

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1987-1988 8672

5039 HRES SJR 35

61

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

SB 112 / SJR 35



# Alaska Center for the Environment

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

May 6, 1987

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

RE: SB 112 and SJR 35

Dear Representatives Cotton and Hennmann:

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

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

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

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

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



SS 112 & 502 SS (cont.)

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The Alaska Association would be calling for a halt to construction  
related expenditures and to the unnecessary construction of  
expensive new facilities. Several areas that are mainly valuable  
to several industries and to many people. Please vote no on SS  
501.

Thank you again for considering our comments.

Sincerely,

*Cliff Eames*

Cliff Eames  
Issues Director

SJR 35

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

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

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

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

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

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

P.O. BOX 189  
ANGOON  
ALASKA  
99820

PHONE:  
(907) 788-3653

April 20, 1987

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

Dear Chairman,

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

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

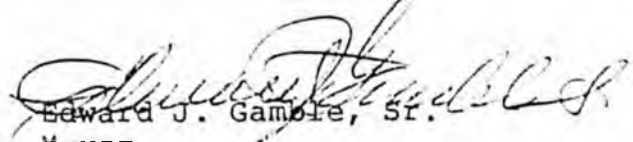
In addition, Alaska Lumber & Pulp, a foreign beneficiary of Section 705, has hired non-union aliens in the place of Sitka residents who are American citizens as a means of cutting costs. We view this attitude as a clear indication of ALP management's lack of concern for bettering the situation of Sitka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

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

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

We strongly urge that you oppose passage of SJR35.

For the City Council

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

Edward J. Gamble, Sr.

Mayor

City of Angoon

# City of Angoon

P. O. Box 180

Angoon, Alaska 99620

Telephone  
(907) 788-3663

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the City of Angoon

  
Mayor

ATTEST:

  
City Clerk

SEAL



Christian Knoeller  
6590 Glacier Hwy 198  
Juneau, AK 99801

April 26, 1987

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

Dear Representative Cotten,

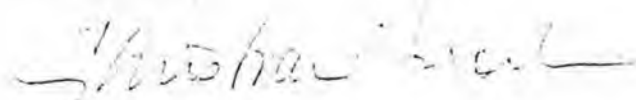
I write regarding SJR 35, the resolution addressing federal timber management on the Tongass. Briefly, I hope that you will oppose this resolution based on the disinformation it contains such as:

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Dear Legislater,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

*Willie Veitch*

WILLIE VEITCH

*5 year resident Fort Protection*

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99820

PHONE:  
(907) 788-3053

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P.O. Box V  
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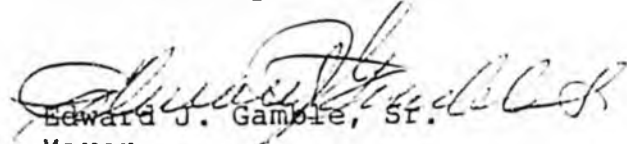
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For the City Council

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Mayor

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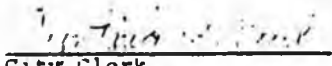
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The House wisely defeated this measure last year. I urge you to oppose it in the interest of improved forest management practices on the Tongass.

Sincerely,



Letter Goll

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vice-chair , Summer Strieghts Fish and Game Advisory Committee

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

Joseph D. Sebastian  
Joseph Sebastian

THANKS FOR YOUR HELP & CONCERN

JS

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

Alaska Sportsman 1946 Oct.

# ALASKA



Land of

## BEAUTIFUL FORESTS

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

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

### NOV. 1948

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

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

APRIL 1948

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

October, 1948

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

November, 1948

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

### MARCH 1954 ALASKA SPORTSMAN

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

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

Editorial ALASKA

## MAIN TRAILS AND BYWAYS

JAN 1972

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dear Congressman

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

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

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

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

Joseph Sebastian Box 129 Pt Baker AK

Judy Magnuson Rix 55  
Pt. Baker, AK

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

John P. Magnuson Box 55 Pt. Baker

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

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

Wesley Oyle 4 yr  
Box 2 Pt Baker ak

Jan Kautz Box 129, Pt. Baker  
Tom Kautz Box 15, Pt. Baker  
AK 99927  
Ernest K. Walker  
PT. Baker AK 99927

Sonja Paine  
Box 2  
Pt. Baker

Jeffrey Stonek Box 16 Pt. Baker Ak.  
99927

Dorothy Oyle  
Box 1 Pt. Baker

Barry Oyle  
Box 1 Pt. Baker

Robert H. Oyle  
Box

Point Baker, AK

Letcher V. Gulabsteri  
Box 14 Point Baker 99927

Carol Deiker Box 46  
Pt Baker AK 99927

Ed Mann Box 11 Point Baker AK

Jill A. Armin  
Box 36

Beth A. Oyle

Box 3

Pt. Baker AK 99927

Mr & Mrs T Kline  
Box 43

Pt Baker AK. 99927

Pt. Baker, AK 99927

R. S. Kaliska 40 year resident

P.O. Box 32

Point Baker AK 99927

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

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

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

~~Kenneth Biske~~  
Box 50

Pt. Baker, AK. 99927

~~Herbert Zucker~~

Box 49

Pt. Baker, AK 99927

~~Frank Elmer~~

Box 12

Pt. Baker AK 99927

~~Paul C. Herz~~

Paul C. Herz

P.O. Box 36

Pt. Baker, AK 99927

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

JANNE BROWN

PO BOX 29

Pt. Baker AK 99927

Port Protection

Charles B Brown

P.O. BOX 29

POINT BAKER 99927

AK PORT PROTECTION

Mr + Mrs. Sammel Carlson

P.O. Box 51

Point Baker, AK. 99927

CA Pucalves Box 45 Pt Baker

Shirley Lucia

Box 45 Pt Baker

Mr + Mrs Jan Watson

PO Box 55

Point Baker, AK 99927



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

ROBERT J. MRAZEK  
2ND DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEE ON  
APPROPRIATIONS  
WHIP AT LARGE

September 30, 1986

Dear Colleague:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Robert J. Mrazek  
Member of Congress

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

# Time to Ax This Timber Boondoggle

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

Condensed from THE NEW REPUBLIC  
BENNETT H. BEACH

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

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

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

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

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

Though at the outset demand was reasonably strong, the government still lost money in this job-creating venture. An average mile of road built to reach the trees costs \$150,000. To make the undertaking profitable for the companies, the

government had to provide a large subsidy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*A wagging tongue bites itself.*

Chetler de Troyes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### ADS WERE REFUSED

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

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

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

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

### TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST

#### HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1986

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rep. Peter Goll

for Tongass

2/13/87

March 6, 1987

P.O. Box 259  
Hoonah, Alaska 99829

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

Dear Rosita:

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

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

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

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

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

March 6, 1987

Page Two

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



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

Enclosures a/s

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

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

Feb 17, 1987

Dear Governor Cowper;

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

*Donald Bremner*  
Donald Bremner

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

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

Feb 6, 1987

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

Dear Mr. Tomlinson;

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

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

Sincerely,

*Donald Bremner*  
Donald Bremner

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

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

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

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

2. THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE OBLIGATION

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

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

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

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

### 3. STATE OF ALASKA OBLIGATION

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

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

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

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

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

#### 4. THE CITY OF YAKUTAT OBLIGATION

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

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

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

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

#### 5. KONCOR OBLIGATION

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

TO DATE KONCOR HAS NOT SHOWN THE FOLLOWING;

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

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

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

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

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

#### 7. SILVER BAY LOGGING OBLIGATION

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

#### 8. ENVIRONMENTALIST OBLIGATION

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

#### 9. INDIVIDUAL OBLIGATION

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

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

#### 10) CONCLUSION

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

March 9, 1987

Dear Representative Goll,

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,

Berth T. Hamberg



P.O. BOX 189  
ANGOON  
ALASKA  
99820

PHONE:  
(907) 788-3653

Resolution No. 87-04

RESOLUTION OF ANGOON CITY COUNCIL  
IN OPPOSITION TO SR7

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

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

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

FOR THE CITY OF ANGOON

[Signature] 2/17/87  
Mayor Date

ATTEST: [Signature]  
City Clerk

SEAL



CITY OF TENAKEE SPRINGS

Resolution 85-17

In the Council  
July 9, 1985

Introduced by the  
Council President

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Diane Ziel  
Diane Ziel  
City Council President  
ex officio MAYOR

ATTEST:

Janice J. Eagle  
Janice J. Eagle  
City Clerk

**CITY OF HYDABURG**

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

RESOLUTION NO. 86-03

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

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

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

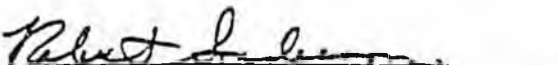
WHEREAS, this level of timber harvest does not allow adequate flexibility in the management of the forest for all multiple uses; and

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


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

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS fourth day of March, 1986.

CITY OF HYDABURG, ALASKA

  
Robert Sanderson, Mayor

ATTEST:

  
Margaret O'Neil, City Clerk

# CITY OF PORT ALEXANDER

Box 725 • PORT ALEXANDER, ALASKA 99836

## Resolution 84-6

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

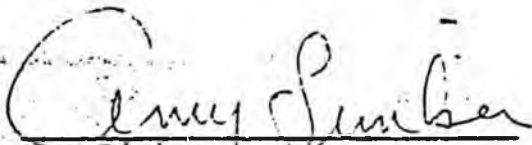
Whereas, biologists have determined that excessive timbering and/or clearcutting can be detrimental to these resources, and

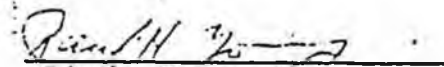
Whereas, the "450 cut" is a political mandate not based on economic principles, as evidences by the millions of dollars lost annually on the Tongass National Forest, and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

January 14, 1986

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

ATTEST: Joyce Mills  
Joyce Mills, City Clerk



City

of

Pelican

BOX 757

PELICAN ALASKA 99832

PHONE 735- 2202

RESOLUTION 1985-4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

attest:

Edith M. Carlson  
Edith M. Carlson, City Clerk

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

Recd  
7/9/85

CITY OF YAKUTAT, ALASKA

RESOLUTION NO. 85-15

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

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

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

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

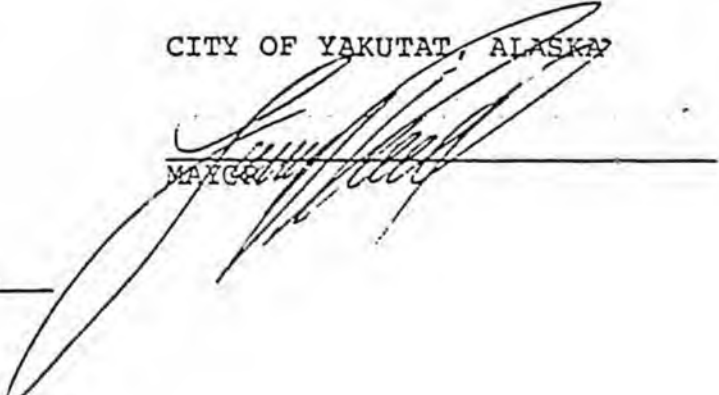
WHEREAS, the "450" timber cut does not include ongoing timber harvesting on State and private lands and should be reduced to reflect a balance of timber cutting activities amongst the Forest Service, the State of Alaska, and private landowners.

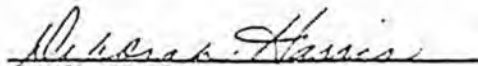
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Common Council of the City of Yakutat hereby stands opposed to the 4.5 billion board feet per decade ("450") required timber cut on the Tongass National Forest.

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

CITY OF YAKUTAT, ALASKA

ATTEST:

  
MAYOR

  
CITY CLERK

Community of Elfin Cove Non-Profit Corporation

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

RECEIVED  
FEB 03 1985

CONSERVATION COUNCIL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Greg Rowe  
Greg Rowe, Chairperson

Louise Laurant  
Louise Laurant, Vice-Chair

Nora Ann Johnson  
Nora Ann Johnson, Treasurer

Sandy Darnell  
Sandy Darnell, Secretary

Paul Johnson  
Paul Johnson, Member

Joe Craig  
Joe Craig, Member

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

COMMUNITY OF PORT PROTECTION

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

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

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

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

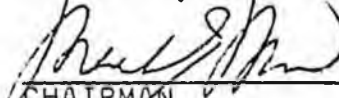
WHEREAS, the 4.5 billion board feet mandate does not  
include ongoing harvesting on State, Native Corporation, and  
private holdings and should be reduced to reflect a true balance  
of harvest clearcutting occuring between Forest Service, The  
State of Alaska, Native Corporations, and private landowners.

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

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

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

Community of Port Protection, Alaska

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
CHAIRMAN

ATTEST

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

# Community of Point BAKER, PRINCE OF WALES IS.

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

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

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

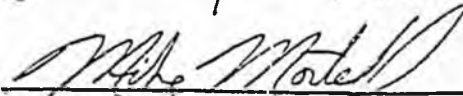
WHEREAS, this level of timber harvest does not fairly  
consider or allocate for true multiple use placing timber  
concerns over community needs; and

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

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

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

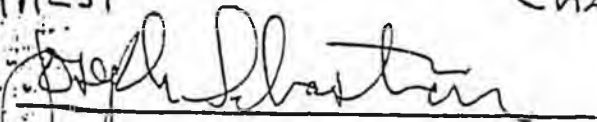
Community of Point BAKER, ALASKA



DEC 3 1985

Chairman Mike Montell  
Box 53 Point Baker  
99927

Attest

  
Community SECRETARY

Acting

JOSEPH SEBASTIAN  
129 PT BAKER AK 99927

JAN 15 1986

Gustavus Community Association  
Box 62  
Gustavus, Alaska 99826

TO: Senator Stevens  
Senator Murkowski  
Representative Young  
Representative Sieberling

FROM: President, Gustavus Community Association

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

DATE: January 13, 1986

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

Our reasoning is as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

SIGNED:

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



P.O. Box 23, Craig, Alaska 99921

(907) 826-3275

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RESOLUTION NO. 86-04

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPROVED \_\_\_\_\_

Votes: Yea   1   Nay   2  

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

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

Resolution 86-2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Date April 14, 1986

Mayor J. A. T. Bead

City Clerk Emily V. Merriam

Edna Bay Community  
Edna Bay, Alaska

Resolution 85-12:3-3

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

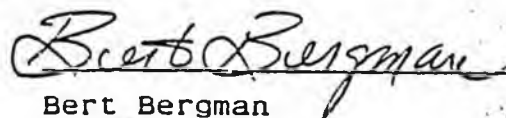
Whereas, biologists have determined that excessive timbering and/or clearcutting can be detrimental to these resources, and

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

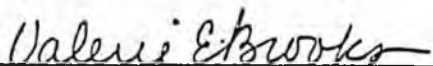
Whereas, this level of timber harvest does not allow flexibility in the management of the forest for all multiple uses,

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

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



Bert Bergman  
Board President



Valerie Brooks  
Secretary

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

# CITY OF ANGOON

P. O. Box 129

Angoon, Alaska 99820

Telephone  
(907) 785-3553

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

### RESOLUTION NO. 86-02

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

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

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

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

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

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

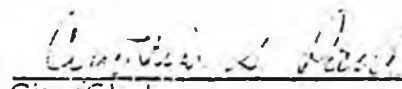
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED; that the City Council of the City of Angoon, Alaska hereby stands opposed to the 4.5 billion board feet per decade ("450") timber cut on the Tongass National Forest.

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

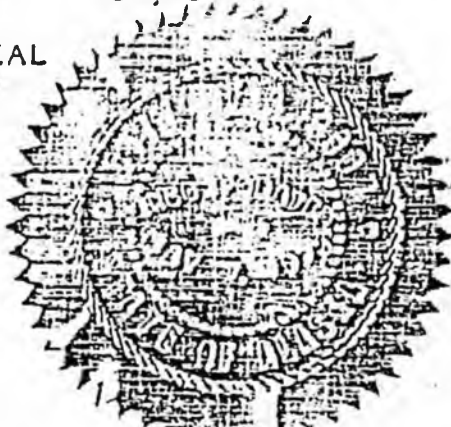
For the City of Angoon

  
Mayor

ATTEST:

  
City Clerk

SEAL



CITY OF TENAKEE SPRINGS

Resolution 85-17

In the Council  
July 9, 1985

Introduced by the  
Council President

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Diane Ziel  
Diane Ziel  
City Council President  
ex officio MAYOR

ATTEST:

Janice J. Eagle  
Janice J. Eagle  
City Clerk

OCTOBER 1985

VIEWS OF THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA FISHING INDUSTRY

as represented by

Alaska Trollers Association

United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters

Southeast Seine Boat Owners & Operators Association

and

Petersburg Vessel Owners Association

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

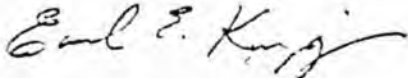
- Revise the ANILCA provisions on the Tongass Timber Supply Fund to provide that such funds be available for the enhancement of all industries dependent upon national forest resources, including fisheries, tourism, and other non-forest products industries.

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

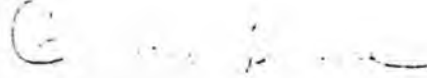
- Provide direction to the Forest Service to manage the Tongass with a view to developing small scale and specialty logging enterprises in lieu of exclusive concentration on large scale developments.

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

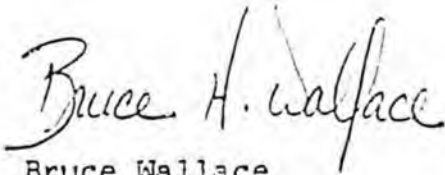
Sincerely,



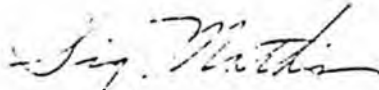
Earl E. Krygier  
Executive Director  
Alaska Trollers Association



Geron Bruce  
Executive Director  
United Southeast Alaska  
Gillnetters



Bruce Wallace  
Executive Director  
Southeast Seine Boat Owners &  
Operators Association



Sig Mathisen  
President  
Petersburg Vessel Owners  
Association

*file w/ Bear Valley*

BVCR 87-1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Bear Valley Community Council.  
Tom Anthony, President

## Controversy & Compliance

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

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

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

## Southeast Pulp Mills

The Tongass is the largest National Forest, the entire 450-mile Alaska's southeastern and occupying thousands of miles of mainland, 16.9 million acres in total, and 10 million acres of forest. Forest availability is assured in acres. One acre of productivity is the board feet (b.f.) (a piece of wood 4" x 12" x 1") estimated to be produced from a given acre. Any area of forest producing 8,000 b.f. is considered commercial land; 66% of the Tongass is not commercial. Additionally, about 635,000 acres of forest stands, are capable of producing 10,000 b.f. or more per acre. Only about one-third out of the five "classes" recognized by the Forest Service; over one-third of the forest has already been cut

and a 100-year rotation was established. In the Tongass, the volume, old growth forest, is critical for the health of the creatures inhabiting it. Old growth forests are those that are more than 100 years old.

Section 705 of the National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) allows the Secretary of the Treasury Department to make available to the Forest Service up to \$40,000,000 annually as the Secretary deems necessary to increase the timber supply from the National Forest to the pulp industry at a rate of 4.5 percent per decade. The Forest Service has interpreted this act as the agency is managing to make available of 450 million b.f. of timber. Senator Stevens was instrumental in the passing of ANILCA.

In 1983, it was estimated that the Forest Service had for the years 1983-1985 \$158 million on its timber program and will receive less than \$12 million.

Timber sales in the 1983 were subsidized by the Forest Service by \$148

million.

Fact: Louisiana Pacific Ketchikan is the largest purchaser of National Forest timber in the country.

Fact: Alaska Pulp Company is wholly owned and operated by a multi-national Japanese based corporation. The Alaska Pulp Company recently changed its name from Alaska Lumber and Pulp, and according to APC's Frank Roppel, the corporation now qualifies as a "small business" under federal regulations because it has sold its Wrangell sawmill to Steve Seely and laid off enough workers in Sitka to qualify. As a "small business", they are now eligible for greater government subsidies and special timber sales.

Fact: In the 1950s, both companies were given 50-year contracts for billions of board feet of timber. Nowhere else in the National Forest system has this occurred.

Fact: The two mills make what is known as dissolving pulp, used in making rayon material. The market is almost totally depressed due to: 1) a too strong American dollar in foreign markets; 2) a South African company that has, in the last five years plus, determined to capture the market; and 3) that Alaskan lumber comprises less than 1% of Japanese wood product imports. Local Native corporations had an estimated 1983 timber harvest of 242 million b.f., driving demand for Tongass timber even lower.

Fact: There no longer exists "purchase loggers" in Southeast Alaska, independent outfits who bid on smaller sales and sell the logs they cut to the big mills.

Fact: In action that went all the way to the Supreme Court (Reid Brothers Logging Company vs. Ketchikan Pulp Company), the judge stated evidence was "overwhelming" in that the two regional pulp companies had "acted pursuant to an agreement between themselves to restrict and eliminate competition in all phases of the timber industry in Southeast Alaska...to attain and exercise monopoly power, i.e., the power to set prices and exclude competition in the timber industry in Southeast Alaska".

by Pat Glenham

Fact: In November 1981, the Forest Service attorneys from the Office of General Counsel sent a letter to the antitrust division of the Department of Justice identifying three main areas of suspected illegal activities by the pulp companies: antitrust, fraud, and breach of contract.

Fact: As of the fall of 1982, the Department of Justice hadn't recommended any legal action. The antitrust division had decided that the legal statute of limitations had run out on the evidence in the Reid Brothers case and that there was not enough evidence of illegal activities occurring after the time period dealt with by that case (through 1975).

Fact: The antitrust division had not forwarded the (Reid) case to the civil and criminal divisions.

Fact: The criminal division has dropped its investigation of fraud charges.

Fact: The civil division is still investigating breach of contract charges (as of Fall 1984).

Fact: The Forest Service has instituted several changes including requiring sealed bidding as opposed to oral bidding for timber sales.

Fact: The Forest Service estimates that the public has been cheated of between \$64 million and \$81 million by the pulp companies as a result of this price fixing conspiracy.

Fact: Prior to Clean Water Act of 1972, the burden of proof was on the government to prove harm. In 1977, the regulations of the 1972 Act were substantially tightened.

Fact: Interim permits to operate out of compliance were issued in 1981 while hearings were held in Sitka, Ketchikan, and Seattle.

Fact: Louisiana Pacific Ketchikan built after 1977 to "model mill" specifications; their plant is amenable to expansion for retrofitting.

Fact: Alaska Pulp Company built to specifications of "model mill" before 1977; their plant is not amenable to expansion for retrofitting. (Ed Oetkin, APC)

Fact: Compliance is not "instantaneous"; compliance date to design, test and install is 12/31/87. (Ron Kriezenbeck, EPA)

Fact: Louisiana Pacific Ketchikan has come to agreement with the EPA to comply.

Fact: Alaska Pulp Company has filed in court for an evidentiary hearing (to review) based on six specifics: 1) variance regulations do not allow comparison of cost benefit ratio at one mill to cost benefit ratio for its industrial category, i.e. how much vs. benefit to nation; 2) EPA did not consider cost of mill closure on community as part of cost benefit test; 3) EPA did not consider impact of its regulations on air emissions and solid waste disposal; 4) EPA is not organized to reasonable variance review appeal - the same people who denied variance will hear appeal; 5) EPA denied variance on same evidence that once was prepared to issue variance; 6) EPA made engineering errors in developing its cost comparison. (Ed Oetkin, APC)

Fact: Either a panel or a court review may be requested after a denial of variance. An evidentiary hearing is requested from the Regional Administrator who then appoints an Administrative Law Judge who, although an EPA employee, may be from any part of the country. All administrative agencies review in this same manner.

Fact: Alaska Pulp Company has been violating the interim permit and, having signed a consent decree (with their original interim permit) containing stipulated penalties (determined by the amount limits are exceeded and for how long) have been regularly sending checks to the EPA for the last three to four years. (Ron Kriezenbeck, EPA)

Fact: The Alaska Pulp Company has categorically stated that: 1) the "company is on the verge of bankruptcy", 2) "they will go out of business if the variance is not granted", and 3) "with the variance, we may survive." Since Sitka has become virtually a one industry community, the effects on the local economy would be disastrous.

Fact: Louisiana Pacific Ketchikan was closed down for several months; their sawmill is most probably permanently closed. Since Ketchikan has become

virtually a one industry community, the effects on the local economy would be disastrous.

Fact: The effects on the local economy would be disastrous. Ketchikan has not responded.

To be

References:  
 • Tongass National Forest  
 • Environmental Action  
 U.S.D.A., Form 12 March, 1980  
 • Alaska National Forest Management Act 1980-94 Stat  
 • Timber Sale Tongass National Forest  
 Congressional Record, Serial

Pat Glenham  
 executive editor  
 background  
 business adm.



**Views of the Southeast Fishing Industry  
as Represented by the  
Alaska Trollers Association,  
United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters,  
Southeast Seine Boat Owners & Operators Association,  
and Petersburg Vessel Owners Association**

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

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

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

For all intents and purposes, large-scale mining is a thing of the past in Southeast Alaska. Once, the

world's largest hard-rock gold mines operated here, but all that remains of them are ruins, tailings piles, and faded memories. Also, the world metal glut, predicted to last into the foreseeable future, mitigates against the ultimate development of the current "hot" mining properties which received so many concessions in ANILCA—Quartz Hill and Green's Creek.

The large-scale timber industry in Southeast is deeply depressed—hanging on only through sale of public timber at scandalously low prices. Even at that, much of the timber being sold is not being cut, but inventoried against hopes of an improved timber market in years ahead. Meanwhile, the Forest Service continues to offer a minimum of 450 million board feet per year for sale, and maintains an ambitious program of preloading and other presale preparation funded through the ANILCA-provided Tongass Timber Supply Fund. Despite this massive expenditure of public monies, which results in losses to taxpayers of as much as \$175 for every 1,000 board feet of timber sold in the Tongass, the industry is virtually moribund. It should be remembered that the Tongass Timber Supply Fund was provided by Congress for the purpose of maintaining employment. In fact, it merely subsidizes the practice of private inventory of public timber. Timber employment has fallen sharply.

Many people in Southeast are very upset that our national government is willing to so lavishly support an industry which is largely Japanese owned. We are, in effect, subsidizing a foreign company to despoil our landscape and waters in the course of competing with other American timber interests. We are sure that most Americans would be amazed to hear that the U.S. Treasury is underwriting a Japanese company's efforts to gain control of huge tracts of virgin, publicly owned timber through so called "deficit" timber sales. Moreover, this same company, Alaska Lumber and Pulp, was, with Louisiana Pacific Ketchikan, found guilty of predatory business practices designed to drive small, privately owned American firms out of business in the Tongass (the Reid Brothers' lawsuit), and of bilking the Federal and State governments out of timber revenues mounting into

the tens of millions of dollars. Yet, their 50-year cutting contracts remain in effect, subsidized by American taxpayers, while many vitally needed Government programs are being cut or eliminated in the name of deficit reduction.

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

A good example of this is the Chuck River drainage, an area of only moderate (at best) timber values, with steep slopes and unstable soils prone to massive landslides. It happens that the Chuck River is also a major salmon stream. The Chuck River was blocked by a naturally occurring slide during the early 1970's which virtually wiped out its pink salmon runs for the better part of a decade. Yet, the Forest Service proposed timber cuts immediately adjacent to that slide zone on soils of proven instability, knowing full well that removal of vegetation aggravates the risk of landslides. This particularly egregious example of Forest Service disregard for environmental concerns and potential for extremely negative effects on another industry has been blocked only through the great efforts of fishermen and other concerned citizens which resulted in the State of Alaska refusing to grant a favorable "consistency" ruling under Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) provisions. Failing that, the Forest Service would certainly have proceeded with the despoliation of the Chuck River, putting its important salmon runs in jeopardy.

Unfortunately, the Chuck River is the only example of an ill-conceived timber sale ever being halted in the Tongass, and it was only stopped because it was so flagrantly bad. Meanwhile, literally hundreds of other streams are in danger from timber sales which are planned or which have already happened, placing timber into cutting inventories. The Forest Service argues that fish runs have increased during the last few years, even implying that improved run strength is due to forestry practices. Such statements are worse than misleading. For the Forest Service to take credit for the State of Alaska's much improved management practices, for a succession of exceptionally good years for salmon ocean survival, for the reduction of foreign fleet salmon interceptions on the high seas, and for the catch reductions endured by Alaska fish-

ermen in the name of conservation is an affront to the public and to the Congress. The fact is that much of the currently inventoried timber, and much of that which is scheduled for sale is in areas of both marginal timber values and marginal environmental viability. Only the extremely depressed condition of the world timber market has kept many areas of high potential for fish habitat destruction from being logged.

It should be borne in mind that the Forest Service's analysis of the Southeast Alaska economy presented in justification of the Tongass Land Use Management Plan (TLUMP) implied that timber would be the backbone of the natural resource economy in Southeast, and that fishing had little probability of regrowth to previous levels. In fact, quite the opposite has been true. The various salmon species are renewable on 2- to 7-year cycles, depending on species, and have proven very responsive to improved management and conservation practices. In contrast, there is real question as to whether logging in Southeast Alaska can truly be considered a sustained yield, renewable industry. With regeneration cycles of 125 or more years between cuts, and as much as 450 years to achieve "old-growth" volumes and quality, calling logging a renewable resource industry is questionable. Indeed, some industry observers have likened logging in Southeast to strip mining. Also, the tourist industry has grown rapidly in Southeast, as literally hundreds of thousands of people each year travel by air and by ship to see our islands, mountains, wildlife and historic towns. Make no mistake, they come to Alaska to see country undefiled by man, not to see clearcut timber tracts! Tourism is an essentially non-consumptive use of our forests. It brings in foreign revenues rather than subsidizing foreign destruction of our environment. The same is true of fishing.

Southeast Alaska annually produces large amounts of king, coho, sockeye, chum and pink salmon for domestic and export markets. In 1984 the Southeast Alaska salmon industry produced in excess of \$72.5 million dollars in ex-vessel value for fishermen. Using a multiplier of 2 to gauge the total contribution to our economy, salmon alone is seen to be worth nearly \$150 million per year. Factoring in the value of other commercial fisheries such as crab, shrimp, bottomfish, and the recreational fisheries, a total economic contribution of at least \$200 million per annum can be forecast. Moreover, Southeast Alaskans are personally very dependent upon the fisheries resource for home consumption. The economic values of subsistence and personal use fisheries are more difficult to quantify, but even conservative replacement values would place direct fisheries resource utilization by Southeast residents in the tens of millions of dollars.

All value comparisons, criticisms of Forest Service management, and concern over U.S. Government

subsidization of foreign industry ultimately must bring us a recognition of the need for change in the Tongass National Forest. Fortunately, there are possible steps which can be initiated by Congress to ensure that the resources of the forest are truly used for the benefit of the people. The fishermen's organizations in Southeast Alaska urge Congress to take the following actions:

- Clearly state that the Tongass National Forest shall be managed in accordance with the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) so as to ensure true multiple use, sustained yield management, with full consideration of all forest resources and values, not just timber. In particular, protection and enhancement of fish habitat should be recognized as a primary economic component of Tongass National Forest management.
- Amend ANILCA to eliminate the mandated 450 million board feet per year timber supply target which so cripples current management practices in the Tongass.
- Reuse the ANILCA provisions on the Tongass Timber Supply Fund to provide that such funds be available for the enhancement of all industries dependent upon National Forest resources, including fisheries, tourism, and other nonforest products industries.

- Investigate the appropriateness of continuing the 50-year ALP and LPK timber contracts in light of the court findings in the Reid Brothers case.
- Provide direction to the Forest Service to manage the Tongass with a view to developing small-scale and specialty logging enterprises in lieu of exclusive concentration on large-scale developments.

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

Sincerely,

Earl E. Krygier  
Executive Director  
Alaska Trollers Association

Geron Bruce  
Executive Director  
United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters

Bruce Wallace  
Executive Director  
Southeast Seine Boat Owners &  
Operators Association

Sig Mathisen  
President  
Petersburg Vessel Owners Association

Dear Legislator,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



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

HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE, MAY 6, 1987

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P.O. Box 72  
Point Baker, Alaska 99927

Dear Legislator,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely, *Philip C. Ruddle*  
*Box 72*  
*Point Baker, AK, 99927*

P.O. Box 2  
Point Baker, Alaska 99927

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Sincerely,

*Herbert B. Ogilby* 4/25/87

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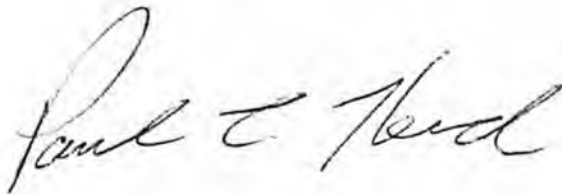
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Mike Martell Box 53 Pt Baker  
99927

P.O. Box 18  
Point Baker, Alaska 99927

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Sincerely,

*Tom Jacobson, Box 18, Point Protection, AK 99927*  
TOM JACOBSON

P.O. Box  
Point Baker, Alaska 9927

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*Sen*

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Sincerely,

*Mark E. Mura*  
*Box 11 Port Protection, Pt. Baker*

*P.S. Thanks for your consideration  
as you can see from this letter and others  
you'll be getting we don't need another  
Carte Blanche rip of our long term forest  
wealth! Who is sponsoring the incredible Bill*

April 28, 1987

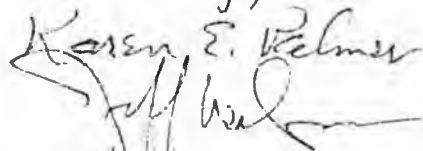
Dear Representative Cotten:

We urge you to reject SJR 35,  
and to give support to the Tongass  
Timber Reform Act.

We have grave concerns about  
the management of timber, one of  
our state's most valuable resources,  
and we wish to protect the Tongass  
for the use and enjoyment of  
generations to come.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Karen E. Palmer  


P.S. Please reject  
SB112 also!

Karen E. Palmer  
Jeffery W. Wilson  
517 Nelson St.  
Juneau, Ale.  
99801

Jeffrey Sloss  
740 Fifth St.  
Juneau, AK 99801

May 1, 1987

Rep. Sam Cotten, Co-Chair  
House Resources Committee  
P.O. Box 4  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Rep. Cotten:

I'm deeply concerned about SJR 35 and it's implications for both the future of Southeast Alaska and for Alaska's political stature in Congress.

SJR 35 is seriously flawed with errors of fact and law in its attempt to justify the ongoing port barrel subsidy of the Tongass "450" & the Tongass Timber Supply Fund. It unfairly misrepresents the Tongass Timber Act of 1947, ANCSA of 1971, NFMA of 1976 and Sec's 703 & 705 of ANILCA in support of the port barrel Tongass timber subsidy.

As you're no doubt aware, SJR 35 is opposed by all the region's commercial fishing groups, several native corporations, many in the recreation & tourism industries and at least fourteen small Southeast communities.

In addition, if Alaska were to support this, in Congress it could easily create political disfavor toward the State in other issues of National concern such as oil development in ANWR, etc.

I urge your rejection of SJR 35 so that Alaska can fairly and honestly admit that it does not support the "great Tongass Timber Heist" (Sec. 705(a) of ANILCA).

Sincerely,

*Jeffrey Sloss*  
Jeffrey Sloss  
Wilderness Guide

Box 2808  
Sitka, Alaska 99835  
April 29, 1987

Representative Sam Cotten  
Alaska House of Representatives  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Cotten:

I am writing to urge your vote against passage of SJR 35, which relates to management of the Tongass National Forest.

This resolution contains several major flaws: First, it inaccurately suggests that the U.S. Forest Service has not adequately supported the timber industry in southeast Alaska. Second, it inappropriately recommends that the state should support a federally mandated program of severe timber overharvest in the Tongass. Third, it ignores the fact that failing markets are the principle cause for the present difficulties of the timber industry in southeast Alaska. And fourth, it overlooks the needs of a majority of southeast Alaska residents, to create an artificial benefit for the few who depend directly on the present timber industry for jobs.

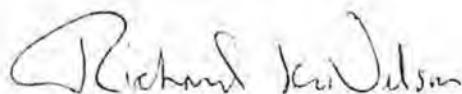
As a longtime resident of southeast Alaska, I am strongly opposed to any measure that supports the present management policies for the Tongass National Forest. As a hunter and fisherman, I cannot accept the massive clearcutting of old age timber, which jeopardizes game and fish habitat. And as an anthropologist who has conducted research on the role of subsistence harvesting in this region, I believe that the best interests of southeast Alaska residents--if not their legal rights--are being violated by habitat destruction throughout the Tongass National Forest.

I therefore request that you oppose SJR 35, or any other resolution that supports Section 705(a) of ANILCA and supports continuance of present management schemes in the Tongass.

I further urge that you give serious consideration to those who are striving for a more balanced management of the Tongass National Forest--the commercial and subsistence fishermen, the hunters, the residents of small communities throughout southeast Alaska, the people in the tourism industry, and the remaining majority who reside in this region, who do not make their living by clearcut lumbering, and whose way of life is jeopardized by the loss of forest around our home communities.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Richard K. Nelson, Ph.D.  
Research Anthropologist

Barbara R. Craver  
300 W. Eleventh St. #7, Juneau, Alaska

Rep. Sam  
Cotten

May 4, 1987

The Honorable Steve Cowper  
P.O. Box A  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: SJR 35

Dear Governor,

This is only the second letter to a public official I have ever written, and it is within a month of writing my first. This is in reference to SJR 35, a resolution supporting the continuation of Section 705(a) of ANILCA. I ask that you veto this resolution if it manages to pass the House Resources Committee where it has been since April 10.

This resolution was introduced by the two pulp mills which have a vested interest in harvesting as many trees as they are allowed and in maintaining the boondoggle of the Tongass Timber Supply Fund. I am an eleven year resident of Southeast Alaska and I have a greater vested interest than that of a foreign owned pulp mill. My interest is in using this beautiful and bountiful land in the wisest way. We have great forests, and I do not oppose using this resource, but not to the detriment of the other resources which depend on the forest: the fish, the deer, the bears, the people who subsist in that forest and those of us who believe that the very existence of such vast tracks of wilderness are good in some inexpressible way for the souls of all of us.

SJR blatantly misrepresents the facts of the state of the timber industry and the causes for its alleged decline. The inescapable fact of a lowered world demand for timber, and thus a resulting drop in prices, and the inevitable effect on the Southeast timber economy is ignored!

The pulp mills are attempting to maintain the subsidy that is currently under attack in Washington D.C. The Tongass Timber Reform Act is the result of years of hard work, research and lobbying by grass-roots citizens of Southeast Alaska to alert the nation to the hideous waste of money involved in the Tongass Timber Supply Fund, as well as the irreversible loss of habitat caused by irresponsible timber sales.

Do not allow this resolution to pass, it is not the will of the people who live here and it is not in the best interests of the State of Alaska.

Sincerely,

*Barbara R. Craver*

Barbara R. Craver

cc: Representative Fran Ulmer  
Representative Bill Hudson  
House Resources Committee, Sam Cotten and Adelheid Herrmann;  
Co-Chairs  
Members: John Sund, Mike Navarre, Cliff Davidson, Drue  
Pearce, Henry Springer, Lyman Hoffman, and Dick Schultz

# NEWS from Southeast Alaska Conservation Council

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

c/o National Audubon Society • 801 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.

Washington D.C. 20003 • (202-547-0141)

*Please Review*

## SEACC WINS STAY OF NEW FOREST SERVICE TIMBER SALES: FACT VS. FICTION

April 27, 1987

Certain elements of the Forest Service and the timber industry have used the recent stay order by the Chief of the Forest Service to spread false information and foster panic among members of logging community in order to promote their own self-serving agenda. According to this misinformation campaign, SEACC's challenge of the Amendments to the Tongass Land Management Plan and the Chief of the Forest Service's temporary stay on new timber sales has brought the agency and the regional timber industry to a grinding halt. This is simply not true. Let's look at the facts:

- \* The temporary stay ordered by the Chief of the Forest Service only lasted for 18 days. It expired on April 20. It did not halt any existing sales.
- \* The temporary stay had no immediate effect on loggers working this season. Virtually all of them had already purchased their 1987 timber sales before the stay was granted.
- \* The stay only delayed two new timber sales in the entire forest.
- \* Although Forest Service officials in the Petersburg area claimed that the stay would halt new road construction, the Chief's stay decision explicitly refused to halt any new road construction projects.
- \* The Regional Forester has interpreted the stay to include a halt to firewood cutting in designated areas. SEACC never asked for a halt to these sorts of activities, nor would we ever. This was the Regional Forester's decision and we think it is wrong.
- \* Will SEACC request another stay? The answer is yes, but for far fewer areas than initially requested. The initial request for a stay included all areas of concern to SEACC, Alaska Fish and Game, and other individuals and groups that requested deferrals of logging and road building activities. SEACC's next request will only be for SEACC areas of concern, and will free up a number of areas for on-going logging operations -- including virtually all of Mitkof Island, most of Wrangell, much of N.Etolin Island and many other areas of interest to the logging industry. However, our next request will still urge the deferral of logging and road building in a number of key unprotected fish and wildlife habitat areas, plus important recreation and subsistence use areas in the Tongass.
- \* PLEASE REVIEW THE ATTACHED SHEETS FOR DETAILED BACKGROUND INFORMATION, WHICH INCLUDES THE REGIONAL FORESTER'S INTERPRETATION OF THE CHIEF'S STAY DECISION.\*



Reply to: 1570 (LMP)

APR 22 1987 Date: APR 22 1987

Subject: Southeast Alaska Conservation Council Appeal of the 1985-1986  
Tongass Land Management Plan Amendments (#1832)

To: Chief

On April 2, you granted a limited stay of timber sale or surface disturbing, logging-related activities in certain Value Comparison Units (VCU's) on the Tongass National Forest. This stay was in response to an appeal by the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council (SEACC) of the Regional Forester's decision to deny SEACC's request for a stay of timber harvesting and road construction activities in a number of VCU's on the Tongass National Forest. The stay denied in the Regional Forester's decision was based on requests to defer timber harvesting and road construction activities until the revision of the Tongass Land Management Plan. These deferrals were requested as part of the amendment process for the existing Tongass Land Management Plan.

In granting the limited stay, you excluded timber sales that were in certain stages of the timber sale process. Specifically, you excluded sales that:

Were already under an existing timber sale contract; and,

Had not completed site specific NEPA analysis and appropriate public disclosure.

In addition, you excluded new road construction from the stay based on the reasoning that road construction is merely authorized by the Tongass Land Management Plan Amendment and further site specific analysis, decisions, and decision notices would be forthcoming before any road construction could commence.

The Region has interpreted this stay as follows:

No short-term sales currently under contract are effected;

Long-term contracts are operating under site specific NEPA documents (the 5-year operating plans) and are, therefore, not effected;

Short-term sales for which NEPA analysis and public disclosure has not been completed are not affected;

The short-term sales for which NEPA analysis and public disclosure have been completed, but for which a sales contract has not been awarded, are effected by the stay. No sales contract on such sales should be consummated while the stay is in effect.



Chief

2

Based on this interpretation, the Regional Forester on April 6 notified the Tongass Forest Supervisors not to award contracts on the following sales:

<u>Tongass Area</u>	<u>Sale Name</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>VCU's Effected</u>
Chatham	Yakutat #2	8.0 MMBF	373
Ketchikan	Brown Mountain	3.0 MMBF	748

Ranger District level sales, including free use permits, are also included in the Regional Forester's direction to defer sale award or surface-disturbing, logging-related activities.

The Regional Forester made the decision on the original SEACC appeal on April 10. By the direction of your April 2 decision, the limited stay will remain in effect through April 20, unless extended or modified.

G. LYNN SPRAGUE  
Deputy Regional Forester

cc:  
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council

041887-0823 PPB 1570 DAH



# NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## FOREST SERVICE

ALASKA  
REGION

Tongass National Forest, Stikine Area,  
P.O. Box 309, Petersburg, Alaska 99833

CONTACT: Merrily Jones  
772-3841

DATE: April 13, 1987

### FOREST ACTIVITIES HALTED

On April 2, the Chief of the Forest Service granted a request from Southeast Alaska Conservation Coalition (SEACC) for a stay of all new (not already under contract) ground-disturbing activities in a number of Value Comparison Units (VCUs) until 10 days after the Regional Forester made a decision on SEACC's appeal of the Tongass Land Management Plan (TLMP) Amendment.

That decision was signed last Friday, April 10. The stay, therefore, is in effect through April 20. SEACC has until then to appeal the Regional Forester's decision to the Chief and request an extension of the stay pending the Chief's decision.

Affected VCUs are all those in which SEACC, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, or any other individuals or groups requested deferral of activities during the TLMP Amendment process.

On Wrangell Ranger District, that includes everything but Zarembo Island and most of Wrangell Island. On Petersburg Ranger District, it includes everything except VCU 449 (Cabin Creek area) on Mitkof Island.

FOREST ACTIVITIES - 2

If the stay is not extended, the Forest Service would offer the rest of the sale program for fiscal year 1987 (through September 1987).

However, the Forest Service does anticipate that SEACC will appeal the Regional Forester's decision to the Chief and ask for another stay.

If that occurs and the Chief approves an additional stay, it would affect all but about 24.7 million board feet (MMBF), which could be offered this fiscal year, 22 MMBF on Wrangell District and 2.7 MMBF on Petersburg District.

Continuation of the stay beyond this year would compound the effects. In fiscal year 1988, there would be about 15 MMBF available on Wrangell Ranger District. There would be no volume available on Petersburg Ranger District. In FY'89, Wrangell Ranger District could offer about 15 MMBF. Again, Petersburg Ranger District would have no volume available.

In addition to timber sales, road building and other construction would also be stopped in the affected VCU's. This would mean that 3 miles of road and a bridge replacement on Mitkof Island would have to be deferred for the duration of the stay.

FOREST ACTIVITIES - 3

On a related front, SEACC has requested deferral of roading and logging in a number of other VCU's pending settlement of the Tenakee law suit (related to the Alaska Pulp Company (APC) long-term sale. On the Stikine Area, this would stop activities on east Kuiu (VCUs 416-420). If the request is granted, roading south of Port Camden would be delayed.

APC, under the long-term contract, has about 50 MMBF available this year, enough for their needs. However, if the Forest Service cannot offer road contracts this summer, then there will be only about 15 MMBF available to APC on Kuiu Island next year and none in 1989.

Much of the volume from Kuiu comes to Wrangell for milling. If this supply dried up, there probably would not be an adequate wood supply available for the Wrangell mill.

WFP, APC, and the small operators would be the ones primarily affected by these deferrals and stays. The Forest Service does not have the ability to substitute sales for those that would be tied up in the moratoriums. With the necessary NEPA work to prepare a new sale, there would be no results until 1989.

In addition to timber-related workers, contractors who bid on road and other construction work would be directly affected if the Forest Service could not allow activities on much of the Stikine.

# Forest Service Rejects Challenge Over TLMP

By Sentinel Staff

Regional Forester Michael Barton has rejected an administrative challenge posed by Southeast Alaska Conservation Council to the Tongass Land Management Plan.

The regional forester's office in Juneau announced that Barton has ruled that the Tongass plan does comply with the requirements of applicable laws, such as the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

He said that since the plan was approved in 1979 the present appeal is untimely.

SEACC will appeal the decision, said a spokesman today.

SEACC's challenge, filed in August 1986, was prompted by the 1986 amendment to the land management plan, SEACC announced.

The environmental organization contended that the Forest Service must address large problems with the 1979 plan's implementation before minor changes can be made. SEACC claims the plan violates the National Environmental Policy Act and ANILCA, interferes with subsistence usage, and is not appropriate to management of the forest in the light of reduced timber demand.

SEACC recommended complete revision of the plan and withdrawal of amendments. The organization also requested a moratorium on all new road construction, as well as logging and logging-related activities.

Barton said the Forest Service's amendments to the plan are designed to correct deficiencies. He added the plan is now under review and a revision is expected to be completed in 1989.

"Any remaining deficiencies will be addressed in the full revision," he said. "However, the amendments are intended to be implemented now to bring the Tongass Land Management Plan in closer conformance with National Forest management requirements and national planning direction."

Before Barton announced his decision, the chief of the U.S. Forest Service had ordered a temporary halt to the award of new timber sales on almost half of the Tongass National Forest, until 10 days after a Barton's announcement of his decision on the SEACC challenge. The 10-day period expired on Monday.

"The chief is apparently more concerned," said Steve Kallick, an attorney with SEACC, referring to the chief's order for a temporary halt. "We expect he will be more receptive."

The temporary halt only affected two contracts, one in the Yakutat area and another in the Ketchikan area, for a few days.

SEACC said a request for another halt in logging and logging-related activities is planned in connection with the appeal, but one that would apply to a smaller area.

# NTINEL

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20, 1982

Ann Kirkwood  
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# Write U.S. legislators about Tongass

By JIM GOVE

We are faced with a crisis: Now is the time for the citizens of Wrangell to come together and let the world know that we are sick and tired of having the people in Washington, D.C., and the environmental fanatics in the Lower 48 dictate our lifestyle and jeopardize our future. We cannot stand idly by and watch our entire way of life, let alone the future of our children, be placed in jeopardy by a group of self-righteous, self-centered environmental extremists most of whom live in the Lower 48.

Unfortunately, in the eyes of some of the decision makers in Washington, Southeast Alaska is the hinterland of the United States to be set aside as a monument to their ego. They fail to realize, or perhaps are so blinded by their megalomaniac (god-like) fanaticism, that we too are real red-blooded Americans struggling to prudently develop one of the last frontiers, striving to create a strong economic base and good quality of life for our present and future generations.

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 struck a compromise between the environmental and developmental interests with the developmental interests literally coming out on the short end of the agreement, but the fanatics in the environmental ranks were so upset with the fact that they had to compromise at all, that they are now utilizing every tactic known to man to renege on their agreement.

There is presently a bill before Congress asking for the repeal of Section 705(a) on ANILCA and other changes

## Let Me Explain

that would be detrimental to the future of the timber industry. This bill, HR 1516, is authored by Mr. Mrazek, a congressman from New York who has never set foot in Southeast Alaska, and who wields heavy influence with the Mellon Foundation who in 1986 contributed a purported \$380,000 to the Wilderness Society to do a study on timber management in the Tongass.

The environmentalists' community and their supporters in Congress have mounted a national advertising and propaganda campaign supporting the bill to amend ANILCA to eliminate Section 705(a) and other portions of ANILCA that were set forth in the original compromise. If this bill passes and becomes law, one of two things can happen. It will kill the timber industry altogether or they will have to begin exporting logs in the round so it will make some upfront money. In either instance it would sound the death knell of our mill, the pulp mills, and all the jobs associated with the manufacturing end of the industry as we know it today.

The Southeast Alaskan contingent of the environmentalist community talk of 11 communities that have allegedly passed resolutions denouncing forest management practices on the Tongass National Forest. They neglect to tell us that these 11 communities, Yakutat, Port Alexander, Edna Bay, Angoon, Elfin Cove, Point Baker, Port Protection,

Gustavus, Pelican, Tenakee Springs, and Hoonah represent a total population of less than 3,000 while the population of Southeast Alaska is 58,564. Absent from their list are the communities of Wrangell, Petersburg, Sitka, Ketchikan, Hanies, Kake, Craig and Klawock, all of which have a substantial portion of their economic base reliant upon the timber industry. Many of us may disagree with some of the specific timber harvest plans of the U.S. Forest Service, but the majority agree with Section 705 of ANILCA which incurs funding for development and propagation of the timber industry in Southeast Alaska. Section 705 is the key element in the ANILCA compromise, without it the timber industry might well be a thing of the past.

The city of Wrangell recognizes the imminent danger of this situation and is sending Mayor Privett to Washington, D.C., to testify before Congress and tell our side of the story. Every mill employee, every logger, every business- man and every working citizen of Wrangell should support this effort and write a letter to our federal delegation in Washington with a copy to every federal legislator on the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Let them know that we care about the future of our city, our children, and our children's children.

□ Jim Gove is the economic development Director for the city of Wrangell.

# An explanation of single, three phase power

By FRANK FIELDS

Single phase or three phase? What is the difference? Which is best for my application?

We will start with a relative small generator driven by a diesel engine. The generator is three phase 240 volts with a full load ampage of 200 amp. We will also, for this example, assume 100 percent power factor to keep things simple.

If I connect a single phase load of 200 amp to this generator, I will have an output of 200 times 240 equals 48,000 watts. The generator winding is fully loaded. If I add any more load to that single phase, I will burn out the generator winding.

However, if I apply a three phase load to this same generator, again twice the wattage output from the same generator with no increase in generator size, wire size, etc. The diesel engine will burn more fuel to produce the added electrical energy, but the point is we have doubled our output from the same generator without overloading it.

The same principle applies to the distribution lines, which obtain their electrical energy from a generator or numerous generators operating in parallel.

## Let Me Explain

conductors, at numerous different voltages.

It is the constant job of the electric utility, wherever they are located, to keep the load as evenly balanced across Phase A, Phase B, and Phase C as is practical.

If, for instance, the electric company connected most of its customers to Phase A, they could not operate because they would find the following things happening:

1. Phase A voltage would drop as more load is applied.
2. As more load is applied, there would be increasing danger of damaging Phase A in the generator from over current.
3. As Phase A becomes fully loaded, most of the protective relaying would have to be set so high it would be useless.
4. With excessively high protective relaying, all protection would be lost for the customers' distribution system and generation.

Very generally speaking, distribution systems are protected by an over-current relay in each phase and one in the neutral conductor (wire). If a fault

Breaker to open, thereby protecting the entire system from the generator all the way to the lightbulb.

If, for instance, a tree falls on Phase A, then there will be above normal current going to ground, which will cause the neutral relay to pick up and opening the breaker, protecting you and your loved ones from an electrical hazard.

Referring back to the fourth item that would happen, if the electric utility let too much load be connected to a single phase, then the protective relays would have to be set so high that a fault or a wire down on the ground would not cause a relay to pick up, and all protection would be lost.

A general practice is to keep all three phases balanced within 10 percent.

The same basic principles hold true in the customer's electrical wiring.

All residences have single phase three wire services. When the electrician wired your home, he placed the circuit breakers so that the load would be balanced as much as possible, and he ran the neutral conductor to a good ground (rod or water pipe) to protect you and your appliances from over voltages.

□ Frank Fields is the electrical



Official Business

**COMMITTEE:**

*Resources*

**DATE:**

*5/9/87*

**SIGN-IN**

**Subject of meeting:**

*SCR 15 SB 205*

*HB 266 SB 94*

*HB 289 SB 53*

*STR 35*

**NAME**

**ADDRESS**

**PHONE**

**REPRESENTING**

**DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?**

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	REPRESENTING	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?
<i>James F. Fisher</i>	<i>6645 N. Douglas Hwy Juneau 99801</i>	<i>586-9601</i>	<i>Juneau Bar ASSOC</i>	<i>Yes</i> <span style="float: right;"><i>HR 266</i></span>
<i>Beth Stewart</i>	<i>Box 3-2000 Juneau</i>	<i>465-4110</i>	<i>ADF &amp; G</i>	<i>ANSWER</i> <i>? 'S SB 53</i>
<i>Jerry Penward</i>	<i>526 Main St.</i>	<i>586-8966</i>	<i>AH A</i>	<i>Answer</i> <i>2's - SCR</i> <span style="float: right;"><i>5</i></span>
<i>Sharon Butler</i>	<i>Porch in Juneau</i>	<i>465-2406</i>	<i>DNR</i>	<i>Yes</i>
<i>Phil Holdsworth</i>	<i>Juneau</i>	<i>6-1353</i>	<i>AMA</i>	<i>Yes</i> <i>HB 289</i> <i>SB 94</i>
<i>KATE GRAHAM</i>	<i>1755 FRANKLIN #306 JUNEAU AK</i>	<i>586-2820</i>	<i>LIFA</i>	<i>Yes</i> <i>SB 53</i>