
7. include a pest management and fire protection plan;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

Adequate funding will be necessary to manage these State Forests in a professional manner consistent with the management plans that will be developed.



SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Representing the Forestry Profession in America

Multiple Use of Forestlands

*A Position of the Society of American Foresters**

Forests occupy some three-quarter billion acres, or one third of the land area of the United States. Demands on forestlands for goods and services are increasing rapidly and are expected to increase still faster in the future. Conflicts in use have become accentuated in recent years by requests to administrative, legislative, and judicial bodies to influence and regulate public and private forest management. Such conflicts are especially sharp where interest groups believe that the use demands of other interest groups compete with their own.

Diversity of Use Demands On Forestlands

Forests receive, store, and make available most of the nation's usable water. They satisfy the nation's requirements for wood—a major, renewable, and highly versatile raw material. Forest vegetation stabilizes soil, has a moderating effect on local climate, reduces sound and air pollutants, and helps maintain atmospheric oxygen-carbon dioxide balances. Recreation, encompassing a wide variety of individual and group activities, has become a major use of forestlands. Forests, and the streams and lakes they help to sustain, provide the habitat for wildlife and fish, which are also major, renewable resources. Forestlands provide forage to help feed browsing wildlife and domestic livestock. Some forestlands are an important source of minerals and others provide space for utility lines, transportation corridors, reservoirs, and other land-consuming uses.

What Multiple Use Is

Increasing demands upon limited forestlands can be met with coordination

of uses on specific areas. Foresters have developed and applied the concept of multiple use whereby land is managed for a variety of purposes which utilizes, without impairment, the capabilities of the land to meet different demands simultaneously. Properly implemented, multiple use sustains production and avoids environmental deterioration. The multiple-use strategy takes effective advantage of capabilities of diverse portions of a forest to meet both current and projected demands.

Many benefits accrue on a forest regardless of the management strategy employed. For example, a forest managed exclusively for recreation can provide water, climatic, and wildlife benefits. Similarly, one managed exclusively for timber can provide water, climatic, wildlife, and recreation benefits. It is extremely difficult to visualize any exclusive forest use which does not also provide other benefits. The supply of forestlands is inadequate to meet all demands, but the multiple-use strategy normally provides the largest sum of social, economic, and spiritual benefits.

Who Plans and Manages For Multiple Use?

Use and management of forestlands and resources are determined in large measure by the objectives, policies, and means of the landowner, whether the people of a political unit, shareholders of a corporation, or an individual. Uses should be professionally planned, and all planning should consider all potential capabilities to meet different demands on a sustained basis; compatibility among uses; and costs and benefits of different use combinations over a period of time. Forestry professionals have special education and experience to determine the net benefits which forests are capable of producing—information which is basic to the planning of uses.

Plans should incorporate the landowners' objectives and should be based on accurate information about the resources

involved. Planning is a continuing process, and landowners—who for government lands include the general public—should participate along with foresters. When plans have been decided upon, forestry professionals should implement them by prescribing and supervising the necessary specific practices.

How Multiple Use Is Implemented

In application, the multiple-use concept involves managing a specific forest area for various benefits and may result in (1) exclusive use on some portions, (2) the emergence of primary and secondary uses on other portions, and (3) a general-use category where no one use justifies specific designation. An "exclusive use" is one for which an area is reserved and managed for one purpose, with other managed uses excluded. A "primary use" is one for which an area is predominantly managed but which permits secondary managed uses. A "secondary use" is a managed use other than that for which the land area is predominantly managed. An "incidental use" is one for which a forest is not deliberately managed, but which occurs automatically. In the general-use category, forestlands are deliberately managed for specified objectives, but no assignment of priorities is made.

Much of the forestland managed under the multiple-use concept is in a general-use category, because compatibility at existing levels of demand does not require the designation of primary or exclusive uses. However, lands in the general-use category are of an considered to be recreation lands by recreation interests, wildlife habitat by wildlife interests, watershed lands by water interests, mineral lands by mining interests, and timberlands by timber interests. As demands increase and conflicts arise, establishing land-use priorities becomes a valuable procedure for implementing the multiple-use concept. Priorities should be based on the objectives and

* Approved by the Council of the Society of American Foresters, November 20, 1980. A position of the Society of American Foresters expires three years after the date of its adoption unless, after thorough review, its continuance is approved.

needs of the landowner, reviewed periodically and, where necessary, changed to reflect changing conditions of resources and changing needs.

Establishing Use Priorities

Use limitations are often established on public forestlands by legislation, as for wilderness areas or parks. Priorities on both public and private forestlands administered under the multiple-use concept (exclusive use, primary use, or secondary use) are generally determined by the land administrators or managers,

governed by the objectives and policies of the landowner. When substantial doubt or controversy arises, these priorities may best be decided by the landowners themselves. When landowners establish priorities, they should consider the knowledge of forestry professionals as to land capabilities and the degree of compatibility among uses at various levels of demand.

Accomplishing the Objectives Of Forestland Ownership

In application of the multiple-use con-

cept, primary and secondary uses emerge on specific portions of forest areas. The expertise of forestry professionals is required to determine, within the objectives of ownership, which is the primary use, how it can best be implemented, and, where desirable, how it can be modified to accommodate secondary and incidental uses. To best accomplish the objectives of the landowner, multiple-use forestlands—whether managed for exclusive, primary and secondary uses, or left in a general-use category—should be managed for the greatest sum of net benefits over time. ■

About the Society

The Society of American Foresters, with about 22,000 members, is the national organization representing all segments of the forestry profession of the United States including public and private practitioners, researchers, administrators, educators, and forestry students.

Objectives of the Society are to advance the science, technology, teaching, and practice of professional forestry in America, and to use the knowledge and skills of the profession to benefit society.

Gifford Pinchot and six other pioneer foresters established the Society in 1900.

Members subscribe to a code of professional ethics. The Society is the accreditation authority for professional forestry education in the United States.

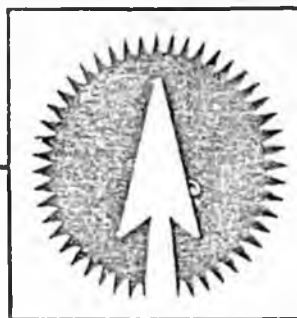
Its periodicals are the *Journal of Forestry*, *Forest Science*, *Southern Journal of Applied Forestry*, and *Proceedings of the SAF national convention*.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

5400 Grosvenor Lane
Washington, D.C. 20014

Alaska Loggers Association, Inc.

1982 25th Anniversary



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

October 26, 1982

Honorable Bob Ziegler
Senator State of Alaska
307 Bawden Street
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Dear Senator Ziegler:

Enclosed for your consideration is a copy of a resolution passed by the Alaska Loggers Association at its annual meeting in Sitka on October 23, 1982. This resolution deals with the establishment of State forests.

You are requested to consider this resolution which will permit an orderly development of industry and other forest uses in the State.

Sincerely,

Donald A. Bell
General Manager
ALASKA LOGGERS ASSOCIATION

Enclosure

Resolution of the Alaska Loggers Association on the Establishment of an Alaska State Forest System.

- WHEREAS: The demands on public forest lands for in-state goods and services are increasing rapidly and are expected to increase still faster in the future, and
- WHEREAS: Public forest lands provide such resources as recreation, hunting and fishing, habitats for fur bearers and non-game species, watershed and fisheries habitat protection, minerals including sand and gravel among others in addition to forest products for the benefit of the general public, and
- WHEREAS: The acreage of efficiently manageable forest land is being rapidly depleted by commitments to uses which preclude or severely limit forest management opportunities through administrative, legislative or judicial action, and
- WHEREAS: Section 41.17.010 of the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act clearly specifies in part - "The forest resources of Alaska are among the most valuable natural resources of the State, . . ." (paragraph 1) and "The State has a fundamental obligation to insure that management of forest resources guarantees perpetual supplies of renewable resources, provides nonrenewable resources in a manner consistent with that obligation and serves the needs of all Alaska for the many products, benefits and services obtained from them" (paragraph 3), and
- WHEREAS: The constitution of the State of Alaska requires sustained yield management of renewable resources, which, when applied to forest products, means retention of the land base for a long period, frequently exceeding 100 years, and
- WHEREAS: Section 41.17.020(c) of the Alaska Forest Resources And Practices Act authorizes the designation of State forests to be retained in State ownership and managed for multiple-use, and
- WHEREAS: Legislative action provides the strongest protection for the land base which will contribute forest products and auxiliary values to meet in-state needs and help diversify Alaska's economy;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ALASKA LOGGERS ASSOCIATION THAT:

The Alaska Loggers Association believes that this constitutional mandate and intent can best be met by establishing a State Forest System in which the primary purpose is the establishment of a sustained yield base for forest products. State Forests will be managed under a multiple-use concept, and other uses such as recreation, wildlife, water, etc. will be a part of each forest's management plan;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

The Alaska State Legislature be encouraged to promptly identify forest lands primarily valuable for growing forest products to meet the future demand for forest products.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

These lands be combined into manageable units for designation as State Forests so that the citizens of the state may reap the long-term benefits that forest land provides in terms of forest products, wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, watershed protection, subsurface resources and other values;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

Adequate funding be allocated to manage these State Forests in a professional manner consistent with the management plans that will be developed.

Alaska Loggers Association, Inc.

1982 25th Anniversary



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

December 28, 1982

Honorable Robert Ziegler
Alaska State Senator
307 Bawden Street
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Dear Senator Ziegler:

Thank you for the copy of the Senate Bill establishing state forests and your request for comments.

As you know, the Alaska Loggers Association at its 25th annual meeting last October passed a resolution supporting state forests. It follows that we will support the resolution you have prepared.

My concern is with paragraph (d). It should be eliminated.

Paragraph (a) says land within a state forest shall be managed under the principals of multiple use. I've never heard of the ADF & G cooperating on any multiple use programs. Their philosophy seems to be pretty much single purpose; there is little evidence of their cooperating on any multiple use management program.

Your paragraph (g) seems to cover the participation of the ADF & G in a state forest.

Sincerely,


Donald A. Bell
General Manager
ALASKA LOGGERS ASSOCIATION

DAB/mjh

cc: George Woodbury with copy of the bill
Jim Rynearson with copy of the bill

PHIL R. HOLDSWORTH. P.E.
CONSULTING ENGINEER & LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
MINING — GEOLOGY — LANDS

PHONE 907.566.1363

326 FOURTH STREET, NO. 1009
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

February 25, 1965

TESTIMONY ON SB 14 and SB 108 - SENATE RESOURCES

1. SB 14 is a proposed amendment to AS 41.15 - which deals primarily with "Protection of Forested Lands". It also contains "Articles" covering the "Forest Reserve Fund", the "Fire Suppression Fund", and the "Haines State Forest Resource Management Area" - - the latter to be managed under the principles of multiple use and sustained/¹⁸¹⁶under AS 41.17.

2. SB 108 is a proposed amendment to AS 41.17 which would create the Fairbanks State Forest, but also speaks to the management of state forests, generally. It would seem that both bills should be combined and placed in the same "Chapter".

3. The present definitions of "multiple use" as used in AS 38, AS 41, and implementing regulations have been interpreted by the administration in a rather restricted manner. A particular tract of land may be suitable for many different uses, but as long as two uses are allowed that is considered "multiple use". Often habitat and recreation are the only allowed uses by the land manager, but this is still considered "multiple use". The Alaska Miners Association, and the C.O.A.L. Association, would recommend that the language in SB 14 - Page 2 - Lines 5 thru 22 be incorporated in any state forest legislation to be adopted. This is particularly important in SB 108 where the land to be included in the Fairbanks State Forest excepts only "valid existing rights" and University land. Conceivably no new mineral entries could be allowed after the effective date of the act, without the "spelled-out" permitted uses language of SB 14.

4. We have no position as to whether a proposed combined bill should be in AS 41.15 or 41.17, or whether "state forests" should be managed in a different manner than "forest land of the state" - - both terms used in the existing statutes and the proposed amendments. In any case, management should be consistent with the provisions of AS 41.17.010 - 950 to assure that conversion of forest land to other uses is possible based upon the definition of "multiple use" in AS 41.17.950.

22.4

Wrangell Chamber of Commerce

P. O. Box 49

WRANGELL, ALASKA 99929

Lumber Capital of Alaska, the 49th State - Gateway to the Stikine

MAR 17 1983

March 12, 1983

Bettye Fahrenkamp
Chairman, Senate Committee on Resources
Pouch V, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

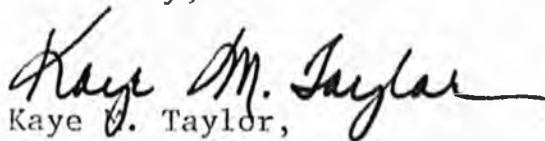
Dear Ms. Fahrenkamp:

The Wrangell Chamber of Commerce would like to go on record in support of Senate Bill 108 and the establishment of the Fairbanks State Forest.

We believe that the establishment of a State Forest system dedicated to multiple use and sustained yield is in the best interests of the future economic well being of the State of Alaska.

Well thought out land management decisions now can only benefit future generations of Alaskans.

Sincerely,


Kaye M. Taylor,
President

cc:

Ron Wendte
Jack McBride



"Where the Stikine Meets the Sea"

add to Forest List

APR 4 1983

South-Central Timber Development, Inc.

April 1, 1983

Jalmar Kertulla, President of the Senate
Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
Senator Richard I. Eliason
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear friends:

RE: Committee Substitute for SB 108

As the new owner of South-Central Timber Development, Inc., and as an Alaskan concerned about Alaskan forestry, I write to suggest that the bill establishing certain state forests be amended to make it clear that the primary purpose of a state forest is forestry uses and that other multiple uses, while allowable, must be compatible with the primary use. If such is not done, and every use has an equal call upon the State's grant of priority, there is little logic in creating a "state forest" in the first place; it would have a good sound without much content.

If the primary use of the state land put into a state forest is not for forestry, then the land should not be put into the forest in the first place. What land is put into a "state forest" should be dedicated primarily to forestry.

In the case of the Icy Cape-Cape Yakataga forest wherein my company operates, the land is currently classed as "primarily forest". If the committee substitute for SB 108 is enacted, the land will be opened afresh for "identifying uses of the state lands" in an area whose primary existing purpose is forestry. Passage of the bill would be a setback for us, a forestry business currently utilizing state forest lands.

Jalmar Kertulla, President of the Senate
Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
Senator Richard I. Eliason
April 1, 1983
Page 2

I would appreciate your careful attention to this matter, and if the bill is enacted as revised, I would hope the Yakataga forest lands are NOT included in a state forest.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

SOUTH-CENTRAL TIMBER
DEVELOPMENT, INC.



JOSEPH R. HENRI
President

lmg
cc - Ms. Paula Easley
Resource Development Council
of Alaska

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

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

3108.1

March 15, 1983

Pat Pourchot
Senate Resources Committee
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Pat:

Thanks for the draft version of the Committee Substitute for SB 108 and 14. The combination of the two bills was accomplished after considerable thought and the author should be congratulated.

My staff has reviewed this draft keeping in mind the questions raised in the February 28 letter from Senator Fahrenkamp. This letter will serve to relate our impressions on Draft Committee Substitute revisions and answer the questions your transmittal memo asks.

Suggested wording revisions we would recommend for consideration are as follows:

✓ Section 41.17.200 STATE FOREST PURPOSES. Second sentence would be reworded to read: The primary purpose in the establishment of state forests is to provide a stable land base which will produce a predictable, sustained supply of forest products while providing for the perpetuation of land, water, scenic, and recreational resources. . . .

Discussion: This clearly states the primary purpose of the State forest being to provide a sustained, regular flow of forest products while protecting and enhancing other resource and public values.

✓ Section 41.17.210 STATE FOREST RECOMMENDATIONS AND DESIGNATIONS. Subsection (a) would be reworded to read: After either planning and classification procedures under AS 38.04 and AS 38.05 have ' an completed identifying primary uses of the State lands in an area or consultation with concerned agencies and local communities, the Governor shall propose to the legislature, State forests, . . .

Discussion: This gives the option of allowing the Administration to propose areas for designation primarily in remote areas where planning and classification have not yet occurred, but only after appropriate agencies and local communities (general public) have been consulted -- which is similar to the classification process in itself.

Section 41.17.230 MANAGEMENT PLANS. Starting with the second sentence, subsection (a) would be reworded to read: The resource management plan and a fire management plan shall be adopted and implemented within two years of the completion of an operational level forest inventory of the state forest or unit thereof. The operational level forest inventory shall be completed in accordance with available funding for each state forest.

Discussion: The fire management plan is a reflection of the resource management plan and can either be completed simultaneously with or after the resource management plan, never before the resource management plan.

The options for funding an operational inventory are:

- a. CIP for \$850,000. These funds could be spent having the inventory done either over several years or possibly in one year.
- b. Request several smaller CIP's over a period of years until inventory completed. An example would be five CIP requests of \$170,000 over five years.
- c. The final suggested proposal would be to place the funds in the operating budget and request these funds each year. (\$170,000.00)

Please note that the above estimate of costs are based on the DOF using its own personnel for most of the inventory work.

An operating level inventory contracted out normally runs from \$1.00-2.00 per acre. The DOF recommends option (a) first, (c) second, and finally option (b).

Subsection (d) would be reworded to read: A copy of the management plan (or plans) or any revision thereof prepared. . . .

Discussion: This wording change may not be required -- it merely seemed appropriate for the option of completing more than one plan per year should remain. The complexity of individual resource management plans and inventory schedules would control this.

Subsection (e)(1) would be reworded to read: Commercial timber harvest including activities associated with timber harvest;

Discussion: Some development activities such as road construction, temporary camp placement, transfer sites, etc., are required for timber harvest and must be provided for in the permitted uses.

Subsection (e)(7) would be reworded to read: Wildlife and fisheries habitat management, including. . .

Discussion: Generally habitat maintenance requires management action. These activities may range from prescribed fire or heavy timber harvest

to fire exclusion or no timber harvest. Generally, the management of habitat falls somewhere in between the extremes and is designed for specific animal life cycle requirements.

✓
✓
Section 4117.210 FAIRBANKS STATE FOREST. Should be renumbered, possibly to 41.17.240, since the .210 has previously been used. Also subsection (a) would be reworded to read: Subject to valid existing rights and except for land owned by. . .

Discussion: The original wording would have excluded all State lands where some second party interest existed; i.e., mineral claims, grazing leases, land use permits and timber sales. The proposed rewording protects these existing rights within the State forest on State lands and yet excludes University lands. We believe this wording more accurately reflects the intent of the legislation.

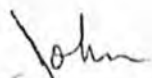
This concludes the wording changes we would initially recommend for your consideration. We will now address the questions posed in your transmittal memo for the Draft Committee Substitute on a point-by-point basis.

1. The rewording we proposed for 41.17.210(a) should be sufficient. This way the Governor could add areas to proposals on a timely basis where he felt an immediate and compelling need without the possibility of waiting up to another year for classification and a legislative session.
2. The operational level inventory is one where you must have a high level of confidence in what the vegetation and other values are at any specific site -- what we would call type island specific. In the Tanana River Basin the DNR/Soil Conservation Service/Forest Sciences Laboratory are cooperating to develop detailed soils maps and statistical forest information. In order to get this upgraded to the level of confidence required for operational level management plan development it will be necessary to gather more field information so individual type islands can be fully defined. The inventory system we have developed is designed to gather vegetative data needed for both foresters and wildlife habitat biologists. Further, when we get our personal services shortfalls offset, we will be able to put our authorized computer programmer position on board to work on putting up the multi-stage, sampling with partial replacement, computerized inventory program. This program is designed to take full advantage of old and new inventory plot data and generate a wide variety of technical forest management data and improved statistical tools. This program will allow us to minimize the number of additional plots required so we can get the most out of every future detailed inventory dollar.
3. The rewording we proposed for 41.17.230 would serve to clarify the timing and relationship of planning to inventory. If the inventory is delayed, then the management and fire plans must also be delayed.

4. The Department of Natural Resources would rather the Tanana Area Plan were completed prior to further additions to the forest, however, the Department of Fish and Game may have areas they would like to see added to the initial legislation.
5. If the Board of Forestry were funded to perform the duties described in AS 41.17, then added funding would not be required. If no funding is provided for the Board's routine operation then special funding must be provided to enable Board involvement.
6. Yes. We would strongly urge such, or similar, wording as we outlined for 41.17.200 for inclusion in the statutes. This serves to clearly establish the State's intent to provide forest products for both the general public and industrial users.
7. The reforestation fund should not directly be used for funding work on private lands lest no funds remain available for such activities on the public lands. The establishment of this fund will indirectly stimulate the availability of suitable forest species for the reforestation of private lands by keeping our forest nursery in a production mode. Bulk availability of high quality seedlings at realistic prices is a substantial contribution toward private land reforestation efforts. If our Division were to implement a service forestry program to provide planning and on-site assistance to private landowners the management options of these ownerships would be even further expanded.

Once again our congratulations to your staff for their diligent work on this important legislation. If we can be of further assistance please do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely,


John L. Sturgeon
State Forester

cc: Sharon Barton
Les Fortune



503107

Greater Fairbanks

Chamber

of Commerce

First National Center
100 Cushman Street

(907) 452-1105

P.O. Box 74446
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

May 12, 1983

Representative John Ringstad
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

*Mark - FYI
You may have already
been copied by the chamber.
**

Dear John:

The Greater Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce has at this point, taken no position supporting or opposing Senate Bill #108 regarding the establishment of a Fairbanks State Forest. We have researched and discussed this bill at great length and wish to bring certain concerns to your attention for your consideration as you study this piece of legislation.

1. As we understand, one of the primary intents of this bill would be to provide a stable source of supply for the saw timber industry in Interior Alaska. We would urge that any land set aside in a state forest, be timbered land that adequately meets the needs of the saw timber industry and that no more land than reasonably meets those needs should be set aside. It could possibly be considered to set aside some area of land now and more at a later date if after implementation, this legislation appears to be working well for everyone.
2. Mining may well be Interior Alaska's most viable industry. In fact, were it not for mining, Fairbanks just would not be here! The concerns and needs of miners and the mineral industry must be addressed. Adequate access for exploration and development must be provided. Any provisions for multiple use must show in fact and by intent, a high priority to ward mineral development. That industry has enough problems without more restrictive legislation.
3. Development along transportation corridors, both existing and potential, must be taken into account. The land withdrawal should not interfere with any transportation corridor, either present or future. It is increasingly difficult to establish new transportation corridors, not to mention actually building a transportation system in that corridor. As this difficulty increases, existing transportation corridors and systems will be called on to shoulder additional burden as Interior Alaska develops. If these transportation corridors are surrounded by state forest, it may not be available for needs that could develop in the community. Growth in Fairbanks and the surrounding areas could be effectively stifled.

Too frequently, laws are passed in order to take care of a particular need, and then later come back to haunt us in ways never intended or imagined. We would hope that you would use extreme caution while considering this legislation to insure that it provides for exactly what is intended, and leaves a very clear intent for future legislative bodies who might have a different philosophical bent from yours.

Best personal regards,
Buki
Buki Wright
President

Alaska State Legislature

rec 3-14-83

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



Senate

VICE CHAIRMAN
SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

MEMBER
SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

WESTERN STATES LEGISLATIVE
FORESTRY TASK FORCE

WESTERN CONFERENCE COUNCIL
OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

While in Juneau

POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

March 11, 1983

Mr. Von M. Helmuth,
Chairman
Ketchikan Chapter, S.A.F.
P.O. Box 5496
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Dear Mr. Helmuth:

We appreciate your comments on SB 14 which bill, in connection with SB 108, appears to have met with general approbation.

I have taken the liberty of transmitting to Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp, who chairs the Senate Resources Committee, a copy of your letter and a copy of this letter. I am sure that those areas of concern that you mentioned will be considered by the good Senator and her staff in any proposed rewrite of the legislation.

Thank you very much for your comments.

Very truly yours,

Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.

RHZ:lk

cc: ✓ Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp, w/enc.

6

3-7-83

THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT ON SB-14 -
"AN ACT ESTABLISHING STATE FORESTS" INTRODUCED BY MR. ZICGLER. THIS
AND OTHER BILLS LIKE IT ARE NEEDED NOW IN ALASKA. MUCH PRIVATE
FOREST LAND HAS ALREADY BEEN LOST THROUGH CONVERSION TO OTHER
USES. THESE USES IN MANY CASES ARE NOT THE BEST USE FOR THE LAND,
AND COULD HAVE BEEN BETTER ACCOMMODATED ELSEWHERE.

AS CONCERNED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGERS, THE SOCIETY OF
AMERICAN FORESTERS, ALASKA SECTION, HAS BEEN PARTICULARLY CON-
CERNED WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE FOREST SYSTEM IN
ALASKA. THE SOCIETY PASSED A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF SUCH A
SYSTEM LAST SUMMER. A COPY IS ATTACHED IF YOU HAVE NOT SEEN
IT.

AFTER REVIEWING SB-14, WE HAVE FOUND A FEW AREAS THAT
WE FELT WERE OF CONCERN IF A VIABLE STATE FOREST SYSTEM IS
TO BE ESTABLISHED. ON PAGE 1, LINE 21 STATES THE MANAGEMENT
PLAN FOR A STATE FOREST "MAY NOT BE ADOPTED OR REVIEWED WITHOUT
PRIOR REVIEW BY THE BOARD OF FORESTRY." CURRENTLY, THE BOARD HAS
NOT BEEN FUNDED BY THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION. WITHOUT
FUNDING, ITS ABILITY TO REVIEW THIS AND OTHER FORESTRY CON-
CERNS HAS BEEN SEVERELY CRIPPED. THE OPPORTUNITY FOR
IRREPARABLE DAMAGE IS THERE. WE URGE THE ACQUISITION OF FUNDS

PAGE 2 HAS SEVERAL ACTIVITIES LISTED AS BEING ASSOCIATED WITH TIMBER HARVEST THAT MAY NOT BE COMPATIBLE WITH A STATE FOREST SYSTEM. THE LAND IN SUCH CASES MAY DRIP OUT OF THE FOREST LAND BASE AND DESTROY THE ORIGINAL INTENT OF A STATE FOREST SYSTEM. IN PARTICULAR, GRAZING (LINE 18) AND AGRICULTURE (LINE 19) ARE A CONCERN. CURRENT AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PRACTICES USING FORESTED LAND GENERALLY ARE DONE WITH THE REMOVAL OF THE FOREST COVER AND CONVERSION TO PASTURE OR GRAZING LAND. WE WOULD NOT SUPPORT SUCH A PROVISION. IT COULD ALLOW PERMANENT REMOVAL (FROM PRODUCTION) OF VALUABLE TIMBER LAND AND CONVERSION TO A SECONDARY USE THAT WAS NOT THE BEST FOR THE LAND.

WE ALSO HAD CONCERNS WITH ALLOWING MINING & MINERAL CLAIM LOCATION (LINE 10), MINERAL LEASING (LINE 11) AND MINERAL MATERIAL EXTRACTION (LINE 12). OUR PRIMARY CONCERN WAS WITH STRIP MINING. WE FEEL OTHER AREAS OUTSIDE OF A STATE FOREST SHOULD BE DEVELOPED FIRST. (STATE FOREST LAND SELECTIONS SHOULD BEAR THIS IN MIND.) STRIP MINING WITHIN AN ESTABLISHED STATE FOREST WOULD DESTROY IT. ONLY CAREFUL AND EXPENSIVE REHABILITATION TECHNIQUES COULD BEING THE SAND BACK TO A PRODUCTIVE FOREST BASE AGAIN.

ALL IN ALL, WE FOUND THE BILL COMMENDABLE AND A POSITIVE STEP FORWARD. WE WOULD LIKE TO THANK MR. ZIEGLER AND OTHERS

WORKING TO MAKE A STATE FOREST SYSTEM IN ALASKA A
REALITY. WE WOULD APPRECIATE IT IF THE KETCHIKAN
CHAPTER, ALASKA SECTION OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN
FORESTERS COULD BE PLACED ON YOUR MAILING LIST AND
KEPT INFORMED OF THIS AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES
CONCERNING USE OF THE FOREST RESOURCES OF ALASKA.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME.

VON M HELMUTH

Chairman - Ketchikan Chapt., S.A.F.

PO BOX 549L

KETCHIKAN, AK

99701

Resolution of the Alaska Society of American Foresters on the Establishment of an Alaska State Forest System. *Passed 1982*

- WHEREAS: The demands on public forest lands for in-state goods and services are increasing rapidly and are expected to increase still faster in the future, and
- WHEREAS: The acreage of efficiently manageable forest land is being rapidly depleted by commitments to uses which preclude or severely limit forest management opportunities through administrative, legislative or judicial action, and
- WHEREAS: Section 41.17.010 of the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act clearly specifies in part - "The forest resources of Alaska are among the most valuable natural resources of the State,..." (paragraph 1) and "The State has a fundamental obligation to insure that management of forest resources guarantees perpetual supplies of renewable resources, provides nonrenewable resources in a manner consistent with that obligation and serves the needs of all Alaska for the many products, benefits and services obtained from them" (paragraph 3), and
- WHEREAS: The constitution of the State of Alaska requires sustained yield management of renewable resources, which, when applied to forest products, means retention of the land base for a long period, frequently exceeding 100 years, and
- WHEREAS: Section 41.17.020(c) of the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act authorizes the designation of State forests to be retained in State ownership and managed for multiple-use, and
- WHEREAS: Legislative action provides the strongest protection for the land base which will contribute forest products and auxiliary values to meet in-state needs and help diversify Alaska's economy;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ALASKA SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS THAT:

The Alaska Society of American Foresters believes that this constitutional mandate can best be met by establishing a State Forest System in which the primary purpose is the establishment of a sustained yield base for forest products. Although the primary use may be timber production, State Forests will be managed under a multiple-use concept, and other uses such as recreation, wildlife, water, etc. will be a part of each forest's management plan. Because the past several years have seen a steady erosion of the State's land base to competing uses, we believe that such a designation can be effective only if made by legislative action;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

The Alaska Department of Natural Resources be encouraged to promptly identify and classify as forest land (under AS38.05) these lands primarily valuable for growing forest products to at least meet the estimated demand for in-state forest product use in the year 2000, regionally, to the extent possible, in order to stop the immediate loss of the forest base;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

These lands be combined into manageable units and submitted to the legislature for designation as State Forests so that the citizens of the state may reap the long-term benefits that forest land provides in terms of personal use forest products, commercial availability of local forest products, wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, watershed protection, subsurface resources and other values;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

State Forests will be managed under a comprehensive management plan which will be developed within three years of designation of the area and updated every five years thereafter.

The Management plan shall:

1. be developed with adequate public and agency involvement.
2. define compatible uses other than timber production that can be made of these State Forests, which include but are not limited to recreation, timber management, wildlife, water, hunting, fishing, mineral leasing, etc.
3. show at a suitable map scale designated compatible recreation, timber management, wildlife habitat, protected/natural and special use areas;
4. include determinations of annual allowable timber harvest;
5. include general inventory, including the backlog reforestation needs;
6. include a transportation plan; and
7. include a pest management and fire protection plan;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

Adequate funding will be necessary to manage these State Forests in a professional manner consistent with the management plans that will be developed.

Testimony of the Alaska State
Society of American Foresters on
SB 108, creating a Fairbanks State Forest

Senate Resources Committee, March 11, 1983 hearing
Fairbanks, Alaska

The Alaska State Society of American Foresters (SAF) would once again like to thank Chairman Bettye Farenkamp for her personal efforts to provide the local public with an opportunity to be heard on the issue of the Fairbanks State Forest bill. We really appreciate the opportunity to be able to consider this important bill through these local hearings. It seems that a very well drafted piece of legislation with wide community support is beginning to emerge because of the hard work and care the Chairman has given to this issue.

In our previous testimony we described the relatively limited extent of productive forest land in the interior and the factors that favor forest growth. We discussed the specific blocks of the Fairbanks State Forest in terms of timber, concluding that the parcels are generally well chosen. And we mentioned the management plan provision of the bill that had caused some confusion to the public, because the requirements of the Forest Practices Act that govern management on state managed forest lands generally, were not restated in SB 108. This time we would like to (1) comment on the draft Committee Substitute for SB 108 and SB 14, and (2) provide some background information, for the Committee record, from a few technical forestry publications that look at the forestry potential of the interior.

The merger of SB 14 with SB 108 should alleviate most of the concerns expressed by the public and SAF in testimony to date. The Borough interest in the potential industrial sites has been made clear. In general, it is much more clear now in the Committee Substitute just what is meant by a "State Forest". This will help professional resource managers as they carry out the intent of the legislation, and it will help ensure that public expectations are realistic. The guarantee of public hearings before adoption of the State Forest management plan should generate confidence in state forest land planning. Finally, the list of permitted uses makes it clear that there will be a broad range of management intensity from very careful management for sensitive features to intensive resource development and extraction. In sum, we believe the Committee Substitute is an improved bill.

There still remains the problem of the current lack of money for the Board of Forestry, which is given the very important task of considering and adopting the management plan in this Committee Substitute. Some solution must be found.

It would also be of help to the professionals who will have to conduct the planning process for the Forest, if there were some indication from the Committee, in its record of deliberation, of the intensity and scale of planning envisioned. One of the first and most important tasks would, of course, be an accurate timber and other resource inventory. Knowing the current volume and having better estimates of growth will be important in determining the annual harvest level.

The first publication we would like to mention is the Symposium on forest lands north of 60⁰ north latitude. There were important papers by both local foresters and foresters from other far northern nations. One paper we would like to mention in particular is by a group of Scandinavian foresters, titled "Forestry Potential in Interior Alaska", included as the Appendix to the Symposium Proceedings. This provides an interesting "outsiders" perspective on the forests of the interior, from professional foresters who manage very similar lands in their home countries as a significant part of their national economies. The first paper in the Proceedings by John Zivnuska, gives a world view of high latitude forests by a forest economist. He concludes that the greatest opportunities are in meeting local needs, a goal that certainly would be fostered by the Fairbanks State Forest.

A more in-depth overview of the economic importance and potential of the interior Alaska forest is given in Richard Smith's 1980 report to the USDA Forest Service. It can be seen in the Smith report that there is a broad range of forest uses, and that a wood products industry already exists, an industry that is constrained by lack of dependable timber supply.

Tony Gasbarro's article in the January 1982 Agroborealis compares forestry in Sweden and Finland with interior Alaska. There are some interesting figures on the national economic importance of wood using industries in these two countries which manage lands very comparable to many areas of the interior. It is interesting to note that, as with most other observers, Gasbarro concludes that one of the major difficulties facing forest management in interior Alaska is the lack of a stable land base.

Finally, we offer two publications of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in the series on Forest Regeneration at High Latitudes. There is a good deal of interesting information about Scandinavian technology in these two reports. It certainly makes it clear that there are many forest regeneration approaches available which will require local evaluation to advance this fundamentally important area of forest management in interior Alaska.

We again extend our thanks to Senator Farenkamp, and look forward to further action on the Fairbanks State Forest.

Alaska State Society of American Foresters

Committee on State Forests

Glenn Patrick Juday

prepared by Glenn Patrick Juday

April 13, 1983

Memo

To: Senator Faiks, Chairman Senate Rules Committee

From: Seddator Fahrenkamp, Chairman Senate Resources Committee

Subject: SBSB 108, State Forests

The above bill has been considered by the Resources Committee and was passed out with a unanimous do-pass recommendation. This bill is the product of literally years of study and negotiation by many concerned agencies, groups and citizens. I would hope that the Rules Committee could schedule this bill for final Senate action at the earliest possible time.

The bill provides for the following: 1) A state forest system is established with prescribed management direction and uses and a method by which specific forests would be added to the system; 2) A reforestation fund is established to provide seedlings and technical assistance for the reforestation of state lands after harvesting; and 3) The Tanana Valley State Forest is established comprised of approximately 1.7 million acres of state lands in the Fairbanks area.

In the hearings held in Juneau and Fairbanks on the bill, the establishment of state forest system and the Tanana Valley State Forest received virtually unanimous support from a variety of interest groups including environmental groups, timber companies, small wood cutters, miners, and agencies. In particular, the provisions for the development of management plans mandating public input and consideration of a variety of specified permitted uses of state forest lands received widespread backing. While prohibiting state land disposals, the state forests would be managed under multiple-use and sustained-yield principles to accommodate most, if not all, traditional uses of these lands including timber harvesting, mining, recreation, wildlife habitat, and other uses.



PROPOSED AMENDMENT FOR S.B. 108. For the establishment of State Forest inholders associations, and stating the purpose thereof.

An inholders association, to which all inholders and adjacent landowners will automatically belong, will be established with each State Forest. The regulating agency will cooperate with this association in the formulation of policies relating to road development, buffer zones, protection of existing trails, visual screens, green belts along streams, and other matters of concern to private landowners.

11ms 267 of p. 31
of 518 108

RATIONALE (in part)

Regional foresters in Fairbanks say there is no existing policy regarding buffer zones of undisturbed vegetation between private property and logging areas, nor regarding certain other matters of concern to landowners and other forest land users. Whereas blowdown penetrates at least 30 feet into standing timber adjacent to a clearcut, the deletion of a buffer can lead to destruction of private property. Whereas logging on a commercial scale is noisy and often unsightly, a buffer as a visual screen and sound barrier is highly desirable. Whereas the proposers of this amendment and others have used and relied on certain trails for over ten years and expect to continue doing so, they have a strong concern for the protection of these trails. Whereas recreation and wildlife habitat are major features of S.B. 108, it seems important to make specific provisions for (a) green belts along all streams, (b) visual screens between logging areas and trails and more heavily used recreation areas, and (c) protection of all trails and other features, such as salt licks, regularly used by wildlife.

One copy to: Ringstad, Shultz, Uehling, Cowden,
Bussell, Lucia, Vasika, TELECOPY COVER SHEET Hill and Larson
HARR: The Joint Delegation (Rep. Davis, Bethune)
TO: Ringstad, ~~Benjamin~~, ~~M. W. ...~~ PHONE: ~~...~~

FROM: FAIRBANKS: T.O. / Wolfeau Table PHONE: 452-4448

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