

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1983-1984 8672

2825 SRES SB 108

P.O. Box 1166
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
452-4275

House of Representatives
Resources Committee
Juneau, Alaska 99811

May 6, 1983

Re.: SB 108 - An Act establishing the Tanana State Forest
and establishing management program for state forests.

Dear Representatives:

Financial limitations prevent me from flying to Juneau and to testify in person before your Committee regarding this bill, therefore I request that this letter be entered as testimony and read into the record at today's hearing.

Forestry can be very rewarding, specifically when practices by individuals on their private property. Treefarming, if incorporated into a homesteading program, could be an excellent incentive to to improve and care for our land on an individual level without any substantial cost to the taxpayer.

Unfortunately, the establishing of this 1.7 million acre State Forest in the Tanana Valley will prevent any progress in the field of private forestry in Interior Alaska, simply because nearly all the prime land suitable will be locked up in the State Forest and the land in private hands will be so high in cost and taxation that pure economic consideration will make such enterprise impossible.

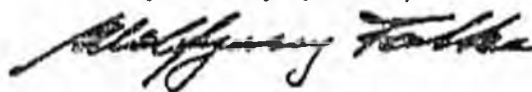
From the figures obtained, it will take more than 600 years, without taking in consideration any natural re-growth, before the estimated stand of trees within the 1.7 million acres will be used at the present rate of consumption. Should we cut these years in half, or say it will take 200 years, a few questions come to mind: How can any prudent person justify (unless he or she believes in communism or state-socialism and is dedicated to impose such an utopia upon the people of Alaska) this Carter-Monument-Style land ~~lock-up~~ the road system? How can any prudent person justify a taxpayer-supported forestry, that will consume millions of tax-dollars in the years to come, when the private sector is not even given a chance to prove that it can provide the service?

... dentist was put on trial for
working on Sundays (in Germany Sunday work is prohibited by law);
however the dentist was not pulling or fixing teeth on Sundays, but
planting trees on his or his family owned private land. As I recall,
he planted 3,000 or 6,000 trees out of 30,000 he intended to plant when
he was "caught". I don't know the outcome of the trial, but the point
I would like to make is that behind the progress of treefarming and the
world famous forestry in Germany is private initiative. Such private
initiative, being absolutely necessary for effective and progressive
forest management, would be positively killed in the Interior Alaska
should SB 108 become law.

Land prices in the Interior Alaska are now extremely high due to the
lack of good land available, the local taxes due to the high assessments
and consequently unemployment is very high. The proposed forest land
lock-up just outside the Fairbanks North Star Borough boundaries will
make it impossible for anyone to obtain any private land and this
appears to be the underlying motivation for the heavy government and
local business lobbying promoting this forestry land lock-up. Should
SB 108 become law, Interior Alaska will be faced with even higher land
costs, higher property taxes and higher unemployment. Remember, only
a low tax base, low energy costs and low land costs will attract sound
additional business and industry.

I am sure, considering the above information, you would agree that
SB 108 should die in your committee, for the good of the people of
Alaska as a whole.

Very truly yours,



Wolfgang Falke

Editorial Opinion and Comment of



Daily News-Miner

"Independent in All Things Neutral in None"

Other opinions expressed on this page do not necessarily reflect those of the Daily News-Miner.

Best use of state lands?

The basic question Interior Alaska residents must answer as we consider a proposal to create a Tanana State Forest is whether retaining the land in state ownership is the best use of it.

(NOTE: Comprehensive maps outlining the proposed Tanana Valley State Forest Lands were published on page 8 in the Saturday, May 7 issue of the Daily News-Miner.)

Sen. Bettye Fahrenkamp, who sponsored SB 108 and has worked three years for creation of a state forest in Interior Alaska, believes creation of a state forest would foster a commercial forest products industry, protect lands from which firewood could be cut, and permit other uses as well.

"These are multiple use lands in the truest sense," Fahrenkamp aide Fat Pourchet explains. "Lands within the proposed forest are 90 percent medium to high value timber resources."

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

Under multiple use management, the creation of a Tanana Valley State Forest will preclude private ownership of the land, and that's the strongest objection raised by those who oppose the bill.

Though a similar measure last year had the support of the Alaska Miners Association, this year the association recently changed its stance.

Miners dispute the estimates of commercial value saw timber to be found on the 1.7 million acres the bill would designate as a state forest, claiming it may be as low as 10 percent. They believe a commercial timber industry might thrive if the land were, for example, offered for homesteading with covenants requiring the timber be put to commercial use.

"If they want to develop commercial timber, I see nothing wrong with the current system," miner Mark Ringstad said.

Bruce Wammack, a Libertarian and chairman of the Fairbanks North Star Borough Assembly's land committee, said he's concerned that the bill is "outside our philosophy of private ownership of land;" that it would "lock-up" areas of land without a defined use; that it includes at least one possible industrial site the borough has had under study; and that the state has no way to measure whether a viable timber industry is possible.

In response to concerns such as those raised by the miners and others, Fahrenkamp's office builds a case for a land designation that looks ahead to the future.

"We believe there is a viable commercial sustained yield timber industry on these lands," Pourchot explains. "Part of the need is also a big enough area on which to harvest a sustained yield over 60 to 100 years. You need an amount of timbered land you can count on."

Though private ownership would not be permitted of state forest lands, other uses would be. They include commercial timber harvest and related activities; harvest of forest products for personal use; mining, mining claim and mineral leasehold location; mineral leasing; material extraction; recreation; wildlife and fisheries habitat management including critical habitat management; greenbelts; hunting, trapping and fishing; grazing; watershed management; research; other traditional compatible uses.

Within Interior Alaska, according to Pourchot, there are 17.3 million acres of state-owned land. The 1.7 million-acre state forest, then, would include about 1/10th of that land. Of the Interior state-owned land, about 332,000 acres have been identified for possible development and possible transfer to private ownership. About 10,000 of those acres would be taken out of disposal classification for inclusion in the state forest.

Possible borough industrial sites, Pourchot says, may be backed out from the forest if the borough chooses to select them instead of some other state owned land on its list. The borough already has selected the 112,000 acres of state-owned land to which it is entitled.

With millions of acres of Alaska land already locked up in federal conservation units where use is restricted, it's difficult for Alaskans to get very excited about setting aside additional land closer to home. Nevertheless, the multiple use protections and back-out provisions of this measure make it more palatable than the federal classifications.

The measure already has been adopted by the Senate. Interior Alaskans should make our feelings known now to the House Resources Committee, which is considering the measure.

FAIRBANKS
Daily News - Miner

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FEB 24 1983

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

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

February 22, 1983

Bettye Fahrenkamp
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99811

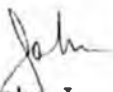
Dear Senator Fahrenkamp:

Thank you for the information letter on your State Forest Legislation (S-108). The DNR has prepared a Fiscal Note and Bill Analysis for this legislation.

We are extremely supportive of such legislation. The establishment of State Forests will provide a stable land base by which a sustained supply of forest products can be provided to the citizens of Alaska. This timber is needed by both the forest products industry and private citizens for houselogs, firewood, etc. The forest products industry cannot hope to grow and increase its role in the State's economy without a predictable guaranteed supply of raw materials. A recent report just completed indicates that the establishment of the Fairbanks State Forest would annually provide 188 jobs and a local economic impact each year of \$13.0 million. This will do much to provide the economic base and diversity so much needed in Alaska.

If you or your committee need any additional information please feel free to contact me. I plan on testifying at your committee hearing in Juneau on February 25, 1983. In addition, my staff or I will be available at the teleconference hearing in Fairbanks.

Sincerely,


John L. Sturgeon
State Forester

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Division of Forestry

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

Pouch 7-005
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

January 28, 1983

Mr. Pat Pourchot
Senate Resources Committee
Pouch V, MS 3100
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Pourchot.

As per your request I am explaining why the Department of Natural Resources felt it appropriate not to include the forest classified lands along the Hutlinana River in the State Forest Bill at this time.

The area was classified "Forest" during the preliminary Kenana/Totchaket Area Plan process. While the majority of the land within the classification is forested with dense white spruce there are areas included which are highly valued for land disposal purposes. The presently underway Tanana Area Plan will provide a detailed look at this locality and establish firm management direction to provide an optimum blend of uses.

A contributing factor to the areas exclusion from the current proposal is its long, narrow configuration as opposed to a "block" of forested land. As long as the forest classification is maintained the area will still be available for forest product harvesting.

Upon completion of the Tanana Area Plan it may be appropriate for the governor to recommend addition of this area to the State Forest System. Our Department would prefer this course of action for this tract.

Sincerely,

John L. Sturgeon by Joe Wehrman

John Sturgeon
State Forester

cc: Jerry Brossia
Joe Wehrman

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

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

February 15, 1983

Re: Fairbanks State Forest

John Ringstad
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Ringstad:

The purpose of this letter is to respond to the concerns expressed by you during our recent meeting relative to other uses of state land should the Fairbanks State Forest become a reality. As you remember, I showed you how much land would be disposed of in the area under two different scenarios. Small farm agricultural sales will represent over 35,000 acres of that total. The Soil Conservation Service has calculated that to meet the entire statewide year 2000 demand for vegetables would require only 8,900 acres at low production levels.

As far as major agricultural development is concerned there are some 315,300 acres classified for that purpose presently and the Tanana Basin Area Plan (TBAP) could conceivably add thousands of acres to that figure.

With regard to residential lands within the Tanana Basin, the Settlement Element of the TBAP has identified some 250,000 acres of State land with future disposal potential. Only 4% of this total lies within the State Forest Boundary proposed in S.B. 108. When combined with past and programmed land disposals, the State will have disposed of some 452,193 acres in the Tanana Basin. With a projected year 2000 basin population of 105,304 individuals, this equates to about 4.3 acres for each man, woman and child. If the 5,000 acres of available private land, the 112,000 acres of Borough land and some portion of the Native lands were included the land available for private development could jump substantially.

By way of explanation, the Tanana Basin Area Plan is a major effort by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to make land allocations and, subsequently, classifications on the State's land within this river drainage. The methodology used is for each resource or land use interest (forestry, settlement, agriculture, minerals, wildlife,

February 15, 1983

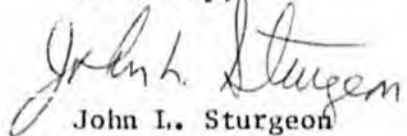
recreation, transportation) to generate an element showing where the quality lands, or potential lands, for use by each interest are located and the goals and objectives each resource feels are appropriate for the area. The plan is coordinated by DNR's Division of Research and Development. Alternative emphasis scenerios are presented at a series of public meetings to try to secure as much public input as possible. Additional attempts to get broad inputs include inviting Native groups, Borough representatives, and other interest groups to planning team meetings so they can get a better understanding of the process involved. Following public inputs the plan is restructured, and, following another round of public review, adopted by the Commissioner of Natural Resources. Susan Todd is the overall lead for development of this plan. Susan is thorough, professional, dedicated and unbiased in her attempts to develop a rational, balanced plan for the development and use of State lands within the Basin.

With regard to how recreational interests and the Department of Fish and Game might view passage of a State Forest Bill, we can assure you that both groups endorse the proposed area as a minimum. Both the Division of Parks and the Department of Fish and Game encouraged the addition of non-forested areas to the legislation to compliment the recreational and habitat values within the proposed boundaries. The final boundary endorsed by the Department of Natural Resources includes only the major commercially manageable stands of timber and critical blocks of State land for personal use with the least practical amount of low-value or non-forested lands.

Enclosed is a tentative schedule for the completion of the Tanana Basin Area Plan for your reference.

If you have any other concerns or questions that come to mind please call.

Sincerely,



John L. Sturgeon
State Forester

Enclosure

cc: Sharon Barton, Commissioner's Office

TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN

MILESTONES

February 8, 1983	Draft Elements Complete and Sent to Directors for Review
March 1, 1983	Final Elements Printed and Available
March 31, 1983	Alternatives Completed
May 20, 1983	Public and Agency Review of Alternatives Completed
June 29, 1983	Draft Plan Deliberations Complete
September 19, 1983	Public and Agency Review of Draft Plan Complete
November 17, 1983	Final Plan Completed
December 19, 1983	Final Plan Printed

NOTE REGARDING THE FOLLOWING FRAME(S) ON MICROFILM:
COMPLETE DOCUMENT IS AVAILABLE IN ORIGINAL FILES.
TITLE PAGE ONLY HAS BEEN FILMED.



TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN



STATE OF ALASKA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

FORESTRY ELEMENT PAPER

DRAFT

CHAPTER 4

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

4420 AIRPORT WAY FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

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

PHONE 907-586-1383

326 FOURTH STREET, No. 1009
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

February 5, 1983

Paul Glavinovich, President
Alaska Miners Association
201 East 51st Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Paul:

The following bills of interest to the AMA have been introduced to date:

HB 14, 23, 40, 84, SS 55, 92, 129, and 150
HJR 5, 16, 18

SB 14, 51, 29, and 109 SJR 13

Some of these bills are different proposals on the same subject. Copies of these bills can be picked up in the Legislative Affairs Information Office in your city, along with the list of committee members. No action has been taken on any of these bills other than committee assignments.

Regarding HB 14 - - this is a reintroduction of SB 84 of the last session. Sen. Don Bennett is prepared to introduce a similar bill on the Senate side based upon input from the petroleum, mining, and timber industries - - which will hopefully have sufficient support to pass the legislature. Am working with these participants to reach a consensus for Sen. Bennett. In this connection there is another bill (HB 92) which would repeal the Alaska Coastal Management Program; this would affect the language in the proposed permit bill, if passed.

The first Section of HB 40 repeals four existing statutes as follows: 1. Individual Tax Credit - Political Contributions; 2. Permanent Fund Dividends; 3. Alaska Estate Tax; and 4. Motor Fuel Tax.

There are two bills on State Forests. SB 14 by Ziegler is important as it strengthens the multiple-use management of State Forests, and actually "spells-out" the various permitted uses. SB 108, on the other hand, uses the term "multiple-use" but does not define it. The present definition of "multiple-use" in AS 38.05 is very weak, and I would suggest that we oppose SB 108 unless SB 14 is passed. Both bills are now in Senate Resources.

February 5, 1983

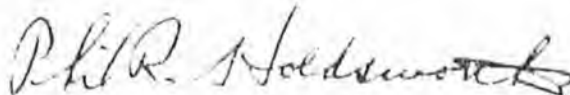
Incidentally, SB 108 would create a 1,733,000-acre Fairbanks State Forest, and it should be important to miners in the Fairbanks area to be assured that "mining and mining claim location, mineral leasing, and material extraction" are permitted - - as authorized in SB 14.

HJR 16 may pose some problems. The main question is - "What are the chances of opening up the Statehood Act and have this one change made by Congress, without having many other changes thrown in to the detriment of the State?" There are many members of Congress from the populated Eastern states who would like to make other changes to the Statehood Act, harmful to Alaska. I would hate to see this potential "bucket of worms" opened up. I realize that some of the members of the legal profession are not convinced that the "Production License" statute has settled the (6)(1) issue, but until this is questioned by the Feds I firmly believe we should refrain from pursuing the course proposed in HJR 16.

In light of the experience with SEACC-vs-Schnabel Lumber (Haines), and the recent activities of another group top-filing claims on the Kona Peninsula, J. P. Tanager and I propose to draft legislation which would require a showing of "financial responsibility" on the part of non-profit organizations before a judge would accept a request for an injunction to stop otherwise authorized resource development. Have discussed this proposal with Sen. Bill Ray - Judiciary Committee Chairman, and the co-chairmen of the House Resources Committee. We will have their support. Will keep you posted on progress in drafting legally acceptable language.

Your comments will be appreciated.

Sincerely,



Phil R. Holdsworth

cc: Following Branches
Fairbanks
Ketchikan
Sitka
Haines
Juneau



Re: 1510

Date February 25, 1983

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

Dear Senator Fahrenkamp:

Please refer to your letter of February 10 regarding SB 108.

A stable land base dedicated to forestry in Interior Alaska will greatly facilitate the development of a forest products industry. A reliable source of timber (managed to produce a regular supply of timber in perpetuity) is a prerequisite inducement for the front-end capital investments required for the establishment of a healthy industry and resulting employment opportunities.

In addition, management under the principles of multiple use will assure the public opportunities such as recreation, hunting, and fishing on these lands while providing for protection or utilization of other resources. Often times the management of one resource can enhance another; for example timber management can be used to enhance wildlife habitat for certain species in certain locations. Similarly, in many situations, timber management can be used to influence the timing and amount of water run-off in a watershed or affect water quality. In other situations the management of one resource may have an adverse impact upon another and informed trade-off decisions need to be made.

Further, designation of State Forests managed under multiple use principles should not impair the public's lawful use of these lands for other purposes such as mining or certain occupancies.

The establishment of a State Land Reforestation Fund is an excellent approach to funding reforestation needs. I suggest that legislation clearly state that any monies so appropriated remain available until expended. Such a provision would provide the manager with the flexibility to allow for the vagaries of climate with regard to planting and stock availability and changes in operating harvest plans.



I understand from your letter that the boundaries proposed for the Fairbanks State Forest have been carefully drawn to avoid conflicts with higher and better uses of these lands. No doubt many hours of discussion have gone into this configuration. However, I would be remiss if I did not say that, in my opinion the present configuration may serve to confuse the public and present future challenges for the manager of this State Forest.

I am not acquainted with the present or planned ownership of adjoining lands but presumably this could be a mix of private and State-owned lands administered by different agencies. If this were to come to pass the public could be faced with use policies and regulations that vary by ownership or administering agency while not knowing just where boundaries are. Inadvertent violations could occur by the visitor to the area or in planned management activities such as timber sales.

Another consideration in designing boundaries is future access needs for management and public purposes. These access needs may be more easily provided for across State-owned lands and foreseeable needs across lands destined for private ownership can also be provided.

One final consideration is the impact of the management of lands upstream in a watershed upon the lands in the lower reaches. Conflict can develop when these lands are administered by different agencies or are in different ownerships.

These considerations were no doubt discussed when the proposed boundaries were identified. I mention them now as a matter of conscience from a land managers viewpoint.

If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,



MICHAEL A. BARTON
Member, Board of Forestry

STATEMENT OF THE ALASKA SPORTSMEN'S COUNCIL ON SB 14 AND SB 108

I am Robert W. Phillips, residing at 9328 Turn Street, Juneau, Alaska 99801. I am here today as Chairman of the Forest Resources Committee of the Alaska Sportsmen's Council, and represent no other interest.

SB 14 is enabling legislation providing for the establishment of state forests. The Alaska Sportsmen's Council supports the multiple-use management provision as the guiding principle. We particularly applaud the listing of specific uses without priority in Sec. 41.15.560(c). Priorities or management emphasis should be determined through the development of a management plan with public involvement as provided in the bill.

We suggest the requirement to hold a public hearing on fish and game regulations in a municipality or Native village close to the state forest is duplicative of the public participation now available through the 68 advisory committees and six regional councils established for that purpose.

The Alaska Sportsmen's Council urges the Senate Finance Committee to report favorably on SB 14, with the modification suggested.

SB 108 provides for establishing the Fairbanks State Forest, management of state forests and forest land, and an effective date. The Alaska Sportsmen's Council supports the legislation, basically, and we offer the following suggestions for improvement:

1. The multiple-use provisions in SB 14, including the specific listing of the uses without priority, in Sec. 41.15.560(c), should be a part of the bill through reference or inclusion.

2. Sec. 41.17.150 State Land Reforestation Fund should be changed to fund any of the multiple-uses called for in the management plan required in Sec. 2., which would amend AS 41.17.070.

With the recommended modifications, the Alaska Sportsmen's Council urges the Senate Finance Committee to report favorably on SB 108.

Testimony before the Senate Resources Committee on Senate Bill 108 - Fairbanks State Forest.

The Fairbanks North Star Borough endorses ~~the concept of~~ Senate Bill 108. There are a number of related issues which are of vital interest to the Borough. We appreciated being able to work with the Resources Committee staff in the development of this legislation, and are pleased with the final product. One of our early concerns was the impact of the proposed state forest on the selection of the industrial sites within the Fairbanks North Star Borough. The Borough is currently in the process of selecting sites which are suitable for industrial development. We have commissioned a study which should be completed by August, 1983 which will provide us with information on the types of industries which might locate at specific sites in the Borough, and the viability of five particular sites. Four of the sites which we are considering in our study fall within or partially on land that has been identified for the Fairbanks State Forest. The approach that the borough would like to take on these sites is to insure that the state does not dispose of any of this land until December, 1983. By that time the Borough will have determined which sites are suitable for the types of industry which it has selected and will be in a position to trade state land for borough land in order to acquire the necessary sites. We are satisfied that the bill facilitates the selection process of our industrial sites. The Borough is very supportive of the creation of a State Forest on the other ^{state} land which lies within our boundaries. We believe that the establishment of a State Forest on state land will provide the Borough with the flexibility to incorporate its Comprehensive Land Use Plan along with the Tanana Basin Plan, into an overall land use development program. We are coordinating our Comprehensive Land Use

Plan with the State Department of Natural Resources' Tanana Basin Plan, and the tentative plans for a State Forest are being being incorporated into both planning efforts. We feel the designation of that land under SB 108 will fit well into our development planning.

fairbanks north star borough

BILL ZYBACH
Special Assistant
To The Mayor

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



MAR 4 1983

4837 Palo Verde Dr.
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
Feb. 28, 1983

Senator Bettye Wrenkamp
Pouch B
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Bettye,

Here is the written form of the testimony that the Alaska Society of American Foresters has prepared on SB 108. Your work on the bill has been deeply appreciated here. SAF is passing information on to those groups and individuals that wish to help work on the bill. We are also helping to organize the effort. We have been planning all along to make our major effort in the house, since there is more inertia there, after we help you get the bill through the Senate.

There truly is a broad coalition of interests behind the bill. We have done well so far, I think, in that little overt opposition has surfaced. But I keep waiting for something to go wrong, as it surely will. If we can keep the bill moving after that, then I think it will go all the way. Again many thanks for your hard work and dedication; we stand ready to help in whatever way you think best.

Sincerely,

Glenn Patrick Juday

Glenn Patrick Juday

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

Senate Resources Committee, February 25, 1983 hearing
Juneau, Alaska

The Alaska State Society of American Foresters (SAF) would like to thank Chairman Bettye Farenkamp and members of the Senate resources for the opportunity to testify on SB 108. The Yukon River Chapter has already offered preliminary comments on the concept and draft bill at the Feb. 4 field hearing in Fairbanks. Now that SAF has had the opportunity to review the bill as introduced in more detail, we would like to offer more specific comments.

The Alaska SAF strongly supports the creation of a Fairbanks State Forest. We commend Senator Farenkamp for introducing this important bill, and appreciate the hard work and attention she has devoted to the measure. We believe that the dedication of carefully chosen state land to long-term multiple use management is essential for the further orderly development of the interior forest products industry and for a continuing supply of other public benefits these lands can and do produce. We would like to offer the perspective of our profession on (1) the need for a stable base of lands committed to long-term resource management (2) the suitability of the lands identified in SB 108 for multiple use management and (3) the planning and reforestation

sections of the bill, offering some suggestions for clarifying the latter.

The Need for a Land Base

Although Alaska is a large state at approximately 375 million acres, much of the state is not biologically capable of growing trees. In interior Alaska, there are about 106 million acres with forest growth of some kind. However, only about 22.5 million acres meet the productivity test for the standard definition of commercial forest land; that is, land capable of producing at least 20 cubic feet of usable wood per acre per year. These statistics are available from forest survey reports (Hutchison, 1967 and Hutchison and Schumann, 1976).

As you can see, this is a low percentage of the total land area. To compound the management problem even further, this more productive component is scattered widely over the large expanse of the interior. Much of the land with the higher growth potential is found in small pockets along rivers with permafrost-free soils, or on the favorable south, southeast, and southwest aspects of hills and slopes. For this component of the total, there is just not enough productive forest land in any one place to be of more than highly local importance. In addition, some of the productive land base is at the "corners" of the interior, far from any human population, even those of the villages of "bush" Alaska. For this component, there is little or no local demand, and enormous problems of transportation. Some of this land has been included within the new National Parks and Refuges, making its forest

harvest potential available only for "subsistence" uses such as fuelwood, houselogs, and poles for fishwheels.

Assigning, as an estimate, about half of the 22.5 million acres of potentially commercial forest land to these categories of highly scattered and remote, we are left with a productive forest land base of somewhere between 10 and 15 million acres. When we consider that some of this land will be needed for urban and community expansion, for agricultural land clearing, intensive recreation sites, and military uses, it becomes clear that there is little room for squandering what is actually a rather limited resource, at least in the local context. The commitment of approximately 1.6 million acres to long-term forest management in the proposed Fairbanks State Forest would represent a major step forward.

Because of the patterns of both state and native land selections, and considering the location of the remaining federal lands in the interior that support productive forest, none of these groups has or will have a sufficient amount of well stocked forest land to support a major industry on its own. It is not possible for the state of Alaska to rely on native corporations, and certainly not the federal government, to supply the increasing needs of interior wood products manufacturers (Laroe, 1983).

It has also become clear that public concern for access to open space, fuelwood gathering, public hunting land, mineral exploration, wildlife habitat, watershed land, and research and educational sites cannot be

met if continuing state land disposals are not matched with a careful and well-planned program of public retention of certain key parcels. We believe the Fairbanks State Forest identified in SB 108 strikes such a balance.

Suitability of Parcels in SB 108 for Forest Management

Several factors of soils and landform come together to produce areas of high potential for forest growth over portions of the eastern and central interior. The lowland basin north of the Alaska Range, for example, is not generally suitable for forest growth. The basin collects cold air drainage, and is generally underlain by permafrost. However, the hills along and generally north of the Tanana River rise above the typical wintertime temperature inversion, and experience milder weather. The south facing slopes of these hills receive the maximum amount of sunlight, and as a result are generally permafrost-free.

The productivity of these soils, however, is highly variable. Some are shallow and stony, formed from the weathering of rock in place. Some of these can be easily damaged, degrading the productivity of the land for a very long time, if not permanently for human purposes. On the other hand most of the hills just to the north of the Tanana River are blanketed with wind deposited silt. These rich soils are some of the best sites for forest growth in northern Alaska, the productive heart of the interior forest. The more steeply sloping of these must be managed with care or sometimes gullying can occur.

The other highly productive sites of the interior are the floodplains along the major rivers. Here the highest standing timber volumes of all occur. In addition, young and constantly renewed stands of willows represent optimum moose habitat. The diversity and productivity of vegetation, along with suitable cover and water, make these areas attractive to a variety of wildlife. Erosion is a natural and active process here that must be expected and accounted for in management planning.

Rainfall is generally higher in the surrounding hills than it is in the Tanana Valley lowlands. Much of this precipitation comes in the form of summer convective showers. Because of steep slopes, exposed rock at the highest elevations, and impervious permafrost on north-facing slopes, the runoff potential is high. Maintaining forest cover and careful siting of roads and other construction are important on these lands.

As can be seen on the maps which accompany the legal description of the proposed Fairbanks State Forest, the various blocks have been carefully chosen to represent these key forest, soil, and landform characteristics. In addition, although the existing road network is rudimentary and even though there are many river crossings and other obstacles, all the blocks are reasonably close to major highway access. Since it is possible, and in many cases desirable, to perform winter logging and skidding operations when ice bridges can be constructed and wet ground is no obstacle, it will not be necessary to construct expensive roads in order to accomplish the early phase of

less intensive management.

In the east, the Forest block along the Glenn Highway and the Tok River offers multiple forest values of timber for local communities, wildlife habitat (especially along the river), and scenic and watershed protection along the highway. The Forest blocks along and north of the Tanana River between Porcupine Creek on the east and Healy Lake on the west, are made up of sloping to rugged land below 3000 feet in elevation. A good deal is below 2000 feet elevation. Community expansion and transportation corridors along the Alaska Highway and Tanana River have been excluded. There is a sufficient volume of timber included to allow the setting of a reasonable sustained yield harvest, which could benefit local industry.

The blocks from west of Healy Lake to Harding Lake are separated by the excluded lowlands of the Goodpaster River and Shaw Creek Flats. A significant area of diverse floodplain types is included in this part of the proposed Forest to the north of the Delta Agricultural Project, along the Gerstle and Tanana Rivers.

The west blocks of the proposed Forest include a small block along the middle and upper Little Chena River watershed, and a small tract along the lower Chena River where it breaks out of the hills and onto the Tanana lowlands. These parcels, and the block along the Parks Highway including the Bonanza Creek Experimental Forest, are very important to help meet the needs of Fairbanksans seeking fuelwood within a reasonable distance of town, as well as high quality conifer logs,

open space, and wildlife. The silt soils of the ridge between Fairbanks and Nenana along the Tanana River are particularly deep and productive. This is one of the best stocked and finest forests in the interior.

Fairbanks-North Star Borough Municipal Land Grant selections have been made closer to town. This Borough land is the logical area for community expansion for some time to come, being closer in, better roaded, and low in elevation. It is now beginning to move onto market.

The block west of Murphy Dome skirts the eastern margin of the Minto flats. There is reasonable access to the margins of this block even at the northernmost point of the proposed State Forest because the Elliott Highway follows along it several miles to the east. The Dugan Hills block includes important sections of productive Tanana River and Kantishna River floodplain to the north and west of the Nenana-Tokchaket agricultural project.

Planning and Reforestation

Alaska SAF agrees with the general approach to land management planning contained in SB 108. Legislation should set the broad framework of process and standards, and regulations can identify more specific goals. Professional review and prescriptions can then offer specific programs or options to carry these out. Public involvement is an important element in identifying what is desired; the work of professionals is to see that the best ways to implement these desires are identified and implemented.

SB 108, of course, is an amendment to the Forest Practices Act (AS 41.17). Alaska SAF supports the provisions of the Forest Practices Act which govern the management of state forest lands generally, as listed in AS 41.17.60. Some of these important policies are multiple use and sustained yield, a requirement for the availability of proven regeneration techniques, and no significant impairment of productivity as the result of management activity. There has been some concern in the general public about Section 2 of SB 108, which requires a management plan for each State Forest, because there is not a restatement of these basic standards of the Forest Practices Act. Including a specific reference to AS 41.17.060 as the standards governing the preparation of State Forest Management Plans would largely solve this problem.

In any event, it is important that professional resource managers have clear and consistent policies to work from. These should cover topics such as multiple use or acceptable uses; harvest policy, such as sustained yield-even flow of products; regeneration standards, such as acceptable time intervals to achieve adequate regeneration; and other topics necessary for successful long-term management or to meet public needs.

The list of purposes for State Forests, and the guarantee of public involvement at the appropriate stages of planning that is contained in SB 14 could be helpful also. It is important, however not to try to be too specific in a statute about all the uses of the State Forests. There are new uses that will develop, as well as changes over time in

the balance among uses, as public needs change. Developing harmonious and acceptable patterns of land use has to be done through the work of professionals, the conduct of the planning process including public review and comment, and the decisions of policy makers responsible for approving management plans.

Finally, we are most pleased to see a provision for a reforestation fund. If forests are to be managed professionally, there must be an assurance that tree regeneration of a desired type in acceptable amounts within a reasonable time will develop after harvest. This is a fundamental requirement. The experience, both here and in other states, of relying completely on appropriated funds has not been good. The timing of operations in regeneration work is important. Funding needs may run counter to overall state budget trends. Some of the necessary work may involve seed tree or overstory removal during years of excellent seed production, or curtailed planting during years of extreme drought, or regular expansion of seedling tree production. Some base of funds must be available from year to year to see that this is done.

We find SB 108 a commendable attempt to address these important needs, and opportunities, and are anxious to help the Chairman and Committee in your consideration of the bill. We again wish to thank you for the opportunity to be heard on this matter.

Alaska State Society of American Foresters

Committee on State Forests

Glenn Patrick Juday

prepared by Glenn Patrick Juday

with the assistance of John C. Zasada, Section

Chairman, and Tony Gasbarro, Secretary-Treasurer

Testimony of the Yukon River Chapter
of the Alaska State
Society of American Foresters
on SB 14 and the Fairbanks State Forest Bill

Feb. 4 (Fairbanks Field Hearing, Senate Resources Committee
Alaska State Legislature

The Yukon River SAF Chapter would like to express its appreciation to Chairman Bettye Farenkamp and the members of the Senate Resources Committee for the opportunity to testify on SB 14 and the Fairbanks State Forest Bill. While copies of the Fairbanks State Forest Bill were not available to us until immediately prior to the hearing, we have been involved with this issue for some time. In both the last Legislature and through review and comment which our members have been able to provide individually on the draft versions of the Bill that have been circulated this year, we have kept close to the issue. The theme of this year's annual meeting of the Alaska State SAF is State Forests and a State Forest System.

We whole heartedly support the establishment of a State Forest System with its basic charter being one of multiple use management of state lands. We have, on many occasions, pointed out the variety of benefits that careful, professional natural resource management of such land would provide. SAF has a variety of public education and public service projects designed to foster this professionalism in natural resource management, whether on public or private land.

It has been obvious for some time that there is a great need in the central and eastern interior to firm up the forest land base if there is to be an assured forest products raw materials supply and sufficient public land available for numerous other benefits. This is not to deny the value of private land ownership or obstruct reasonable programs for the disposal of state land. But predictability, and the stability of ownership and management programs are the greatest stumbling blocks, at this point, to realizing the real potential of the forest lands of interior Alaska. In this regard we are most pleased to see provision for a reforestation fund in some of the draft bills.

Because of expanding forest harvest and an increasing need for shelterbelts and other special purpose plantations, there is a greater demand for nursery planting stock than is now available. Assuring prompt regeneration of managed areas is a basic responsibility that must be met. In many cases additional research is required to determine how to reforest the land.

In this regard, we note that SB 14 enumerates permitted uses in State Forests. If this is the approach that the Committee wishes to take, we would recommend that research use and research area designation be listed too. In the early stage of forest management that we find ourselves in locally, this is one of the most widespread and active forest land uses.

This, of course, underscores the importance of sound land use planning. We note that in SB 14 the existing State Board of Forestry is given the job of reviewing and approving land use plans for State Forests. Unfortunately, funding for the Board has been eliminated in the Governor's budget. Whatever body is given this important responsibility must have the necessary resources to do the job properly.

Another question of land use planning is raised by the inclusion in the Fairbanks State Forest Bill of a provision for Borough selection of an industrial site. It should be clear what this selection involves, whether it is part of the 112,000 acre entitlement of the Fairbanks Northstar Borough, a new land grant in excess of the 112,000 acres, or a selection which will be perfected through a land trade. If the Committee chooses to include this section in the bill, we would like to register our deep concern over the potential overlap of the Tanana River industrial site with the Bonanza Creek Experimental Forest.

The 12,487 acre Bonanza Creek Experimental Forest is leased by the USDA Forest Service from the Department of Natural Resources. The 55 year lease was signed in 1963 and runs to 2018. This area has been the subject of literally hundreds of thousands of dollars of research effort amounting to many many scientist years. The Experimental Forest has supported all sorts of research, including commercial scale harvest trials, and most of which is of a long-term nature or of continuing value. It is of very great importance in the development of resource management technology appropriate to interior Alaska. The Forest currently has a very active and successful fuelwood management research/demonstration project underway involving many cooperating agencies and forest products businesses.

Some maps have shown the Tanana River industrial site occupying the southern portion of the Experimental Forest. There seems to be adequate area to locate an industrial site further to the south or west, outside the boundaries of the Experimental Forest. We hope that this is what has been intended in these proposals.

When we have had sufficient time to review the Fairbanks State Forest bill, we will offer further written comment and address some issues more specifically. We hope there will be an opportunity to have a further hearing on these bills in the Fairbanks area or elsewhere in the interior. We believe that there is strong community support for a State Forest system with an appropriately located interior Alaska unit, because of the importance of these forest lands in the economy and lives of the people. With sound professional management we can obtain the benefits we are all looking for.

Glenn Patrick Juday

Glenn Patrick Juday, Chairman
State Forest Committee
Yukon River Chapter, Alaska
State Society of American Foresters

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

PHONE 907-586-1383

326 FOURTH STREET, No. 1009
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

February 5, 1983

Paul Glavinovich, President
Alaska Miners Association
201 East 51st Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99505

Dear Paul:

The following bills of interest to the AMA have been introduced to date:

HB 14, 23, 40, 54, SS 55, 92, 129, and 150
HJR 5, 16, 19

SR 14, 51, 79, and 108 SJR 13

Some of these bills are different proposals on the same subject. Copies of these bills can be picked up in the Legislative Affairs Information Office in your city, along with the list of committee members. No action has been taken on any of these bills other than committee assignments.

Regarding HB 14 - - this is a reintroduction of SR 84 of the last session. Sen. Don Bennett is prepared to introduce a similar bill on the Senate side based upon input from the petroleum, mining, and timber industries - - which will hopefully have sufficient support to pass the legislature. Am working with these participants to reach a consensus for Sen. Bennett. In this connection there is another bill (HB 92) which would repeal the Alaska Coastal Management Program; this would affect the language in the proposed permit bill, if passed.

The first Section of HB 40 repeals four existing statutes as follows: 1. Individual Tax Credit - Political Contributions; 2. Permanent Fund Dividends; 3. Alaska Estate Tax; and 4. Motor Fuel Tax.

There are two bills on State Forests. SB 14 by Ziegler is important as it strengthens the multiple-use management of State Forests, and actually "spells-out" the various permitted uses. SB 106, on the other hand, uses the term "multiple-use" but does not define it. The present definition of "multiple-use" in AS 29.05 is very weak, and I would suggest that we oppose SB 106 unless SB 14 is passed. Both bills are now in Senate Resources.

February 5, 1983

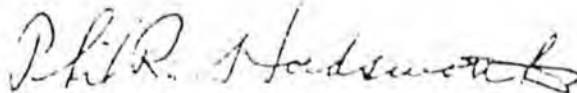
Incidentally, SB 108 would create a 1,733,000-acre Fairbanks State Forest, and it should be important to miners in the Fairbanks area to be assured that "mining and mining claim location, mineral leasing, and material extraction" are permitted - - as authorized in SB 14.

HJR 16 may pose some problems. The main question is - "What are the chances of opening up the Statehood Act and have this one change made by Congress, without having many other changes thrown in to the detriment of the State?" There are many members of Congress from the populated Eastern states who would like to make other changes to the Statehood Act, harmful to Alaska. I would hate to see this potential "bucket of worms" opened up. I realize that some of the members of the legal profession are not convinced that the "Production License" statute has settled the (6)(i) issue, but until this is questioned by the Feds I firmly believe we should refrain from pursuing the course proposed in HJR 16.

In light of the experience with SEACC-vs-Schnabel Lumber (Haines), and the recent activities of another group top-filing claims on the Kenai Peninsula, J. F. Tangen and I propose to draft legislation which would require a showing of "financial responsibility" on the part of non-profit organizations before a judge would accept a request for an injunction to stop otherwise authorized resource development. Have discussed this proposal with Sen. Bill Ray - Judiciary Committee Chairman, and the co-chairmen of the House Resources Committee. We will have their support. Will keep you posted on progress in drafting legally acceptable language.

Your comments will be appreciated.

Sincerely,



Phil R. Holdsworth

cc: Following Branches
Fairbanks
Ketchikan
Sitka
Haines
Juneau

TESTIMONY GIVEN TO THE SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

By Peter M. Huberth

Friday - February 25, 1983

Senator Fahrenkamp And Members Of The Committee:

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to testify concerning these bills before you. My testimony is on behalf of the Alaska Loggers Association which represents a substantial portion of the timber industry in Alaska.

Regarding Senate Bill 108, we agree with all of the provisions in the Bill, especially Section 41.17.150. and 160. dealing with State reforestation. In addition, we agree with Paragraph 170 regarding reports to the Legislature.

In Section 200 dealing with State forests generally, we feel that some emphasis should be given to the fact that State forests will have some commodity emphasis in their management, including commercial harvest of timber, probably on a sustained yield basis. Our reason for asking for some wording regarding commercial harvest is that there are provisions which allow the State to organize other types of land designations such as refuges, parks, etcetera. Therefore, we feel that it is entirely appropriate for a State forest to have commercial timber harvest as a major management use.

Section 41.17.210 dealing with the Fairbanks State forest is supported by the Alaska Loggers Association. We are not in a position to comment on the boundaries but we do feel that a forest exceeding 1,700,000 acres is of appropriate economic size. In addition, ALA would like to see the Legislature move quickly to establish other State forests, especially in the Yakataga area. The Yakataga area can support a harvest in the neighborhood of 25 million board feet per year, according to the Department of Natural Resources. Therefore, it can be of appropriate size to be economically managed by the Department of Natural Resources.

Regarding Senate Bill 14, we would suggest that enabling legislation for State forests either be confined to Section 41.17 or Section 41.15 whichever seems to be most appropriate. In Section 41.15.560, we like the inclusion of a 5 year management update and we like the idea of Forestry Board review. We recommend that the forest inventory be conducted within 2 years of classification so that there is a time limit of a maximum of 4 years from the inception of a forest to completion and approval of the management plan. In addition, ALA endorses the concept of a

legislative review of management plans.

In 41.15.560(c), we approve of the list of 14 uses of a State forest with the possible exception of agriculture. In the case of agriculture, we would hope that lands of substantial acreage with a high agriculture potential would be in a classification other than State forests. All of the other uses are compatible with State forest management.

In 560(d), there is an inference that all public roads on a State forest will be maintained by DOT. We would recommend that only primary roads used between communities be so maintained. Other roads can probably be maintained more economically by the Department of Natural Resources.

In Section 560(e), we feel that unless there is some control on municipal selections, they could diminish the effectiveness of management on a State forest at later dates if extensive selections were to be made after forest designation. Therefore, we feel that municipal selections should not be allowed, or there should be a cap on such selections.

We have some concern about Section 41.17.560(f) dealing with consultations between DNR and ADF&G. We agree with the concept of departments consulting with each other in order to assure that management of lands meets Alaska's needs. However, we feel that in this Section, some recognition of commodity or commercial management is appropriate so that the departments involved understand some of the primary reasons for the creation of the forest.

Finally, ALA feels that each State forest should be of sufficient size to support the administration of activities which will take place within the boundaries. Therefore, the forests which are very small and support only a little bit of commercial use should not be considered. If there are to be relatively small units, then they should be administered as portions of larger units in order to have efficient use of man power. We feel that at least one piece of legislation which has come to our attention does not meet these minimum requirements.

On behalf of Alaska Loggers Associations, thank you very much for giving us the opportunity to present our testimony.



MAR 3 1983

ALASKA LUMBER & PULP CO., INC.

P.O. BOX 1050 • SITKA, ALASKA 99835 • (907) 747-2265

March 2, 1983

Attention: Ms. Sandra Schubert

Senate Resources Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

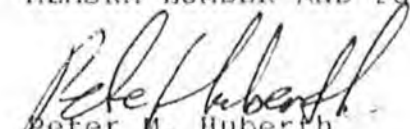
Dear Ms. Schubert:

Enclosed is a summary of the testimony which I gave in front of the Senate Resources Committee on Senate Bill 108 and Senate Bill 14. This testimony was given on Friday, February 25, 1983.

I hope the material contained herein will be of assistance to the Committee.

Sincerely,

ALASKA LUMBER AND PULP COMPANY, INC.


Peter M. Huberth
Resource Coordinator
WOODS DIVISION

PMH:mah

Enclosure

cc: J. Rynearson

League of Women Voters of Alaska

TESTIMONY ON SB 14 and SB 108 REGARDING STATE FORESTS

The League of Women Voters of Alaska supports both SB 14 and SB 108. We believe that the two bills should be combined. Specifically, we recommend that sections 1 and 2 of SB 108 be replaced with sections 1 and 2 of SB 14.

There are five local Leagues in Alaska in Fairbanks, Anchorage, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kenai-Soldotna, a provisional League in the Mat-Su area, and a small unit in Kodiak. The League of Women Voters operates by developing positions and principles following study and consensus among the membership. Leagues in Alaska participated in a nationwide study of land use beginning in 1972. In 1973 we also began to study land use issues at the state level. The League of Women Voters of the United States adopted a land use position in 1975. League of Women Voters of Alaska adopted a land use position in 1975 and a land disposal position in 1980. Our position statements advocate a mix of public and private uses of land, with certain lands retained for public use. Government should identify and manage areas such a renewable resource lands to protect long-term productivity.

We recognize that there is an abundance of public land in the state. However, this land is not always available for certain uses such as timber harvest, mineral extraction, or destructive research activities. Some communities lack nearby resource lands. For these reasons we endorse a program for identifying, designating, and managing state forests in Alaska. We believe it is appropriate for the legislature to designate state forests as provided in both bills. This will allow for full public consideration of the benefits of forest designation.

We recommend that sections 1 and 2 of SB 108 be replaced by sections 1 and 2 of SB 14. We prefer the language in SB 14 regarding multiple-use management and the requirements for a management plan. Although section 2 of SB 108 does require a management plan, there are no guidelines provided for developing one. SB 14 contains several excellent provisions regarding the management plan, particularly the requirements for public hearing and consultation with other agencies and local governments.

SB 14 requires public hearings before adoption of a management plan. One of the principles of the League of Women Voters is that citizen participation is essential in our government. We think this is especially true in land use planning. To ensure that public lands meet the needs of all the public, public hearings are necessary. It is also important to include the public in land use planning decisions to ensure that the best decisions are made and that they will be carried out.

SB 14 also requires consultation with the Department of Fish and Game and local governments in the development of the management plan. Our positions state that there should be coordination among all levels of government, public agencies and public and private parties affected in decisions about land resources. We endorse this requirement for consultation.

The listing of permitted uses in SB 14 provides clear direction to planners to consider the full range of activities in any state forest. We support inclusion of this list of uses. The public will know that their concerns will be addressed if land managers must consider these in their planning.

Finally, SB 14 provides that a management plan be adopted within two years of an inventory following establishment of a state forest. We support this requirement to encourage timely development of the management plan.

SB 14 does require periodic review and revision of the management plans but SB 108 requires this review to take place at least every five years. We suggest that you include this five-year review in the final bill. Again, this provides clear direction to land managers and may help insure that the review will actually take place on a regular basis.

The League of Women Voters believes that land ownership implies stewardship. By this we understand that care will be taken to insure sustained yield and conservation of resources. For this reason we support establishment of a reforestation fund as provided by SB 108. Such a fund, with revenues from the proceeds of timber sales, should reduce competition for general fund monies. It is our hope that it will guarantee good land management and provide that the timber resource will be renewed for the long-term benefit of the state.

We support designation of a Fairbanks State Forest. We have discussed our support for retention of certain lands for public use. The proposed state forest will meet a public need in the area. There is high quality forest land available for designation as a forest. The Fairbanks area contains a large amount of state land, much of which is being made available in various disposal programs. In addition, the Fairbanks North Star Borough has 112,000 acres from its municipal land entitlement. It is the intention of the borough to dispose of nearly all its land. These state and borough disposals will meet demands for private development and will increase demand for forest products and for public recreation lands. This is certainly the time to designate and protect this valuable resource. We have no comment on the specific boundaries of the proposed forest.

LWVAK Testimony on SB 14, SB 108
page 3

In summary, we recommend that SB 14 be amended so that the management plan be reviewed and revised, if necessary, at least once every five years. Then we recommend that sections 1 and 2 of SB 108 be replaced by the amended sections 1 and 2 of SB 14. Finally, we urge you to recommend passage of the final bill.



Alaska Environmental Lobby, Inc.

419 6th Street, Suite 328 Juneau, Alaska 99801

907-586-2345

3 March 1983

TO: Senate Resources Committee
FROM: Brian Allen, Volunteer for ALP
SUBJECT: State Forests, SB-14, SB-108

My name is Brian Allen, and I'm representing the Alaska Environmental Lobby, a coalition of 13 Alaska Based Environmental Groups.

I'm a five year resident of Fairbanks, and have often visited the areas proposed for the Fairbanks State Forest. I'd like to thank Senator Fahrenkamp for continuing her strong support of state forests in the Fairbanks area.

This year as last year, the Alaska Environmental Lobby supports the creation of a State Forest for multiple use purposes. In comparing Senate Bill 108 to Fairbanks Forest bills introduced last year, we are concerned by how openended and sparse the present bill seems to be. We are relieved to hear that the Committee Chair hopes to write a committee substitute incorporating elements of both SB-14 and SB-108. In many sections, we prefer the more detailed language in SB-14.

We would like to see the following improvements to SB-108:

First, a clear statement of purpose. We suggest the following statement, "To protect and preserve the sustained yield management of the renewable resources within the forest and to permit a variety of beneficial uses. The State Forest is also created to protect the area's recreational and scenic resources."

Second, there should be statutorily defined public participation in the forest management plan. The management plan will to some extent be making choices between users. Since these are not just technical decisions, public participation should be required. For example, some parts of the State Forest receive high public use. I probably camp and canoe more in these areas than in the National Parks, because they are close to Fairbanks yet undisturbed. The stretches along the Tanana are used by people fishing for salmon, hunters and trappers.

The balancing of commercial and personal use logging will also require public decisions. Cordwood consumption has skyrocketed in Fairbanks over the last five years. A public planning process is needed to anticipate and meet future cordwood needs, consistent with sustained yield principles.

Third, SB-108 should set up a specific process for protecting critical habitat areas. I was glad to see mention of this issue in the Division of Forestry's slide show just presented to you. Some critical areas should never be logged, and the Department of Fish and Game should have a strong part in the creation of the forest management plan.

Last year, environmentalists were part of the Fairbanks Forest coalition that helped draft the forest bill. This year, we would appreciate being consulted on specific language as the bill is being developed by the committee. I thank the committee for allowing me to testify and I would be happy to answer any questions.

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

PHONE 907-586-7383

325 FOURTH STREET, No. 1001
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

February 25, 1983

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/under 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.

22A

Letters to the Editor

(Readers of the Daily News-Miner are encouraged to write letters to the editor. Limitations require that letters be limited to 400 words, the full address of the writer and be signed. Names will not be withheld as long as they reserves the right to edit or reject letters that do not meet the requirements, that are deemed libelous or in

State forests

(A copy of the following was submitted as a letter to the editor.)

April 11, 1983

Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Bob Day
P.O. Box 55028
North Pole, AK 99705
Dear Bob:

Sen. Bennett forwarded to me a copy of your letter opposing the establishment of a Tanana Valley State Forest.

First, let me say that I, too vehemently oppose any more land "lock-ups" similar to those that took place under the Andrus/Carter Administration. I also am in opposition to large expenditures for new state management programs and employee increases. I frankly don't think the new state forest in the Tanana Valley would result in either of these actions.

To me, a "lock-up" is a situation

where people are prohibited from doing the traditional type of uses of the land which they have enjoyed for many years. The state forest would continue to permit all existing on going uses including forest product harvesting, mining, hunting, recreation and other uses. What can't take place in the forest is land disposal. But that doesn't mean that there will be no lands for disposal, settlement or development in the Fairbanks area. The borough has selected 112,000 acres of land around Fairbanks specifically for disposal for private ownership and for development purposes. Additionally, the state will continue to own literally millions of acres in the Tanana Valley which will be available for disposal for private ownership and development.

The boundaries of the forest were carefully selected after over three years of study and discussions with state and local government and all major interest groups and concerned

citizens. In almost all instances prime lands for disposal and settlement were excluded from the forest boundaries. But I must say that one of the ultimate "lock-ups" is private land in terms of many of the traditional land uses in the Interior.

We need to have some land retained in public ownership for such uses as sustained yield commercial timber industry, for hunting and fishing, for mineral location and development, and for firewood and house logs. The State Forest will assure that these uses by the public will be continued in the Fairbanks area.

As far as management costs and manpower, the forest bill has a fiscal note of approximately \$78,000 to implement for the coming year. This work is primarily for development of a resource inventory and a management plan to assure that all resource uses and users are considered in the forest administration. These are state lands with or without a state forest

designation and as such require management if we are to be prudent stewards of our land. Thus, no significant increases in management funds or manpower is expected in the next several years beyond that which the Department of Natural Resources is already expending for management of these state lands.

I hope this better explains my intent for sponsoring this legislation. With kind regards.

Sincerely,

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
Chairman
Committee on Resources

Multicultural week

April 15, 1983
University Park Elementary
1000 University Ave
Fairbanks, AK 99701

To the Editor:

University Park School's Bilingual Program would like to thank the people from our community who took the

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Alaska State Legislature

Mrman
ce Chairman

POUCH V
STATE CAPITAL
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Senate Committee on Resources

February 23, 1982

John Sturgeon, State Forester
State Division of Forestry
Pouch 7-200
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear John:

I just do thank you for your presentation before the Committee on February 25 on the state forest legislation, SB 11 and 101. Your still presentation and testimony were most helpful to our deliberations on the bills.

As I recall at the hearing, it is my intention to combine the "best" of both bills before the Committee into a composite substitute which to that committee action. I would like to ask you up on your feet to provide us with this combination and have you officially reviewed the following questions and suggestions which were raised in testimony and in correspondence by interested parties:

Language

Bill SB 11 does not contain a "purpose" section. It does contain a general purpose or "whereas" clause. Is it possible to add a "purpose" section to the bill for the legislation?

Establishment of State Forests

Section 101 provides for legislative designation of the state forest lands owned by the Government. It provides for the legislative authority to designate lands and to provide within five years, or such longer period as may be provided by law, for such planning and development as may be necessary for the management of the state forest lands. It also provides for the establishment of a state forest advisory board to advise the Governor on the management of the state forest lands.

You are invited to provide your comments on the above questions and suggestions to the Committee on Resources, Room 200, Pouch 7-200, Anchorage, Alaska 99510, by February 25, 1982.

State Forest Lands

It is my intention to combine the "best" of both bills before the Committee into a composite substitute which to that committee action. I would like to ask you up on your feet to provide us with this combination and have you officially reviewed the following questions and suggestions which were raised in testimony and in correspondence by interested parties:

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CORRECTION

Alaska State Legislature

Chairman
vice Chairman

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Senate Committee on Resources

February 29, 1977

John Sturgeon, State Forester
State Division of Forestry
Pouch 7-100
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear John:

I had the honor of your presentation before the Committee on February 25 on the state forest legislation, SB 11 and 103. Your slide presentation and testimony were most helpful to our deliberations on the bills.

As I stated in the hearing, it is my intention to combine the "best" of both bills before the Committee into a composite substitute prior to final committee action. I would like to take you up on your offer to meet with us on this legislation and have you officially approve or disapprove the results and suggestions which were raised in discussion and in correspondence by interested parties:

Forestry

Will SB 113 be a permanent "European" section? Will it be a permanent section or a temporary section? Will it be a permanent section or a temporary section?

Management of State Forests

Will the State Forester have the authority to designate or designate a State Forest? Will the State Forester have the authority to designate or designate a State Forest? Will the State Forester have the authority to designate or designate a State Forest?

Will the State Forester have the authority to designate or designate a State Forest? Will the State Forester have the authority to designate or designate a State Forest? Will the State Forester have the authority to designate or designate a State Forest?

Private Land

Will the State Forester have the authority to designate or designate a State Forest? Will the State Forester have the authority to designate or designate a State Forest? Will the State Forester have the authority to designate or designate a State Forest?

existing law requires that forest lands be managed under multiple-use and sustained-yield principles, do you have any specific language suggestions as to how these concepts and principles should best be expressed and tied in to existing statutes?

Furthermore, I would like to include a list of permitted uses of state forest lands such as is included in SB 14. Do you have any specific additions or deletions to this list?

Management Plans

Both bills require management plans, but provide for different timing, consultation and considerations. What are your specific views on the following:

- 1) When should a management plan be completed following designation of a state forest?
- 2) How often should a plan be reviewed and updated?
- 3) Should an inventory and fire management plan be required in advance of management plan completion?
- 4) What level of inventory should be required prior to or as part of the management plan?
- 5) Should local public hearings be required as part of the plan development?
- 6) Should formal consultation with other agencies or municipalities be required as part of the plan development?
- 7) Should specific land uses be required to be considered in the plan (similar to the list of permitted uses)?

Relationship to other Agencies/Landowners

SB 14 outlines specific authorities and consultations of and with other agencies and landowners vis a vis state forest designation and management. Recognizing that many of these are already required or protected under existing law, what are your thoughts on the following:

- 1) Management of roads within state forests.
- 2) Review of state fish and game regulations on forest lands.
- 3) Treatment of in-holdings or protection of valid existing rights.
- 4) Authority to enter cooperative agreements with in-holders.
- 5) Municipal land selection entitlements.

Fairbanks State Forest

The current language regarding the selection of industrial park sites by the Fairbanks North Star Borough is ambiguous as to intent. I intend to

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clarify this in the committee substitute. What are your thoughts regarding how land or how many sites could be selected? How should the lands be included in the forest (before or after selection)? Under what authority or mechanism would "selections" actually be made?

I would greatly appreciate your prompt attention and assistance on these questions. As you know, I will be holding another hearing on this bill in Fairbanks on March 11 and would like to have my suggested changes firmly in mind at that time. I would hope to present a committee substitute to the Committee and seek final action by the Committee as soon as possible after the 11th.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,

Bettye Fahrenkamp
Alaska State Senator

cc: Senator Bob Ziegler
bcc: Sharon Barton

Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP
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ROBERT H. ZIEGLER, SR.
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Senate

Committee on Resources

March 7, 1983

Memo

To: Reviewers of state forest legislation

From: Senate Resources Committee Staff

Subject: Draft Committee Substitute for SB 14, SB 108, state forest legislative

Attached is a first-cut redrafting of SB 14 and SB 108 to incorporate a number of comments and recommendations from various people and groups received at hearings this session and in correspondence. The draft melded the two bills and made the following specific changes:

- 1) Consolidated the provisions of a state forest system into consecutive sections of AS 41.17, the forest management practices chapter.
- 2) The purposes section from SB 14 was included.
- 3) The language of SB 108 on recommendations of forest areas was used, with the additional phrase of "primarily forest lands". The ambiguous provision for classification following recommendation was dropped.
- 4) Contains language retaining land in state ownership.
- 5) Expressly provides for management under multiple use and sustained yield principles, AS 41.17 standards and other provisions, and a management plan.
- 6) Requires a management plan within 3 years of enactment based on inventory and fire management plan to be done in two years.
- 7) Plan to be reviewed by Board of Forestry and appropriate agencies.
- 8) Local public hearings to be held on plan prior to adoption.
- 9) Plan to be reviewed every five years and submitted to legislature.
- 10) List of permitted uses to be considered in plan included. Specific changes to list in SB 14 include addition of mining leaseholds, fishing, critical wildlife habitat, research. Agriculture deleted.

Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP
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Senate

Committee on Resources

March 7, 1983

Memo

To: Reviewers of state forest legislation

From: Senate Resources Committee Staff

Subject: Draft Committee Substitute for SB 14, SB 108, state forest legislation

Attached is a first-cut redrafting of SB 14 and SB 108 to incorporate a number of comments and recommendations from various people and groups received at hearings this session and in correspondence. The draft melded the two bills and made the following specific changes:

- 1) Consolidated the provisions of a state forest system into consecutive sections of AS 41.17, the forest management practices chapter.
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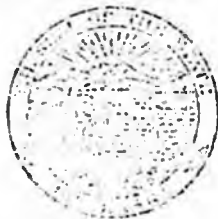
- 11) The reforestation fund provisions of SB 108 were included.
- 12) In Fairbanks State Forest section several legal land descriptions were corrected.
- 13) A small area along Hutlinana River was included in the Fairbanks Forest.
- 14) The industrial park "back-out" provisions were clarified to read that acreage in more than one site could be selected, and that selections by the Borough would be pursuant to its regular entitlement and selection procedures under AS 29.18.201-29.18.213.

Several questions are still raised by the draft bill or were not addressed including the following:

- 1) Is the language regarding the planning and classification prerequisites to forest recommendation reasonable and desirable under existing law and procedures?
- 2) What kind of inventory is most desirable and economically realistic as part of the management planning process?
- 3) What should be the timing for completion of an inventory and a management plan following state forest establishment?
- 4) Are there other boundary adjustments in the Fairbanks State Forest that could or should be made to enhance management or resource protection?
- 5) Would the bill require funding of a Board of Forestry on the basis of its review requirement of a state forest management plan?
- 6) Should the purposes section include a statement on the desire to ensure a long-term supply of forest products to sustain a viable forest products industry?
- 7) Should the reforestation fund be also used to provide seedlings or technical assistance to private forest owners?

We hope you will review this draft and provide any suggestions you may have. We will also be considering comments from the hearing to be held in Fairbanks on March 11. Following the hearing we would hope to consider and report the bill out of the Resources Committee at the earliest possible time.

Alaska State Legislature



KAMP, Chairman
EGLER, SR., Vice Chairman
ON
CHER
CHER
MULCAHY
ALISS STURGULEWSKI

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Senate

Committee on Resources

April 26, 1983

Representative John Ringstad
Representative Dick Schultz
Co-Chairmen, House Resources Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear John and Dick,

Last week the Senate passed and sent to the House SB 108. This bill establishes a state forest system, establishes a reforestation fund and designates the Tanana Valley State Forest. As you know, I have been a strong supporter of this legislation for several years and want to commend the bill to you and urge you to consider this legislation at the earliest possible time.

Although this bill has been literally years in the making and has received broad support from interests as diverse as the commercial timber industry and environmental groups, there have been several criticisms raised recently which I would like to call to your attention and address:

1. One objection I have heard categorizes the bill as a "lock-up" bill which removes too much state land from use for development and settlement. In fact, at least one letter I have seen states that most of the developable land around Fairbanks has been placed in the State Forest. Here are the facts on this:
 - a. It is true that lands included in the Tanana Valley State Forest cannot be disposed of by the state.
 - b. It is true that over 1.7 million acres of state land in the Tanana Valley would be designated in the State Forest--about 9.8% of the 17.3 million acres of state land in the Tanana Basin.

- c. The boundaries of the Tanana Valley State Forest are the product of extensive study and negotiations as part of the Tanana Basin Area Plan involving all concerned state and local agencies and interest groups. Boundaries were drawn to include primarily medium to high timber lands (over 90%) and to exclude most conflicts with potential disposal areas, other resource uses and private lands.
- d. Approximately 382,000 acres of state land have been identified as having good potential for disposal as development or settlement lands in Tanana Basin. Of this, 10,000 acres or 2.6% of the disposal lands are included in the proposed forest. These lands also have high timber values.
- e. The bill contains "back-out" language to remove one or more industrial park sites if selected by the North Star Borough after their planning process is completed next year.
- f. In addition, 112,000 acres of land have been selected and conveyed to the Fairbanks North Star Borough around Fairbanks, most for the purpose of development and settlement.
- g. In addition, over 3 million acres of private lands owned by Native corporations are in the Basin.

Thus, I don't think the State Forest represents a "lock-up" or an unwarranted commitment of state land in the region for the multiple uses discussed below.

- 2. The second objection centers on the uses permitted (or not permitted) on state forest lands. Specifically, some mining interests have expressed concern that certain uses will preempt other uses of state forest lands, such as mining activities. Responding to testimony last year and this year, the legislation was crafted to include the following provisions to specifically address this comment:
 - a. In the purposes section of the bill, we intentionally did not specify that any particular use (namely timber harvesting) was a "dominant" or "primary" use of a state forest which might have been construed to favor such a use over another use. Rather, the broad language of

last year's bill which speaks to the "perpetuation of land, water, scenic and recreational resources to ensure a variety of personal, commercial and other beneficial uses through multiple-use management" was retained.


While we intended this language to be broad and to include all normal uses of state lands, some have been concerned that it is somehow preferential to some uses. Although I don't think it is, I would see no harm in changing the language of the purposes section as recommended in a letter I received from the AMA Fairbanks Chapter to say "perpetuation of renewable resources..." and delete references to land, water, scenic and recreational resources.

- b. Section 41.17.220 specifically states that state forests shall be managed under multiple use and sustained-yield principles and under management plans as specified in the bill.
- c. Section 41.17.230 requires that management plans be done for all state forests and that consultation with other agencies and the State Forestry Board and public hearings be held as part of the plan formulation. A list of permitted uses in state forests to be considered in a management plan is presented in 41.17.230(e). This list includes commercial and personal use of timber, mining, grazing, recreation, hunting, wildlife habitat, and other multiple-use activities.

Thus, I think that adequate assurances are contained in the bill to allow and encourage the full array of both commercial and public uses of state forest lands.

I would be happy to talk with you further on this, provide staff assistance and additional information for your deliberations, and to testify before your committee on this important legislation.

With warm regards,


Bettye Fahrenkamp

Alaska State Legislature



KAMP
... ZIEGLER, SR.
VICE-CHAIRMAN
JACK ELIASON - PAUL FISCHER
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Senate

Committee on Resources

February 25, 1983

SUMMARY OF MAJOR STATE FOREST PROVISIONS

Establishment of State Forests

Existing Law: AS 41.17.020(c) states that when planning and classification procedures completed, Governor may propose to the legislature state forests to be retained in state ownership as multiple use lands.

Haines State Forest Resource Management Area established.

SB 14: Amends 41.17.020(c) to require planning and classification procedures to be completed within 5 years, then Governor shall propose state forest areas to the legislature.

No specific state forests designated.

SB 108: Amends 41.17.020(c) to require that the Governor propose state forest areas annually to the legislature after planning and classification procedures completed. Lands proposed by Governor shall be classified as forest land.

Establishes 1.7 million acre Fairbanks State Forest.

Purposes of State Forests

Existing Law: No specific purposes mentioned although general forest management goals and principles stated.

SB 14: Perpetuation of land, water, scenic and recreational resources to ensure a variety of personal, commercial and other beneficial uses through multiple-use management.

SB 108: No specific purposes stated.

Management Prescriptions

Existing Law: AS 41.17.060(b) and (c) provides that state forest lands be managed for multiple use and for sustained yield of renewable resources which "best provides for the present needs and preserves the future options of the people of Alaska"; for the continuation of existing businesses and activities; that reforestation practices take place whenever possible; that where economically practicable allowance be made for scenic quality and others. "Multiple use" and "sustained yield" are defined in 41.17.950.

No expressed prohibition on land disposal.

SB 14: Managed pursuant to multiple use and sustained yield principles in existing law and under a management plan. A list of permitted uses is given which shall be considered in plan including: timber harvest, mining, recreation, wildlife habitat, greenbelts; trapping, hunting, grazing, agriculture, fishing, and other traditional uses.

No disposal of state forest land would be permitted.

SB 108: Managed pursuant to existing law.

No disposal of state forest land would be permitted.

Management Plan Requirements

Existing Law: AS 41.17.070 requires a long-range plan for the administration of the various Forest Resources statutes (including state forests) which recognizes the multiple-use, sustained yield, and other standards in AS 41.17.010. A current inventory or assessment of timber on forest land is to be maintained.

SB 14: Within two years of the completion of an operational level inventory and fire management plan following state forest establishment, a management plan must be adopted. The Board of Forestry and Alaska Department of Fish and Game must be consulted in the development of the plan, and local public hearings must be held. Plan is to be submitted to the Legislature. A variety of land uses must be considered in the plan.

SB 108: A management plan is to be established and maintained for each state forest established. Plans are to be reviewed at least once every five years. The Board of Forestry is to be consulted in development and review of the plan.

Relationship to Other Agencies and Landowners

- Existing Law: No specific coordination requirements exist for state forest management although the State currently has a process for review of plans and regulations by other interested agencies.
- SB 14: Control of highway access and roadside structures would be under Department of Natural Resources; road maintenance in forests under Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.
- Department of Fish and Game shall consult with DNR on fish and wildlife regulations in forests. Regulations by DNR and ADF&G must be reviewed at local public hearing.
- DNR authorized to enter cooperative management agreements with private inholders of lands.
- Private lands, University lands, municipal lands, transportation corridors, and Native lands excluded from state forest.
- No effect on Native Allotments, existing leases.
- Private lands, University lands cannot be acquired by eminent domain.
- Municipalities may select state forest lands per AS 29.18.020-213.
- SB 108: Only state owned lands and waters included in Fairbanks State Forest; subject to valid existing rights. No University lands to be included.

Reforestation Programs

- Existing Law: AS 41.17.060 requires use of reforestation practices on forest lands whenever possible.
- SB 14: No specific mention of reforestation.
- SB 108: Creates a Land Reforestation Fund for reforestation practices and timber stand improvements. It is the intent that the Legislature appropriate no less than 25% of timber sale revenues and all revenues from damage compensations on forest lands and all revenues from federal and other governmental sources to the Reforestation Fund. An annual report on the Fund to the legislature is required.

Alaska State Legislature



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Senate

Committee on Resources

March 17, 1983

Memo

To: Senate Resources Committee Members

From: Senate Resources Committee Staff

Subject: Mark-up of SB 108, SB 14, State Forests, Monday, March 21, 3:00pm, Beltz

On Monday the Committee will consider the two bills before the Senate which establish a state forest system and designate a specific state forest. Following a briefing on the bill by the Committee staff and discussion of possible amendments by the Committee, it is hoped that final committee action on the measures could be taken.

Attached is a copy of a proposed committee substitute for the pending bills. This substitute blends the important provisions of both SB 108 and SB 14 and reflects many of the comments and recommendations of persons testifying on the bills before the Committee on February 25 and March 11. The CS has been reviewed by key interest groups and bill sponsors and there is widespread support for it.

Specifically the following provisions are included in the CS:

- 1) Consolidated the provisions in SB 14, 108 and existing law for establishing a state forest system and designating individual forests into consecutive sections of AS 41.17;
- 2) The purposes section from SB 14;
- 3) The provision in SB 14 and 108 that state forest land would be retained in state ownership (no disposals);
- 4) A statement of multiple use and sustained yield management principles from SB 14.
- 5) Combined management plan provisions from SB 14, 108 and public comment. Plans to be required within 5 years based on forest inventory. A state forest could have several unit plans.
- 6) Management plans would be reviewed by Board of Forestry and would require local public hearings prior to adoption; (SB 14)

- 7) Plans would be reviewed and revised every five years (SB 108);
- 8) A list of permitted uses to be considered in the plan from SB 14 with several additions and changes from public testimony;
- 9) The reforestation fund provisions of SB 108 with the added term that funds do not lapse annually;
- 10) Designates the Tanana Valley State Forest (formerly Fairbanks State Forest) as in SB 108. Includes 1.7 mil. acres of state land in Interior Alaska. Several legal descriptions have been corrected and an additional small area added along the Hutlinana River near Manley Hot Springs.
- 11) The industrial park "back-out" provisions were clarified to read that acreage in more than one site could be selected by the Borough, and that the selections would be pursuant to the Borough's regular entitlement and selection procedures under AS 29.18.201-29.18.213 .

Several suggestions for changes are not reflected in the committee substitute:

- 1) That the purposes section contain express language that it is the purpose to provide a stable land base to produce a predictable, sustained supply of forest products.
- 2) That recommendations by the Governor for new state forests could be forthcoming after consultation with concerned agencies and local communities in addition to after planning and classification procedures.
- 3) That revenue from mining on forests go into the reforestation fund;
- 4) That the reforestation fund be used to supply and assist private forest owners;
- 5) That the Fairbanks North Star Borough be limited to selecting only one industrial park site;

John Surgeon
State Forester
US Forester

RATIONALE FOR A STATE FOREST SYSTEM

Historically, the forests of Alaska have provided its inhabitants with building materials, fuel, recreational opportunities, diversity of wildlife and untold other benefits. Recent rapid shifts in ownership patterns and single-use allocations of that land have severely hampered public availability of these resources and stifled the development of a viable forest products industry, especially in the interior of Alaska.

The full impact of these encroachments on the public use of the land, if allowed to continue, will not be fully realized for years and possibly decades. Continued pressures to further reduce the publicly owned forest land available for multiple-use management is eroding this base.

It is in the best interest of the State to legislatively designate large tracts of primarily forested lands for long-term public retention and management for a multiplicity of resources, as envisioned by the framers of the Constitution of the State of Alaska.

Simple classification of the land as "forest" does not assure that this diversity of benefits, so needed by Alaska, will remain available for future generations.

Forest land in private ownership might well produce the forest products necessary for the development of the State, but not allow the use of the land for its other resource values by the general public.

A state forest system is a use-oriented concept. It would not only provide the incentive to develop a stable forest products industry capable of reducing the amount of lumber being imported to meet our needs (some 75% of the sawn lumber used in the Interior), but also provide access for hunting, fishing, camping, berry picking, etc. State forests are not a lockup, but a dependable year-after-year source of all the renewable resources of the State, for all the residents of the State.

amend Forest Resources and Practices Act.
created div. of forestry -
Commissioner has designated lands as forest lands
41.17.020 (c) provide that after classification
complete gov. may propose multiple use lands.

FAIRBANKS STATE FOREST BOUNDARY
DELINEATION CRITERIA

1. Economically accessible forest areas near each population center which can supply enough timber to existing sawmills to maintain their current levels of production.*
2. All areas are within the recommended boundaries set by the Tanana Basin Planning Team. (With the exception of T2S R13W, which the entire team did not discuss.)
3. All major areas that are currently used for commercial harvesting are included.
4. The majority of highly productive personal-use firewood supply areas are included.
5. All of the area will be classified as "forest".
6. Agriculture and disposal areas are avoided in so far as possible so as to maintain manageable units. Existing unsold but platted State subdivision lots are recognized as valid existing rights and are available for sale.
7. Every effort was made to exclude areas which cannot support viable forest stands.

The Department of Natural Resources recognizes that stands containing white spruce should be put into management categories and classifications which do not preclude future timber harvest. The same holds true for local areas with fuelwood shortages.

*The approximately 1.7 million acres identified will allow an estimated annual cut of 8 million board feet of lumber, meeting past levels of mill production and supplying 33% of the Tanana Valley's total current lumber demand. It can supply 100% of current fuelwood consumption if access roads are constructed.

YAKATAGA STATE FOREST BOUNDARY
DELINEATION CRITERIA

Those State lands and conditionally relinquished State lands which contain economically viable commercial forest areas or those which will become commercially viable forest stands as the soils mature are included. Limited mountainous areas are included where required to simplify administration.

Estimated sustained allowable cut would be 20.0 million board feet on 560,000 acres.

*Section 1. AS 41.17 is amended by adding new sections to read:

Sec. 41.17.065. STATE FORESTS. (a) State forests established by the legislature shall be managed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 41.17.500. STATE FOREST SYSTEM

(a) The State owned or subsequently acquired lands and submerged lands described in AS 41.17.500 are retained in public ownership and designated as units of the State Forest System, subject to valid existing rights;

(b) The State owned or subsequently acquired lands described in AS 41.17.550 shall be included as units within the State Forest System. After consultation with interested persons and organizations, the commissioner shall annually make recommendations to the legislature for the inclusion of lands in the State Forest System beginning January 1, 1983. Prior to recommending that said land be included in the State Forest System, the commissioner shall classify the land for forestry in accordance with AS 38.05.005 - AS 38.05.370.

Sec. 41.17.550. STATE FOREST SYSTEM LANDS.

[legal descriptions]

*Section 2. AS 41.17.070(a) is amended to read:

Sec. 41.17.070. ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN AND REPORT. (a) The commissioner shall develop and continually maintain a long-range plan 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. The commissioner shall maintain a current inventory or assessment of timber on forest land and a management plan for each State forest to assist in meeting the requirements of this

11/4

section. The commissioner shall review the foregoing initially and at five-year intervals thereafter with the Board of Forestry and consult with the Board prior to adopting any management plan.

*Section 3. AS 41.17 is amended by adding new sections to read:

Sec. 41.17.600. REFORESTATION FUND. A state land reforestation fund is established in the Department of Natural Resources. The fund may be used only for reforestation of State land, including site preparation, seed and seedling acquisition and cultivation, planting, and other reforestation measures, or timber stand improvement, or for the development of materials and techniques for the reforestation of State lands.

Sec. 41.17.610. COMPOSITION OF FUND: INTENT. The state land reforestation fund consists of money appropriated by the legislature. The legislature intends that, to the extent feasible, appropriations to the fund be at least 25% of revenues from the sale of timber and other forest products from State land, and total revenues from the following sources:

(1) monies received as compensation for loss or damage to State forest land;

(2) monies received from the Federal government, other governmental units, or private donors, for reforestation purposes.

Sec. 41.17.620. DISBURSEMENT. All disbursements from the state land reforestation fund must be approved in advance by the State Forester.

Sec. 41.17.630. REPORTS. The Commissioner shall make an annual report to the legislature on the use of the state land reforestation fund, the proposed use of the fund in the next fiscal year, the remaining balance of the fund, and any appropriations he may request from the legislature for the fund.

*Section 4. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01 10.070(c).



*Please
see p. 2 -
per Mark Boyer.*

file - Forestry
STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

JOHN W. KATZ, COMMISSIONER
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MEDIA RELEASE

DIVISION OF: Commissioner's Office

RELEASE DATE: immediate - December 14, 1982

SUBJECT:

CONTACT Karen L. Lew

PHONE 265-4127

DNR Newsline 12/14/82

TANANA BASIN ACREAGE CLASSIFIED AS FOREST LANDS

In actions taken recently by Commissioner of Natural Resources John W. Katz, approximately 1.7 million acres of state land in the Tanana Basin were classified as forest lands, to be managed on principles of multiple use and sustained yield. An additional 1.3 million were classified -- based on approval of the Delta-Salcha Area Plan -- for other uses. At the same time, Katz signed a mineral order which opened to mineral entry approximately 120,000 acres in the Tanana Basin.

The Delta-Salcha Area Plan, recently completed by the Northcentral District Office of the department's Division of Land and Water Management, addresses 2.3 million acres along the Richardson and Alaska highways from the Salcha River on the north to the foothills north of the Alaska Range on the south.

The new forest area is made up of a number of management units designated by the department's Division of Forestry: These include the Kantishna/Dugan Hills Unit, the Fairbanks/Goldstream Unit, the Chena Unit, the Salcha Unit, the Taylor Highway Unit, and the Tok River Unit.

Placing lands in a forest classification makes it possible for Division of Forestry personnel to project figures of available timber resources on state lands.

"By classifying the lands as forest," explained John Sturgeon, director of the Division of Forestry, "the land base is protected so private enterprise and local residents know what timber supplies they can depend on being available from state lands. From this, they can plan for investments based on that supply. It also allows hunters, recreationists, and other interested individuals to know what land is held by the state for multiple use and sustained yield of forest resources."

Each management unit will be studied to determine the allowable cut for personal-use fire wood and house logs and for future commercial timber sales. Before a firm land base is established, it is impossible to make such an assessment, according to Sturgeon.

The lands classified as forest are being considered for inclusion in legislation -- to be introduced in the coming session by state Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp and others of the Fairbanks delegation -- to establish the Fairbanks Forest as part of a state forest system. Legislative designation would offer even greater protection of the land base to supply the state's forest products' needs.

"Whether administratively or legislative established, forest lands will be managed for multiple use," emphasized Katz.

FAIRBANKS STATE FOREST BOUNDARY
DELINEATION CRITERIA

1. Economically accessible forest areas near each population center which can supply enough timber to existing sawmills to maintain their current levels of production.*
2. All areas are within the recommended boundaries set by the Tanana Basin Planning Team. (With the exception of T2S R13W, which the entire team did not discuss.)
3. All major areas that are currently used for commercial harvesting are included.
4. The majority of highly productive personal-use firewood supply areas are included.
5. All of the area will be classified as "forest".
6. Agriculture and disposal areas are avoided in so far as possible so as to maintain manageable units. Existing unsold but platted State subdivision lots are recognized as valid existing rights and are available for sale.
7. Every effort was made to exclude areas which cannot support viable forest stands.

The Department of Natural Resources recognizes that stands containing white spruce should be put into management categories and classifications which do not preclude future timber harvest. The same holds true for local areas with fuelwood shortages.

*The approximately 1.7 million acres identified will allow an estimated annual cut of 8 million board feet of lumber, meeting past levels of mill production and supplying 33% of the Tanana Valley's total current lumber demand. It can supply 100% of current fuelwood consumption if access roads are constructed.

YAKATAGA STATE FOREST BOUNDARY
DELINEATION CRITERIA

Those State lands and conditionally relinquished State lands which contain economically viable commercial forest areas or those which will become commercially viable forest stands as the soils mature are included. Limited mountainous areas are included where required to simplify administration.

Estimated sustained allowable cut would be 20.0 million board feet on 560,000 acres.

WPA - forestry



ALASKA BRANCHING OUT

Alaska Branching Out is published four times per year in cooperation with the School of Agriculture and Land Resources Management. It is distributed free of charge to individuals on their request. Requests to receive the newsletter should be sent to Tony Gasbarro, editor, *Alaska Branching Out*, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99701.

Vol. 1, No.3

NEWS ABOUT FORESTRY IN ALASKA

OCTOBER 1982

STATE FOREST PROPOSED FOR TANANA BASIN

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In order to develop the State's forest resources it is necessary for industry to know what amounts of raw wood will be available on an annual basis. This gives wood processors the ability to establish firm orders for products and secure the required private financing to take full advantage of the available supply. A key factor in the development of a viable forest industry is a firm land base with a scientifically established annual allowable cut.

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp (D-Fairbanks) has taken the lead in working toward setting up a system of commercially forested State lands to enable the forest industry to meet more of the State's forest product needs. Senator Fahrenkamp further envisions this proposed forest as a place where the public would have access to a wide variety of public uses and resource values.

Although the initial effort to set up this system fell to the time press of the last legislature there will be a renewed effort this spring. The proposed area within the Tanana River drainage encompasses some 1.7 million acres with a preliminary annual allowable cut of 15 million board feet of spruce and over 80,000 cords of hardwoods such as birch and aspen.



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

The University of Alaska's Cooperative Extension Service programs are available to all, without regard to race, color, age, sex, creed or national origin.

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Dr. James W. Matthews, Director, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska.

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, USDA AND SEA GRANT COOPERATING

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN ALASKA - PART I

This two part series will focus on institutions in Alaska that provide forestry education and training.

University of Alaska - Fairbanks

The School of Agriculture and Land Resources Management now offers students pursuing a Bachelor of Science Degree in Natural Resources Management the opportunity to emphasize forestry. The requirements for the "Forestry Option" as it is called will include 3 new courses in addition to the courses required in the natural resource management program.

The new courses include: Regeneration of Alaskan Woody Plants, Harvesting and Utilization of Forest Products, and Forest Protection. These will be in addition to courses already being taught such as: conservation, introductory forestry, forest management, resource measurements, watershed management, outdoor recreation, soils, land-use planning, and resource policy and legislation. Courses in other units within the university provide foundation instruction in economics, basic natural sciences, and wildlife management.

For further information contact:
Dr. Carla Kirts, School of Agriculture and Land Resources Management,
University of Alaska, Fairbanks,
Alaska 99701.

Alaska Vocational Technical Center (AVTEC) - Seward

AVTEC offers a 14 month forestry program that is both classroom and field oriented. The program begins each March and finishes up in May the following year. The first 3 months are spent in the classroom taking courses in wildland fire management, land surveying and mapping and an introduction to forestry. There is a

summer work session in southeast Alaska from June through August which also includes courses in forest ecology and dendrology. From September through February classroom courses are given in forest regulation, insects and disease, silviculture, cruising and sealing, wildlife management, forest recreation and supervision and management. During these and the following months there are many field trips. The final 3 months include courses in remote sensing, timber harvesting and sale administration.

On the average each 14 month session produces 15 graduates. All of these find seasonal work with the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the State of Alaska, or private industry. All courses are approved for college credit through the Kenai Peninsula Community College where an Associate Degree can be earned. Applications for the session beginning in March 1983 should be in before December 25, 1982. For further information contact Ben Ekerd, Admissions Office, AVTEC, Box 615, Seward, Alaska 95 54

In the next issue of Alaska Branching Out information will be presented about the forestry programs at the University of Alaska - Juneau and Sheldon Jackson College in Sitka.

THINNING RESEARCH IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA

Clearcutting is the preferred method for harvesting defective mature stands of western hemlock and Sitka spruce in southeast Alaska. Abundant natural regeneration soon follows the harvest and the young stands thrive in the favorable climate that exists for tree establishment and growth. By age 20 there are 3,000 to 6,000 trees per acre with the tallest trees averaging 20 to 30 feet tall. By this time the stands are so dense that most of the vegetation near the ground has been shaded out. If left alone the stands

will remain dense for 150 years or more. Cultural practices, especially thinning, could greatly enhance the development of individual trees in these dense stands and increase the useable volume of timber through utilization of trees that would normally be crowded out.

A long term cooperative study was initiated in 1974 to assess the effects of stand density upon growth and yield of even-aged stands. Over 200 1-acre plots have been installed on Federal, State, and Native lands, and more are being added each year. The plots range in age from 10 to 100 years, include sites commonly found on productive forest land, and cover a wide range of thinning regimes. Detailed measurements are taken on each plot at 2-year intervals, stored in computer files, edited, and prepared for a variety of analyses. Periodic reports are issued on this study and a computer model will soon be developed to simulate how even-aged stands of western hemlock and Sitka spruce will develop following a variety of thinning regimes. This information will assist forest managers in their intensive management and long range planning efforts.

Wilbur A. Farr, Research Forester
Forestry Sciences Lab, Box 909
Juneau, AK 99802

FOREST PRACTICES TRAINING

The Forest Practices interagency training program for interior forest conditions was held in Fairbanks the week of October 11-15. The program included discussions of the regulatory enforcement policies and procedures of the three state agencies involved and lecture/discussion periods concerning the interrelationship of forestry operations and water quality.

The Division of Forestry of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) monitors commercial timber harvest

operations to prevent environmental damage as a result of poor practices. Cooperation between DNR and the other agencies with environmental regulatory authority is an important aspect of the State's environmental monitoring activity. Fish habitat is protected by the Department of Fish and Game, Habitat Division, and water quality standards are established and monitored by the Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Water Quality Management.

This interior forestry meeting is the second of two similar sessions. A coastal forest meeting was held in Southeastern Alaska last April.

Fred Bethune, Northcentral District Forest Practices Forester, working out of Fairbanks, can provide information regarding the forest practices regulations and recommended best management practices to interested persons in the Fairbanks area.

Dan Ketchum
Forest Practices Coordinator
Alaska Division of Forestry
Anchorage, AK 99501

ALASKA STATE FOREST NURSERY-SEEDLING DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Tree seedlings, rooted cuttings and shrubs are produced at the Alaska State Forest Nursery and are sold to agencies, individuals and organizations under the following guidelines.

Materials are produced for reforestation and conservation purposes only. Ornamentals, fruit trees or landscaping materials will not normally be grown.

Those wishing trees should order them by January 1 of the year before they are needed for planting. Sitka spruce, however, can be ordered and planted the same year.

Random requests for a few trees will be handled on a first come - first served basis from stock available.

Species normally grown are:
Sitka spruce - *Picea sitchensis*
White spruce - *Picea glauca*
White birch - *Betula papyrifera*
Black cottonwood - *Populus*
 trichocarpa
Balsam poplar - *Populus balsamifera*
Western red cedar - *Thuja plicata*
Alaska yellow cedar - *Chamaecyparis*
 nootkatensis
Western hemlock - *Tsuga heterophylla*
European bird cherry - *Prunus padus* L.
Siberian peashrub - *Caragana*
 arborese
Lodgepole pine - *Pinus contorta*

Others may be available upon request.

For additional information or to order trees, contact:

Joe Stehlik
Nursery Manager
Alaska State Forest Nursery
Star Route B, Box 7441
Palmer, Alaska 99646
Ph: (907) 745-2316

ASPEN FUELWOOD FAILS TO SELL

The Alaska Division of Forestry recently tried to sell 475 cords of aspen fuelwood in the Fairbanks area for an appraised stumpage price of about \$4.50 per cord. This sale, which was designed to test the market for aspen, had no bidders.

Aspen has yet to be accepted by the public as a suitable fuelwood. One of the problems is that aspen is often regarded as one and the same as cottonwood which is very difficult to dry and keep dry. Actually aspen is much easier to dry than cottonwood although it probably will take 2 years to season properly.

Aspen is also shunned because it does not have the heating value of other wood fuels. A cord of aspen will produce 31 percent less heat than a cord of birch but only 9 percent less heat than a cord of spruce which is a very popular fuelwood in Fairbanks. Thus a person using well dried aspen would only have to put 9 percent more wood into his stove to obtain the same

amount of heat. The key to efficiently using aspen is to dry it thoroughly as it contains more moisture than either spruce or birch.

As fuelwood use continues to increase in Fairbanks, more and more aspen will have to be used. There is not enough birch fuelwood in the Fairbanks area to meet the continued demand. The supply of spruce for fuel is also limited particularly since this species is being managed to provide lumber and house logs.

Dan Wieczorck
Timber Management Forester
Alaska Division of Forestry
Fairbanks, Alaska

WOOD STOVE SAFETY INFORMATION

Two excellent publications are available free of charge that deal with wood stove safety.

Wood Stove Safety by Eric Mchrmann, Fairbanks Fire Department, is a 10 page booklet that discusses proper installation and maintenance of wood stoves. It contains several pages of detailed installation diagrams. In addition it discusses chimney cleaning, chimney fires and smoke and fire protection.

Wood Stoves by Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation is a brochure that discusses heat efficiency, air pollution created by wood burning, creosote build-up and wood seasoning.

Both of these publications can be obtained by writing the Editor, Alaska Branching Out, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99701

COLLECTING SPRUCE CONES FOR FUTURE FORESTS

As of this writing the Division of Forestry in Fairbanks has succeeded in collecting over 65 bushels of white spruce cones. Seeds from these cones will be extracted, planted, and grown for 1 to 2 years at the State Nursery in Palmer. These young spruce seedlings will be the backbone of spruce forests in the Fairbanks area 80 to 100 years in the future.

White spruce trees produce excellent cone crops only every 3-7 years. The last good cone crop was in 1977 with a minor crop in 1981. Only 6.5 bushels of cones were collected in 1981.

Most of the cones are collected by Boy Scout and Church groups, with only minor amounts collected by individuals. With the going rate of \$20.00 per bushel, cone collecting can be potentially a very good money making project for those willing to take the time to do it.

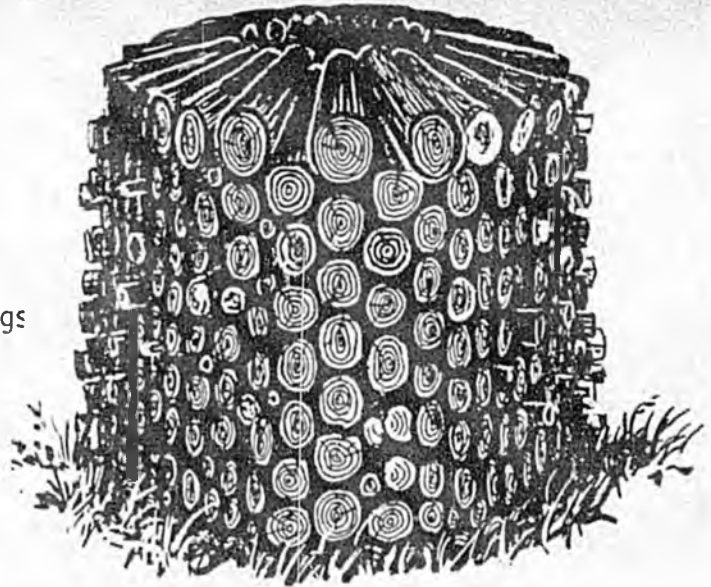
Each bushel of cones will yield about 1 to 1.5 pounds of seed and at 240,000 seeds per pound the amount collected this year will yield enough seed to reforest 7,500 to 10,000 acres of cutover lands.

Individuals or groups interested in collecting cones next season should contact their local office of the Alaska Division of Forestry in early July 1983. Cone collecting usually occurs from late August to the first snowfall.

Dan Wiczorck
Timber Management Forester
Alaska Division of Forestry
Fairbanks, Alaska

THE FIREWOOD "IGLOO"

Many Alaskan homeowners are storing a considerable amount of fuelwood for the long winter ahead. However, the standard full stacks of firewood are rarely very stable and they can take up a lot of space.



One solution is a firewood "igloo", a round woodpile that overcomes these problems. In addition to being less likely to fall over, igloos are compact and shed water easily. This style of woodpile has been used in Europe for centuries.

To build a wood igloo, first lay split chunks of firewood end-to-end to form a ring six feet in diameter. Then begin to stack your wood around the ring, with one end on the ground inside the ring. You can build straight up about four feet, stepping each higher tier a little inward to help stability. As you near the top, reverse the tiers outward to help water run off.

An igloo six feet high and five feet in diameter will hold about three face cords. Because they are inherently stable, you can group igloos close together without worrying about the domino effect that happens to regular woodpiles when one tips over.

Adapted with permission from:
The American Tree Farmer, Summer, 1982
American Forest Institute
1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20036

NEW ALASKA DIVISION OF FORESTRY OFFICE

The Division of Forestry has established an office in Southeast Alaska at Petersburg. The area office went into operation on August 18 and will be a one-man office responsible for administering the Forest Practices Act, Beach Log Salvage and Timber Sales in the Petersburg-Wrangell-Kake Area. Area forester Paul Tweiten will head the office. Paul's address is: 206 Main Street, P.O. Box 1580 Petersburg, AK 99833
Phone: 772-3236

Palmer Nursery, and the other 11,000 were produced in the U.S. Forest Service's Petersburg Nursery under a reciprocal agreement the division has with the U.S. Forest Service. The seedlings are being used to replant areas recently logged under the state's timber sale contract with Schnabel Lumber Company and for interplanting to enhance regeneration on old timber sale units. This raises to 94,300 seedlings the division has planted near Haines during the past two field seasons.

STATE PLANTS SEEDLINGS NEAR HAINES

The Alaska Division of Forestry is currently busy planting 35,000 Sitka spruce seedlings near Haines. The planting is being done with seedlings grown from Haines area seed stock gathered during the bumper cone crop last fall. Twenty-four thousand seedlings were grown in the Division of Forestry's

The next issue of "Branching Out" will appear in January 1983.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
U.S. Department of Agriculture
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

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Bettye Fahrenkamp
Senate
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Fairbanks, AK 99701

14/1

1/12 Forest

STATE FOREST PROPOSED FOR TANANA BASIN

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Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp (D-Fairbanks) has taken the lead in working toward setting up a system of commercially forested State lands to enable the forest industry to meet more of the State's forest product needs. Senator Fahrenkamp further envisions this proposed forest as a place where the public would have access to a wide variety of public uses and resource values.

Although the initial effort to set up this system fell to the time press of the last legislature there will be a renewed effort this spring. The proposed area within the Tanana River drainage encompasses some 1.7 million acres with a preliminary annual allowable cut of 15 million board feet of spruce and over 80,000 cords of hardwoods such as birch and aspen.

make sure BF sees this first - will be in co-op expansion, Branching out publication

Les Fortna
Tom

Why the last paragraph on page 2?
I don't mind if all first words were like this
second are © BF

BRANCHING OUT - STATE FORESTS

The Alaska Division of Forestry has been actively working on several proposed State Forests. This is being done at the urging of many local citizens and the forest products industry. A general consensus on which lands to include has been reached between the various DNR Divisions representing interests such as land disposals, recreation, agriculture, wildlife habitat, etc. In order to develop our State's forest resources it is necessary for industry to know what amounts of raw wood will be available on an annual basis. This gives wood processors the ability to establish firm orders for products and secure the required private financing to take full advantage of the available supply. The key point that makes the entire development work is a firm land base with a scientifically established annual allowable cut. Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp has taken the lead in working toward setting up a system of primarily forested State lands whereby the forest industry shall be able to develop toward meeting more of the State's internal forest product needs. The Senator further envisions this State Forest System as a place where the public would benefit from increased recreational opportunities, through access development, where wildlife habitat enhancement could stimulate population growth of target species, such as moose, where mineral rights would be generally assured and where the right of private landowners would be protected. Although the initial effort to set up this system fell to the time press of the last legislature there will be a renewed effort this spring. The proposed area within the Tanana River drainage encompasses some 1.7 million acres with a preliminary annual allowable cut of 9.0 million board feet of softwood and sufficient hardwood to meet the projected local demand from public land into the twenty-first century.

*
* [Several other legislatures and candidates have expressed a similar view seeing the creation of a State Forest System as being what the authors of our State Constitution had envisioned when they referenced resource management based on the premise of maximizing beneficial uses (or as resource managers put it- multiple use) under a sustained yield concept.

<u>Description of Lands</u>	<u>Acreeage</u>	<u>Acquisition Authority</u>	<u>Existing Classification</u>	<u>Recommended Classification</u>
T.3N., R.10W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-5	3,200	GS-821	Unclassified	Forest
Sec. 6	604	"	"	"
Sec. 7	606	"	"	"
Secs. 8-10	1,920	"	"	"
Secs. 15-17	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 18	608	"	"	"
Sec. 19	610	"	"	"
Sec. 20-29	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 30	612	"	"	"
Sec. 31	614	"	"	"
Sec. 32-33	1,280	"	"	"
T.3N., R.11W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-3	1,920	GS-471	"	"
Secs. 10-15	3,840	"	"	"
Sec. 19	610	"	Private Rec.	"
Secs. 20-21	1,280	"	"	"
Secs. 22-27	3,840	"	Unclassified	"
Secs. 28-29	1,280	"	Private Rec.	"
Sec. 30	612	"	"	"
Sec. 31	614	"	"	"
Secs. 32-36	3,200	"	"	"
T.3N., R.12W., F.M.				
Sec. 19: east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	20	GS-472	"	"
Sec. 20: east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	460	"	"	"
Sec. 21	600	"	"	"
Secs. 22-29	5,120	"	"	"
Sec. 30: east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	470	"	"	"
Secs. 31-36	3,840	"	"	"
T.3N., R.13W., F.M.				
Sec. 25: east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	290	GS-475	"	"
Sec. 26: east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	80	"	"	"
Sec. 34: east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	180	"	"	"
Sec. 35: east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	540	"	"	"
Sec. 36	640	"	"	"

<u>Description of Lands</u>	<u>Acreege</u>	<u>Acquisition Authority</u>	<u>Existing Classification</u>	<u>Recommended Classification</u>
T.2N., R.13W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-2	1,280	GS-462	O TE	Forest
Sec. 3: east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	620	"	"	"
Sec. 4: east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	260	"	"	"
Sec. 7: east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	100	"	"	"
Sec. 8: W1/2SW1/4 east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	70	"	Unclassified	"
Sec. 8: E1/2SW1/4, E1/2 east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	320	"	O TE	"
Secs. 9-16	5,120	"	"	"
Sec. 17: E1/2W1/2, E1/2	160	"	Unclassified	"
Sec. 17: W1/2W1/2	480	"	O TE	"
Sec. 18: east of right limit of Hutlitakwa Creek	60	"	Unclassified	"
Sec. 19: N1/2N1/2	160	"	"	"
Sec. 19: S1/2N1/2, S1/2	480	"	O TE	"
Sec. 20-29	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 30	625	"	"	"
Sec. 33-36	2,560	"	"	"
T.2N., R.14W., F.M.				
Secs. 23-26	2,560	GS-464	Unclassified	"
T.2N., R.12W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-5	3,840	GS-460	O TE	"
Sec. 6	616	"	"	"
Sec. 7	618	"	"	"
Secs. 8-17	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 18	620	"	"	"
Sec. 19	622	"	"	"
Secs. 20-29	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 30	625	"	"	"
Sec. 31	627	"	"	"
Secs. 32-36	3,200	"	"	"
T.2N., R.11W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-5	3,840	GS-459	Unclassified	"
Sec. 6	616	"	"	"
Sec. 7	618	"	"	"
Secs. 8-12	3,200	"	"	"
Secs. 16-17	1,280	"	"	"
Sec. 18	620	"	"	"
Sec. 19	622	"	"	"

<u>Description of Lands</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Acquisition Authority</u>	<u>Existing Classification</u>	<u>Recommended Classification</u>
T.2N., R.11W., F.M.				
Secs. 20-21	1,280	GS-459	Unclassified	Forest
Secs. 28-29	1,280	"	"	"
Sec. 30	625	"	"	"
Sec. 31	627	"	"	"
Secs. 32-33	1,280	"	"	"
T.2N., R.10W., F.M.				
Secs. 4-5	1,280	GS-515	"	"
Sec. 6	616	"	"	"
Sec. 7	618	"	"	"
T.1N., R.8W., F.M.				
Sec. 17	640	GS-438	Forest	"
Sec. 18: N1/2	317	"	Unclassified	"
Sec. 18: S1/2	317	"	Forest	"
Sec. 19	635	"	"	"
Sec. 20	640	"	"	"
Sec. 29	640	"	"	"
Sec. 30	637	"	"	"
Sec. 31	639	"	"	"
Secs. 32-34	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 35: W1/2	320	"	Unclassified	"
T.1N., R.9W., F.M.				
Secs. 13-14	1,280	GS-440	Forest	"
Secs. 15-17	1,920	"	Unclassified	"
Sec. 18	633	"	"	"
Sec. 19	635	"	Forest	"
Secs. 20-29	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 30	637	"	"	"
Sec. 31	639	"	"	"
Secs. 32-36	3,200	"	"	"
T.1N., R.10W., F.M.				
Secs. 13-17	3,200	GS-442	Forest	"
Sec. 18	633	"	"	"
Sec. 19	635	"	"	"
Secs. 20-29	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 30	637	"	"	"
Sec. 31	639	"	"	"
Secs. 32-36	3,200	"	"	"
T.1N., R.11W., F.M.				
Sec. 5	640	GS-444	Forest	"
Sec. 6	629	"	"	"
Sec. 7	631	"	"	"
Sec. 18	633	"	"	"
Sec. 19	635	"	"	"

<u>Description of Lands</u>	<u>Acreeage</u>	<u>Acquisition Authority</u>	<u>Existing Classification</u>	<u>Recommended Classification</u>
T.1N., R.11W., F.M.				
Sec. 30	637	GS-444	Forest	Forest
Sec. 31	639	"	"	"
Secs. 32-36	3,200	"	"	"
T.1N., R.12W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-3	1,920	GS-446	Forest	"
Secs. 4-5	1,280	"	OTE	"
Sec. 6	629	"	"	"
Sec. 7	631	"	"	"
Secs. 8-9	1,280	"	"	"
Secs. 10-15	3,840	"	Forest	"
Secs. 16-17	1,280	"	OTE	"
Sec. 18	633	"	"	"
Sec. 19	635	"	"	"
Secs. 20-21	1,280	"	"	"
Secs. 22-27	3,840	"	Forest	"
Secs. 28-29	1,280	"	OTE	"
Sec. 30	637	"	"	"
Sec. 31	639	"	"	"
Secs. 32-33	1,280	"	"	"
Secs. 34-36	1,920	"	Forest	"
T.1N., R.13W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-3	1,920	GS-448	OTE	"
Secs. 10-15	3,840	"	"	"
Secs. 22-26	3,200	"	"	"
Secs. 35-36	1,280	"	"	"
T.1S., R.8W., F.M.				
Secs. 3-5	1,920	GS-493	Forest	"
Sec. 6	592	"	Wildlife Hab.	"
Sec. 7	594	"	"	"
Secs. 8-10	1,920	"	Forest	"
Secs. 15-17	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 18	596	"	Wildlife Hab.	"
Sec. 19: E1/2	320	"	Forest	"
Sec. 19: W1/2	278	"	Wildlife Hab.	"
Secs. 20-22	1,920	"	Forest	"
Secs. 27-29	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 30: E1/2	320	"	"	"

<u>Description of Lands</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Acquisition Authority</u>	<u>Existing Classification</u>	<u>Recommended Classification</u>
T.1S., R.8W., F.M.				
Sec. 30: W1/2	280	GS-493	Wildlife Hab.	Forest
Sec. 31: E1/2	320	"	Forest	"
Sec. 31: W1/2	282	"	Wildlife Hab.	"
Secs. 32-34	1,920	"	Forest	"
T.1S., R.10W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-5	3,200	GS-1015	"	"
Sec. 6	592	"	"	"
T.1S., R.11W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-5	3,200	GS-500	"	"
Sec. 6: excl. USS 2350	561	"	"	"
Sec. 6: USS 2350	31	FCL-11	"	"
Sec. 7	594	GS-500	"	"
Sec. 8	640	"	"	"
Secs. 9-17	5,760	"	"	"
Sec. 18	596	"	"	"
Sec. 19	598	"	"	"
Secs. 20-24	3,200	"	"	"
Secs. 27-29	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 30	600	"	"	"
Sec. 31	602	"	"	"
Secs. 32-34	1,920	"	"	"
T.1S., R.12W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-2	1,280	GS-498	"	"
Secs. 11-14	2,560	"	"	"
Sec. 21: south of the unnamed creek	360	"	"	"
Secs. 22-28	4,480	"	"	"
Sec. 31: south of right limit of Tanana River	480	"	"	"
Sec. 32: south of right limit of Tanana River	250	"	"	"
Secs. 33-36	2,560	"	"	"
T.1S., R.13W., F.M.				
Sec. 27: north of anabranch of Tanana River	387	GS-502	"	"
Secs. 34-36: north of anabranch of Tanana River	405	"	"	"
T.2S., R.11W., F.M.				
Sec. 6	604	GS-1055	"	"
T.2S., R.12W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-5	3,200	GS-497	"	"
Sec. 6	604	"	"	"

<u>Description of Lands</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Acquisition Authority</u>	<u>Existing Classification</u>	<u>Recommended Classification</u>
T.2S., R.12W., F.M.				
Sec. 7	607	GS-497	Forest	Forest
Secs. 8-17	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 18	609	"	"	"
Sec. 19	611	"	"	"
Secs. 20-24	3,200	"	"	"
Secs. 27-29	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 30	613	"	"	"
Sec. 31	615	"	"	"
Secs. 32-34	1,920	"	"	"
T.2S., R.13W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-5	3,200	GS-516	Private Rec.	"
Sec. 6	604	"	"	"
Sec. 7: Tracts A,B & C ASLS 81-54 SW1/4	148	"	"	"
Sec. 8: NE1/4, Tracts D,E,F ASLS 81-54	469	"	"	"
Secs. 9-17	5,760	"	"	"
Sec. 18	609	"	"	"
Sec. 19	611	"	"	"
Secs. 20-30	7,040	"	"	"
Secs. 33-36	2,560	"	"	"
T.3S., R.12W., F.M.				
Secs. 3-5	1,920	GS-1023	Forest	"
Sec. 6	567	"	"	"
Sec. 7	534	"	"	"
Secs. 8-10	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 15	640	"	Wildlife Hab.	"
Secs. 16-17	1,280	"	Forest	"
Sec. 18	516	"	"	"
Sec. 19	453	"	"	"
Sec. 30	627	"	"	"
T.3S., R.13W., F.M.				
Sec. 12: E1/2	320	GS-1063	"	"
Sec. 13	640	"	"	"
Sec. 14: E1/2	320	"	"	"
Secs. 24-25	1,280	"	"	"
Sec. 26: E1/2	320	"	"	"
Secs. 35-36	1,280	"	"	"
T.4S., R.13W., F.M.				
Secs. 1-2	1,280	GS-1065	"	"
Sec. 3: east of left limit of Kantishna River	180	"	"	"
Sec. 4: east of left limit of Kantishna River	290	"	"	"

<u>Description of Lands</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Acquisition Authority</u>	<u>Existing Classification</u>	<u>Recommended Classification</u>
T.4S., R.13W., F.M.				
Sec. 8: east of left limit of Kantishna River	300	GS-1065	Forest	Forest
Sec. 9: east of left limit of Kantishna River	160	"	"	"
Sec. 10: east of left limit of Kantishna River	300	"	"	"
Sec. 11	640	"	"	"
Sec. 15	640	"	"	"
Sec. 16: east of left limit of Kantishna River	600	"	"	"
Sec. 17: east of left limit of Kantishna River	460	"	"	"
Sec. 20: east of left limit of Kantishna River	70	"	"	"
Sec. 21: east of left limit of Kantishna River	610	"	"	"
Sec. 22	640	"	"	"
Sec. 27: east of left limit of Kantishna River	480	"	"	"
Sec. 28: east of left limit of Kantishna River	300	"	"	"
Sec. 29: east of left limit of Kantishna River	620	"	"	"
Sec. 33: east of left limit of Kantishna River	320	"	"	"
Sec. 34	540	"	"	"
T.5N., R.5W., F.M.				
Sec. 1: west of Slate Cr.	15	GS-1243	Unclassified	"
Sec. 2: west of Slate Cr.	330	"	"	"
Secs. 3-5	1,920	"	"	"
Sec. 6: E1/2	320	"	"	"
Sec. 7: E1/2	320	"	"	"
Secs. 8-11	2,560	"	"	"
Sec. 12: west of Slate Cr.	295	"	"	"
Secs. 13-17	3,200	"	"	"
Sec. 18: E1/2	320	"	"	"
Sec. 19	635	"	"	"
Secs. 20-29	6,400	"	"	"
Sec. 30	637	"	"	"
Sec. 31	639	"	"	"
Secs. 32-36	3,200	"	"	"