

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 1989-1990 8672
6526 SENATE RESOURCES

930

BIRCH, HORTON, BITTNER AND CHEROT
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
March 26, 1990
Page 2

- (At) F. This provides that the severability provision is immediately effective upon enactment.
- (Av) G. Technical amendment.
- (Av) H. Technical amendment.
- (Ax) I. This amendment appears to permit an inactive guide to retain his license without paying commercial use permit fees. It poses no apparent Owsichek problems.
- (As) J. This is largely a technical amendment since air carriers are expressly included in subsequent sections of the bill.
- (As) K. This amendment likely provides that fewer air taxi operators will be required to pay the fees proposed elsewhere in the bill. The SB 422 language essentially includes all air taxi operators who advertise "hunting services." The amendment covers only those operators who (1) charge more than listed rates, or (2) advertise "big game commercial services." It also adds a new reporting requirement. This amendment does not have Owsichek implications.
- (Az) L. Technical amendment.
- (Az) M. This amendment assumes that the wildlife conservation fee in § 6 (AS 08.54.480) is deleted. If the fee is deleted, this amendment is technical and conforming.
- (Az) N. This sets forth requirements and criteria under which an individual must be awarded a guide-outfitter license. The Task Force did not consider this issue in its Owischek deliberations in the second half of 1989. This provision does not have Owischek consequences.
- (Az) O. This amendment will be discussed in parts:
1. § 6 (AS 08.54.360(a)) -- This establishes new criteria for the award of marine mammal guide-outfitter licenses. This was not considered by the Task Force and is not an Owischek issue.
 2. § 7 (AS 08.54.370(a)) -- The major effect for this amendment is the elimination of the wildlife conservation fee requirement. If a separate decision is made to eliminate that fee, this amendment is largely technical.

BIRCH, HORTON, BITTNER AND CHEROT
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
March 26, 1990
Page 3

sec 8

3. § 8 (AS 08.54.400(a)) and § 9 (AS 08.54.400(c)) -- The amendment relates to transporter licensing. There are no Owischek implications arising from these amendments.

sec 10

4. § 10 (AS 08.54.460(a)) -- This expands the class of entities that must register with the Big Game Commercial Services Board (BGCSB) and pay fees. This provision may help ensure compliance with Owischek by providing that almost all who engage in commercial enterprises related to the taking of public resources (i.e., wildlife) will pay valuable consideration to the State.

sec 11

5. § 11 (AS 08.54.470(a)) -- Primarily technical if the whole scheme of amendment "O" is adopted.

sec 12

6. § 12 (AS 08.54.370(b)) -- This is another means of ensuring that the State receives valuable consideration for authorizing special uses of public resources. The method by which the State receives consideration is not critical. However, to satisfy the Alaska Constitution, as construed by Owischek, the State must receive value. This fee system is one legally appropriate way for the State to receive such value.

(Ae) Q.
sec 16

Assuming that for policy or administrative reasons it is appropriate to delay implementation until 1991, this is essentially a technical amendment.

(Aaa)

- R. The restrictions on assignment contained in § 2 (AS 08.54.670(a)) obviate the need for the replacement value restraint in subsection (b). I concur with George Utermohle's analysis in his March 21, 1990 memorandum to you.

WPH:jap
WPH223M, ASR

Attachments

SENT BY: BIRCH HORTON

: 3-26-90 : 11:46AM :

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6-1718Au
Utermohle

A M E N D M E N T

A. OFFERED IN THE SENATE

TO: SB 422

Page 3, following line 15:

Insert a new subsection to read:

"(c) AS 08.54.620 - 08.54.690 do not apply within an area or the activities of a guide-outfitter within an area of the state that is not included within the boundary of a guide-outfitter use as adopted by the board."

①

6-1718Aw
Utermohle

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

B.

TO: SB 422

Page 9, following line 17:

Insert a new subsection to read:

"(a) Except as provided in this section, a use area may not be sold, leased, or otherwise assigned."

Reletter the following subsections accordingly.

(2)

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

TO: SB 422

C. Page 1, line 9, after "services":
Insert "; and providing for an effective date"

D. Page 16, following line 2:
Insert a new bill section to read:
"* Sec. 11. The operation of AS 08.54.440 is suspended until January 1, 1991."

Renumber the following bill section accordingly.

E. Page 16, following line 6:
Insert a new bill section to read:
"* Sec. 13. Section 11 of this Act is retroactive to May 12, 1989."

Renumber the following bill section accordingly.

F. Page 16, following line 7:
Insert a new bill section to read:
"* Sec. 15. Sections 11 and 13 of this Act take effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c)."

6-1718Av
Utermohle

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

TO: SB 422

G. Page 4, line 8:
Delete "or"
Insert " , "

A. Page 4, line 9:
After "permitted":
Insert ", automatically revoked under AS 08.54.660 "
After "offered":
Insert "by the board"

(4)

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

TO: SB 422

I.

Page 12, following line 3:

Insert a new bill section to read:

"* Sec. 6. AS 08.54.470 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(e) Notwithstanding (a) of this section and AS 08.54.370, person who is licensed under this chapter as a guide-outfitter but who is retired from or does not engage in guide-outfitting activities is exempt from requirements to obtain a commercial use permit and to pay the commercial use permit fee. The department shall adopt regulations to implement this subsection."

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

(5)

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

TO: SB 422

J. Page 1, line 8, after "transporters"
Insert "and air carriers"

K. Page 13, lines 6 - 10:
Delete all material and insert:

"(B) by an air taxi operator or air carrier who do
not

(i) charge more than the tariff or charter rate
if listed, for [WHICH] the carriage of big game hunters
their equipment, or big game animals harvested by hunters,
or

(ii) advertise big game commercial services to the
public [IS ONLY AN INCIDENTAL, AS DEFINED BY THE BOARD,
PORTION OF ITS BUSINESS];

* Sec. 8. AS 42.30 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 42.30.230. REPORTS RELATING TO CARRIAGE OF BIG GAME
HUNTERS. (a) A person who is subject to AS 42.30.200 shall submit to
the department by January 31 of each year an activity report relating
to the carriage of big game hunters, their equipment, and big game
animals harvested by hunters during the preceding year. The report
shall be made on a form provided by the department and must contain

(12)

SENT BY: BIRCH HORTON

: 3-28-90 :11:49AM :

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information required by the Big Game Commercial Services Board regulation.

(b) A person who violates this section is guilty of a class misdemeanor."

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

(7)

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

TO: SB 422

L

Page 1, line 9, after "services":

Insert ", and commercial use permits"

M

Page 8, lines 23 - 25:

Delete all material.

Reletter the following subsection accordingly.

N

Page 11, following line 7:

Insert a new bill section to read:

"* Sec. 4. AS 08.54.350(a) is amended to read:

(a) A natural person is entitled to a guide-outfitter license if the person

(1) is 21 years of age or older;

(2) has practical field experience in the handling of firearms, hunting, judging trophies, field preparation of meat and trophies, first aid, photography, and related guide-outfitting activities;

(3) is familiar with the terrain and transportation problems in the game management unit for which the license is requested;

(4) has passed the qualification examinations prepared and

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administered by the board;

(5) has demonstrated to the board sufficient standards competence and ethical conduct and has not been convicted of a state or federal hunting or guide-outfitting statute or regulation with the last five years for which the person was fined more than \$500 or imprisoned for more than five days;

(6) has legally hunted in the state for part of each of at five years in a manner directly contributing to the person's experience and competency as a guide-outfitter;

(7) has been licensed as and performed the services of class-A assistant guide-outfitter or assistant guide-outfitter in the state for a part of each of three years, or has guide-outfitted in the state for a part of each of three years under a marine mammal guide-outfitter license issued under AS 08.54.360;

(8) has demonstrated a current knowledge of fishing, hunting, and guide-outfitting regulations;

(9) is capable of performing the essential duties associated with guide-outfitting;

(10) has been favorably recommended in writing by six big game hunters, two for each year of the person's most recent three years as a class-A assistant guide-outfitter or assistant guide-outfitter, when the person has guide-outfitted or assisted in guide-outfitting as a class-A assistant guide-outfitter or assistant guide-outfitter, whose recommendations have been solicited by the board from a list provided by the applicant;

(11) possesses a business license to provide

guide-outfitting services; and

(12) has paid the license fee and has applied for a commercial use permit [FEE]."

Renumber the following bill section accordingly.

Page 11, line 20, through page 12, line 26:

Delete all material and insert:

"* Sec. 6. AS 08.54.360(a) is amended to read:

(a) The board may issue a marine mammal guide-outfitter license to a natural person who applies to guide-outfit a hunt for a specific species of marine mammal in a specifically designated area if the person

(1) is 21 years of age or older;

(2) has, for at least 10 years, resided and hunted in the area of the state in which the applicant is to guide-outfit;

(3) is able to perform the duties of a marine mammal guide outfitter;

(4) has demonstrated knowledge of the following areas to an extent and degree satisfactory to the board:

(A) current fish and game laws and regulations;

(B) relevant characteristics of the specific species to be hunted;

(C) field preparation of trophies;

(D) care of game meat;

(E) use of guide-outfitting gear;

- (F) firearm safety;
- (G) practical first aid; and
- (H) booking and contracting hunts;

(5) has not been convicted of violating a state or federal game or guide-outfitting statute or regulation during the previous five years for which the person was fined more than \$500 or imprisoned for more than five days;

(6) possesses a business license to provide guide-outfitting services; and

(7) has paid the license fee and has applied for a commercial use permit [FEE].

* Sec. 7. AS 08.54.370(a) is amended to read:

(a) An applicant for renewal of a guide-outfitter license or marine mammal guide-outfitter license shall submit with the application for renewal

(1) the hunt record required under AS 08.54.550 for the period covered by the current license;

(2) the license fee for the next licensing period; [AND]

(3) the commercial use permit fee for the [NEXT LICENSING] period covered by the current permit; and

(4) an amended guide-outfitter use area operations plan, if appropriate.

* Sec. 8. AS 08.54.400(a) is amended to read:

(a) A person is entitled to a transporter license if the person

(1) applies on a form provided by the department;

(2) pays the license fee;

(3) applies for a [PAYS THE] commercial use permit [FEE]

(4) provides proof of

(A) an air taxi/commercial operator certificate issued by the Federal Aviation Administration under 14 C.F.R. Part 135 if the person provides air transportation services to big game hunters;

(B) licensure by the Coast Guard to carry passengers for hire, if the person provides water transportation services to big game hunters and if licensure is required by the Coast Guard and

(5) has a business license to transport big game hunters.

* Sec. 9. AS 08.54.400(c) is amended to read:

(c) An applicant for renewal of a transporter license shall submit with the application for renewal

(1) an activity report on a form provided by the department for the period covered by the current license; an activity report shall contain information required by the board by regulation;

(2) the license fee for the next licensing period;

(3) the commercial use permit fee for the [NEXT LICENSING] period covered by the current permit; and

(4) proof of

(A) an air taxi/commercial operator certificate issued by the Federal Aviation Administration under 14 C.F.R. Part 135, if the applicant provides air transportation services to big game hunters;

(B) licensure by the Coast Guard to carry passengers

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for hire, if the applicant provides water transportation service to big game hunters and if licensure is required by the Coast Guard.

* Sec. 10. AS 08.54.460(a) is amended to read:

(a) A person, other than a guide-outfitter, marine mammal guide outfitter, or a transporter, who provides other big game commercial services for compensation shall register with the board on a form provided by the board and shall obtain a commercial use permit and pay the annual commercial use permit fee set by the department in consultation with the board [UNDER AS 08.54.470]. In this section, "other big game commercial services" includes provision of accommodations in the field at a permanent lodge, house, or cabin owned by the commercial use permit holder, hunt broker services, gear rental services, photographic or videographic services, and services as defined by the board by regulation.

* Sec. 11. AS 08.54.470(a) is amended to read:

(a) A person who is licensed under this chapter as a guide-outfitter, marine mammal guide-outfitter, or transporter shall obtain an annual commercial use permit. The [AND PAY AN] annual commercial use permit fee shall be paid as set out in this section.

* Sec. 12. AS 08.54.470(b) is repealed and reenacted to read:

(b) The commercial use permit fee shall be

(1) set by the department, in consultation with the board, for transporters on the basis of a progressive fee in proportion to the number of big game hunters transported by the transporter during the period for which the permit was issued;

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(2) for guide-outfitters and marine mammal guide-outfitters, equal to the following amounts based on the number of clients guide-outfitted by the guide-outfitter or marine mammal guide-outfitter during the period for which the permit was issued:

0 - 3 clients	\$ 250
6 - 10 clients	500
11 - 15 clients	750
16 - 20 clients	1,000
21 - 25 clients	1,500
26 - 30 clients	2,000
31 or more clients	2,500.

* Sec. 13. AS 08.54.470(c) is amended to read:

(c) A guide-outfitter, marine mammal guide-outfitter, and transporter shall pay the commercial use permit fee at the time of application for [ISSUANCE OR] renewal of a guide-outfitter license, marine mammal guide-outfitter license, or transporter license. If the guide-outfitter, marine mammal guide-outfitter, or transporter does not apply for renewal of the guide-outfitter license, marine mammal guide-outfitter license, or transporter license, the commercial use permit fee shall be paid within 30 days after the end of the annual period for which the commercial use permit was issued."

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

P. Page 15, line 19:
Delete "sec. 4"

(14)

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Utermohle

Insert "sec. 5"

Page 16, following line 2:

Insert a new bill section to read:

"* Sec. 18. TRANSITION; COMMERCIAL USE PERMIT FEE FOR 1991 AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS. AS 08.54.350(a), as amended by sec. 4 of this Act, AS 08.54.360(a), as amended by sec. 6 of this Act, AS 08.54.370(a), as amended by sec. 7 of this Act, AS 08.54.400(a), as amended by sec. 8 of this Act, AS 08.54.400(c), as amended by sec. 9 of this Act, AS 08.54.470(a), as amended by sec. 11 of this Act, AS 08.54.470(b), as amended by sec. 12 of this Act, and AS 08.54.470(c), as amended by sec. 13 of this Act apply to initial applications for and renewals of guide-outfitter licenses, marine mammal guide-outfitter licenses, and transporter licenses for 1991 and subsequent years and to payment of commercial use permit fees for 1991 and subsequent years. Applicants for guide-outfitter licenses, marine mammal guide-outfitter licenses, and transporter licenses for 1990 or for renewal of these licenses for 1990 shall pay the commercial use permit fee in accordance with AS 08.54 as it existed on the day before the effective date of this section."

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

March 21, 1990

SUBJECT: Proposed amendment relating to assignments of use area permits (6-1718Aaa).....

TO: Senator Battye Fahrenkamp
Chair Senate Resources Committee

FROM: George Utermohle *GU*
Legislative Counsel

Amendment 6-1718Aaa to SB 422 proposes the deletion of subsection (b) from AS 08.54.670 (Page 9, line 27 through page 10, line 3).

The material to be deleted prevents a guide-outfitter from selling lodges, cabins, boats, aircraft, and other equipment to another guide-outfitter who is the assignee of a use area permit formerly held by the seller of the property and equipment at a price that exceeded the replacement value of the property.

One of the objections that the Alaska Supreme Court had to the former exclusive guiding area system in the Owsichuk decision was that the guides could treat an exclusive guiding area as personal property and sell it to other guides. The ability of a guide to sell an exclusive guiding area was one of those attributes of an exclusive franchise to use game that the court found to violate the common use clause of the Alaska Constitution. The Task Force on Guiding and Game addressed this issue in its proposal for guide-outfitter use areas by allowing guide-outfitters to assign their use areas to other guide-outfitters but prohibited them from selling the permit or otherwise receiving anything of value in exchange for the assignment of the permit. In order to prevent a guide-outfitter from receiving a payment for the assignment of the permit under the guise of selling other property to the assignee, the Task Force prohibited the guide-outfitter from receiving more than the replacement value for the property. The assumption was that if the assignee of the permit paid more than the replacement value of

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
Page 2
March 21, 1990

the property than the excess was really a payment for the assignment of the permit. The assignment of the permit was void if the amount paid for the property exceeded the replacement value of the property.

During further consideration of this issue, the Task Force decided to further restrict the procedure for the assignment of use area permits by taking away the power of guide-outfitters to determine who would succeed them as assignees of the use area. Use area permits may be assigned only by the Big Game Commercial Services Board. Guide-outfitters would no longer have an opportunity to determine who their successors would be. This approach eliminated the possibility of collusion between the assignor and assignee of use area permit.

This approach also eliminated the need for the Board to monitor the transfer of property between a former permit holder and the new assignee of the permit. Since the former permit holders do not determine who will succeed them, there is no opportunity for the former permittees to receive payment for assigning the permit to particular persons.

Thus subsection (b) of AS 08.54.670 could be deleted without affecting the integrity of the use area permit system proposed by SB 422. Deletion of this provision would also ease the burden on the Board by eliminating the responsibility of the Board to monitor the sales of property between former permit holders and assignees of use area permits.

GU:pl
WKP3/066

Enclosure

SENT BY: BIRCH HORTON

: 3-26-90 : 11:56AM :

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Utermohle

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

TO: SB 422

Page 9, line 27 through page 10, line 3:

R.

Delete all material.

Reletter the following subsections accordingly.

(14)

Alaska State Legislature



Legislative Research Agency

P.O. Box Y
Juneau, AK 99811-3100
Phone: (907) 463-3991
Fax: (907) 463-3351

March 20, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski

ATTN: Nancy Peterson

FROM: Carol R. Vandor *CRV*
Legislative Analyst

RE: Trophy Fees in Other Countries
Research Request 90-243

You asked what taxes or fees other countries impose on hunters on successful big game hunts. The attached information was prepared and presented by the Safari Club International at a recent convention. It indicates various license and medal fees imposed by the governments of Spain, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Hungary, Austria and the Republic of South Africa.

The medal fees imposed for a successful hunt vary according to an animal's weight, size of horns, etc. For example, a successful hunter in Yugoslavia can pay an additional \$5,000 to \$16,000 (U.S. dollars) for a red deer. The scoring method referred to in the attached documents is the measuring method used to determine the amount of the medal fees. The CIC scoring method is the European method of scoring; the SCI method is the Safari Club International's scoring method.

The Safari Club International is located in Arizona. If you have any further questions you may wish to contact them at (602) 620-1220.

I hope this information will satisfy your request. If I may be of further assistance, please contact this office.

Attachment

TROPHY FEES
THURSDAY AFTERNOON

T014	SPAIN	(CHIAS)		
	RED STAG	\$4500	CHAMOIS	\$3500
	MOUFFLON	\$4300	IBEX	\$6500
	FALLOW DEER	\$4000	LICENSE	\$300
T019	HUNGARY	(KERN)		
	RED STAG	\$3155		
T030	TURKEY			
	CHAMOIS	\$1000	BROWN BEAR	\$1500-\$3000

THURSDAY NIGHT

TN04	SPAIN	(CHIAS)		
	RED STAG	\$4500	CHAMOIS	\$3500
	MOUFFLON	\$4300	IBEX	\$6500
	FALLOW DEER	\$4000	LICENSE	\$300
TN10	SPAIN	(VARELA)		
	CHAMOIS	\$550	ROE DEER	\$450
			BOAR	\$350
TN14	SPAIN	(INIQUEZ)		
	BASIC FEE	\$2000	ROE AND FALLOW DEER	\$900 - \$1900
TN18	YUGOSLAVIA	(KERN)		
	BROWN BEAR	\$12,000 - \$14,000		
TN22	YUGOSLAVIA	(KERN)		
	BROWN BEAR	\$6,600		
TN25	YUGOSLAVIA			
	LICENSE		MEDAL FEE	
	IBEX	\$8,000		\$1600-\$3200
	CHAMOIS	2,000		3000--6000
	FALLOW DEER	\$2,500		4000--7500
	ROE DEER	\$1,000		1500--4000
	RED DEER	\$4,000		5000--16,000
TN26	TURKEY			
	CHAMOIS	\$1000	BROWN BEAR	\$2,000

TROPHY FEES
FRIDAY AFTERNOON

F028	SPAIN	(VARELA)			
	RED DEER	\$685	BOAR	\$350	
F032	HUNGARY	(KERN)			
	ROE BUCK	\$1,110			
F033	SPAIN				
	DAILY RATE IS	\$590			
F037	YUGOSLAVIA	(KERN)			
	CHAMOIS	\$2,300	MOUFLON	\$6,600	
F041	SPAIN	(E. DE ARAOZ)			
	MOUFLON	\$1,100 - \$1,800			
F044	TURKEY				
	IBEX	\$1,500 - \$3,000			
F056	TURKEY				
	BROWN BEAR	\$2,000	CHAMOIS	\$1,000	BOAR -0
F063	HUNGARY	(KERN)			
	RED STAG	\$3,155			

TROPHY FEES
SATURDAY AFTERNOON

S019	SPAIN	(CHIAS)		
	RED STAG	\$4500	MOUFLON	\$4300
	FALLOW DEER	\$4000	CHAMOIS	\$3500
	IBEX	\$6500	LICENSE	\$ 300
S025	SPAIN	(VARELA)		
	CHAMOIS	\$550	BOAR	\$350
S026	SPAIN	(E. DE ARAOZ)		
	RED DEER	\$1,100 to \$1,800		
S029	SPAIN	(INIQUEZ)		
	RED DEER	\$900 - \$1900	License:	\$200
S034	SPAIN			
	DAILY RATE IS \$590.			
S035	YUGOSLAVIA	(KERN)		
	CHAMOIS	\$2300	BOAR	\$1200
			MOUFLON	\$6600
S041	AUSTRIA			
	DM rate computes to \$6000 - \$7000.			
S045	TURKEY			
	CHAMOIS	\$1000	WOLF	\$250
	BROWN BEAR	\$2000	JACKAL	\$100
			BOAR	None
S056	YUGOSLAVIA			
	BROWN BEAR	\$12,000 - \$14,000		
S064	TURKEY			
	IBEX	\$1500 - \$3000		



DEREK PARKER SAFARIS

TROPHYS AVAILABLE AND FEES —
 RATES EFFECTIVE FROM
 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1990

	US \$
Inyala	1000.00
Inyala (Female)	460.00
Kudu (Southern Geater Kudu)	800.00
Kudu (Cape)	700.00
Bushbuck (Cape)	400.00
Bushbuck (Limpopo)	400.00
Cape Hartebeest	600.00
Klipspringer	400.00
Oribi	600.00
Common Reedbuck	370.00
Mountain Reedbuck	300.00
Impala	175.00
Waterbuck	950.00
Black Wildebeest (White Tailed Gnu)	520.00
Blue Wildebeest	520.00
White Bosbuck	400.00
Vaal Rhebuck	450.00
Livingstone Suni	650.00
Grey Dukker	120.00
Blue Dukker	450.00
Red Dukker	450.00
Bushpig	100.00
Ostrich	400.00
Zebra (Burchella)	750.00
Zebra (Mountain)	900.00
Springbuck (Cape)	150.00
Springbuck (Black)	400.00
Springbuck (White)	400.00
Cape Grysbuck	500.00
Genisbuck	600.00
Bosbuck	250.00
Stoebuck	150.00
Warthog	150.00
Red Lechwe	1 500.00
Eland (Cape)	1 400.00
Eland (Livingstone)	1 400.00
Giraffe	1 400.00
Barbary Sheep	1 850.00
Leopard	2 400.00
Bontebuck	1 000.00

ON APPLICATION :

White Rhino, Scimitar Horned Oryx, Buffalo, Sable
 Antelope and Lion.

DAILY RATES :

One client with one PWH- per person per day	\$350.00
Two clients with one PWH- per person per day	\$300.00
Non Hunting Clients per person per day	\$100.00
Dangerous Game (Lion, Leopard, Buffalo, Rhino, Elephant)	
One client with one PWH- per person per day	\$500.00
Two clients with one PWH- per person per day	\$450.00
Non Hunting Clients per person per day	\$100.00

We offer a special package of \$2300.00 per client for 10 days. This must be conducted on a 2 x 1 basis. This package is only available November to December and January to March. Observers pay \$75.00 per day. Trophy fees are not included in the package. Between 5-10 species can be hunted in this time.

Photographic Safaris : \$250.00 per person per day. Max- number in party : 4.

DAILY RATES INCLUDE:

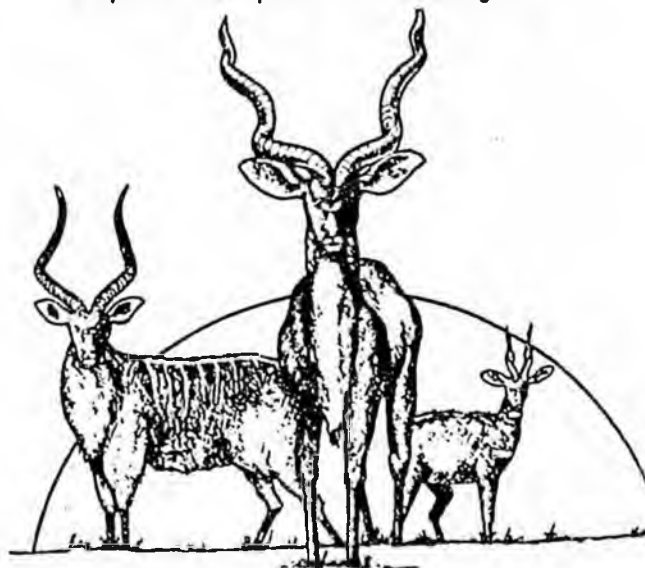
1. All tracking, skinning, field preparations as well as camp staff.
2. Vehicle hire for the duration of the safari.
3. The use of a fully equipped 4 x 4 vehicle.
4. All meals. Special tastes will be catered for if sufficient notice is given.
5. Preservation and handling of trophies while in the field.
6. Cost of hunting licences.
7. Accommodation in fully equipped camps for the duration of the safari.
8. Liquor and soft drinks are supplied at various camps in moderation.

NOT INCLUDED IN DAILY RATES:

1. All chartered services and the use of commercial airlines.
2. Clients to pay for all commercial airfares for skimmers and professional hunters to and from the hunting area.
3. Firearms can be rented at a charge of \$30.00 per day per rifle or shotgun.
4. Transfers from the airport to camp and accommodation the day before the safari will be an extra cost of \$100.00 per client.
5. Billing of trophies for dipping, packaging and crating to clients will be made by the taxidermist, who will be in contact with the client's concerned.
6. Transportation of trophies to the taxidermist will be \$75.00 per client.

TERMS OF BUSINESS:

1. Safari start in the morning of the first day booked, and end when you are dropped off on the last day.
2. A deposit of 40% on the total daily rate is required to confirm bookings. Balance payable on arrival.
3. No refund of deposit can be made if clients cancel the safari within 3 months of the starting date, unless alternate clients are found as replacements. For all other instances, deposits will be refunded less 10% administrative fees.
4. All wounded animals must be paid for in full.
5. All payments must be made in cash or travellers cheques or certified bank drafts.
6. All prices are subject to change for reasons beyond our control but clients will be given adequate notice if prices are to be changed.



FOR ENQUIRIES & INFORMATION:

DEREK PARKER SAFARIS
P.O. BOX 252
HLUHLUWE 3960
NORTHERN NATAL
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

LOCAL TELEPHONE :
(BUS) (03562) 183
(RES) (03562) 2331
(FAX) (03562) 183

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE:
011 COUNTRY 27 CITY 3562 No. 183 (B)
2331(R)
ALL HOURS FAX : 183

HUNTINSPAIN



ALFONSO FABRES
P. O. BOX, 57
28220 Majadahonda
MADRID (SPAIN)
Teléf. 637 50 29

PRICE LIST
1989

DAILY RATE

1 Profesional Hunter × 1 Client	\$ 399
1 Profesional Hunter × 2 Clients	\$ 300

TROPHY FEES

<input type="checkbox"/> IBEX (X)	\$ 5.500
<input type="checkbox"/> RED DEER	\$ 3.200
<input type="checkbox"/> MOUFLON	\$ 3.200
<input type="checkbox"/> FALLOW DEER	\$ 3.200
<input type="checkbox"/> CANTABRIAN CHAMOIS	\$ 3.200
<input type="checkbox"/> ROEBUCK	\$ 3.200
<input type="checkbox"/> PIRINEAN CHAMOIS	\$ 3.200

PRICE INCLUDES

- All trophy surcharges, for medal scoring.
- Airport assistance, and gun clearance.
- Professional hunter.
- Ground Transportation and lodging during the hunt.
- Skinning, Salting, and Trophy care.

PRICE DOES NOT INCLUDE

- Hotel and meals in Madrid, even during hunt.
- Trophy Packing and shipping.
- Taxidermist.
- Export permits, Veterinary Certificates and legal order forms US \$ 90 per trophy.
- Transoceanic Airlines Tickets and domestic flights.
- Tf. calls and tips.

PAYMENT

- 40% Total cost to book the hunt.
- 60% Total cost 3 Months before hunt starts.

CANCELLATIONS

- More than 6 Months date of hunt 25% deposit is retained
- Between 6 and 3 Months date of hunt 50% deposit is retained
- Less than 3 Months date of hunt 100% deposit is retained

CONDITIONS

- Daily Rate.—\$399 per day with minimum 5 Day hunt.
- Any hunting program, must include a minimum of two Trophys.
- 6% taxes of final Invoice, will be added to total cost.
- Travelling Days, included on duration of programs.
- At the moment all trophys booked, are collected. Hunt is over.
- We consider Trophy Fees should be paid by clients, if Trophys are missed or wounded.
- Non hunting companion.—\$150 per day, if extra vehicle is not required.
- Prices on this list are orientatives, and based on the exchange of 1 Dollar = 125 pts.
- Huntinspain will charge clients only for our services, and clients will pay directly all expenses.
- (X) Ibex over 225 points. US \$ - 300 per point. Due to game department regulations only two chances are possible to collect the trophy. And Fee should be paid, if missed both times.
- Boar hunt, is not considered like a trophy, to be booked like other ones, and we only hunt them during the other hunts in case we found them.
- 3 hunting days is maximum duration of hunt for one trophy, when hunting National Parks, with Game Dep. Regulations.

DRIVEN REDLEGGED PARTRIDGES

DAILY Per hunter	\$ 150.—
RATE Non Hunting Companion	\$ 100.—

Shooting Day Fees

Up to 300 Birds

\$ 1.800

Price per shooter minimum on a group of 10 hunters.

Example: Price for one couple on a group of 10 shooters for a program 300 Birds.

— 6 days stay (5 nights) with 3 shooting days.	
Hunter 5 × 150	750
Non hunter 5 × 100	500
3 days × \$ 1.800	5.400
	<u>\$ 6.650</u>

Over 300 Birds, extra Bird \$ 40.

WORLDWIDE SAFARIS

KRASS 15
A-9560 FELDKIRCHEN
AUSTRIA
TEL.: 04276-3692
BRD · 0043-4276-3692
TELEX 422327 sprira a
FROM USA DIAL
01143-4276-3692



*20/21
20/10/89
201 in Denver
in Carri*

FAX Austria 04276-5242
From USA 01143-04276-5242

To: Mr. Donald J. Brown
Company: SCI
FAX: 9001-602-622-1205

From: Werner Fleck
Date: Dec. 4, 1989
Total pages transmitted: 1
including this page

Dear Don: Confirm your FAX dated Dec. 1, 89. I have sent you by separate mail my current brochure, containing the trophy fees for all animals I hunt. Regarding your question, please note:

Governmental trophy fee for CIC (not SCI) gold medal European brown bear, which is 300 points CIC, is DM 11,000.00 (11,000.00 German Marks) and for CIC gold medal red stag (not SCI) which is 210 points CIC, it is DM 12,800.00 (German Marks).

In Yugoslavia, all trophy fees by the government are quoted in German Marks. However, clients may pay in any other convertible currency such as US\$, using the current rate of exchange on the day the animal is shot. Please note, that there is no way to compare a CIC gold medal stag with a SCI gold medal stag. The requirements for a CIC gold medal stag are much higher and much more accurate. In Yugoslavia we do only hunt CIC gold medal stags or better.

In Austria, the trophy fee for a SCI gold medal red stag will run between US\$ 6,000.00 to 7,000.00 depending on the actual trophy quality and the rate of exchange on the day the hunt takes place. Basically, a firm price is negotiated before the hunt commences.

In Yugoslavia, all trophy fees are paid to the government. In Austria trophy fees are paid to the landowners who have the game.

In Yugoslavia, trophy fees are due per the CIC quality. In Austria, often the trophy fee is established in accordance with the hunt dates, trophy quality actually available and the hunting area.

I hope this answers all the questions you may have but you may want to wait until my brochure arrives by mail. Then you have all details. Trophy fees become only due after taking or when wounded and lost. Regards,

Werner



Booth #2439

*copy for
main file*

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of the
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of the*

THE HUNTING CONSORTIUM

HUNTING CONSULTANTS AND BROKERS
Hembacherstrasse 77
8540 Rednitzhembach
Federal Republic of Germany
Tel: (09122) 7 49 93 · Fax (09122) 7 39 93



Safari Club International
ATTN: Ms. Susan Miller
Tucson, AZ

29 November 89

-2-

5. Hungary - cont'd

Trophy fees and hotel costs before and/or after the hunt are not included. The hunt may take place any time between 1 October and 31 December 1990 - but date must be set by 31 March 1990. This hunt may be upgraded to include red stag, wild boar, roe buck, brown bear, chamois, reindeer, European moose or any other European species in season at regular rates. Non-hunters and additional hunters are welcome, both at regular rates. Value: \$ 6500.00 (this is a day of arrival + 8 hunt days + day of departure itinerary).

Trophy fees in Hungary are based on antler weight and CIC scoring method. Our guides however, have been briefed thoroughly on the SCI system and know what they have to deliver. A direct correlation is not possible, but we can provide you with the following approximate beginning prices for SCI gold medal animals of the following species: (Hunters are naturally welcome to shoot CIC gold if they so desire, but we would appreciate knowing in advance which clients wish to do this).

Red Stag.....	\$ 3155.00
Fallow Stag.....	\$ 2795.00
Roe Buck.....	\$ 1110.00
Mouflon Ram.....	\$ 2290.00

Our negotiations have just finished in Hungary and the resulting terms, rates, trophy fee tables, etc. are now being printed. As soon as these are ready we will send you several copies. For now we give you the following:

1990 rates - Hunting Consortium in Hungary:

Daily Rates

Clovenhoofed Game Stalking other than Roe:

1 Client with 1 Professional Hunter.....	\$ 375.00
2 Clients with 1 Professional Hunter.....	\$ 300.00

Roe Deer Stalking:

1 Client with 1 Professional Hunter.....	\$ 225.00
2 Clients with 1 Professional Hunter.....	\$ 200.00

Non-hunting guests and Non-hunting/Rest Days

for Shooting Clients.....\$ 125.00

Personal Escort Supplement.....\$ 50.00

Guided Sight-seeing Supplement (incl. car)

1/2 Day.....	\$ 75.00
Whole Day.....	\$ 150.00

These rates are based on the German Mark and will fluctuate with the official exchange rate.

...-

S B

430

DATE:

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 4-24-90

RESOURCES

Committee considered

SB 430

and recommended:

replace with _____ CS SB 430 (Res)
 or adopt _____ CS _____
 attached amendment(s)
 _____ letter of intent adopted

same title
 new title
 technical title change
 (HB only)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

fiscal note(s) Dept/Date: ENG, ONE

fiscal note(s) Dept/Date: _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

appropriation-no fiscal note

Governor's bill w/fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Rick Hallford
Carl J. ...
William ...

Robert ...
 Chair: Signature and Recommendation

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

400 WILLOUGHBY AVE.
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1796
PHONE: (907) 465-2400

March 16, 1990

MAR 16 1990

The Honorable Mike Szymanski
Alaska State Senator
P. O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Szymanski:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on SB 430 yesterday. We are pleased with the changes in the bill.

During the hearing, you requested the Department of Natural Resources' (DNR) comments on coordinating multiple use language in SB 430 and SB 454 (Multiple Use). We would like discussion of changes to AS 38.04.910 coordinated, so that the final statute is consistent. The thrust of SB 454 is legislative monitoring of administrative restrictions on multiple use or mining on state lands. The bill requires that DNR report annually to the legislature on new mineral closures (Sec. 2(d)) and closures of land to multiple use (Sec. 3 (b)). It also requires 5-year reports summarizing total closures to mining and multiple use.

DNR has testified in support of SB 454. However, I understand that a hearing on SB 454 is being held this morning in Senate Finance, so changes may have been made since our last testimony.

We recommend combining the changes to 38.04.910 from both bills in SB 454 so that Legislative discussion considers the joint effect of adding roadless area consideration to the multiple use definition and requiring new reports on restrictions to multiple use. It should also be clear that the resources and uses considered under multiple use management include, but are not limited to, the finite list in 38.04.910. There are many other uses and activities that could also be included.

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 3/21/90
Title: Susitna Valley Remote Recreation Area
Sponsor: Rodey
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: Fish and Game
BRU: Habitat Division
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES	65.0	65.0	65.0			
TRAVEL	.5	.5	.5			
CONTRACTUAL	5.0	5.0	5.0			
SUPPLIES	.5	.5	.5			
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	71.0	71.0	71.0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See attached continuation page

Prepared by: Frank Rue, Director
Division: Habitat

Phone: 465-4105
Date: _____

Approved by Commissioner: Adrian W. G. Hilder
Agency: Department of Fish and Game

Date: 3/28/90

Distribution (by preparer):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

The CS for SB 430 requires that the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) undertake and complete a review of the Susitna Area Plan within three years from the effective date of the Act (FY93 or 94). SB 430 specifically requires DNR to consider remote recreation and the designation of roadless areas. An independent economic evaluation of the value of recreation and tourism in the Susitna Valley is also mandated by the bill.

It is anticipated that the revision process will attract a very high degree of public attention and participation. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) will not only have to provide information on fish and wildlife resources, habitats and uses, but will also have to collect and provide timely information on recreation and tourism related to fish and wildlife resources. This will require ADF&G to expand our expertise and information base in this area. It is anticipated that there will be numerous public meetings, and hearings over key issues. ADF&G's participants will also be expected to review, analyze, and respond to numerous technical reports, policies, and proposals.

To meet ADF&G's statutory mandates, it is anticipated that a full time habitat biologist III, with appropriate clerical and cartographic support, would be necessary to provide ADF&G representation on this project. Additional project support and supervision would be provided by other Habitat, Sport Fish, Wildlife Conservation, Subsistence, and Commercial Fisheries staff.

Budget Summary No FY 90 impact.

Line 100 Personal Services

HBIII	12 mo.	55.2
CTIII	2 mo.	5.2
Cart.	1 mo.	<u>4.6</u>
Total		65.0

Line 200 Travel and Per Diem
to Mat-Su Valley

Total .5

Line 300 Telephones, Photocopying, Reproduction, etc.

Total 5.0

Line 400 Maps and Supplies

Total .5

Grand Total 71.0

**STATE OF ALASKA
1990 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

BILL VERSION : CSSB 430 (Res) nsp
PUBLISH DATE : _____

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 17-Apr-90 Agency Affected: Natural Resources
Title: Susitna Valley Remote Recreation BRU: Land & Water Mgmt
Area
Sponsor: Senator Rodey Components: Land & Water Mgmt
Requestor: Senate Resources

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES	137.9	137.9	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	48.4	173.9	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EQUIPMENT	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND&STRUCTURES						
GRANTS,CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	196.3	316.8	126.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	196.3	316.8	126.5			
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	196.3	316.8	126.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	3.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PART-TIME	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TEMPORARY	1.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See Attached

Prepared by: Ron Swanson Phone: 762-2680
Division: Land & Water Management Date: 17-Apr-90
Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Lennie Gorsuch Date: 17-Apr 90
Agency: Department of Natural Resources

Distribution (by preparer) :
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

ANALYSIS

Background

1. Update will combine Susitna and Willow Subbasin area plans.
2. Area includes original land in area plans minus land in the Beluga Subregion within the Kenai Peninsula Borough that will be included in the Kenai Area Plan. Land within management plans that are completed or in progress will not be addressed by the area plan except for regional (Chapter 2) guidelines that apply to the management planning areas. Management plans cover Hatcher Pass, Matanuska Valley Moose Range, state refuges, state parks and recreation areas, state recreation rivers, Deception Creek, and Kashwitna. This proposal assumes a plan will be in progress for the Willow Mt. Critical Habitat Area.

This proposal assumes that legislative designations will not be in place, nor management plans mandated for Jim-Swan Lakes Recreation Area, Susitna State Forest, Chelatna Public Use Area, SB 430, or other new areas prior to the update.

3. The update will do more detailed planning in the Knik Glacier-Jim-Swan Lakes and Susitna Corridor areas. The Susitna Corridor work will fulfill the requirement for a management plan.

Staffing

1. All positions are step A. Estimates include benefits but not merit increases.
2. Planning staff include 1 range 18, 1 range 16, 1 range 14, and 1/3 range 8 clerk. The If the Susitna State Forest bill passes and sets up a separate management planning process, the range 14 can be changed to a 1/2-time 14 or a tech position.

Travel

Travel includes per diem for overnight stays during public meetings in Talkeetna, Trapper Creek, Glacier View, and Lake Louise. One trip per year to Juneau for legislative briefings also is included.

Contractual

1. This estimate assumes the legislature will direct consideration of roadless areas. If this alternative is considered, a statistical public attitude survey will be required. \$40,000 is included for a public attitude survey

during the public review of alternatives.

2. This estimate assumes the legislature will require a study of recreation and tourism. Absent more detail on the questions to be addressed by this study, it is estimated that \$150,000 will be needed to contract for this study.
3. Printing costs include an introductory brochure and resource assessment in FY91, an agency review draft, public review draft, and summary brochure in FY 92; and the final plan and summary review draft in FY 93. The plans will encompass both the Willow and SAP plans and may require two volumes.
4. Transportation costs include mileage to Palmer-Wasilla for public meetings and planning team meetings, and to Willow, Talkeetna, Trapper Creek, Glacier View, Sutton, and Lake Louise for public meetings. Air charter costs are included for public meetings in Skwentna, and for overflights to the Susitna valley, Matanuska valley, and Knik valley.

Equipment

Desks, chairs, and computer equipment.

Miscellaneous and Supplies

Xeroxing, newsletters, rental for public meeting rooms, mylar, graphic supplies, airphotos, etc.

Position Title Natural Resource Manager I		No. of Positions 1	Range/Step 18/A	Barg. Unit GGU
Time Status Full	Staff Months 12	Location Anchorage		Election District
Justification				
Background				
Type of Expenditure		Amount		
1	2	3		
Salary*	37.4	////////////////////		
Benefits*	12.3	////////////////////		
Premium Pay (Included in Above)	////////////////////	////////////////////		
Other	////////////////////	////////////////////		
Total Personal Services	////////////////////	49.7		
Travel		1.0		
Contractual		1.4		
Commodities		0.5		
Equipment				
Other				
Total Cost		52.6		
Funding Source for Total Cost				
Federal Receipts	1002			
G.F. Match	1003			
General Fund	1004			
Program Receipts/GF	1005	52.6		
I-A Receipts	1007			
CIP Receipts	1061			
Other				
* Personal Services Salary and Benefits Costs are from PACS.				
Staffing				
1. Planning staff include 1 range 18, 1 range 16, 1 range 14, and 1/3 range 8 clerk. If the Susitna State Forest bill passes and sets up a separate management planning process, the range 14 can be changed to 1/2-time or a tech position.				
2. This position will be the project manager.				

REQUEST FOR
NEW POSITION

AGENCY Natural Resources
BRU Land & Water Mgmt
COMPONENT Land & Water Mgmt

Page 4 of 7
Revised Date 3-13-90

FY 91

Position Title Natural Resource Officer II		No. of Positions 1	Range/Step 16/A	Barg. Unit GGU
Time Status Full	Staff Months 12	Location Anchorage		Election District
		Justification Background		
Type of Expenditure		Amount		
1	2	3		
Salary*	32.4	////////////////////		
Benefits*	10.7	////////////////////		
Premium Pay (Included in Above)		////////////////////		
Other		////////////////////		
Total Personal Services		43.1		
Travel		0.5		
Contractual		1.0		
Commodities		0.5		
Equipment				
Other				
Total Cost		45.1		
Funding Source for Total Cost				
Federal Receipts	1002			
G.F. Match	1003			
General Fund	1004	45.1		
Program Receipts/GF	1005			
I-A Receipts	1007			
CIP Receipts	1061			
Other				
* Personal Services Salary and Benefits Costs are from PACS.				

1. Update will combine Susitna and Willow Subbasin area plans.

2. Area includes original land in area plans minus land in the Beluga Subregion within the Kenai Peninsula Borough that will be included in the Kenai Area Plan. Land with/in management plans that are completed or in progress will not be addressed by the area plan except for regional Chapter 2) guidelines that apply to the management planning areas. Management plans cover Hatch Pass, Matanuska Valley Moose Range, state refuges, state parks and recreation areas, state recreation rivers, Deception Creek, and Kashitna. This proposal assumes a plan will be in progress for the Willow Mt. Critical Habitat Area.

This proposal assumes that legislative designations will not be in plan, nor management plans mandated for Jim-Swan Lakes Recreation Area, Susitna State Forest, Chelatna Public Use Area, SB 430 or other new areas prior to the update.3.The update will do more detailed planning in the Knik Glacier-Jim-Swan Lakes and Susitna Corridor areas. The Susitna Corridor work will fulfill the requirement for a management plan.

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Staffing

1. Planning staff include 1 range 18, 1 range 16, 1 range 14, and 1/3 range 8 clerk. If the Susitna State Forest bill passes and sets up a separate management planning process, the range 14 can be changed to 1/2-time 14 or a tech position.

REQUEST FOR
NEW POSITION

AGENCY Natural Resources
BRU Land & Water Mgmt.
COMPONENT Land & Water Mgmt.

Page 5 of 7
Revised Date 3-13-90

FY 91

Position Title Natural Resource Officer I		No. of Positions 1	Range/Step 14/A	Barg. Unit GGU																																							
Time Status Full	Staff Months 12	Location Anchorage		Election District																																							
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Funding Source for Total Cost																																											
Federal Receipts	1002																																										
G.F. Match	1003																																										
General Fund	1004	39.5																																									
Program Receipts/GF	1005																																										
I-A Receipts	1007																																										
CIP Receipts	1061																																										
Other																																											
* Personal Services Salary and Benefits Costs are from PACS.																																											

REQUEST FOR
NEW POSITION

AGENCY Natural Resources
BRU Land & Water Mgmt.
COMPONENT Land & Water Mgmt.

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Revised Date 3-13-90

FY 91

Position Title Clerk Typist III		No. of Positions 1	Range/Step 8/A	Barg. Unit GGU
Time Status Part	Staff Months 4	Location Anchorage		Election District
Type of Expenditure		Justification <u>Background</u>		
1	2	3		
Salary*	6.5	1. Update will combine Susitna and Willow Subbasin area plans.		
Benef ^{ts} *	1.1	2. Area includes original land in area plans <u>minus</u> land in the Beluga Subregion within the Kenai Peninsula Borough that will be included in the Kenai Area Plan. Land within management plans that are completed or in progress will not be addressed by the area plan except for regional Chapter 2) guidelines that apply to the management planning areas. Management plans cover Hatch Pass, Matanuska Valley Moose Range, state refuges, state parks and recreation areas, state recreation rivers, Deception Creek, and Kashwitna. This proposal assumes a plan will be in progress for the Willow Mt. Critical Habitat Area.		
Premium Pay (Included in Above)	////	This proposal assumes that legislative designations will not be in plan, nor management plans mandated for Jim-Swan Lakes Recreation Area, Susitna State Forest, Chelatna Public Use Area, S3 430 or other new areas prior to the update.3.The update will do more detailed planning in the Knik Glacier-Jim-Swan Lakes and Susitna Corridor areas. The Susitna Corridor work will fulfill the requirement for a management plan.		
Other	////	3. The update will do more detailed planning in the Knik Glacier-Jim-Swan Lakes and Susitna Corridor areas. The Susitna Corridor work will fulfill the requirement for a management plan.		
Total Personal Services	////	Total Cost 7.6		
Travel		0		
Contractual		0		
Commodities		0.5		
Equipment				
Other				
Total Cost		8.1		
Funding Source for Total Cost				
Federal Receipts	1002			
G.F. Match	1003			
General Fund	1004	8.1		
Program Receipts/GF	1005			
I-A Receipts	1007			
CIP Receipts	1061			
Other				
* Personal Services Salary and Benefits Costs are from PACS.		<u>Staffing</u>		
		1. Planning staff include 1 range 18, 1 range 16, 1 range 14, and 1/3 range 8 clerk. If the Susitna State Forest bill passes and sets up a separate management planning process, the range 14 can be changed to 1/2-time 14 or a tech position.		

REQUEST FOR
NEW POSITION

AGENCY Natural Resources
BRU Land & Water Mgmt.
COMPONENT Land & Water Mgmt.

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FY 91

Patrick M. Rodey
Senator

Alaska State Legislature



Senate

3111 C. St., Suite 510
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 561-7618

During Session:
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3793

DATE: April 5, 1990

TO: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp, Chair
Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Senator Pat Rodey *PR*

SUBJECT: Senate Bill 430, Susitna Valley Remote
Recreational Area

I would like to request the Senate Resources Committee to consider scheduling the Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 430, An Act Establishing the Susitna Valley Remote Recreational Area, at the earliest possible time.

The purpose of Senate Bill 430 is three fold. First, the bill amends the definition of "multiple use" to include the "remote recreation" and "roadless areas" as part of the resources uses. Second, it requests the Commissioner of Natural Resources to undertake and complete the review of the Susitna Area Plan within three years. Lastly the bill requires the Department of Natural Resources to consider "remote recreation" and "roadless areas" when reviewing the plan and to contract for an independent economic survey of tourism, recreation, including both remote and site-specific recreation.

The committee substitute does differ from the original bill, by not setting aside any land for recreation, but gives the Department of Natural Resources the necessary direction to truly develop a multiple resource plan for the Susitna Valley.

If you have any questions please don't hesitate to contact me or my staff, Mark Begich at 465-3793.

Susitna Valley Association
9600 Slalom Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99516
346-1943

**Economic Values of Remote Recreation, Tourism, and
Commercial Fisheries In the Susitna Valley**

The Susitna Valley is an intensively used remote recreation and tourism area which also supports a valuable commercial fishery. A highly complex pattern of both developed and undeveloped recreation opportunities has evolved which is supported by thousands of people and which channels millions of dollars into the local economies. Following is a synopsis of various valley activities and resource uses which the Susitna Valley Association (SVA) has compiled:

Real estate. Over the past twenty years the state has encouraged recreational use of the Susitna Valley by selling thousands of properties in state land disposals in the area, mostly for recreational purposes. Just within the SRFP planning area, there are 17,609 private properties, and many more still for sale. (Borough Tax Assessment Office, 12-19-89) These are widely scattered throughout the valley. Land sales were a high priority of the state and borough during the '70s in the form of various land disposal programs, and even earlier with the Open-to-Entry program, homesteading and remote parcel distributions. As one would expect, this resulted in the formation of a potent constituency for protecting those values that attracted people to the area. The property owners have a vested interest in their lands and cannot be expected to remain silent on what happens in the valley. The assessed value of the private property is \$14.8-million.

Lodges. According to the Department of Fish and Game, there are 52 lodges which operate in the Susitna Valley, most of them remote. SVA has surveyed 23 of the lodges. Based on that survey, the total gross income for the 52 lodges was estimated at \$7.5-million, with a total employment of approximately 283 people. All but two of the lodges surveyed were owned and operated by Alaskans. 93% of their clients were from out-of-state, bringing new dollars into the Alaskan economy.

Air taxi services. 38 air taxi charter services presently fly clients into the valley for recreational activities and flightseeing. They service lodges, year-around residents, recreational cabin owners, and their own remote camps. 24 of those companies are based in Anchorage, and 14 in the Borough. Based on an SVA survey of ten of the companies, a total combined gross income derived from servicing the Susitna Valley in 1987, for only those 10 companies, was \$4-million, with employment of 145 people. The companies estimated 74.5% of their clients were non-residents. (Note that 28 of the companies are not included in the above figures.)

Commercial fishery. The entire Susitna drainage serves as a vast spawning and fish rearing habitat for a highly productive commercial fishing industry. According to

Economic Values

Page 2

the ADF&G Division of Commercial Fisheries, the direct income to commercial fishermen dependent upon fish reared in this drainage is between \$8-million and \$11-million per year. In 1986, the total economic activity generated in Southcentral Alaska attributed to this harvest, excluding processing, was just under \$18-million.

Sportfishing. The ADF&G Division of Sport Fisheries established that 242,850 days were spent sportfishing in the Susitna Valley in 1986, with associated expenditures of \$10.4-million. 84 percent of those days was spent at streams with no road access. The lack of roads, rather than being a barrier, was very likely what attracted people to the area. It also indicates the complex economic network which exists just to get people to and from their fishing sites. According to Fish and Game, salmon stocks in the Susitna Basin are already fully allocated.

Moose and bear hunting. The annual expenditures for moose and bear hunting in the Susitna Valley is estimated by ADF&G at up to \$18.9-million dollars. This includes activities of game guides and outfitters, as well as the independent hunters.

Recreational pilots. There are over 5000 registered pilots in the Anchorage area and 800 in the Mat-Su Borough. The Anchorage pilots own a total of over 2000 airplanes. SVA surveyed 208 of the pilots and found that the Susitna Valley was their destination 81 percent of the time. Based on data from our survey, the total value of the airplanes based just in Anchorage can be estimated at \$90-million. Total plane related expenditures for 1987 was estimated at \$7.4-million.

Hotel expenditures. According to a study by the Alaska Hotel/Motel Owners Association, approximately 3 percent of the occupied rooms in Anchorage are related to clients traveling to or from hunting and fishing destinations in the Susitna Valley. The economic value of these rooms is \$6.8-million.

Tour companies. Tour operators sell the Susitna Valley as an accessible "Alaska wilderness experience". The valley is marketed for independent and adventure tours such as flightseeing trips, riverboat fishing and camping, sportfishing and hunting, remote lodge vacations, and rafting trips.

The valley is also an important component of the large package tours. According to information SVA received in 1988, Westours and Princess Tours had purchased and were renovating 14 railroad dome cars at an investment of \$8-million. These dome cars travel through the east side of the Susitna Valley. The tour companies are anticipating related gross revenues during 1990 of over \$100-million dollars.

Other users. The Alaska Boaters Association estimates there are approximately 20,000 boats in the Anchorage area, a high percentage owned to access the Susitna Valley streams. There are 20 to 30 riverboat charter services doing business on the streams of the valley. Many activities such as river freight services, mushing, skiing, trapping, and snowmachining remain to be quantified.

Economic Values
Page 3

Related services. Also to be taken into consideration are the local businesses in adjacent communities that are economically supported by these activities and industries; the multiplier factor. These factors would take into account such items as the purchase of construction materials; maintenance costs of buildings and equipment; advertising; insurance; purchase and maintenance of airplanes, boats, motors, and snowmachines. It would include employee expenses; gas, oil, and propane; generators; radio equipment; food and supplies; purchase of camping equipment, guns, fishing gear, and clothing; fish and game packing and processing; taxidermy services; and money spent at eating and drinking establishments when going to and from the valley.

(DATED: January 1, 1990)

Recreational boating's popularity and impact on the United States' economy is well documented.

According to the National Marine Manufacturer's Association:

- About 75 million Americans participated in some form of boating in 1989, including 14 million who tried the sport for the first time.

- One out of every seven American households now owns a boat.

- Boating industry sales (including motors, trailers and accessories) more than doubled during the 1980s, from about \$7.5 billion in 1980 to more than \$17 billion in 1989.

- The boating industry employs approximately 600,000 people.

- Boating industry sales rank fourth in the United States among all leisure activities, ahead of such traditional favorites as movies, magazines and books and spectator sports.

The NMMA also has a state-by-state breakdown of boat, motor, trailer and accessories purchases for 1988 (the most recent year for which statistics are available). No. 1 in sales, not too surprisingly, is Florida, with \$354.2 million in retail sales. At the bottom of the list is New Mexico, with \$2.9 million in sales.

Only two states are not included in the NMMA's listing, for lack of information. Hawaii. And Alaska.

Very little — almost nothing, in fact — is known of recreational boating's economic impact on the Alaska economy, despite the sport's popularity in our state.

According to U.S. Coast Guard statistics, nearly 29,000 boats were registered in Alaska in 1988, or about one boat for every 20 people. But that figure doesn't reflect total boat ownership for a couple reasons. First, the Coast Guard requires only that motorized boats be registered; non-motorized canoes, kayaks, rafts and sailboats are not included. Second, it's likely that a significant number of the state's rural boat owners haven't registered their boats.

Boating industry impact on Alaskan economy unknown

Given those circumstances, Steve Morgheim estimates that Alaskans own 50,000 to 60,000 boats. Or more. "I think it's safe to say that at least one out of 10 Alaskans owns a boat, which is right in line with the national average," says Morgheim, executive director of the Alaska Marine Dealers Association.

Beyond Coast Guard statistics, several other bits of evidence suggest that recreational boating is among Alaska's most popular outdoors activities.

Many Southcentral rivers are clogged with boat fishermen during the salmon season. Sea kayaking is widely recognized as one of the state's fastest-growing sports. Conflicts between boat owners — big boats vs. small, motorized vs. non-motorized — are steadily rising as waterways become increasingly crowded during the spring and summer. Increased boating impacts on the environment and safety concerns have already resulted in regulations requiring horsepower limits on the Kenai River and have prompted the state to formulate a recreational river management plan for the Sitna Basin.

Yet for all that, data that demonstrates the recreational boating industry's importance is noticeably lacking.

"We can't tell anyone what's happening with the Alaska boating industry because we don't have the information. It doesn't exist anywhere,"

says Dave Benesch, co-owner of Alaska Mining & Diving and a member of the AMDA Board of Trustees.

But Benesch and Morgheim hope that situation will soon begin changing.

The AMDA is in the process of completing an economic survey of its membership, which includes 50 boating-related businesses, primarily within the Southcentral region.

The survey's findings — scheduled to be released in March — won't paint a complete picture, but should at least provide an a data base from which economic trends can eventually be determined.

"Right now we're in the building stages," Morgheim says. "The survey will provide a snapshot of where we're at in 1990. With that in hand, we'll be able to track the Alaskan (boating) market on an annual basis and take a more realistic look at growth patterns and trends."

As data becomes available, ADMA members hope state lawmakers will come to them for information when making decisions that affect recreational boating.

"It's not our goal to become lobbyists or be controversial. But we want our state's decision-makers to understand the economic consequences of legislation they pass. Some decisions are being made without adequate information," Morgheim says. "As we gather information, we'll do a better job of defining our industry's role. And we'll gain more more credibility (with lawmakers) in the process."

Timber vs. tourism in the Susitna Valley: Incompatible resources?

By Loisann Reeder

This article examines the two year land-use planning process of the Department of Natural Resources which resulted from the state's attempt to launch a large-scale commercial timber industry in the Susitna Valley. The current process illustrates the benefits of a systematic examination of land characteristics, ownership patterns, and land-uses in the Susitna Valley. It is also an example of a flawed process which focuses on only one commercial use, the formation of a wood products industry, to the exclusion of other existing and incompatible uses.

The Susitna Valley is a vast river drainage covering an area stretching from the Cook Inlet, north to Denali Park, and from the Talkeetna Mountains on the east to the Alaska Range on the west. With its complexity of streams, hundreds of lakes, beautiful forests, abundant wildlife, and wild scenic values, the valley has long been a popular recreation destination both for the people of Southcentral Alaska and tourists.

It was here that the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) met with disastrous results in an attempt to hold a large timber sale two years ago. As a result of overwhelming public opposition, DNR withdrew the sale proposal, and initiated a planning process for a "forest management plans", called the Susitna Regional Forest Plan (SRFP).

All lands in the Susitna Valley below 1000 feet in altitude, a total of over two million acres, are being analyzed for commercial timber harvesting potential. The goals of the SRFP are to (1) identify the location and volume of commercial timber

"THE FOCUS IS ON THE BEST ECONOMIC RETURN FOR THE WOOD PRODUCTS INDUSTRY, NOT FOR TOURISM, RECREATION, OR WILDLIFE HABITAT."

in the identified area, (2) develop guidelines for harvesting it, and (3) determine how to access the harvest units. It is not a park plan; it is a forestry plan, which is required to take into consideration other forest values as they relate to forestry. The focus is on the best economic return for the wood products industry, not for tourism, recreation, or fish and wildlife habitat.

The two-year planning process, involving an extensive and unprecedented examination of land records and resource database of the Susitna Valley, resulted in the exposure of a multitude of existing land uses which were previously little understood or appreciated. In many cases, large-scale commercial logging and the resulting complexity of timber roads is not seen by the public to be compatible with those existing uses.

The public is not being offered a range of land management options for the valley because other options, or alternatives to logging, are not being considered and analyzed. People do not even have the option to approve or disapprove of the plan, but are merely being asked to comment on the state's proposed guidelines for doing it.

A highly complex pattern of both developed and undeveloped recreation opportunities has evolved in the Susitna Valley which benefits thousands of people,

creates hundreds of jobs, and channels millions of dollars into the local economies every year. The valley also supports a valuable commercial fishery. During the SRFP planning process, various state agencies and private groups such as the Susitna Valley Association have compiled impressive economic data relating to the valley:

Fifty-two remote lodges had a 1987 estimated total gross income of \$7.5 million; 38 air taxi charter businesses service the valley, with an economic impact of up to \$13 million annually. Annual expenditures for moose and bear hunting, including activities of guides and outfitters, is estimated at up to \$18.9 million dollars. In 1986, 242,850 days were spent sportfishing in the valley, 84% of them at lakes and streams with no road access, with associated expenditures of \$10.4 million. The Alaska Boaters Association estimates there are approximately 20,000 boats in the Anchorage area, a high percentage owned to access the Susitna Valley.

Widely dispersed throughout the SRFP planning area are 17,609 private properties, mostly purchased for recreation, valued at \$14.8 million. Local pilots own over 2000 airplanes with an estimated value of \$90 million, with related 1987 expenditures of \$7.4 million. The Susitna Valley was the pilot's destination-of-choice 81% of the time.

In addition to being an important component of the large package tours, tour companies also market the easily accessible Susitna Valley for independent and adventure tours. Related gross revenues during 1990 are expected to be over \$100

million. Approximately 3% of the occupied hotel and motel rooms in Anchorage are related to recreation activities in the valley, with a 1987 economic value of \$6.8 million.

The basin serves as a vast spawning and fish-rearing habitat for a highly productive commercial fishing industry which, excluding processing, generated almost \$18 million in 1986. The economic value of activities such as river freight services, riverboat charter services, mushing, skiing, camping, trapping, and snowmachining remain to be quantified.

Also to be considered are the local businesses in adjacent communities that are supported by these industries—the multiplier factor. These factors would take into account such economic values as the purchase of related equipment and supplies, construction materials, maintenance costs, advertising, insurance, fuel, generators, radio equipment, food, fish and game packing and processing, taxidermy services, etc.

The number of tourists coming to Alaska is expected to increase by 5% a year; to Denali by up to 18%. The Alaska

Railroad has been growing almost 10% a year in passengers and has added six new cars. Both the large tour companies and the railroad are marketing new tour packages for the Susitna Valley.

According to tour operators, Alaska is increasingly becoming the traveler's destination-of-choice, and the emphasis is shifting from Southeast to the Interior. Much of this is in response to the companies' marketing strategies to encourage repeat visitors. The state is planning to construct a new lodge in Denali State Park. Valley air taxi services, remote lodges, and river charter operators report growth up to 200% during the past two years.

Economists advise that Alaska needs to discover what it has that is unique, and market it. What we do have in abundance, what people come to experience and will pay to come back for, is quality "wilderness". Few other places have it, it's rapidly becoming scarcer with increasing world populations. It is a highly marketable commodity, especially with the growing interest in adventure and nature tours.

For the Susitna Valley recreation and tourism industries, the perception of wilderness or remoteness is a critical fac-

tor in marketing. However, "wilderness" as a marketable commodity quickly loses its value once clear-cutting and road building occurs. The incompatibility of these activities becomes even more pronounced in an area such as the valley where the primary orientation is from the air.

The borough and state are at a crossroads in deciding the most appropriate use of the Susitna Valley. The type of tourism discussed focuses on a low volume/high dollar marketing approach, and must be carefully controlled. It focuses on a "working" wilderness, not a "hands-off" wilderness. But, the success and continuation of the existing businesses are dependent on not crossing the threshold into high volume/low dollar.

In the two-million acre study area, the SRFP has identified 430,000 acres of state land with commercial potential that is in land-use designations that would allow forestry as one of the uses. But not all that acreage is available for forestry.

In much of this area, the timber's proximity to streams, lakes, private property, or other sensitive areas, as well as its inaccessibility, require its removal from the com-

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The Mat-Su Forest: Use or lose it

By Budd Goodyear

Alaska's forests are dying. Shall we let them burn? That sentiment, if not those words, was echoed at the November Resource Development Council conference in Anchorage by more than one speaker. The subject was harvestable timber on the Kenai. Similar statements about Mat-Su timber land have surfaced.

There are a number of important reasons for harvesting Mat-Su timber at sustained yield levels. One is the stabilizing impact renewable resource development has on the economy. It is estimated that Mat-Su forest land has the biological potential to produce 26,000 acres of timber annually in sustained yield harvest, providing up to 350 jobs and \$250 million in timber sales. There are approximately two million acres of forest land in the Mat-Su region including: 860,000 acres of birch; 440,000 acres of

white spruce; 540,000 acres of cottonwood. Black spruce and aspen make up a less significant amount.

Another reason, just as important, is

Opposing Viewpoint

overall forest resource management. A forest managed with modern, environmentally sound technical skills and management practices is a living resource, not a dying one. Unfortunately, Alaska ranks first in the nation in natural forest mortality. It is fourth in the amount of commercial timber available, but last in the amount of commercial timber harvested and forest products sold.

These Forest Service statistics testify to

the neglect of Alaska's forests, which is partly due to the fact that our Division of Forestry is so underfunded that it is relegated to fire-fighting only. Neglect is also caused by an uninformed public and by special interest groups comprised of a majority of members who live outside Mat-Su and whose goal is preservation *at any cost*.

With timber development, forests are renewed by removing mature trees and reseeded young ones, not by the natural process of bug infestations; death and fire, which also destroys wildlife.

The Spruce Bark Beetle is moving north and may already have arrived in the Susitna Basin. On the Kenai the beetle kill of White Spruce equals the number of board feet logged in South-

Please turn to page 56

The state's planning process biased toward timber

Continued from previous page

commercial resource base. Additionally, forestry is designated as a "secondary" use in much of this area and must not conflict with the primary uses. Even where forestry is designated as a primary use, it always shares that designation with several other uses, and mitigation measures must be taken to minimize conflicts. Accordingly, the final timber resource base will be substantially less than 430,000 acres.²

According to the Division of Forestry, in the Susitna Valley an average of 367 acres is required to produce 1 million board-feet of timber. This calculation is based on an average volume of 940 cubic feet of wood per acre of commercially harvestable timber, and a conversion factor of 2.9 board feet per cubic foot.

Timber industry representatives, as well as the Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development (DCED), have stated that a minimum of 50 million board-feet a year would be needed for a successful wood products industry in the valley. Based on these volume figures, 18,350 acres would have to be harvested per year to produce 50 million board-feet. Over an 80-year rotation, almost 1.5 million acres of

commercial timber would have to be available from the valley to meet this demand.

The Susitna Valley does not have one-third of that volume, and the 430,000 acres presently being studied is dispersed over a 2 million acre area of mostly wetlands, making access costly and difficult. While existing small-scale timber harvest can and should continue in certain areas to accommodate commercial firewood sales and personal-use wood lots, large-scale commercial harvesting may simply be out of the question.

A basic flaw of the DNR's current planning process is that it does not recognize or evaluate the economics of the existing remote recreation and tourism industries, or their potential. It does not evaluate whether these industries are compatible with large-scale commercial logging and related roading. Nor does it evaluate whether the development potential of the remote industries could ever be realized if the proposed logging and road building activity goes forward. Finally, it does not balance any of these competing values against the expected return from logging,

which, as pointed out above, is highly questionable.

The SRFP advances a management plan for only "forestry," independent of management plans for the other designated land uses, even though the necessity for concurrent planning for all uses was stressed in the Susitna Area Plan.

The Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development was asked to do an economic feasibility study of the wood products industry in the valley, and to address the other resource values in the process. The latter is not being done. Instead, the department conceded that the data necessary to address the economics of the other uses was incomplete, and there was not time, personnel, or money available to acquire it.³

In 1988, the Legislature passed a \$30,000 budget increment with the following stipulation, "It is the intent of the legislature that the DNR work with all interested parties to conduct an economic and environmental analysis of the Mat-Su Timber sale which includes but is not limited to the economic effects on the guiding industry,

Valley timber development: We can do it right

Continued from previous page

east Alaska during the last 30 years, yet harvesting the Kenai is being successfully opposed. Rather than improve the state's economy by harvesting dying timber, Alaska is likely to face a "Yellowstone" type firestorm on the Kenai. Such wanton waste must not be allowed in the Mat-Su. Some foresters believe the insects will not stop until every mature White Spruce in Alaska is dead. Timber development would harvest the mature trees on which the beetles thrive, thereby reducing their food. This type of forest management keeps forests healthy.

Timber development opens up the land. Presently many of these forest areas are not accessible to the general public because no roads exist. How many sport fishermen fished Montana Creek before the Parks highway was built? End destinations are the most important tourist need of the Mat-Su. Open forestland will give Alaska's

Heartland many of these berry-picking patches, fishing holes, and woodland walks which make the living forests a recreational opportunity for those who want to be near nature but can't afford the high cost of guides and remote camps.

"Wilderness" tourism and timber development *can* coexist. But it is important to note that such a remote-experience tourism industry in Mat-Su cannot compete, in an economic sense, with a \$250 plus million per year timber industry. It is clear too, that building the remote-experience industry will itself negatively impact the attractiveness of the area and increase opportunities for *serious forest land disaster* caused by too many visitors in non-managed areas.

Timber development in cooperation with professional wildlife habitat management is also important. Successful tim-

ber development in Finland, a country slightly larger than the Mat-Su region, produces 70,000 moose annually. A solid forest management plan which includes both timber development and wildlife habitat management can produce similar results here. Imagine what this could do for our hunting industry.

A study completed for the Mat-Su Borough reported that over 90% of Mat-Su residents surveyed selected the following as the top benefits of timber development: 1) jobs, 2) increased access, 3) economic development, 4) improved forest quality, and 5) habitat enhancement.

Let it burn? Let the bugs have it? Why? Preservationists have already set aside millions of acres in Alaskan wilderness areas, parks and preserves for natural activities which include forest infestation by bugs and forest fire. We need the forests to support a diverse economy, not bugs or wildfires.

commercial and sport fisheries, lodges, tourism and recreational uses." This was not done.

The DNR's plan, if adopted, will provide a blueprint for logging and road building in the valley, complete with an annual allowable cut determination. By so doing, and by not identifying and analyzing other competing and conflicting values, the plan will predispose the valley to logging. Since a "forestry plan" is the only management plan the state has developed, it will obviously be the plan that will be advanced.

Without pertinent information regarding other values, SVA contends it will not be possible for the state to make an informed comparison to determine the best use of the public resources in the Susitna Valley. This is a decision that could impact hundreds of jobs and millions of dollars in existing investments and income. State officials have admitted they not have all the information necessary to make that decision, and yet are moving ahead. This is not a responsible approach to land use management. Rather than introducing a new, conflicting industry, perhaps the state would be wiser to promote, protect, and enhance

Environmentally sound forest management with appropriate timber harvest will enhance wildlife habitat and forest quality, strengthen the economy, increase access for the tourism industry and create jobs. We can do this and save the forests too. And that's our highest purpose: Save the forest! With sound management, we can use it, not lose it!

--APAJ

Budd Goodyear holds a B.A. from Indiana University and Master of Science in Management and Master of Liberal Arts degrees from Alaska Pacific University from which he graduated with honors. Goodyear is currently Executive Director of the Mat-Su Regional Economic Development Corporation, a private nonprofit organization working to improve the Mat-Su regional economy.

existing industries that are successful and growing.

In conclusion, the two year SRF planning effort suggests two important lessons. First, future planning efforts done under the scope of an area plan should recognize all existing and potential uses and evaluate all uses equally. Otherwise the focus of the planning effort, if for a specific use, distorts and predetermines the results.

Second, the planning process must provide a balancing mechanism when competing uses are seen to be incompatible. This is especially critical when the state's planning efforts are directed to an area where the potential for damage to other land uses which are already extensive and well-established, such as in the Susitna Valley, is high.

--APAJ

Loisann Reeder is president of the Susitna Valley Association, a coalition of organizations and individuals formed to promote recreation and tourism in the Susitna Valley.

Notes

(1) The Susitna Valley is subject to two DNR area plans: the Susitna Area Plan (SAP) and the Willow Sub-Basin Area Plan, developed in 1985 and 1982, respectively. Both provide for the development of management plans for various land uses which were identified in the area plans.

(2) Acreage figures given here are only approximate, and do not include any estimate of the exclusions mentioned above. This effort, on a sub-unit by sub-unit basis, will be conducted by DNR over the next several months. Thus, the estimates of the available resource base given here are optimistic.

(3) After two years into the planning process, an economic feasibility study for a wood products industry in the Susitna Valley has still not been completed.

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Anchorage, Alaska 99516
346-1943

TESTIMONY OF LOISANN G. REEDER

SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE HEARING ON CSSB 430
April 18, 1990

My name is Loisann Reeder. I want to thank the committee for the opportunity to present testimony on behalf of the Susitna Valley Association.

As you are well aware, the bill before you today has gone through substantial changes from the original bill we started out with for establishment of a Remote Recreation Area. Even though we do not see this as a substitute for our original bill, we do believe it addresses some of the primary concerns which were behind the original, and does have our continued strong support.

The association has been willing to sit down and work with all sides on the Susitna Valley land-use issue, and we do believe this substitute is an indication of our willingness to compromise. I am pleased to report that both Dr. Welbourn from the Department of Natural Resources and Ted Smith representing the Mat-Su Assembly did speak out in support of this legislation at the last hearing.

The forestry plan being developed by DNR for the Susitna Valley does not fairly and adequately evaluate the ongoing and historic land-uses in the Valley. A data base is being developed for a wood products industry, but not for recreation and tourism. No one represents dispersed recreation or tourism on the agency planning team because these uses are not included in the state's multiple-use planning spectrum. DNR has repeatedly stated they do not have the money or personnel to establish the necessary data base to evaluate the value, needs, or potential of these industries; industries which presently are bringing millions of dollars into the economy. Yet DNR is doing a similar evaluation for the wood products industry.

Dr. Welbourn has stated that DNR is looking to the legislature for direction on this issue; that these changes to the state's multiple use definition would help them in their planning process. The bill will help put the impacted and pertinent land-uses on a level playing field so all values will be equally considered. This is necessary if the state is to make a responsible decision on the best and most appropriate use of the Susitna Valley lands.

We ask for your help support on passing this bill. Thank you.



Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc.

807 "G" Street, Suite 200, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3440
Box 100516, Anchorage, Alaska 99510-0516 907/276-0700 Fax 276-3887

4/16/90

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Position Paper SB 430

The Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc., would like to express its concerns regarding CSSB 430, relating to a proposed remote recreation area in the Susitna Valley.

While the committee substitute significantly alters the original land lock-up proposed by the Susitna Valley Association, the new bill creates problems when it attempts to rework the statutory definition of "multiple use."

RDC is opposed to the definitional section, which would add remote recreation and roadless areas to the multiple use statute. The statute already covers a variety of uses, including recreation, without this amendment. In attempting to pacify a special interest group whose goal is to protect its remote property, the committee substitute has jeopardized the rights of other landowners - both private and public - across the state.

It has been correctly suggested during the hearing process on SB 430, that those landowners who recreate in the Susitna Valley participate in the next round of discussion on the Susitna Area Plan. That public process, which resulted in the current plan for the valley, will allow the landowners the opportunity to express their position in favor of remote recreation and roadless areas, just as their fellow landowners will have the opportunity to present differing views.

Although significant changes have been made in the body of this bill, RDC remains opposed to SB 430, based on the new definition of multiple use, and the directive it gives to the Department of Natural Resources. RDC urges the Senate Resources committee not to pass SB 430.

6-1800J
Bradley
4/20/90

Original sponsor(s): SEN. RODEY

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 430 (Resources)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to state land management generally
7 and within the Susitna Valley."

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 * Section 1. AS 38.04.910(5) is amended to read:

10 (5) "multiple use"

11 (A) means the management of state land and its various
12 resource values so that it is used in the combination that will
13 best meet the present and future needs of the people of Alaska,
14 making the most judicious use of the land for [SOME OR] all of
15 the [THESE] resources or related services over areas large enough
16 to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to
17 conform to changing needs and conditions;

18 (B) [IT] includes

19 (i) [(A)] the use of the [SOME] land for less
20 than all of the resources but does not exclude compatible
21 competing uses; [,] and

22 (ii) [(B)] a combination of balanced and diverse
23 resource uses that takes into account the short-term and
24 long-term needs of present and future generations for renew-
25 able and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited
26 to, recreation, remote recreation, range, timber, minerals,
27 watershed, wildlife and fish, roadless areas, and natural
28 scenic, scientific, and historic values;

29 * Sec. 2. REVIEW OF SUSITNA AREA PLAN. (a) The commissioner of

1 natural resources shall undertake and complete the review of the Susitna
2 area plan within three years from the effective date of this Act.

3 (b) In the review of the Susitna area plan, the commissioner of
4 natural resources shall consider remote recreation and the designation of
5 roadless areas and shall contract for an independent economic survey of
6 tourism, recreation, including both remote recreation and site-specific
7 recreation, within the area described by the Susitna area plan. The inde-
8 pendent economic survey may not be conducted by an agency supervised by the
9 governor or by an officer supervised by the principal executive officer of
10 a department but may be conducted by an agency such as the Institute of
11 Social and Economic Research of the University of Alaska.

12 (c) The commissioner shall submit the revised Susitna area plan to
13 the presiding officers of each house of the legislature on its completion.
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6-1800J ✓
Bradley
4/21/90

Original sponsor(s): SEN. RODEY

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 430 (Resources)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act changing the definition of 'multiple use' of
7 state land and relating to the review of the Susitna
8 area plan."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 * Section 1. AS 38.04.910(5) is amended to read:

11 (5) "multiple use"

12 (A) means the management of state land and its various
13 resource values so that it is used in the combination that will
14 best meet the present and future needs of the people of Alaska,
15 making the most judicious use of the land for [SOME OR] all of
16 the [THESE] resources or related services over areas large enough
17 to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to
18 conform to changing needs and conditions;

19 (B) [IT] includes

20 (i) [(A)] the use of the [SOME] land for less
21 than all of the resources but does not exclude compatible
22 competing uses; [,] and

23 (ii) [(B)] a combination of balanced and diverse
24 resource uses that takes into account the short-term and
25 long-term needs of present and future generations for renew-
26 able and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited
27 to, recreation, remote recreation, range, timber, minerals,
28 watershed, wildlife and fish, roadless areas, and natural
29 scenic, scientific, and historic values;

1 * Sec. 2. REVIEW OF SUSITNA AREA PLAN. (a) The commissioner of natu-
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6 roadless areas and shall contract for an independent economic survey of
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8 recreation, within the area described by the Susitna area plan. The inde-
9 pendent economic survey may not be conducted by an agency supervised by the
10 governor or by an officer supervised by the principal executive officer of
11 a department but may be conducted by an agency such as the Institute of
12 Social and Economic Research of the University of Alaska.

13 (c) The commissioner shall submit the revised Susitna area plan to
14 the presiding officers of each house of the legislature on its completion.
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Susitna Valley

Patrick M. Rodey
Senator

Alaska State Legislature



Senate

3111 C. Sr., Suite 510
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 561-7618

During Session:
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3793

DATE: January 31, 1990
TO: All Senators
FROM: Senator Pat Rodey *Pat*
SUBJECT: Proposed legislation/Susitna Valley Remote
Recreational Area

Please find attached a draft piece of legislation regarding the creation of the Susitna Valley Remote Recreational Area.

The purpose of this legislation is to enhance and continue the economic activity that currently exist in the region through long term economic development. Within this area there are a number of current uses that contribute millions of dollars to the Susitna Valley economy, such as commercial fisheries, sports fisheries, lodge operations, tourism and other recreational activities.

This legislation would allow these types of activities to continue and also would include; Personal-use timber sales for individuals and commercial facilities, adequate and feasible access for all occupancies, construction of commercial recreation and tourism facilities, land disposals and mineral leasing. Also the Department of Natural Resources would manage the Susitna Valley Remote Recreational Area through a comprehensive management plan which would require public review and comment.

I hope that you would take the time to review the attached draft legislation and back-up material and if you have any question please don't hesitate to call my legislative aide Mark Begich at 465-3793.

If you would like to co-sponsor this legislation please free to call my office before Friday, February 2.

BY SEN. RODEY

1 IN THE SENATE

2 SENATE BILL NO.

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing the Susitna Valley Remote Recre-
7 ation Area."

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 * Section 1. AS 41.21 is amended by adding new sections to article 4 to
10 read:

11 Sec. 41.21.496. PURPOSE. The purpose of AS 41.21.496 - 41.21.-
12 498 is to establish the area described in AS 41.21.498 as the Susitna
13 Valley Remote Recreation Area. The Susitna Valley Remote Recreation
14 Area is established to

15 (1) manage, protect, and maintain fish and wildlife habitat
16 so that traditional public uses of fish and wildlife populations may
17 continue on a sustained yield basis;

18 (2) perpetuate and enhance public enjoyment of fish and
19 wildlife and their habitat, including fishing, hunting, trapping,
20 viewing, and photography;

21 (3) perpetuate and enhance remote recreation including
22 camping, boating, cross-country skiing, dog sledding, hiking, sight-
23 seeing by plane, snowmobiling, and all-terrain vehicle use while
24 ensuring the scenic and natural integrity of the area;

25 (4) perpetuate and enhance continued remote commercial
26 recreation, including air taxi services, lodges, guided hunting and
27 fishing, adventure tours, riverboat charter services, and commercial
28 operations supporting these industries in a quality environment;

29 (5) protect and perpetuate the remote character that has

1 historically attracted people to the area and upon which the present
2 and future recreational uses and community uses depend;

3 (6) allow additional public uses of the Susitna Valley
4 Remote Recreation Area in a manner compatible with the purposes stated
5 in (1) - (5) of this section.

6 Sec. 41.21.497. MANAGEMENT OF THE SUSITNA VALLEY REMOTE RECRE-
7 ATION AREA. (a) The commissioner is responsible for the management
8 of the surface and subsurface estate within the Susitna Valley Remote
9 Recreation Area. The commissioner shall adopt and may revise a man-
10 agement plan for the Susitna Valley Remote Recreation Area after
11 public hearings. The management plan must include guidelines relating
12 to mining leasing and location, commercial tourism and recreation
13 facilities, access, and the location and identity of future land
14 disposals and access to them to ensure that the activity occurs in a
15 manner that is consistent with AS 41.21.496.

16 (b) The commissioner of fish and game is responsible for the
17 management of the fish and wildlife resources and public use of fish
18 and wildlife in the Susitna Valley Remote Recreation Area consistent
19 with the purposes of AS 41.21.496 - 41.21.498. The commissioner of
20 fish and game and the commissioner of public safety have necessary
21 access for fish and wildlife management, research, and enforcement
22 purposes.

23 (c) The commissioner

24 (1) may not

25 (A) subject to valid existing rights, allow mining
26 under AS 38.05.135 - 38.05.275 except under (2)(A) of this sub-
27 section;

28 (B) dispose of timber for commercial use under AS 38.-
29 05.110 - 38.05.12, AS 41.15, or AS 41.17 except under (2)(B) of

1 this subsection; or

2 (C) allow the construction of publicly financed or
3 maintained roads connected to the state highway system;

4 (2) may

5 (A) permit mining leasing under AS 38.05.205 if the
6 commissioner has allowed mining leasing under the management plan
7 adopted by the commissioner under (a) of this section and estab-
8 lished appropriate conditions for permits, operating plans, and
9 leases to mitigate the effects of mineral development activities
10 and prevent, to the extent practicable, degradation of the recre-
11 ational use of the Susitna Valley Remote Recreation Area;

12 (B) permit the harvest of timber by negotiated per-
13 sonal use sales under AS 38.05.115 for house logs and firewood by
14 individuals and commercial facilities such as lodges.

15 (d) The commissioner may, if consistent with the purposes of
16 AS 41.21.496 - 41.21.498 and the management plan adopted under (a) of
17 this section, authorize the construction and operation of commercial
18 tourism and recreation facilities and services under AS 41.21.027.

19 (e) The commissioner shall permit access to private land and
20 borough land, including mining claims and other valid existing rights,
21 within the Susitna Valley Remote Recreation Area. The access is
22 subject to regulation to protect the natural and other values of the
23 land and water within the Susitna Valley Remote Recreation Area and
24 access does not necessarily require access by a road. The commis-
25 sioner may not permit the construction of roads within the Susitna
26 Valley Remote Recreation Area to permit access unless the commissioner
27 determines that other modes of access are not adequate or feasible.

28 (f) The commissioner shall permit traditional access to the
29 Susitna Valley Remote Recreation Area by motorized or nonmotorized

1 means of transportation to private land and for lawful hunting, fish
2 ing, trapping, and recreational purposes in a manner that is com
3 patible with AS 41.21.496. The commissioner and the commissioner o
4 fish and game may jointly develop regulations for traditional access.

5 (g) The commissioner may determine a use to be incompatible with
6 AS 41.21.496 in the management plan or a revision of it after public
7 hearings. If the commissioner determines that a use is incompatible
8 with AS 41.21.496, the management plan must state

- 9 (1) each determination of incompatibility;
10 (2) the specific area where the incompatibility exists;
11 (3) the time within which the incompatibility exists; and
12 (4) the reasons for incompatibility.

13 Sec. 41.21.498. SUSITNA VALLEY REMOTE RECREATION AREA ESTAB-
14 LISHED. The vacant and unappropriated state-owned land and water and
15 the state land and water acquired in the future lying within the
16 boundaries described in this section, excluding the land and water
17 described within AS 41.23.500, are designated as the Susitna Valley
18 Remote Recreation Area, reserved for all purposes compatible with
19 their primary purpose as public remote recreation land, and are as-
20 signed to the commissioner for control and management:

21 Township 15 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian

22 Section 5: W1/2

23 Section 6

24 Township 16 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian

25 Sections 1 - 21

26 Sections 28 - 33

27 Township 16 North, Ranges 8 - 10 West, Seward Meridian

28 Township 16 North, Range 11 West, Seward Meridian

29 Sections 1 - 19

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Section 24
Township 16 North, Range 12 West, Seward Meridian
Sections 1 - 6
Sections 8 - 15
Sections 23 - 24
Township 17 North, Range 5 West, Seward Meridian
Sections 6 - 7
Sections 17 - 20
Township 17 North, Ranges 6 - 12 West, Seward Meridian
Township 18 North, Range 5 West, Seward Meridian
Sections 18 - 19
Sections 30 - 31
Township 18 North, Ranges 6 - 12 West, Seward Meridian
Township 19 North, Range 5 West, Seward Meridian
Sections 4 - 9
Sections 16 - 20
Township 19 North, Ranges 6 - 12 West, Seward Meridian
Township 20 North, Range 5 West, Seward Meridian
Sections 2 - 10
Sections 15 - 21
Sections 28 - 33
Township 20 North, Ranges 6 - 12 West, Seward Meridian
Township 21 North, Range 5 West, Seward Meridian
Sections 1 - 12
Sections 14 - 23
Sections 26 - 35
Township 21 North, Ranges 6 - 15 West, Seward Meridian
Township 22 North, Range 3 West, Seward Meridian
Sections 3 - 5

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Sections 8 - 9

Sections 16 - 17

Sections 20 - 21

Township 22 North, Ranges 5 - 15 West, Seward Meridian

Township 23 North, Range 1 West, Seward Meridian

Section 7

Sections 18 - 19

Sections 29 - 30

Township 23 North, Range 2 West, Seward Meridian

Section 13

Sections 19 - 30

Township 23 North, Range 3 West, Seward Meridian

Sections 22 - 28

Sections 33 - 35

Township 23 North, Ranges 5 - 15 West, Seward Meridian

Township 24 North, Ranges 6 - 15 West, Seward Meridian

Township 25 North, Ranges 9 - 14 West, Seward Meridian

Township 26 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian

Sections 4 - 9

Sections 16 - 36

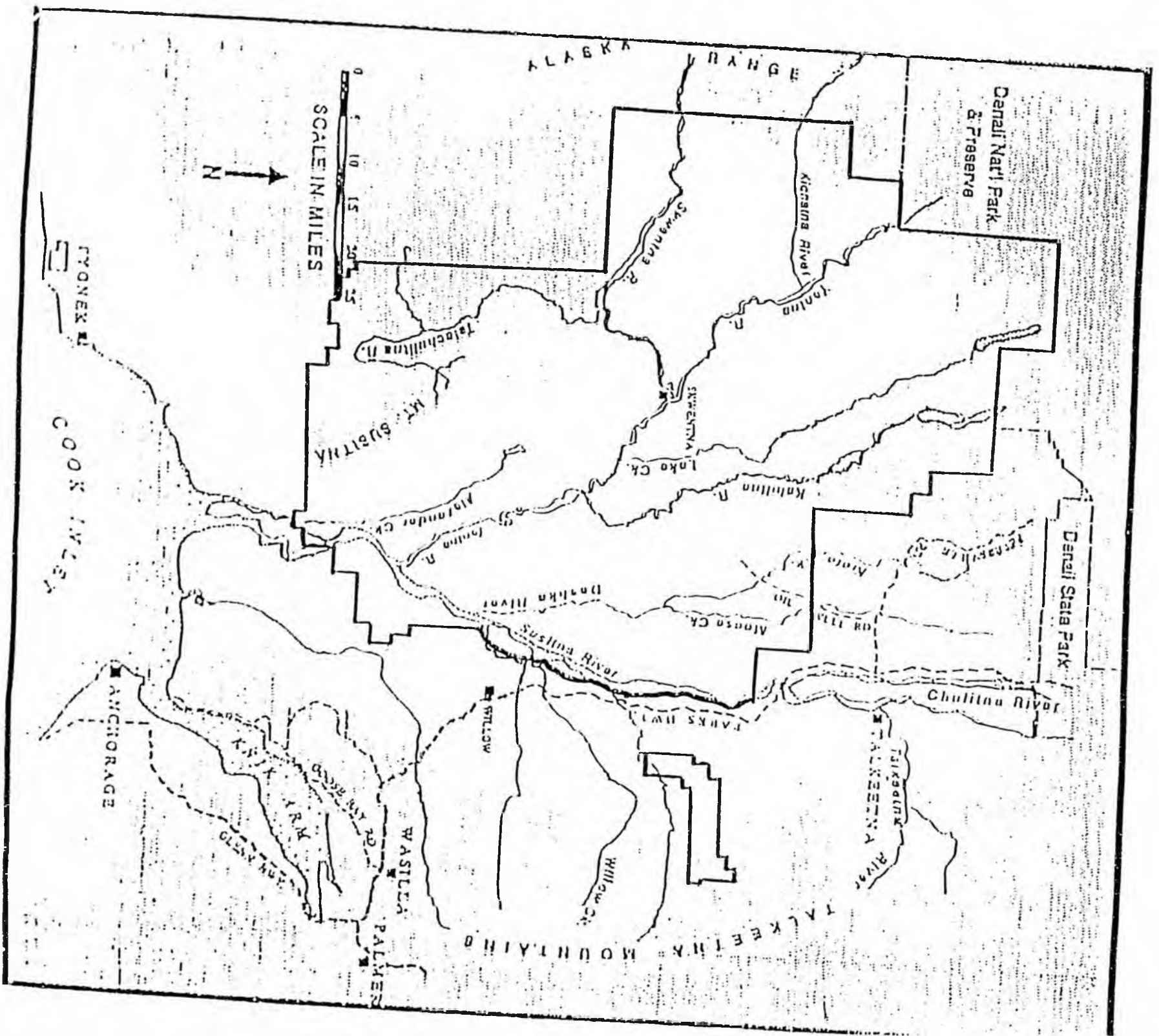
Township 26 North, Ranges 10 - 13 West, Seward Meridian

Township 27 North, Ranges 10 - 13 West, Seward Meridian

Township 28 North, Ranges 12 - 13 West, Seward

Meridian.

SUSITNA VALLEY REMOTE RECREATION AREA



SUSITNA VALLEY ASSOCIATION

ECONOMIC SUMMARY OF EXISTING BUSINESSES

Which will be Impacted by Susitna Valley Logging

AIR CHARTER SERVICES which service the Valley	
Combined gross income for 1987 (10 of 38)	\$4,000,000
Combined value of businesses (10 of 38)	\$11,400,000
REMOTE LODGES in the Valley	
Combined gross income in 1987 (23 of 52)	\$3,340,000
AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SHOPS	
Combined value of businesses (2 of 15 at Lake Hood)	\$1,500,000
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES (from Susitna Drainage harvest)	
Estimated ex-vessel value in '86: \$10,664,716	
Total sales generated in Alaska due to this harvest	\$17,703,428
(Does not include value of processing of fish.)	
SPORTFISHERIES	
Value to Southcentral Alaska of sportfishing on	
Susitna Valley streams in 1986	\$10,420,000
ANCHORAGE HOTEL/MOTEL ROOMS	
Value of Susitna related hunting and fishing to the	
Anchorage Hotel/Motel business	\$5,104,080
Value to Anchorage of impacted Hotel/Motel wages	\$1,660,500

EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY OF EXISTING BUSINESSES

AIR CHARTER SERVICES (10 of 38)		
39 Full time + 106 Part time = 145 total employees		
	Full time equivalent	75
REMOTE LODGES (23 of 52)		
Total employees: 125		
Estimated 46 Full time and 79 Part time		
	Full time equivalent	73
AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SHOPS (2 of 15 at Lake Hood)		
18 Full time + 8 part time = 26 total employees		
	Full time equivalent	21
HOTEL/MOTELS		
Number of employees to service related rooms		
	Full time positions	90
	Total employees:	386
	Total full-time equivalent employees:	259

PRIVATE PROPERTIES

Number of privately owned parcels within the area being considered for timber harvesting	13,685
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SUMMARY OF THE SUSITNA VALLEY REMOTE RECREATION AREA PROPOSAL

PURPOSES - The purposes of the SVRRA is to perpetuate and enhance the present character and existing uses of a portion of the Susitna Valley. Specifically, the SVRRA has six main purposes:

1. Protection and maintenance of fish and wildlife populations and habitat;
2. Continued public enjoyment of fish and wildlife;
3. Continued remote recreation while protecting natural integrity and scenic values;
4. Continued remote commercial recreation in a quality environment;
5. To perpetuate and enhance the remote character upon which the recreational uses and community lifestyles depend; and
6. To allow additional public uses in a manner compatible with the above purposes.

ALLOWED ACTIVITIES - Addresses only activities on state lands. Except as noted in the next section, all existing uses would be allowed, including:

1. Personal-use timber sales for individuals and commercial facilities.
2. Adequate and feasible access to private land, existing mining claims, borough land, and other valid occupancies.
3. Local roads not connected with the existing interstate highway system.
4. Trails.
5. Construction of commercial recreation and tourism facilities.
6. Land disposals.
7. Mineral leasing.

The legislation assures that traditional access, both motorized and nonmotorized, such as by boat, plane, ATV, snowmachine, dogsled, snowshoes, skis, etc., will continue.

INCOMPATIBLE ACTIVITIES - the following activities would not be allowed:

1. Commercial logging on state land. (Existing commercial firewood sale areas are all outside the SVRRA boundaries and would not be impacted.)
2. Publicly financed or maintained roads connected to the highway system.
3. Mining claims. (Valid existing rights would continue.)

MANAGEMENT - The SVRRA will be managed by DNR, through a management plan, requiring public review and comment. ADF&G has management responsibilities for fish and wildlife resources. The commissioner of DNR may determine that a use is incompatible or needs to be modified, but only after public review and comment.

Valley economy stands at fork in road

Anchorage Daily News Sunday, January 28, 1990

By CHARLES WOHLFORTH
Daily News reporter

PALMER — On the lonely Palmer Hay flats, where frigid wind from the Knik Glacier builds dunes of snow, a line of cars two hours long passes in the dark every morning and every night like an endless desert caravan.

But instead of bearing Persian rugs or Oriental spices, this caravan brings a far more valuable commodity to the Matanuska Valley: people who make money in Anchorage and spend it here.

Commuters provide half the wealth keeping the stagnant Matanuska-Susitna Borough economy alive, and it appears likely that most of the Valley's growth will come from commuter paychecks, too. They contribute more than 10 times the money produced by agriculture, mining, logging, tourism and all other Valley basic industries combined.

That analysis came last year from Scott Goldsmith and Eric Larson of the University of Alaska Institute of Social and Economic Research. Even the state's permanent fund dividend program brings in twice the wealth of the Valley's basic industries, and so do government social service programs, according to their report for the state Department of Transportation.

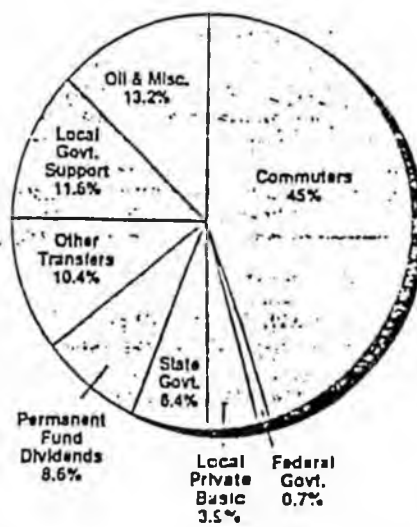
The Valley's main function is to provide bedrooms. According to a recent survey, people who work elsewhere want their bedrooms in the Valley because of the isolated, rural lifestyle.

But despite evidence that keeping those bedrooms full of commuters will determine the area's future economic health, a cadre of borough leaders would rather the people who sleep in them didn't commute. They want a return to the frontier Valley and its economy of rough-handed work like logging, mining and farming, its fast growth, and its wide-open development.

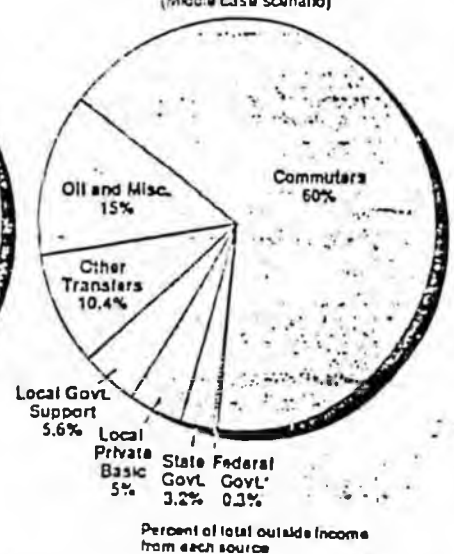
They don't think that approach puts the current commuter economy at risk.

What Will Power the Mat-Su Economy

Mat-Su Income 1988
From outside sources



Mat-Su Income 2015
From outside sources
(Middle case scenario)



Sources: I.S.E.R., Alaska Dept. of Transportation, Mat-Su Borough

Anchorage Daily News/Don Tuohus

If they are wrong, the stakes of the gamble are high. Paychecks of Anchorage and the North Slope commuters produce 45 percent of the Valley's income. The local industries produce less than 4 percent of its income.

Goldsmith and Larson predicted that commuters will become even more important if the Valley is to grow. Even though they assumed a huge ski resort at Hatcher Pass and a coal mine at Sutton both will be built soon, by the year 2015 they expect commuters to bring in 60 percent of the income, compared to 5 percent for basic industry.

But the economists said commuter income is not a sure thing. It depends on commuters wanting to live in the Valley. And a growing number of residents say the way for the Valley economy to succeed is to plan its future so the quality of living there that attracts commuters is protected.

For instance, when debate turned to a major timber operation in the Valley, the borough commissioned a public opinion survey to find out how residents feel about

logging. The survey showed that 79 percent want logging to stay small, as it is now. Six percent supported the borough's goal of attracting large, outside timber developers.

Despite that kind of public sentiment, the borough government's economic program is devoted entirely to increasing resource and industrial development. The borough wants to rid itself of dependence on commuters and has pushed hard for large-scale timber development. Borough assembly members say they want commuters to stop commuting and work in the Valley in a self-sufficient economy.

Politicians say commuters import political apathy, lack community spirit, and spend too little time with their families. Their children need expensive schooling, but their places of work can't be taxed to pay for it because they are in Anchorage.

Still, commuters are a dominant economic force, and there is mounting evidence that most don't support wide open, frontier-style development.

and the central core have begun efforts to manage their own development, saying the best way to boost the borough economy is to keep the Valley a pleasant place to live. They criticize the borough's attempts to launch big development projects at the expense of stable, basic government.

Environmentalists have organized and gained clout. One group plans to fill an empty Wasilla storefront with an office of the Alaska Center for the Environment, "in the belly of the beast," as one of them joked.

The group claims to represent a silent majority.

□
Some day a million people will live in the heart of the borough, between Palmer and Wasilla, if the future unfolds the way Bob Vroman predicts. When that happens, today's strip development along the highways won't bother anyone, he said, because similar development will fill in the areas between.

Vroman was a development activist in the old days of borough politics, when bad roads prevented commuting. Today he is part of a group working to plan the future of the core area.

He remembers formation of the borough in 1964. The economic problems have not changed. The Sutton coal mine had closed. The Matanuska Maid creamery had moved to Anchorage. Lower shipping costs from Outside were making Valley agriculture less competitive. The area seemed to be losing its economic reason to exist.

Vroman was borough chairman. He set to work drafting a comprehensive plan to attract industry to the Valley. It took years to write and was finally published in 1970.

The borough sent copies of the plan all over the country, and received inquiries about timber and industrial development, Vroman said. A dairy project on Point MacKenzie was proposed and a Texas millionaire leased borough land to build an enclosed, futuristic city on the point.

But at the same time Vroman was working on another project that ultimately changed the Valley far more. He was a construction engineer, and he helped lay the deep gravel foundations of the highway across the swampy flats, which makes Anchorage less than an hour's drive from Palmer and Wasilla.

Oil was discovered at Prudhoe Bay, and as the state's population grew, commuting workers from Anchorage and the North Slope helped super-heat the Valley's economy. The population of the borough increased from 7,400 in 1970 to 44,280 in 1987.

Most of the new residents were commuters and people working for businesses that survived on commuter dollars.

In their study, Goldsmith and Larson asked why people with jobs in Anchorage were willing to drive 40 miles each way to work. The survey found the main attractions were low housing costs, large lots and clean air.

Anchorage and Mat-Su residents were asked how much cheaper a house has to be in the Valley to make the commute worthwhile. Answers settled around 40 percent — a comparable house would have to cost 40 percent less in the Valley for most people to choose to commute. The study said Valley housing is now about 50 percent cheaper.

But the government has to provide good roads and protect the lifestyle that attracts commuters if it wants to keep them, the economists said.

"I've talked to a bunch of people, and they all want that — they want to protect their lifestyle," said Bob Gilfilian, who owns an engineering firm and serves with Vroman on the Core Area Comprehensive Plan Advisory Committee. "Most of the people here want their rural-urban thing. They're on their one acre, but they don't want their neighbor to put in a cow barn."

Gilfilian said the borough could help the economy by

aiding residents who, like him, want planning to protect their piece of suburbia.

"People like myself — entrepreneurs — are looking at what can be done with what we've got here," Gilfilian said. "I don't see any help coming from the local government or the state. They're not creating work out there."

"I think the borough government has its place to make sure the community will be stable. I'm not talking about creating jobs, but just making it possible for business to exist."

Instead, he and others said, the borough pursues big development projects, which might be good, but leave the basic business of government undone. Even Vroman, who is as pro-development as they come, criticizes the borough assembly for chasing rainbows.

"Over the last 10 years, the borough has shotgunned everything," Vroman said. "They've tried to be all things to everybody. Everyone who comes in, they get on with them, and then someone else comes in, and bang, they're off with them. They go from one thing to the other, and leave all these things lying here like unpopcorn. And it's left everyone in the community divided."

□
Vroman himself was part of the borough's biggest 180-degree shift. In 1984, the borough drafted a comprehensive plan that residents interpreted as a move to begin zoning. Vroman helped lead a successful fight against the idea. Zoning opponents voted in a pro-development assembly and threw Borough Manager Gary Thurlow out of office. The planning department became the development services department, then changed back to planning in 1988.

But the borough's new emphasis on industrial and resource development hasn't led to much actual development.

The assembly built a road — at a cost of nearly \$1 million — to the water at Point MacKenzie in hopes of

putting a port there to export timber and other resources. It formed a port commission and asked voters to approve \$25 million in bonds to build the port.

Voters narrowly turned down the measure, and a study later showed the port would be speculative and unlikely to break even. But the borough is still pushing it.

In 1987, the state proposed a massive timber sale in the Susitna Valley. Borough officials have supported large-scale logging on borough land.

But an alliance of cabin owners, guides and rural residents rose up and blocked the state's timber. Studies by the state and borough since then have shown that a large-scale timber industry in the Valley probably isn't possible because the land available doesn't produce enough wood.

Trees in the Valley take 50 to 100 years to grow large enough to cut. Some potential timber has been reserved for wilderness or is in private hands, and much of what is left is swamp.

Ted Smith, a contrarian assembly member from Willow and former state forester, said the Valley could support only a small timber industry.

Various studies on the Valley's trees have produced widely varying estimates of how much lumber they could produce. But using optimistic standards of how much wood grows on each acre, and assuming it takes 80 years for cut trees to grow back, the 450,000 acres of state and borough land that studies show might be available could produce no more than 18 million board feet a year. By comparison, a new sawmill being built in Seward will be able to handle 80 million board feet a year.

Other basic industries also show little chance of a boom.

Small vegetable farmers are making a living selling produce to Anchorage grocery stores, but the dairy industry, unable to produce milk for a competitive price,

is in shambles. Only two dairy farmers are still in business except on the state-subsidized Point MacKenzie Project. Almost all the farms on the project have collapsed or are being run by the state.

A huge ski resort planned by a Japanese company for state land in Hatcher Pass appears unlikely to happen soon. The company never did as much work on the idea as borough and state officials. The company asked for an additional year before it has to do anything more because a study showed Japanese skiers are not interested in coming to Alaska.

There is still hope that a coal mine will reopen in Sutton, but borough officials say it may not be economically practical unless the borough and state governments buy a train to move the coal to the port in Seward.

The borough's Overall Economic Development Program, which the assembly approved earlier this month, is aimed almost entirely at developing five "major economic sectors," which it defines as forestry, agriculture, coal and hardrock mining, marine port developments, and tourism.

The federally mandated plan was written by the borough staff. It represents the views of the assembly, which passed it with words of praise, rather than the broad-based citizen's committee that had been required by the federal government. Although the plan identifies the committee members as co-authors, one member said he had never seen it and another is listed only by her last name.

Borough economic development specialist Dan Slaby admitted that he ran short of time to prepare the plan and did most of the work himself.

Slaby said there is no conflict between resource development and lifestyle issues such as outdoor recreation and open space. He said opposition to logging is instead based on a mistaken concept of man's relation to nature.

"I think this goes back to fairy tale mythology," Slaby said. "I think it goes back to the Garden of Eden, and people thinking that nature is in some way pure and perfect and man's involvement will just destroy it. . . . Nature is a constant struggle against death, a struggle to live, and only man has been able to overcome that."

Most of the assembly was elected after the economy went bad, and economic development was the constant theme of election campaigns. Although most Valley residents have not lived here long enough to remember a time when the area had its own self-sustaining economy, those who voted installed a pro-development assembly that wants the local jobs of the past to come back.

"This is the first time anyone in our family has had to leave the state to make a living," Assemblywoman Eleanor Malapanes said. "And that's in generations."

Borough Mayor Dorothy Jones said resource development will help commuters, too, by providing jobs in the Valley so they don't have to commute. She and assembly members say development doesn't have to conflict with the rural pleasures of living in the Valley.

But groups like the new Center for the Environment and Susitna Valley Association don't agree.

"There is a growing number of conservationists in the Valley," said Mike Bronson, a commuter and one of the new center's board members. "It's the amenities that attract people to the Valley — besides the cheap housing — like the natural surroundings."

The people running the borough don't agree, he said, because they belong to a small group that stands to profit from resource development.

"I think that is a very important element of our local politics," Bronson said, "that the people who are the most likely to derive direct

benefit from real estate speculation are also the most likely to sit on the boards and commissions that will make decisions on that."

Three of the seven members of the borough assembly hold real estate licenses, and a fourth has large land holdings.

Malapanes owns Double Eagle Real Estate Investments. She said real estate dealers bring important skills to the assembly, planning commission and platting board. But she agreed that their interests differ from Bronson's.

"It really scares me to have this be a bedroom community," Malapanes said. "That was a reason why I ran for the assembly, because I was hearing people saying all we have to be is a bedroom community for Anchorage."

Commuters have children who need to be educated, but their places of work can't be taxed to pay for it, she said.

"It means that the local taxpayer — the property owner — is going to have to pick up more and more of the burden of educating children."

□
But what do the people of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough really want?

In the last election, which included the hot port issue, only 29 percent of registered voters voted. That amounted to 5,443 ballots, or one for every nine residents.

Community leaders on every side of the issues say it is difficult to get anyone involved. Neighborhoods are diffuse and populated by commuters too tired to go to meetings after coming home from Anchorage.

"You can almost isolate yourself here," said Richard DeBusman, a high school teacher and one of the organizers of the new Center for the Environment office. "There's not a lot of cohesiveness in the community. There is the old guard who sticks together, but the rest of the newcomers are not cohesive. It's a real problem,

because a small group of people can get a lot of power easily."

He and other environmentalists say the apathy has hurt them rather than their foes. They say those who stand to make money from development have taken roles in the government, while those who want planning and protection of their lifestyle say nothing until they are directly threatened.

The state's timber sale proposal gave birth to the anti-logging Susitna Valley Association, which DeBusman said still has 600 members in the Valley.

"People come out and buy a house and find out it's next to a gravel pit, and then they cry out for planning," Smith said. "And when you get enough people who do that, you get planning. I think we're getting to that point."

Wasilla Mayor John Stein said Wasilla doesn't want smokestack industry and prefers tourism to logging. But the city council recently voted to offer tax incentives to new industries that come to town.

Stein, Vroman, Gilfilian and others said developers need planning, too, because they now are afraid to act for fear of unpredictable reactions from their potential neighbors.

"As it is now, development is afraid to come in because they don't know what the rules are," Stein said.

Even the borough's pro-development economic plan points to the need for a more cohesive community. One of its goals is to, "Encourage the formation of a Borough identity through clarification of community values, prioritize community development goals, and creation of a community image integrated with a Borough identity."

Slaby translated. "Everyone's kind of lived their own life and had the leeway to hold their own views without having to worry about the affect on anyone else," he said. "We need to pull the community together."

FORUM

Wilderness means jobs, lifestyle in Talkeetna

By PAUL BRATTON

TALKEETNA — "Make jobs, not more wilderness."

I first saw this bumper sticker plastered on a fancy Cadillac parked in Wasilla. Redcorp and other timber industry promoters are distributing this to promote their philosophy.

In Talkeetna we don't have many Cadillacs or any Redcorp bumper stickers, but if we did plaster a slogan on our Super Cubs, fishing boats, pickups, or dog sleds, it would read "Wilderness produces our jobs."

Commercial fishing and processing employs more people in Alaska than any other private industry. I make my living gillnetting salmon and herring. There's no place on this Earth that has been able to maintain a healthy salmon fishery once the wilderness is gone. There's no reason to believe Alaska could be an exception.

But you don't have to look out to the coast to see the jobs that the Susitna basin wilderness produces. I've been around Talkeetna for 17 years and have seen a few changes, but the major one is the development and growth of a wilderness-based creation economy. In the early '70s, Raynet guiding climbers and a couple air taxis flying them was about it.

Now I couldn't begin to list all the air taxis, riverboat charter services, guides, lifters, tour operators, and other businesses that depend upon the tourism and door recreation economy.



People in Talkeetna didn't just sit around waiting for the state or borough to develop a ski area or park hotel or timber industry to hand them a subsidized income. Instead they built an economy using renewable natural resources but not destroying those resources.

Local initiative found the niches where an individual, family, or small business could survive and make a profit.

Today this economy is threatened with ruin by the state and borough's reckless attempts to create timber industry jobs at any cost.

In coming weeks the Mat-Su Borough Planning Commission will hold public hearings on a plan to encircle Talkeetna with blocks of land dedicated to commercial timber harvest. That means road construction and clear-cutting on some of the most valuable wildlife habitat and remote recreation areas in our community.

There is no surer or quicker way to destroy the community character and wild country that makes Talkeetna an economically viable community.

This isn't just one man's opinion. At a half-dozen community meetings over the past three months I have yet to hear a single resident support the borough's timber plan. In 17 years I've never seen this kind of unanimity before.

Unfortunately, this community consensus hasn't deterred the borough's single-minded drive to implement widespread clear-cutting in the Upper Susitna Valley. This is especially distressing as more than 150 area residents are now participating in the Talkeetna and Chase Comprehensive Planning processes to determine appropriate land uses and development directions for our community. Many who have dedicated their energies to this planning effort view the unseemly rush to impose clear-cutting units here as a slap in the face to community self-determination.

In this age of perestroika, when people all over the Earth are insisting on their right to determine their own destinies, the borough appears to be telling Talkeetna that we have little choice but to accept the dictates of a handful of special-interest promoters and logging bureaucrats.

I know the timber industry consultants, pressure groups, and promoters along with their friends in government will not believe it but they occupy exactly the same position that the Communist Party had in Eastern Europe until recent weeks.

When I made this analogy at a planning

commission meeting, some found it objectionable. But I contend the comparison is valid. I am not ascribing evil motives merely pointing out that this group occupies the position of a party elite certain they know better than those of us who are from and on the lands they intend to "develop."

In contrast, the community comprehensive planning process is a fine example of decentralized Jeffersonian democracy. It may be slower and seem awkward, but the long run it is the only way excellent decisions can be made about the proper use of public lands. I encourage borough residents to attend hearings and contact planning commission members to stop the clear-cutting juggernaut which threatens to bring down our forests!

I hear that Palmer, Wasilla and Houma are talking about pulling out of the borough. In Talkeetna people are beginning to talk about incorporation if the borough attempts to impose their timber-cut plans on our community.

Unless the borough learns to listen to its citizens, rather than just a handful of special-interest promoters, borough officials may one day find themselves administering a borough only the size of Rhode Island.

Paul Bratton is a Talkeetna resident.

Straight talk on evolving forest management plans

1-27-88

By BECKY LONG

As we have some straight talk on the two current forest management plans that will affect Mat-Su Valley residents and users.

The state and borough plans are blueprints for logging and road access. The state Department of Natural Resources (DNR) plan, called Susitna Remote Forest Plan, is planning timber harvests for 150,000 acres. Public hearings should occur in July. The Mat-Su Borough plan, called Borough Land Use Forest Management Plan covers 112,000 acres in 14 forest management units. Public comment was due Dec. 26. After that, the plan will go through the Borough Planning Commission and the Borough Assembly, with its own public hearings.

Why do we want to propose to the governor and Mat-Su Borough administration that these timber harvest plans be put on hold until the Susitna Remote Forest Plan (SAP) is revised publicly in 1990. SAP is a guiding plan for land management decisions. Passed into law in 1985, the plan does call for revisions and amendments if needed. The public has never been asked if they want large-scale commercial logging on their state and borough public lands. This crucial public policy question can be re-addressed through the 1990 revision. The governor's administration and the borough administration are under a microscope for these plans.

The state is a multi-million dollar industry in the Susitna Valley now. People are not going to sit back and watch the tourism, recreation, hunting and fishery industry, that they have invested in and built communities around, to be threatened for the sake of a few logging jobs subsidized



by the state and borough.

Specifically, a 1990 public revision of SAP is needed for the following reasons:

- Since SAP was signed in 1985, land-use patterns have evolved into social and economic conditions with different demands on public lands than envisioned in SAP. Data, which has been gathered by the Habitat Division and the Susitna Valley Association, shows this. State and borough agencies continue to ignore this data in their professional planning. Thus, the public is proposing a special legislative designation, the Susitna Valley Remote Recreation Area, in order to recognize and protect these outstanding public values that support Valley economics, and have been ignored by the agencies.

- To the detriment of all land uses, the 1985 SAP mandates have not been followed. It was mandated in SAP that "Each land management division within ADNR and ADF&G will need to prepare detailed regional implementation programs built around the land-use designations and guidelines specified in this plan." So far, ADNR has only gone ahead with planning for annual timber sales, access improvements and timber marketing. We have no program for wildlife habitat, public recreation, or water quality. This is a bias favoring a special use.

- The current forest management process is flawed, leading to an unrealistic planning agenda.

For instance, the draft report "Economic Impact Potential for Forest Products in the Mat-Su Borough," prepared for DNR, is not adequate to responsibly plan a wood-products industry in the Valley. The report's timber harvest data base is incomplete, the forest acreage is incorrectly overestimated and the annual allowable harvest is miscalculated. Thus, all sorts of unrealistic and misleading assumptions could be made to advocate a large-scale intensive timber harvest program. And, of course, the existence of the current economic uses of the Valley is not addressed adequately. This certainly makes for a litigious situation.

All of this points to the need for a revision of our guiding plan.

There is a viable logging industry in the Valley now. Admittedly, it is hard to document the current use. Perhaps that should be the job of the state and borough, rather than creating pie-in-the-sky plans.

Borough consultants in their June 1989 report "Economic/Market Feasibility; Timber Sale Implementation; Timber Sale Contracts/Agreements," state that in the Mat-Su Borough there are annual timber sales of one to two million board feet each year on state lands, and the borough timber sale program has averaged over one million board feet annually and 12,000 to 13,000 cords of firewood.

Borough Assemblyman Ted Smith stated in a 1989 Spectrum article that 200,000 board feet in 1988 were harvested in the Valley.

Valley legislator and co-chairman of the House Resource Committee, Rep. Curt Menard stated in a

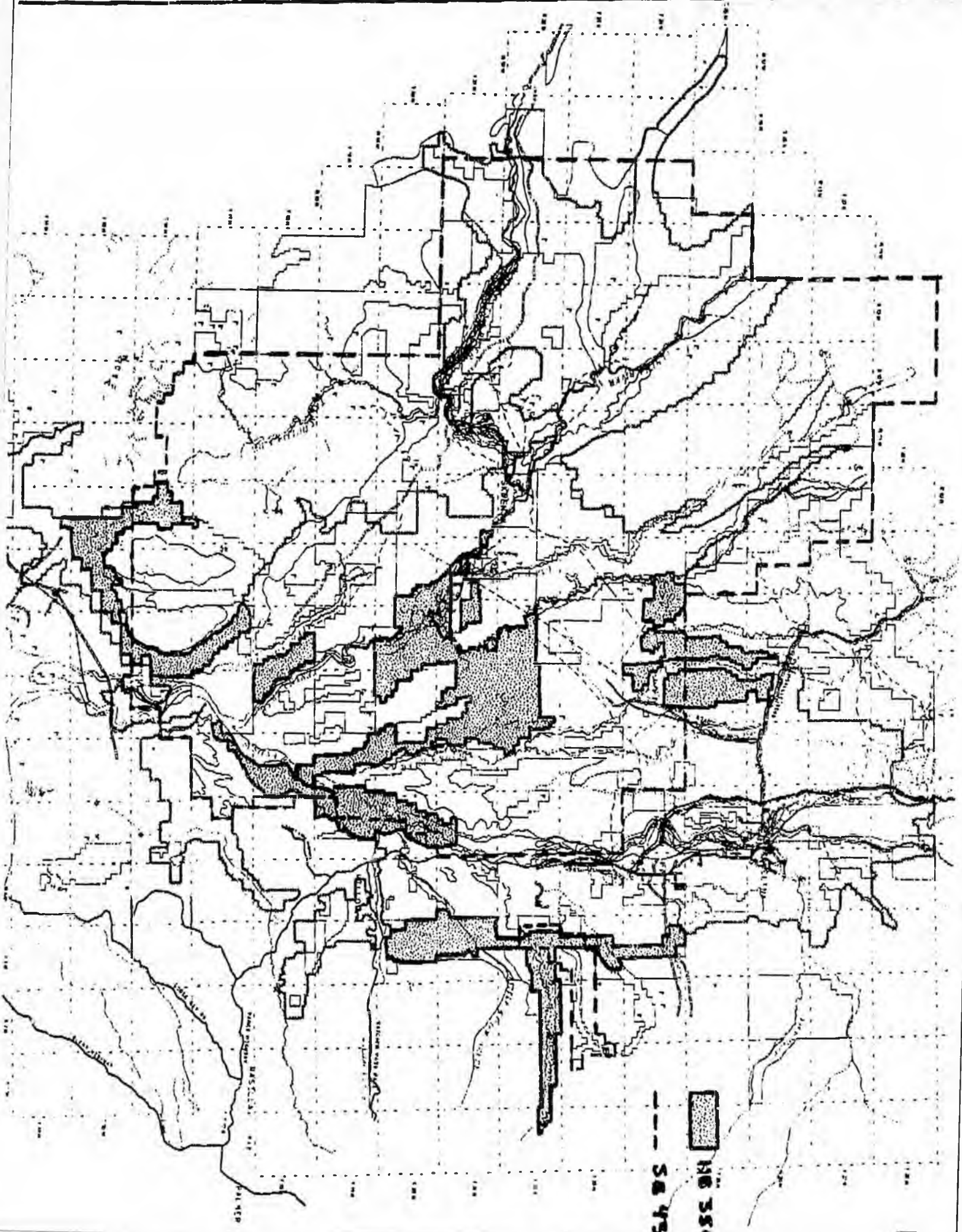
July 7, 1989 letter to the editor that "approximately 19 million board feet of timber are to be offered for sale in November 1989. This compares with 4.5 mbf in 1988 and 5-7 mbf in 1987. Moreover, there are currently 11 mbf of timber in the Mat-Su which have been contracted out for sale but have not been cut."

Whatever the statistical reality is, translate this into everyday language: logging is occurring now on public lands. The public is clearly saying through community council, comprehensive plan, and environmental group meetings that we do not need massive clearcut harvests and roads that favor corporations exporting our forests for chips. They are not saying "no" to logging, for there is a need for firewood, house logs and roughcut lumber in our communities.

Let us continue the present cutting agenda with better management and environmental improvements. Let us favor small independent loggers in the Valley and personal use for firewood and building materials. This benefits our communities, the Susitna Valley, and the Anchorage Bowl for many years to come.

The state constitution states that "Fish, forests, wildlife, grasslands, and all other replenishable resources" must "be utilized, developed, and maintained on the sustained yield principle." With responsible use and recognizing the limits of the land, the Susitna Valley has this now. Why won't the state and borough recognize this?

Becky Long is a Upper Susitna Valley resident active in land-use issues.



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SB 450

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FEB 20 1990

2/20/90

Telecopy Cover Sheet

TO: Resources Committee
FAX # 463-4867

Please copy to:

- ✓ Sen. Bettye Fahrenkamp
- Sen. Jalmar Kerttula
- Sen. Dick Eliason
- Sen. Steve Frank
- Sen. Rick Halford
- Sen. Arlis Sturgulewski
- Sen. Fred Zharoff

FROM: Kevin P. Adler
11976 Hilderness Dr.
Anchorage, AK 99516

Total to follow: 3 pgs RE: SB 430

Kevin P. Adler
11976 Wilderness Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99516
345-4815 (wk)

February 19, 1990

Senator Mike Szymanski, Chairman
Senate Community & Regional Affairs Committee
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

RE: SB 430 - SUSITNA VALLEY REMOTE RECREATION AREA

Dear Senator Szymanski:

Senate Bill 430 - Susitna Valley Remote Recreation Area should NOT be passed. This essentially is a lock up bill, providing privileged use to the few. Not every Alaskan has the extra finances available for recreation in a remote area. SB 430 eliminates commercial timber harvest, oil & gas leasing, coal leasing and restricts road access development on state land. The Susitna basin should be managed as multiple use by the DNR. Existing managements plans accomplish this objective. The Susitna Area Management Plan, the Recreational Rivers (HB93) Management Plan, and the Susitna timber management plan (under development) were created with lengthy public review and comment periods. SB 430 is in direct conflict with these existing plans.

Mineral leasing

SB 430 provides for leasing of metallic minerals only if compatible with the remote recreational area management plan the bill mandates be created. Coal leasing and oil & gas leasing are eliminated within the boundaries of the remote recreation area created by the bill. The Susitna Basin has identified and potential coal resources. Oil & gas potential also exists within the Susitna basin. This is a poor management practice to restrict any future mineral resources the state has in this area. This sends a signal to the mining and oil companies that the state is not interested in developing it's mineral resources in the Susitna valley. The state already controls if, when and how any leasing development will occur on state lands.

Access restrictions

On the surface SB 430 permits reasonable access through the area, but prevents certain types of road access. Any publicly financed or maintained road is precluded if it connects with the interstate highway system. This is any road that may connect with the Parks highway, Petersville road and the road into the Nancy Lake Recreational Area. This also precludes a state backed private road, similar to the Red Dog road. Any future development in the area, requiring road access, would be subject to intense public and state scrutiny without the additional restrictions of SB 430.

Kevin P. Adler / SB 430
February 19, 1990

page 2

One can not realize the full extent of the area included in this bill without drawing the area on a map. The area is bounded by the Susitna Flats State Game Refuge on the south, the Susitna River on the east, Denali National Park and Preserve on the north and the Alaska range uplands on the west. This essentially creates a "wildlife refuge" restricting access and resource development west of the Susitna River to the Alaska range from Cook Inlet to Denali National Park. By drawing the area on a map, a separate area appears east of the Parks highway near Caswell and continues along the North Fork Kashwitna River, totaling 23,680 acres (T22N, R3W; T23N, R1W - R3W; Seward Meridian). This area east of Caswell, described in the bill, is identical to an area outlined in an inquiry about road access to a mining property last year (spring 1989). A road access permit for this project was not issued at that time. The passage of SB 430 would: (1) preclude any use of state funds for construction or maintenance of a road in this area for any reason, and (2) may preclude even any future private development of a road in this area if found incompatible with "remote recreation and wildlife habitat values". This is a blatant attempt to block access for any future resource development in this area or east of this area. The same underlying philosophy of preventing future resource development on state lands is applied to the entire area described by SB 430.

RS 2477 right of way routes are rights the state needs to aggressively assert. What impact will SB 430, with its access restrictions, have upon asserting the state's RS 2477 rights in the proposed Susitna Remote Recreation Area. How can I be assured that the state will pursue RS 2477's if the state is unwilling to construct or even maintain roads in this area.

The present or future value of any mineral lands within or across from this area could also be impacted by the access restriction.

Lost job opportunities

The Mat-Su Borough currently has a depressed economy. Restriction of resource development in the valley, now and in the future, translates into lost job opportunities to the residents of the Mat-Su Borough and to the residents outside of the borough.

Timber restrictions

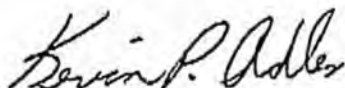
The Susitna Area Plan identified areas for potential commercial forest harvest. Public response prompted a suspension of commercial timber harvest and initiated development of a timber management plan, without legislative interaction.

Much concern is being expressed over the winter moose kill along the Alaska railroad. An opinion by Jim Page, state forester, in the February 7, 1990 edition of the Anchorage Times (p. B-5) concisely identifies the problem and offers a solution. Past events, fire and development created areas of moose browse along the railroad and Parks highway, increasing the moose population and concentrating the moose in these areas. The

vegetation in these areas is growing beyond the reach of the moose. The solution is not to study the problem and feed the moose, but to create additional moose browse areas away from the railroad. New browse is created when the land is cleared, by fire or by logging. It appears that the Fish and Game is not effectively managing the moose in the area. ADF&G should be endorsing logging in the Susitna basin as a management tool for increasing and enhancing the moose habitat.

State lands were selected not only for recreation and wildlife values but also for mineral, timber and oil & gas resource values. These lands should be managed for all resource values. Any resource development that would occur in this area would be in the future and subject to public review and scrutiny through existing laws, regulations and management plans. Senate Bill 430 is unnecessary. I am opposed to the passage of this bill.

Sincerely,



Kevin P. Adler, P.E.

Copy:

COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS Committee

Sen. Mike Szymanski, Chairman
Sen. Steve Frank, Vice-chairman
Sen. Al Adams
Sen. Drue Pearce
Sen. Pat Pourchot

SENATE - RESOURCE Committee

Sen. Betty Fahrenkamp, Chairman
Sen. Jay Kerttula, Vice-chairman
Sen. Dick Eliason
Sen. Steve Frank
Sen. Rick Halford
Sen. Arlis Sturgulewski
Sen. Fred Zharoff

Becky Gay, Resource Development Council
Steve Borell, Alaska Miners Association

Feb. 13, 1990

FEB 20 1990

Honorable Bettye Farhrenkamp,

Please defend Alaska's "Lost Coast" - The Icy Cape-Cape Suckling region from the continued mismanagement and illegal logging.

This unique area has Nontimber resources that far outweigh any value from clearcutting forests.

Please support House Bill 346.

State Game Refuge status would certainly be appropriate for this land.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Lucille Merrill

Lucille Merrill
P.O. Box 702
Wrangell, AK. 99929

Feb. 15, 1990

PO Box 2075

Wrangell, AK 99929

Dear Representative Davidson,

I would like to thank you for introducing House Bill 346, "An Act establishing a Yakstaga State Game Refuge". At the rate the State of Alaska is cutting the area, your bill may be the only way to preserve any sort of real multiple-use in the area, i.e. subsistence, commercial fishing, tourism and recreation. No more timber harvest (like the existing 13 mile long clear-cut!) can be done without compromising the other forest uses.

The DNR seems to be trying to outdo the Forest Service in disregard for public opinion, resource mismanagement, and fiscal irresponsibility-- wasting the states money. Lack of public hearings, a 75% drop in goat populations, and give-away prices for old-growth spruce have been a few examples of how the DNR has been mismanaging the Yakataga forest.

Please do whatever you can to get HB 346 out of the House Resources Committee and passed into law as soon as possible. Thanks for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Peter Branson



copies to: Senator Bettye Farenkamp
Senator Dick Eliason
Senator Jay Hertula
Senator Mike Szymanski
Representative Gene Kubink
Governor Steve Cowper

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

Feb. 17, 1990

FEB 20 1990

Peter Branson
PO Box 2074
Wrangell, AK 99979

Dear Representative Davidson,

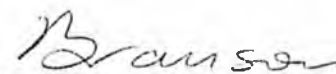
I would like to thank you for introducing House Bill 346, "An Act establishing a Yakutat State Game Refuge". At the rate the State of Alaska is cutting the areas, your Bill may be the only way to preserve any sort of real multiple-use in the area, i.e. subsistence, commercial fishing, tourism and recreation. No more timber harvest (like the existing 13 mile long clear-cut!) can be done without compromising the other forest uses.

The DNR seems to be trying to outdo the Forest Service in disregard for public opinion, resource mismanagement, and fiscal irresponsibility-- wasting the states money. Lack of public hearings, a 75% drop in goat populations, and give-away prices for old-growth spruce have been a few examples of how the DNR has been mismanaging the Yakutat forest.

Please do whatever you can to get HB 346 out of the Game Resources Committee and passed into law as soon as possible. Thanks for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Peter Branson



copies to: Senator Bettye Marenkoff
Senator Dick Eliason
Senator Jay Bertola
Senator Mike Szymski
Representative Gene Kubick
Governor Steve Cowder



**WILDLIFE
FEDERATION
OF ALASKA**

The Alaska Affiliate of the
National Wildlife Federation

February 9, 1990

FEB 20 1990

The Honorable Bettye Fahrenkamp
Chair, Senate Resources Committee
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Fahrenkamp:

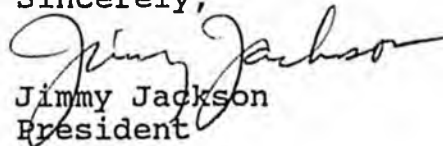
The Wildlife Federation of Alaska supports legislation establishing the Susitna Valley Remote Recreation Area.

The Susitna Valley is now used by members of WFA, and thousands of additional Alaskans, for numerous and diverse activities--fishing, hunting, boating, skiing, dog mushing and other activities. It is also the site of hundreds of recreational cabins of the residents of nearby cities--cabins which offer the possibility for city-dwellers to get into the Alaska we all love. All of these activities and uses are at risk fro proposals for extensive timber harvests in that area.

Advocates of large scale timber harvest, who wish to establish a "forest products industry" in Southcentral Alaska, fail to realize that the highest and best use of the Susitna Valley--from an economic as well as a recreational perspective--requires that the present character of the valley be maintained. The area now supports a huge recreation industry--primarily hunting and fishing--which caters to both Alaskans and tourists from outside. These people go to the Susitna Valley because it is easily accessible from nearby cities and towns and, most importantly, because of its wilderness quality, particularly when judged by lower-48 standards. Extensive logging in the area and creation of an industry associated with mills, will destroy this aspect of the valley. The present economy associated with the region--an economy which is stable, long-term and totally compatible with the environment--would be destroyed for the new economy which would destroy the existing resource.

The legislation designating the area as the Susitna Valley Remote Recreation Area is needed in order to preserve the current character of the valley. The legislation which has been introduced protects all existing uses of the Valley, and even provides for future limited and compatible expansion of existing activities. We urge you to support this important legislation.

Sincerely,



Jimmy Jackson
President

cc: Senator Dick Eliason
Senator Rick Halford
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Senator Fred Zharoff

Dr. [unclear]
University of [unclear]
[unclear]

Thank you,
Sean and Hanny Holt

We want to address our interest regarding the scale of logging in the Swittha Valley. We find it admirable a large group of concerned citizens, Swittha Valley Association, SWA was formed. We truly believe if SWA was not formed, the Valley would of headed for disaster. We seriously hope the state agencies and regulators take the opportunity provided to them of SWA's input in the state's decision on this most important issue affecting the valley.

Sen. Bettye M. Fahrenkamp,

Sean and Hanny Holt
HCO1 BOX 6472
Palmer, AK 99644

Dec. 8, 1989